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Inner-city residents, ethnic minorities and primary health care

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Summary

Ethnic minorities form a substantial proportion of the urban population A household survey in the West Midlands assessed usage of primary and preventative health care services Asian households made somewhat higher use of general practitioner (GP) facilities which can be related to demographic and socio-economic status Fewer differences were found than expected, and uptake of preventative services was good Afro-Caribbean patterns were similar to those of whites

KEY WORDS health care provision primary care ethnic minorities

Introduction

The presence of ethnic minorities in larger cities is not especially new, but until recently references to the 'immigrant problem' appeared to assume that it was a passing phase Ethnic minorities now form about 4% of the population (and as much as 14% in Greater London, or nearly 11% in the Metropolitan West Midlands), and are a permanent part of the population, which culturally and socially will form a distinctive group of users of the health service In particular, they form a large proportion of 'inner city' residents—as high as 71% in the Soho ward of Birmingham Very often, even where there is some recognition of a minority presence, they are seen as a 'problem' Indeed, in a recent Royal College of General Practitioners paper (Bolden 1981), in all the areas surveyed, the presence of ethnic minorities was seen as placing a strain on general practitioners (GPs) In only one city was this seen as counterbalanced by the presence of doctors of Asian origin There is a need for a detailed assessment of the objective situation In particular, data from the West Midlands suggest that observations from London cannot always be of general relevance

Methods

A large-scale household survey in inner areas of the West Midlands conurbation (specifically in selected wards of Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton containing substantial proportions of ethnic minority populations) was carried out in 1981 to establish ethnic variations in service use and receipt, including data on primary health service provision Households were identified using standard stratified random sampling techniques and a simple randomized screening procedure Response rates in excess of 80% were achieved and the population confirmed as representative by reference to 1981 Census data (Office of Population Census and Surveys, 1982) Fuller details are given in Johnson and Cross (in press) Information was obtained from the head of household or spouse by a trained interviewer, and relevant data from 2161 interviews is presented Information has been extracted in particular to examine whether ethnic minority clients make excessive or unjustified demands upon the health service In order to compare like with like, however, our survey dealt only with households containing people under the age of 60 as, while a third or more of inner city white residents are over this age, elderly ethnic minority residents are rare Their problems have been addressed by a recent specific survey (Blakemore, 1982, 1983) Data here are presented categorized by 'ethnic group' based upon respondent self-assessment but confirmed by interviewer observation

Results

Contrary to expectations, 99% of all groups (white, Asian and Afro-Caribbean) were registered with an NHS general practitioner, and only about 10% were not registered with one practising in their immediate area of residence (Table 1) Asians were most likely to be locally registered ($P<0.001$), and two-thirds

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were registered with a GP of Asian origin, a further 10% being registered with practices containing an Asian doctor (Table 2). One in four of the whites in our survey was also registered either with an Asian doctor or a 'mixed' practice, as were more than one in 3 Afro-Caribbeans. Of the 171 practices identified, 59 were Asian and 21 'mixed'. It was notable that where more 'mixed' practices were to be found, white respondents suspicion of 'foreign doctors' was least!

It is sometimes stated that ethnic minorities represent a 'burden' on the health services by making excessive demands. Certainly, the survey demonstrated that Asian households were more likely to have visited their GP in the last year, and to have visited more frequently ($P<0{\cdot}001$) (Table 1). Afro-Caribbeans were not significantly more likely to have *needed* a doctor, although those who had done so tended to have been more frequently, often for long-standing conditions or for repeat prescriptions. However, whites were much more likely to have bypassed the GP by visiting hospital 'out-patient' or 'emergency' clinics while these services were used by ethnic minorities only following referral by their GP. Further, while Asians were most likely to have had a domiciliary visit, Afro-Caribbeans were least likely to have called the GP out, and white responses were close to those of Asians. Given the larger numbers of children in Asian households, one might reasonably expect them to be more likely to *need* a domiciliary visit.

Equally, it should be added that (at least according to our respondents) few of their visits to the GP were for 'vague or poorly described symptoms' (as we classified their responses). This suggested to us that the visits were genuinely based on need and stemmed more from physical ailments than psychological problems. Indeed, most of the psychological-based consultations were reported by white respondents. While we accept that there may be cultural differences in 'presenting symptoms', particularly as regards mental health, it was expected that physical presentations of mental conditions would be reported

TABLE 1. GP registration and consultation rates in previous year

	White	Asian	Afro-Caribbean
n	915	867	365
Locally registered (%)	88	96	89
Registered elsewhere (%)	11	4	10
Not registered (%)	1	—	(2)*
$\chi^2=49{\cdot}0$ with 4 d.f., $P<0{\cdot}001$			
n	916	876	365
No visits in year (%)	32	13	23
One/two in year (%)	35	21	31
3–5 in year (%)	15	25	23
6 or more in year (%)	18	24	21
Not known (%)	—	17	3
$\chi^2=305{\cdot}8$ with 8 d.f., $P<0{\cdot}001$			

*Under 2% numbers rounded.

TABLE 2. Ethnicity of general practice with which registered

	Ethnicity of respondent		
	White	Asian	Afro-Caribbean
Doctors			
n	850	820	340
All white (%)	75	25	61
Mixed (%)	15	10	9
All Asian (%)	9	66	29
$\chi^2=587{\cdot}7$ with 4 d.f., $P<0{\cdot}001$			
Number of practices			
White	83	54	62
Mixed	20	11	8
Asian	31	49	26
$\chi^2=22{\cdot}5$ with 4 d.f., $P<0{\cdot}001$			

in such a form as to be considered 'vague or poorly described'

While Asian parents appeared to be marginally less likely to have attended Child Health Clinics, the differences were very slight and certainly gave no cause for alarm Indeed, their take-up of immunization services was considerably better than that of white parents in the survey, particularly few having had only some of the recommended vaccinations ($P<0.001$) When considering immunization against rubella, Afro-Caribbeans reported nearly 90% take-up compared to only about 70% of whites and Asians ($P<0.01$) (Table 3)

Finally, we consider the proposition that Asians do not believe in 'western medicine' or rely heavily on Unani or Ayurvedic practitioners (Eagle, 1980) While this may be the case in Bradford or London, in the West Midlands we found peculiarly little use of these non-western methods They were as likely as whites (but not more so) to have consulted a private doctor—while a surprising proportion of Afro-Caribbeans had paid to go privately for a second opinion or for 'better treatment' Virtually none of our white or Asian respondents had been to a herbalist or 'non-western' healer, although a small number of whites had patronized osteopaths In answer to an opinion question, the majority of Asians felt that scientific medicine was preferable to traditional remedies, under a quarter believing the latter had value for many conditions White respondents, on the other hand, were quite likely to believe this, as were Afro-Caribbeans ($P<0.001$) (Table 4)

Conclusions

While there are differences between ethnic groups in British society, there do not represent any major threat to the National Health Service, or an excessive demand upon its resources by minority communities Where there is higher usage, it would appear to be linked to needs which can be closely related to such sociological inequalities as housing, employment and income Nor is it the case that the ethnic minorities are opting out of the National Health, thereby creating a reservoir of illness or a subsystem which could threaten community health schemes We therefore hope that future research will cease to regard ethnic minorities as problem groups, but will instead seek to examine their needs as individuals and their

TABLE 3 For those with children under 5 attendance at Child Health Clinic and immunization uptake (%)

	White	Asian	Afro Caribbean
n	172	357	59
Taken to clinic (%)	93	90	88
$\chi^2 = 1.58$ with 2 d f			
n	174	361	59
Had all vaccinations* (%)	43	66	53
Had some but not all (%)	45	22	34
Not immunized (%)	11	9	10
$P<0.001$			
For those whose oldest secondary school child is a girl rubella immunization			
n	90	152	67
Immunized	72	69	88
Not done	21	14	7
Don t know	7	16	4
$0.01 > P > 0.001$			
$\chi^2 = 15.2$ with 4 d f			

*Diptheria tetanus whooping cough and polio Don t knows excluded from χ^2 calculations

TABLE 4 Belief that there are many conditions for which traditional remedies are better than conventional medicine

	White	Asian	Afro-Caribbean
n	776	734	286
Agree	33	24	51
Don t know	22	24	14
Disagree	45	52	34
$\chi^2 = 69.8$ with 4 d f $P<0.001$			

problems in the context of other aspects of racial discrimination and disadvantage

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SURVEYING SERVICE USERS IN MULTI-RACIAL AREAS: THE METHODOLOGY OF THE URBAN INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

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Preface

The survey to which this paper refers was carried out between October 1980 and April 1981. In the first stage 6122 individuals were interviewed, and a subsample of 2161 were re-interviewed in greater depth in the Spring of 1981. The fieldwork agency was Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) - to whom we owe a considerable debt of gratitude for advice, assistance and their undoubted professional competence. In particular we should like to acknowledge the contributions of Julia Field and Roger Jowell (SCPR), Mrs Ruth Parker and Sally Anne Cardew (RUER), and our long suffering clerical staff Rose Goodwin and Christine Dunn. We are indebted to many others too numerous to mention by name, in particular of course those who answered our questionnaires across the West Midlands.

MJ & MC
March 1984

1 Introduction

The survey to which this paper relates was intended to contribute to an explanation of the degree of access among inner city residents to a range of urban services It was explicitly intended to facilitate comparisions not only between ethnic groups (including white residents) but also between different inner city areas and, as far as possible, with areas not immediately part of the inner city, to which out-migration was taking place

This working paper concentrates on the methodological issues and describes how the survey was set up, designed and carried out. It is hoped that this information will be of value to other researchers seeking to carry out surveys of service provision and ethnic minorities, or to those who wish to make use of the survey data from our study when available from the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex The structure of the paper is empirical in its approach, following as nearly as possible the logical processes that we pursued in the operationalisation of the project. Theoretical discussions of the aims of the project and its underlying hypotheses are deliberately omitted but will be covered in depth in the final report of the project. In essence, the project sought to understand the salience of race and location of residence in access to a broad spectrum of 'public goods' such as Local Authority provision of education, housing, and social services, primary health care, and "policing" seen as a public service. Three locations in the West Midlands were chosen as typifying the range of Central Government approaches to inner city problems: Birmingham as an 'Inner City Partnership' authority, Wolverhampton as a 'Programme' authority and Coventry as a city which at that time held no special status. In this way it was hoped to understand the interaction of local and national policy with the issue of race, and the significance of experience in a variety of service areas as opposed to singular studies which might leave unexplored the question of "multiple deprivation" or cumulative disadvantage. Equally, of course, it was possible that problems in access to or experience of one service might be mitigated or cancelled out by benefits in another area

2 Establishing the Survey Population

The choice of fieldwork areas

It was necessary to minimise inter-ethnic variations in exposure to services such as might arise from geographical segregation, and to define survey areas which might facilitate comparisons with other sources of data. Consequently single local authority wards were chosen, this being also a large enough area to ensure a substantial population base for the survey and a geographical division by which at least some Local Authority services are defined (Randall 1973). Wards were then chosen in each of the three towns on the basis of such published and unpublished information as was available. (A brief summary is given in Table 1.) It was seen as particularly important to select wards which not merely contained substantial numbers of both ethnic minorities in which we were interested (Asian and Afro-Caribbean[1]) but would also provide a reasonable sample of white households. In some areas it was believed that out-migration ('white flight') might have left only a 'residual' population consisting largely of other minorities (such as the elderly, students, or Irish immigrants). In Coventry and Wolverhampton it rapidly became apparent that one ward would satisfy this requirement better than any other. There was some choice but the alternatives were either entirely 'inner-city' locations incorporating the central business district (which is unsatisfactory for household survey work, and where service provision is not geared to 'normal' residential population) or industry and major 'high-rise' developments which were also undesirable for operational reasons. The selected wards also appeared to provide some range from 'inner' to 'peri-urban' location, penetrating the outer ring if not the true suburbs.

In Birmingham there was a considerable range of choice among wards with substantial ethnic minority representation, but this was speedily narrowed by consideration of the factors outlined above. Twelve wards were said (WMCC 1977 Household Survey) to have over 25% of their population of 'New Commonwealth' origin[2]

1 Terminology in research reports dealing with race and ethnic relations is fraught with difficulty. We have adopted the quasi-geographical terms 'Asian' and 'Afro-Caribbean' to avoid any suggestion that we refer to nationality or some biological notion of race Indeed, we do not use the term West Indian either because of some confusion about what that implies. Respondents were asked for their 'ethnic origin', defined as the group from which they considered they were chiefly 'descended', thus allowing those British-born to indicate a 'non-white' category without any suggestions of citizenship or racial inferiority. However, to repeat the phrase 'of (Asian) ethnic origin or descent' continually would be tedious to the reader and we hence use these shortened terms throughout

2 The 1971 Census and many subsequent official figures have used the term "New Commonwealth and Pakistan", or variations, to indicate ethnic minority groups.

and seven to exceed 30% (hence being comparable with our Coventry and Wolverhampton wards). The highest ranking (Soho) and those adjoining it were excluded from consideration because of the problem of finding a 'white control' of comparable white households using similar services in them. This policy has since been justified by the 1981 Census preliminary returns which show Soho as having a population with 71% living in a household headed by someone born in the 'New Commonwealth'. The Handsworth and Sparkbrook areas had, we felt, been over-surveyed recently (e.g Rex and Tomlinson 1979, Ratcliffe 1981, Smith 1982) and we did not wish to contribute further to this process or to risk the contamination of our own data. Sparkhill and Small Heath have relatively few Afro-Caribbeans in proportion to their Asian population Of the remaining two, Deritend had a slightly higher Afro-Caribbean presence and a somewhat more 'residential' character than Aston.

After discussions on the initial format of the project it was felt desirable to add areas not within the 'core area' of the Birmingham Inner City Partnership zone. This was intended to provide a more complete (or less atypical) white population (cf Scarr et al. 1983, who note that achievement scores of white children in those schools where most minority children are found are below national averages) and a proportion of ethnic minority families who had made the transition from the so-called reception areas to ones which were not seen as being explicitly 'deprived'. While we were confident of our ability to detect 'Asian names' in the Electoral Roll it was essential that these areas should contain a fair proportion of Afro-Caribbeans. Wards adjacent to our inner area survey zone were excluded on the basis that they might simply demonstrate 'overspill', with the contiguous areas highly similar and the outer parts quite distinct. Only four wards wholly outside the core area had (WMCC/Birmingham City 1978 estimates) over 3% New Commonwealth population and the two highest (Selly Oak and Perry Barr) were selected, thereby conveniently providing one ward wholly outside even the wider Partnership Zone

After choosing the wards in which the survey was to be conducted it was apparent that a simple random sample of households would not necessarily provide sufficiently large numbers of ethnic minority respondents to enable detailed analysis, while producing a very large number of white households. Consequently it was decided to carry out the survey in the two stages, the first being termed the 'screening survey' and the second the 'main interview'. In the screening operation we obtained substantial amounts of data on the general population, based on a 'proportionate' stratified random sample, and some of these results are tabulated in the appendix.

Pre-testing, piloting and other preparatory work took place during July-September 1980, the screening operation was completed between October 1980 and January 1981. During this time additional work was carried out on the development of the main interview instrument. The main survey took place in February-April 1981, concluding at the time of the decennial Census. The base for the initial sample was the (February) 1980 Electoral Register of addresses.

Sampling

For the initial screen, two samples were drawn using standard stratified random sampling techniques. Asian households were first identified on the basis of names in the Electoral Register, and a sampling fraction supplied to these addresses to achieve the desired sample size (Table 2). West Indian (Afro-Caribbean) households cannot be so identified, and consequently were included with other (non-Asian) addresses in a second sampling fraction Because of the relative rarity of ethnic minority groups in outer Birmingham, higher fractions were applied in those polling districts in those wards where a larger number of Afro-Caribbean and Asian households were believed to live, and these are also shown in the Table (2B) It will be noted that this procedure assumes that Asian households can be accurately identified by name in the Electoral Rolls (and that names at an address can be grouped into households). This assumption has been made by other researchers and can be demonstrated to be reasonable. (Sims 1981, Smith 1982) The instructions to clerical staff for completion of sample issue sheets are included in Appendix 1

During the screening interview respondents were asked to give details of their household (any adult was considered a valid respondent for this purpose) including details of the 'ethnic descent' of each member using a set of categories supplied (Figure 1). This formed the basis for our classification of households and the next stage of sampling before the main interview. Some additional households and addresses were added to the sampling frame during this screening operation - either because more than one household was identified at an address (all included) or because occupied premises not included on the Electoral Register were found adjacent (in one direction only) to a sample household This technique (half-open interval sampling) is also a standard procedure to overcome known deficiencies in the use of Electoral Registers as sampling frames, and the results are demonstrated in Tables 2 and 3. Contrary to expectations (that Asians would be under-represented in the Register), ethnic minority groups were not disproportionately found in such unregistered addresses

Consideration of these tables demonstrates the relative efficiency of the 'name-

based' assignment of ethnic group when seeking to select Asian households although also demonstrating a weakness of this technique for other research purposes Very rarely were Asian households found in our 'White/Afro Caribbean ' sample, only 79 out of 5049 (under 2%), which comprised only 7% of the Asian population located. However, 134 households were found on interview to be 'white' (admittedly including some respondents who might justifiably be classified as New Commonwealth, such as Yemenis from Aden, Malaysians etc.) out of the 1084 expected to be Asian, an error-rate of just over 12%. In Birmingham this rate was as high as 23% Such a 'Type 1' (false positive) error is unimportant in the context of a re-survey, when it can be corrected by the addition of new data[3] However, it is less encouraging for those who use Electoral Register counts of names as primary research material (e.g as in Robinson 1980 or Cater et al. 1977) and we should wish to urge caution in their interpretation for this reason

A further check on the 'accuracy' of 'self-assessed ethnicity' as a descriptive variable was also available, if one wishes to insist that there is such a thing as an objective ethnicity, or perhaps more reasonably if one believes that the crucial designation should be physical phenotype (colour) as assesed by the observer. Table 4 shows the degree of correspondence for those households taking part in the second stage, between their own 'self-assessed' group and the interviewer's observation. For the reader's interest, we also include the numbers who gave their ethnicity as Irish, which is elsewhere subsumed into the white category Eighteen of those who had been classified as 'white' were recorded by the interviewers as being of Afro-Caribbean or Asian appearance (a discrepancy rate of just under 2%) while nine respondents were classified as being Asian or Afro Caribbean when the interviewer thought they were white - and these too may well have belonged to 'mixed' households which were generally correctly assigned to the minority groups. Such small numbers are extremely unlikely to have biassed our results, and provide perhaps further justification for regarding self-assessment as a technique to be preferred over interviewer observation on the grounds of 'accuracy' and 'efficiency' as well as the ethnic argument that 'extreme' assessment merely panders to racist assumptions

Subsequently, and because of the very different need of the 'elderly' population for services, all those white households where no-one under the age of 60 was to be found were excluded from the main survey. This reduced our target population substantially - but less so in inner Birmingham where we might have expected (from public pronouncements about inner city populations) a higher number of the elderly Nevertheless the white sample in all areas considerably outnumbered the ethnic minority

3 Errors in classification can be divided into 'false positives' when a case is incorrectly assigned to the target category, or 'false negatives' when a member of the target category is falsely identified as being outside that group

groups and it was decided to reduce their numbers to a more comparable size in order to prevent an excessively large bill for interviewing costs. A simple stratified random sample (2/5) was therefore taken of all remaining white households, since thereby we achieved numbers sufficiently large to minimise the 'sampling error' which inevitably arises in sample survey research. All ethnic minority households identified at the screening stage (including Asians from the 'white sample' who had not been identified by names in the Electoral Register or had changed address since its compilation - as whites from the 'Asian' sample were also transferred) were included in the main survey (Table 3). At this point households were allocated firmly to 'ethnic groups' on the basis of the self-assessed ethnicity of the principle adult members (head of household and spouse). Since we expected to find fewest Afro-Caribbeans and wished to maximise numbers in this category, any mixed households containing an Afro-Caribbean were categorised as belonging to this group, and then this procedure was followed for Asians, the rest being classified as white Mixed households (where members of more than one group were found) were allocated to the first minority category fitted on the expectation that experiences were likely to be shared Interviewers were instructed to carry out the main survey only with a representative of the named household (to prevent confusion in the data arising from changes of household at an address) and to do this alternately with the 'head' or 'spouse' only, this individual being specified on the issued 'contact sheet' (for those households where it was obvious that there was an identifiable housewife distinct from the head of household) In this manner we aimed to achieve a rough parity of interviews with male and female householders The final achieved interviews are detailed in Table 3

With regard to the gender and household status of the respondents, our data suggest that the sampling strategy was effective. Of 2161 interviews, 1038 (48%) were with males and 1123 (52%) with females The gender ratio (M·F) ranged from 0 79 for Afro-Caribbean respondents to 1.06 for Asians, with whites at 0.85 close to the overall mean (0.92). Men generally were described as 'Chief Wage Earner/Head of Household' (85%) but the others (15 %) were heads of 'single adult' (or lone parent) households (three were classed as 'male housewives') The position of women was more complex. For 3% (33 women, nearly all white) the household status was given as 'Chief Wage Earner', and for a further 280 (25%) 'both CWE and Housewife' - again implying a single - adult or lone-parent household The remainder (irrespective of employment status) were classed as 'housewife/spouse' Evidently this conceals some ethnic variation, only 56% of Afro-Caribbean female respondents being classed as 'housewife' compared to 90% of Asian females and 63% of white female respondents

Fieldwork and Response Rates

The response rates achieved (penultimate line of Tables 2 and 3) represent a more than satisfactory result, and it is of interest to note that there are apparently no serious differences between areas or ethnic groups although rates are lowest among Asians in outer Birmingham This we take to indicate that our data are not contaminated by any systematic bias other than those normally attributed to 'hard to contact' respondents - such as the omission of those who move out of the areas or are particularly isolated in their attitude to the 'outside world' The use of 'ethnically matched' interviews for a proportion of the sample, and of translated questionnaires and 'show cards' has also probably assisted in maintaining particularly the Asian response, by getting over linguistic problems which could otherwise have introduced a potentially very serious bias It is unfortunate that by having to carry out the survey in two phases, with some time lapse between each, we have necessarily lost another 20% of potential respondents but this is no higher than could be expected Some 'loss' would have been incurred even had we been able to proceed directly to the main survey from the screening instrument and to have devised a procedure for that would have placed an unacceptable load upon fieldwork staff. The response rate in the second stage (around 80%) was somewhat higher than in the first stage, as we would expect.

It should be noted that the response rates cited in these tables are 'crude rates', and take no account of the reasons for failure to achieve an interview. Market research and other survey reports however not infrequently analyse their results on the basis of 'possible interviews' rather than possible contacts, removing from the base total those addresses where no interview would be possible because of non-occupation etc. Evidently this practice improves the overall result and may affect it significantly. An inner-city area is one where the population is generally regarded as fairly mobile, and where it might be expected that a proportion of houses fall derelict over the life of an electoral register. For this reason a further table (Table 4) is included, demonstrating the reasons for non-response or exclusion of addresses from interviewing (Against this must be set the inclusion of 'intervening addresses' and the occasional multi-occupied house where interviews would normally be carried out - or attempted - with each household)

Thus, with 8200 addresses recorded as issued by the fieldwork agency, and 341 additions made through the 'intervening address' (half-open interval sampling) procedure, some 631 were found to be 'out-of-scope' - that is, vacant or derelict, demolished, or otherwise unusable Of these, 37 could not be traced at all by interviewers on the ground, and 27 were found on inspection to be business or industrial premises rather than dwellings The first two might be expected in an inner-city area, and the distribution in Table 4 is suggestive, but the latter problem indicates a weakness in the Electoral

Register, albeit not a particularly severe one. The pace of change in occupancy is further underlined by the 'out-of-scope' figures for the second-stage (house empty or specified household moved and untraceable). A more detailed analysis of these 'out-of-scope' second-stage addresses showed up the interesting fact that while 0 7% of 'white' addresses were now derelict/vacant, this was true of 1.6% of 'Asian' addresses and 2.1% of 'Afro-Caribbean' addresses - reinforcing our understanding that ethnic minorities generally tend to be housed in poorer conditions (more likely to become vacant/derelict) than whites. Consideration of 'persons-out-of-scope' - i.e where the house has been re-occupied by another household - demonstrated no significant difference between whites and Afro-Caribbeans (4 5%, 4.4%) and a considerably lower proportion of Asians (3.3%), suggesting that, if anything, Asians are least likely to move house and certainly not that ethnic minorities are an intrinsically 'shifting' population compared to white inner-city dwellers Refusal and non-contact rates analysed in the same way did not demonstrate significant 'ethnic' variation in 'contactability', illness and incapacity but there was a slightly higher refusal rate among white respondents (68% of total white non-reponse) than among ethnic minorities (59% Asians, 56% Afro-Caribbeans). This may largely be attributable to the evidently higher refusal rates experienced in those areas outside our 'inner city' sample in the second stage.

Certain other aspects of inter-areal variation also deserve recognition The higher prevalence of 'out-of-scope' addresses in the inner city has already been referred to, and was particularly noticeable in Deritend (Inner Birmingham) and Wolverhampton, where 'urban renewal' and industrial redevelopment were proceeding apace during our survey However, multi-occupation (including the subdivision of houses into flats) was at a very low level, as evidenced by 'additional households' While apparently even less so in the 'outer areas', this figure is slightly misleading in that Selly Oak ward, near to the University, had in fact 3 3% 'additional households' in its addresses and observation suggests that this explanation, of 'student presence', was true for a high proportion of all multi-occupation including Wolverhampton Intervening addresses <u>were</u> less common in the outer wards, although slightly more common in Selly Oak than Perry Barr (2 3% compared to 1.3%), but as already demonstrated this phenomenon did not appear to be 'ethnically' related, nor were refusals or other reasons for non-contact significantly different between 'issued' and 'intervening' addresses. Refusal rates, overall, were least in Inner Birmingham, regarded informally as the most difficult for survey work, and we can attribute this to the fact that SCPR put their most experienced workers into this area to counter this problem Evidently, the significance of interviewer training and ability is one which should not be neglected in addition to the other issues affecting fieldwork quality

3 Fieldwork

Controlling Fieldwork

For the benefit of those who may be interested in the practical details of how the field work was controlled, relevant pages from the interviewer handbook and 'contact sheets' are attached in Appendix I It will be obvious from the questionnaire and contact sheets that those labelled P626/1 refer to the 'screening' survey, and P626/2 is the 'main' interview It should also be apparent that strenuous efforts were made to observe and maintain confidentiality. No name or address was ever entered on the schedule, and for the main survey the name-and-address section at the bottom of the contact sheet was detached by the interviewer for destruction prior to sending the completed schedule and contact sheet for processing. It was of course necessary to record the name for the screening survey on the contact sheet so that the second stage could be completed with the same household (Instructions, Page 3 para (i)).

The 'screening' sample issue-sheet is fairly self-explanatory (see Appendix I). These were completed by clerical staff of the Unit, following address selection from the Electoral Register Surnames were included as a guide for self-introduction but at the screening stage were not taken to be necessarily definitive The 'next listed address' was included so that our 'half-open' technique could be applied. Should the next address in the street NOT be that listed, it was probable that it had been omitted from the Electoral Register (because of non-occupation in the previous November, or failure to make a return) Consequently, since we were at this stage interested in households these should be treated as an additional sample (assuming such addresses to be randomly distributed) and included by the completion of a supplementary green 'issue sheet'. The results of this operation are described above. Other colours were used in the production of the administrative paperwork, to facilitate clerical handling, in particular the 'Asian name' sample (vide supra) was issued on orange sheets, although this was not made obvious to the interviewers and a separate numeric sequence observed which has allowed us to weight the samples appropriately when different sampling fractions were applied.

Most of the other information on the contact sheets was collected as standard by SCPR for their own analysis and control, and enabled them in some cases to boost the response rate by re-issuing those listed addresses which appeared still to be potentially worthwhile (see sections C/E). These data were not included in our analysis. The categories and completion of this was part of the interviewers' normal training by the organisation.

In addition to the usual professional training and briefing of the field force, all interviewers on the project attended a 'briefing day' at the Research Unit At this the

principal investigators explained the purposes of the survey and answered questions. The interviewers then went through the questionnaire with us and the SCPR researcher until we felt sure that they knew what each question was about and why it was included. Because of the nature of our investigation it was important that they understood the significance of some questions and the importance to us of their recording unprompted 'verbatim' comments when appropriate. Also, of course, there were times we wished them not to probe when they might customarily have refused to take 'no answer' as a valid response. Some items on the questionnaire (such as the 'weather example' on page 3 of the screening schedule, or our definitions of Chief Wage Earner/Chief Economic Supporter) evidently refer to this training. A separate training day was given for each stage of the survey.

Ethnic Matching of Interviewers

Reference was made above to the 'ethnic matching' of interviewers. Such a procedure is frequently described as desirable in surveying ethnically mixed or ethnic minority communities, although there is little evidence to demonstrate its effects. Equally, of course, it is not always possible to match interviews and interviewees, both because of a lack of prior knowledge in a truly random sample and because of the difficulties of obtaining suitable interviewers. We and SCPR wished to explore this dilemma, and took steps to ensure that we obtained as many ethnic minority interviewers (by special advertisement and training of new staff) as possible Built into the sample design and issuing of addresses was an 'experiment' to test the effect of ethnic matching in the screening survey. At the second stage we had more information, but had lost some of our interviewers, so that we were not always able systematically to allocate interviewers on a 'matching' basis although evidently when specialist language skills were indicated these were organised, together with appropriate language-translated schedules and show-cards

During the first-stage, of course, it was not possible to issue ethnically matched addresses to interviewers unless the name was evidently Asian Even here, given the variety of Asian languages, such matching could only be approximate. As far as was possible with our resources, this at least was done, but even after an additional recruitment drive SCPR were only able to employ eleven interviewers of sufficient calibre, of whom seven were of Asian origin and four of Afro-Caribbean descent, together with 41 of 'white' ethnic group. Nine of the eleven had in fact worked for SCPR before The seven Asian interviewers tackled 866 addresses and achieved a 74 5% response rate, which is comparable with the 76 3% achieved by white interviewers calling at 6775 addresses A further 456 addresses were issued to the Afro Caribbean

interviewers who achieved 52.2% of these; the lower apparent response rate however does not necessarily indicate a lower success rate due to ethnicity. Given the small number in the group a single case makes a greater impact on the overall outcome. It is also evident from our analysis of first-stage interviews held on the computer datafile (i e following re-issue of addresses) that the allocation of minority interviewers will also have affected their results since the Afro-Caribbean interviewers worked mainly in the two 'peripheral' Birmingham wards, in which over 85% of their interviews were conducted - and in which response rates were uniformly lower. There were, equally, no Asian interviewers working in these wards, and regrettably no Afro-Caribbean interviewers in Wolverhampton. It was of interest to note that no objections or difficulties were reported to us although interviewers of all ethnicities interviewed respondents in all groups (Table 6)

In the second stage, with greater information on ethnicity of potential respondents, there was more scope to match respondents and interviewers, given the constraints of numbers of non-white interviewers (60 white, 16 Asian and 3 Afro-Caribbean, following additional recruitment and training) In all, 66% of addresses were originally issued as matched, although two-thirds of these were 'white-white' matches. Slightly over half (54%) of the Asian addresses were issued to Asian interviewers and a fifth (19%) of Afro-Caribbean addresses to black interviewers. Afro-Caribbean interviewers were also issued with some 'white' addresses. Overall, the ethnically matched interviews achieved a response rate of 78.3%, compared to 76.2% of non-matched contacts. (These figures were raised somewhat subsequently by re-issuing addresses, without any control for ethnicity, to interviewers who were ready to take on additional contacts). These differences are not significant, but White interviewer-Asian address success rates of 76.0% were rather lower than the Asian-Asian success rate of 81.1% or the Afro-Caribbean matched pair rate of 83% (based on only 83 issues), compared with whites interviewing Afro-Caribbeans at 77 1% These differences, while suggestive, do not achieve statistical significance and indicate that unless such fine differences are considered critical the effort involved in systematically matching interviewers is unlikely to be justified unless there is conclusive evidence (which we do not have) on the quality of response When considering that issue, one needs to establish whether there is an objectively correct response (Brah et al. 1977). Far more significant, it would seem, is the level of training and experience of the interviewers themselves, and local variations from area to area, which are not necessarily correlated systematically with the ethnic composition of the population but may reflect local experience of (or attitudes toward) household surveys Thus the 21 'regular panel' interviewers managed a response rate of 82 9% compared to 75.6% by those newly recruited or less experienced, overall the white interviewers had response rates (before re-issuing) of 76.4% while the

Asian and Afro-Caribbean interviewers exceeded 80%. Of course, in surveys of this scale it is only to be expected that additional staff be required, producing thereby certain 'diseconomies of scale'

Boosting the Sample

The technique somewhat unhappily (at least in this context) known as 'snowballing' has been recommended by some authors (e g. Krausz 1969) for the location of minority group respondents, and is commonly used for more anthropological research. The method is simple and cheap in terms of interviewer time but possesses the disadvantages of 'contamination', bias-induction (through selection of a group depending upon the starting point), and office-processing load (which may reduce the speed at which field work can proceed) If carried to its logical extreme it can produce 100% coverage of a minority group unless that group has severe internal divisions, but it is not suitable for the production of a 'statistically random sample' Nonetheless, we were persuaded that Afro-Caribbeans might prove such a small group in some areas that a 100% interview rate could be a desirable objective in order to achieve statistically significant numbers for intra-group analysis.

Consequently, a form was designed and issued to interviewers for use only at households where the respondent indicated Afro-Caribbean descent as his or her 'ethnicity'. The form simply stated 'We are particularly concerned that our survey should represent the views and experiences of black people in this city. Do you know of any West Indian or Black families in this area who might be able to help us? They will of course be given the chance to refuse, and as with the information you have already given us we shall keep all the information completely confidential', and provided a place for the interviewer to check the response received and record the survey number (but NOT name or address) of the informant and their own interviewer code. In retrospect we felt that perhaps it should have been made clear to interviewers that a bonus would be paid for the return of these additional forms! This occurred to us too late to put it into effect. Unfortunately, not all interviewers understood their instructions and through a clerical error the forms were maldistributed In consequence only 28 productive forms were returned during the fieldwork period, a further 7 afterwards Not all non-productive forms were returned so we cannot comment on response rates, but were led to understand that little resistance was encountered. From the 28 households answering the 'snowball' query we obtained 46 addresses of potential additional respondents Seventeen (37%) had already been selected for interview by our random sample, 7 (15%) were outside our survey area, 3 were not on the Electoral Roll and 19 (41%) were potentially

useable. The 7 later returns (all from one ward) furnished 18 addresses (only one of which was duplicated) but these were not checked further. From this we may suggest that the technique has potential, but the problem of operating it should not be minimised. We did not proceed further with the exercise to include the addresses gained in our sample, since it was apparent that there was a severe risk of 'contaminating' our sample and rendering it unrepresentative: these addresses were therefore not followed up. Had we been certain that the new addresses had arised from a comparable operation of the snowballing procedure in all areas we would have been more confident of their value and although they were small in number they could have provided a useful extension to the original sample. More reassuring was the evidence that the Electoral Roll was not omitting significant numbers of potential respondents from our sampling frame of addresses.

4 Development of the Survey Instruments

It is a truism to state that any enquiry is only as good as the questions it asks, and that answers depend upon how the questions are posed. Hence we believe it important to state how the questionnaire schedules were designed and made operational

Throughout this stage of our survey's development and design we sought to maximise four basic principles: applicability, relevance, replicability and utility. That is, we wished to ensure that all questions asked would be applicable to the maximum number of respondents - and hence we sought to avoid questions which were only asked of one ethnic group or some other subdivision of the survey population (and thereby of course we might minimise the problems of interviewer confusion in a complex schedule) It was essential that questions were relevant, not only to the enquiry itself but also to respondents, and hence extensive pre-testing and piloting, including semi-structured interviews and consultations with 'experts' and managers' of the relevant services took place Believing in a systematic approach to social research, we also wished to achieve some level of comparability with other sources and where possible we have used questions that had been previously tested and produced published findings of standing in the research community. As far as utility was concerned, this referred not only to the usefulness of research findings to the community and the policy-makers, but also, that we wished our data-base to be of value to other researchers and hence consulted widely within our research unit and elsewhere. To ensure that this was the case, we included questions (where possible) which would address problems being investigated in other ways by other researchers. In this too, comparability was again important and hence (for example) 1981 Census Classifications were used where

possible. The computer data file, together with a complete coding guide, will be available through the ESRC Data Archive to the wider research community.

The Screening Survey

While the screening survey was intended simply to identify households for selection into the 'main survey', it was apparent that it could not merely contain the necessary questions to identify those who would proceed to complete a fuller schedule. The main interview could not be expected to last for much less than an hour, which would have made it impossible to complete unless the respondent was fully co-operative, yet many of those to be approached would not be asked to give so much time. Field workers obviously could not say 'it will take ten minutes, if you do not fit my requirements but an hour if you do', without risking rebuff. Equally, without adequate information on the populations of our survey wards we were not able to predict the necessary second stage sampling fractions that would be necessary (and the data in Table 1 demonstrate the level of variation in the estimates we obtained from various sources) Consequently the interviewing had to take place in two stages, and it was felt that it was unreasonable to arrive at respondents' doorsteps, request details of their household composition and depart. This procedure would undoubtedly have raised questions as to the purpose of the enquiry and might have led to a substantial refusal rate. Therefore we decided to collect some outline information which would provide a baseline for our main study. In particular we felt it would be useful to complement our 'household' information by questions enquiring whether people had relatives living locally, and establishing their perceptions of population movement Another question on 'what kind of people would you say tend to live in this area' was dropped on pre-piloting because of the range of response, although it would have been of interest to obtain such a 'free' impression of people's attitudes to their neighbourhood. Following these questions on mobility, a more structured approach to residential area assessment and satisfaction was included, asking respondents to complete a standard semantic-differential type sheet which touched on the main topic of the large enqiry - hence they were asked to mark on a five-point scale if the area 'has poor housing . has good housing', 'has good schools for children has no good schools for children' etc.

The 'meat' of the schedule then asked for details of all members of the household, collecting such standard information as sex, age, marital and economic status and relationship to 'head of household'. The respondent was then given a card and asked to state for each person 'from which of the following groups the person was descended' (see Figure 1)

This question was perhaps the most difficult in the entire survey, being designed as it was at the time when the news media were full of the debate over 'ethnic questions' in the 1981 Census. We had consulted all the questionnaires that we were able to locate which contained an explicit division of respondents by race or ethnicity, and were highly concerned to avoid either the confusions of ethnicity and nationality, 'race' (a meaningless if common used concept) and colour, or birthplace, and also the dangers of interviewer assessment - particularly of those members of the household (which could include the heads) 'not seen' Our technique of 'self-assessed ethnic descent' we believe to have overcome most if not all of these problems, and it certainly was fully operational and easy to apply

Of the 6122 usable completed schedules, only one contained a refusal to give a 'self-assessed ethnicity' to the Head of Household, and 107 (1 7%) were recorded as 'others', including a number of Chinese, Arab and similar genuinely 'other' categories For the 'housewife' there were five refusals out of 3937 possible cases (0 12%) and 52 (1.3%) 'others' This seems to represent a more than acceptable refusal rate It is true that we were not able to check the self-assessment against an 'objective' measure, but no such measure of ethnicity really exists. We do however have from the 2161 cases that were included in this main sample a visual/verbal assessment by the interviewer of the respondent in the second stage, and are able to check this against the 'allocated' ethnic group of the household The results of this exercise are given in Table 5 Households where the interviewer was able to understand that there was a 'mixed marriage' between ethnic groups are excluded from our error-count, and it may be that a few of the other errors arose from this source or from a change in the household during the three months between the two surveys which was not picked up by our checks That said, only 18 of the 2161 (0 8%) were noted by the interviewer as Afro-Caribbean or Asian when their ethnicity was expected to be 'white' and only one 'Afro-Caribbean' was not recorded as such by the interviewer Eight 'Asians' were recorded by the interviewer as being wrongly assigned, but these included some difficult cases (Arab/Iranian/Malay) and possibly one or two 'East Indians' (Asians from West Indian backgrounds) The overall 'error rate' of 1 2% is less than could arise through normal sampling or response bias and is not expected to affect our results, even in the worst case (inner Birmingham).

The last section of the screening survey questionnaire was largely intended for interviewer completion, to collect a few classificatory variables It was originally intended to classify the respondent's Social Status, following the Registrar General's categories, which are virtually identical to those used by market research companies for their work (A, B, C, etc) We understood that many companies have field forces who are experienced in classifying people by these groups as part of their quota sampling framework, and felt it would be a useful check on the representativeness of our main

sample (and some guide to any bias in non-response to that second questionnaire) However, the organisation selected to do our fieldwork was not a market research agency and did not include this in their training Instead, they relied upon office coding from occupational data following OPCS standard procedures, for reasons which we appreciated Therefore we abandoned this intention.

Finally, the approximate age of the dwelling, and its 'type' (terraced, flat etc) were recorded, and while again we cannot check the accuracy of these data it seemed to present few problems to the interviewers or respondents (although a proportion were identified as 'estimated' ages) These data have subsequently proved useful in analysis and were easy to obtain The only problem arose in describing (and explaining to field staff) those dwellings categorised as 'low-rise' or a 'maisonette' perhaps some photographs of the areas would have been useful aids at the briefing sessions.

The Use of Translation

Because the screening questionnaire was short and factual, only an English version was used, but show cards for the ethnicity question and the attitude scales were available in Bengali, Punjabi, Urdu, Gujerati and Hindi translations. Interviewers recorded which cards were used and also whether the respondent needed to have another person (e g their teenage child) to help in translating questions

Specific questions about language were also asked the language most often used in the home,and whether any other languages were spoken fluently by the chief wage earner and housewife These questions were included to facilitate decisions about which language translations of the main stage questionnaire would be needed and to ensure that non English speaking households would be matched with an appropriate language speaking interviewer for the main stage

Because of data preparation constraints (80-column cards) we were unable to analyse 'other fluent' languages on the computer, but did perform a manual check on the data to enable us to prepare the necessary translated versions of the main questionnaire In over 60% of the Asian first-stage interviews English was used satisfactorily although in only 12% was it the language 'most often spoken' Eight percent of interviews required the use of an interpreter, often another member of the household, and in just under 30% (29 8%) the interviewer was able to speak an Asian language understood by the interviewee The Punjabi translation of the show-card was used for 26% of interviews, while the Urdu one was only used in 4% of cases, Gujerati and Hindi being even less commonly used (2½% each) and only twice was the Bengali one required! It was obvious that Punjabi, and to a lesser extent Urdu, were the required

languages for translations, in the areas of our survey at least, since the majority of Gujerati speakers (14%) of the initial survey) and other language users also spoke English, or if not then Urdu or Punjabi However, there were substantial variations between our survey areas and we would counsel any researchers to carry out a similar check for themselves before embarking on a large-scale survey or engaging a translation agency. In addition, we would advise them to ensure that any translation is into 'vulgar' rather than classical Urdu (etc) since there is a considerable variety of dialects or 'regional' versions of these languages as well as a degree of variation in the scripts used A further check employed was the use of another agency to re-translate the instruments back into English This provided us with confirmation that our carefully constructed questions had not undergone a change in meaning or (more critically perhaps) emphasis A few questions were in fact discovered to have been slightly altered in the process, and the necessary corrective action taken before printing the final copies

The total screening interview was intended to take about ten minutes, as being the longest one could decently keep respondents at their doorstep Piloting by the researchers established that it never need take longer than this, our times (for about 30 pilots) averaging about eight minutes We did find that we often spent longer at this stage, but that was partly because of the natural friendliness and hospitality of our respondents, and partly because of our own interest in going beyond the necessary basics of the schedule to elicit information useful for the design of the second stage However, the professional field-force used in the main survey averaged ten minutes, and in some cases recorded times as short as three minutes. Very few exceeded the allocated time The same was not, however, quite true for the main survey

The Main Survey

After defining our intentions as being an investigation into the determinants of 'quality of living' and institutional discrimination we had to decide precisely which aspects were 'researchable' in our context. Major starting points were the national and international studies of 'Quality of Life' (OECD, UNO and SSRC) and American studies which followed the disturbances of the 1960s (such as Ross', Newman and the 'Urban Observatory' Ten Cities Project) Certain major areas of enquiry under the 'Quality of Life' headings, such as Leisure, Travel and Transport, and Economics (Retail provision etc.) were deemed to fall outside our remit since they contained large areas of service provided outside the 'public sector' controlled by local authorities; and Housing was (while important) a subject area being addressed by a number of other studies of which we were aware, and hence was curtailed in our own enquiry.

We then sought to obtain copies of interview or questionnaire schedules used by other researchers in the field of housing, employment, health and social services, education and 'community development', as well as attempting to reconstruct questions from published books and research reports A list of the major sources consulted (or questionnaires obtained) is given in the bibliographic section of this paper From these, key questions were identified and where these were deemed helpful to our enquiry, they were adopted without (if possible) alteration from their original form Subsequently, by reference to such sources as the General Household Survey (OPCS), probabilities (such as of experiencing a criminal attempt, or of visiting the doctor) were calculated and certain questions omitted or their period of relevance extended (e g of contact with a social worker, from one year to two)

By this means an outline questionnaire schedule was developed and a 'mock-up' created using 'scissor and paste' extensively! This was circulated among team members and colleagues in the Unit for comment and discussion, and certain weaknesses or omissions identified, while other questions were adjudged repetitious or unhelpful

Our final first draft was reviewed following the following checklist of 'criteria for inclusion' Each question was tested to see if it measured differential need for services - or differential demand (which, following Bradshaw (1974) was seen as a distinct category) Alternatively, it could measure differential knowledge, perception or uptake of services or experience in service delivery It was also considered important to make some assessment of respondents' evaluation of the services' importance, which again was seen as distinct from 'demand', and where possible we also sought to measure differential participation in service planning or review Where a question was not deemed to assist in these exercises it was eliminated

This still left us with an excessively long and complex instrument, and a number of hard decisions led to a reduction in the length by omitting some of the 'attitudinal' questions which we had hoped to use to create scales within topic sections, and by reducing the length of employment and residential histories obtained. The draft was then typed up and submitted to our fieldwork agency, who had extensive experience in these areas of research. Their comments indicated continued reservations on length and some on content In particular we were advised that certain questions (such as some relating to health topics) would be difficult to ask in the context of a general survey Concern was expressed too about the questions remaining which were to be asked only of ethnic minority respondents (including interest in 'specialist' radio/TV programmes) The SCPR researcher also made some helpful comments on wording and response categories. A pruning exercise on the basis of some of these comments left a questionnaire which we were able to take out on piloting interviews About a dozen were completed by the field staff, and a further dozen by the research team On the basis of this experience, which suggested that it was possible to complete the interview in an hour, but not consistently, the research team, the SCPR researchers, and representatives of the field force were able to meet and discuss further amendments The questionnaire was then laid out by SCPR ready for proper piloting

Interviewers were personally briefed before starting piloting (November 1980) and a debriefing conference took place afterwards. Three SCPR interviewers, including one Asian, carried out 24 pilot interviews between them and researchers from the Unit carried out a further 8 interviews The pilot interviews took on average one and a quarter hours each This was still too long from the point of view of imposing on respondents time and the danger of fatigue affecting quality of response in later stages of the interview It could also have had financial consequences of exceeding the interviewing budget provision

As a result of the pilot further cuts and amendments were made Monitoring of interview lengths in the early stages of the main fieldwork (339 interviews) gave an overall average of 66 minutes, 6 minutes longer than the target hour However, differences in length according to ethnic group of interviewer and respondent were evident

	Average in minutes	(No of interviews)
White interviewer, white respondent	65	(284)
White interviewer Asian respondent	60	(81)
White interviewer Afro-Caribbean respondent	72	(64)
Asian interviewer Asian respondent	89	(100)
Afro-Caribbean interviewer, Afro-Caribbean respondent	77	(29)

The difference in times between white and Asian interviewers interviewing Asians is understandable Asian interviewers were allocated all the non English-speaking households where interviewing was sometimes difficult even with translated versions of the questionnaire and show cards For example persons not able to read Urdu would have to have all showcard items read out to them Whether the lower average times for white interviewer with Asian or Afro-Caribbean respondents indicates any loss in quality of information because of the lack of 'matching' is difficult to assess, but it does not appear to be the case from the analysis of results carried out so far

While most amendments concerned the omission of questions which seemed to prove problematic in the field despite having proved useful in other surveys (e g 'When you applied for this job did you feel you had a real choice of jobs'), or those which interviewers reported to seem intrusive (e g 'Why did you move to Britain' for immigrants), not all led to the dropping of questions In some cases two questions which appeared to be confused were combined ('does your roof need repair', 'are there any repairs needed to the outside of the house') and in other cases we were able to establish that further prompting rarely gained information (e g. 'Were there any other difficulties in purchasing your house') Equally however it was found in some cases that a question required an additional section or filter (e g 'Were you offered a choice of houses . was that at the same time or on different occasions? Is this the one you chose?') Nor, on reflection, were we always certain that we had done the right thing in omitting questions, however much they apparently failed in the pilot Two particular examples were questions on Trade Union office-holding or use for grievance solving, and use of a pharmacist (chemist shop) for health problems. However, we cannot deny the utility of the exercise in general since timings were significantly improved and few questions that were finally included failed totally in their object. Additionally, we were persuaded in a few cases to reverse the normal procedure of aiming for 'closed' or pre-coded questions where all probable answers are given numeric codes for the interviewer to ring For

certain questions (such as 'why did you leave your previous job') the diversity of responses was so great that it was felt better to give only a few numeric codes for common and unequivocal answers and record all others 'verbatim' for subsequent analysis and coding. This in fact made life easier for the field force and improved the quality of infomation that we were able to collect.

5 Coding and Analysis

The classification of responses is a potential sources of bias, arising from allocation of a diverse set of possible answers to prompts which have been carefully selected and devised A simple 'yes' or 'no' answer to any question is probably rare, but the exigencies of computer analysis require a simple and restricted set of numerical codes, which are mutually exclusive and unambiguous. Further, it is customary when analysing data using conventional and widely accepted computer programs such as SPSS, only to allow a single response ('variable') to each question. Where more than one possible answer is allowed, then each response must be coded into a separate variable and attention paid to this in the analysis stage An alternative which is sometimes used is to allocate a set of 'combinatorial' codes, but this may well lead to an excessively long list of responses none of which of themselves are chosen by a sufficiently large number of informants to permit satisfactory statistical analysis and conclusions. The topic of 'coding bias' has been researched increasingly of late (SCPR Newsletter, Spring 1982 and Autumn 1981) and various strategies are suggested to overcome the main problems None are entirely satisfactory, since there are several aims to be achieved in coding. A primary aim is naturally to encapsulate the essence of the information gathered with the minimum loss of detail This can only be met by devising codes after the collection of data ('open ended' questions), each of which is allocated only to carefully defined categories of answer Arguments against this strategy hinged upon the relative cost and time taken by employing clerical assistance to convert (possible inaccurately recorded) verbatim responses into numeric codes There is also the problem referred to above of excessive numbers of categories, and of non-comparability with other surveys using the same prompts (questions) in the analysis stage. For this reason it is preferable to keep such open-ended questions to a minimum These are most easily justified for such questions as are on diverse subjects which are relatively poorly researched, or where 'verbatim' personal anecdotes can be of particular assistance to the researcher This is usually the case where relatively few respondents are likely to find the question of relevance to them This restriction also helps to contain interview length since there is a cost of time to the interviewer in recording such anecdotes Further, of course, under such circumstances it is possible that insufficient numbers will respond for normal

statistical analysis even using a restricted code set

The use of open-end questions in piloting is of course different, and where it is not clear what possible answers are likely to be met, then some questions may be 'open' at this stage and a more restricted set of numeric codes allocated for the full survey This strategy was adopted extensively for our survey, particularly when utilising questions which had not been validated by use in other surveys, or where there was a suspicion that our potential situation was significantly different from that in previous surveys When responses in the pilot survey appeared to fall into a pattern, a code list was devised which met these needs and fulfilled our objectives of maximising information gain In most such cases (e g Question 2 of the Main Survey - why did you move from your last house or flat) a coding scheme was devised which allowed for further additions or modifications to the numeric codes allocated.

Semi-closed, or 'half-open' questions were extensively used in the survey (as in Question 2 mentioned above) It is customary in nearly all questions which may pick up exceptional responses (such as tenure, which may include living with relatives or some such non-standard answers) to include an 'other' category and to record the actual response in case it proves significant While most such answers can legitimately be included in an 'other' category, some on examination may prove to be viable and valuable in their own right (What we mean, here, by 'half-open' questions is verbatim responses that did not fit our supplied set but were recorded as such Values were left for coding them, if needed)

Such answers were found in a number of cases - such as the questions 'why did you move from your last house' or 'why did you choose this area to live in' At the coding stage of our main survey additional codes were created (for 'cost/financial reasons, moving between towns, health reasons, neighbour problems, desire to live in an ethnically homogenous neighbourhood' in the former case or 'cost, schools or religious institutions present' in the latter) In such cases the 'other' code was deleted In order to ensure some systematic use of codes and to allow for aggregation to broader categories (Housing, Economic, Personal/Family, Race-related) a two-digit code was used and the second digit in each category used to identify specific responses Where possible similar numeric codes were used in more than one question (e g Question 2b and 6b) to facilitate computer processing In other cases the use of response codes was not internally consistent in our schedule because we had sought to maintain comparability with the coding categories used in other surveys which had asked similar questions

For both 'half-open' and open-ended questions, the coding schemes (or additional codes) were derived from an examination of the first schedules to be returned Since we expected there to be some ethnic variation in the responses, this was operationalised to

ensure that 50 questionnaires from each major ethnic category (White/Asian/Afro-Caribbean) were consulted prior to drawing up the coding guide. We believed, largely correctly, that 50 questionnaires from each group (or 150 in total) would give a representative impression of the principal responses that would be met in sufficient numbers to justify separate analysis This figure must to some extent be arbitrary but is at least three times the size of the normal 'piloting' exercise and would be classified under most sampling procedures as a 'large sample' However, given the complex nature of our data-set, drawing from five locations all of which might reasonably be expected to show some local variation, we were unable to ensure a fully representative areal sample in our first 150 schedules and so it was decided to allow a limited number of additions to the coding guides once full coding was commenced In such cases a check was made on all previously completed schedules to ensure that the 'new' codes were not under-used in error Once about 300 schedules had been fully processed and we were ready to proceed to data-preparation (punching onto machine-readable cards for computer entry) this process of addition and revision ceased. While rather labour-intensive and hence expensive, we believe that the procedure was justified and can suggest its value for similar surveys Examples of codes added in this was would include the classification 'military/police service' for the overseas occupation of immigrants (Question 5c) or 'through auction 'under means of acquisition of present dwelling (Question 8) Neither of these responses arose in the first 150 schedules, but both evidently added to our understanding of the final dataset.

Two particular topics, however, are not adequately described using the kinds of restricted coding sets described above. For these - geographical location and occupation - particular strategies had to be devised It will have been observed that under Question 5a a four-digit code has been used to describe county of residence outside Great Britain, and that a four-digit code is also used to code school attendance, previous address, and places of employment For all of these a unified coding scheme characterised as the 'Geogaz' was utilised Following experience in geographical location coding in previous surveys (see for example Hudson and Johnson 1976) a nested hierarchical structure was used Thus all references to inner Birmingham were in the range 1000 - 1999, and similarly for outer Birmingham and the other two towns where the survey took place The remainder of Britain was allocated codes below 6999 and Europe in the range 7000 - 7999. Asia was subdivided on a crude basis, as were other regions and throughout the survey codes added to the 'geogaz' as they occurred, using numbers left unallocated and suiting the number of digits to the level of detail in the response Thus a particular island in the Caribbean (say, Barbados) would be given a code using the first three digits (876-) and towns or areas within it allocated a fourth digit if they were mentioned by name This procedure worked very well (providing all copies of the geogaz used by the

coding team were updated simultaneously) since we found that as the fieldwork proceeded along streets groups of respondents with similar origins tended to be clustered together. Similarly, workplace and major employers were added with individual codes as the survey progressed A copy of the comprehensive Geogazetteer obtained can be made available to those wishing to utilise the database

Occupational coding is a hazardous task to which the OPCS (and previously the Registrar General's Department) and the Department of Employment have given considerable attention The information obtained can be utilised in a number of ways, and contains several dimensions of interest Conventionally much social research analysis has been content to go no further than 'social class' or 'Socio Economic Group'. To derive these indicators requires a fairly lengthy procedure for coding clerks who have to check a closely printed table of occupations and occupational status and correctly record the code in the respective cell of that table Errors in this process are not unknown, and the authors have (not in this survey) met biasses introduced by coders who could not believe that certain occupations merited their relative 'class' position! Further, we were interested also in the exact nature of 'occupational crowding' (Mayhew 1978) and industrial location

To this end a computer program devised by one of the authors was utilised to carry out that phase of coding, and the coding team simply recorded the precise occupational classification and occupational status, using the OPCS 'Classification of Occupations 1980' (HMSO) as used in the 1981 Census Once the data had been entered on to the computer the program was run to derive the necessary 'social class' indicators and include them in the database A further advantage of this procedure is that for little or no cost (except in programming time) additional variables could be derived such as the new European Socio Economic Classification, or a simple manual/non-manual split The inclusion of the raw occupational classification in the data set also allows, by recoding if necessary, an analysis of precise occupational positions occupied by selected subgroups of the population It must however be stated that the 1980 Classification of Occupations, while used in order to facilitate comparisons with the 1981 Census and Department of Employment data (using CODOT, with which the latest OPCS classification is compatible), is not as satisfactory to the computer programmer as was the 1970 Classification It is to be hoped that no major further revisions to the structure are envisaged by OPCS which will necessitate rewriting the computer program! That said, the authors believe a substantial saving of clerical time is achieved by 'mechanising' the process of social class classification (Copies of the program are available on request, together with necessary documentation)

In concluding this section it should be observed that throughout the process of coding we have sought to remain in the current state of the art of social science

computerised data processing. Hence the use of multi-punched codes (more than one punched in a column) has been strenuously avoided and as much as possible we have attempted to follow conventions which would maximise the utility of the computer in analysing data It will be evident to most readers that this generally means a commitment to SPSS as a main analysis program, since it is still the most widely used social science data analysis tool. Further, many new programs are designed following similar conventions When the data are deposited with the ESRC Data Archive a full copy of the SPSS commands will be appended, describing the data set and the additional commands creating new variables or manipulating the data following the subtleties of coding which might be less apparent to others than we, as its originators, might suppose

6 Asking Questions

There is an extensive literature on questionnaire design and in particular on the construction of specific questions (CSO 1975, Sudman and Bradburn 1982). This survey was not a methodological experiment and hence we cannot here contribute much to that debate, but we feel that certain aspects of our design may be of interest to readers Selected pages of the schedules are therefore appended to demonstrate particular issues or methodological innovations which we feel are worth commending to other practitioners No particular virtue is claimed by the authors, and some at least of the techniques are the 'house-style' of SCPR and described more fully in one of their publications (Hoinville and Jowell 1978). In other respects we have 'borrowed' questions from previous surveys, and these are acknowledged below· where relevant we note these in the text. Two issues are particularly significant - 'race' (or ethnicity) and 'occupation' (or skill), and these are treated separately below. The rest of the questions included in Appendix 2 are discussed sequentially in the third part of this section

Enquiring about Race and Ethnicity

Methodologically, the most complex and contested issue in 'ethnic or race relations research', after the problems of sampling and respondent location, is that of asking a question or deriving a variable which will adequately classify respondents. Classification by such 'key variables' as gender and location is self-evidently straightforward once the aims of the study have been determined, and occupation can generally be adequately encoded using standardised reference frames of 'social class', socio-economic group, or other such summaries (OPCS 1980, CODOT, Gittus 1972) However, 'race' and 'ethnicity' are still debated concepts (Cohen 1974) and equally, their categories are highly

politically and emotionally charged (see for example the minutes of evidence in HC 33-II). A variety of approaches has been used by those who accept the value or necessity for categorising their data subjects, but these reflect in many cases the specific needs perceived by the researcher in the context of his or her own disciplinary paradigms (as, for example the grouping of mothers into classical 'races' in medical research) or the relative size of sample coupled with the problems of classification - as in the GHS grouping into 'white' and 'coloured'. A detailed explanation of OPCS's attempt to define a useable census question is given in Sillitoe (1978) and the criticisms of that and other contributions to the debate can be found in many articles in the press and professional journals, and reports of public discussions during the time that this survey was planned and executed

Since it was necessary, from the initial conception of the research, to have some means of classifying respondents into ethnic or 'racial' groups, and since we believed that internal divisions within those groups might add explanatory power to our analysis, an essentially pragmatic approach was adopted We were addressing the issue of citizenship rights in some senses, on the understanding that colour discrimination might be affecting receipt of services whether directly or indirectly (institutional racism) Yet at the same time it was evident that such discrimination would affect service users not so much on the colour of their passports (which can relatively easily be changed, and depends upon the accidents of birth and history) as their skin Therefore nationality was a poor guide - and an extremely politically sensitive issue Place of birth is equally unhelpful as a guide to ethnicity, for the same reasons of personal and international history However, geographical origin may give clues to the existence of kin networks and possibly also community/upbringing - defined expectations To this must be added religion, since even relatively small geographical areas may contain two or more highly differentiated societies (Boal 1976). It is also necessary however in this context to allow respondents to define their own group membership if one accepts that race is a social construct since while groups can be formed by exclusion (observer-derived) they can also be the product of self-definition affecting normative behaviour and of experiences A person of mixed race, for example, or an 'Asian' of Caribbean origin, may define his or herself as belonging to one of (at least) two groups and their explanations of any discrimination encountered will vary accordingly, as may also their attempts to live a particular life style with its accompanying expectations Consequently our survey contained a number of questions which addressed these issues and which we have used at different times to form independent classificatory variables in our analysis

Reference has already been made to our initial sampling procedure, in which Asian names were identified and separately sampled This was purely an administrative convenience although desirable from the point of view of matching where possible

language-proficient interviewers with respondents in the screening study It has never been used for reporting results although the information was encoded to allow for differential weighting of the samples should that be considered necessary. The primary classification in our analysis has always been the result of the self-identification question asked during that screening interview - 'from which of the following groups would you say (You - and each household member) was principally descended' This notion of 'descent' was, we felt, a suitable solution to the complex of arguments over 'nationality', 'geographical origin' and 'race' (which construct has historically nearly always used geographical notations to indicate areas where such people predominate or originate) Compliance with this question was so high that we feel fully justified in using it, and we have no evidence to suggest that 'our' interviewers had any difficulty in administering it or that they either completed the classification themselves or failed to offer it to 'white' respondents, as has been suggested was the case in the N D.H S survey of 1978/9 which used a similar procedure. Additionally, we did not offer such a comprehensive list of possible descent groups as did NDHS, which we accept might present problems for other researchers, but we chose instead to disaggregate our groups using the other information indicated above The groups offered on our show card were. 'English/Scottish/Welsh, Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (Asian), Irish, West Indian/African (Afro-Caribbean), Other European, Other (Please State)' These categories were sufficiently clearly differentiated to reduce confusion but not too finely structured (e g. in the case of Afro-Caribbeans who might seek to trace their descent back beyond the West Indies) Further, we believed it important to accept the notion of white ethnicity and not to imply by the ordering that a distinction should simply be drawn between 'white' (undifferentiated) and 'West Indian' etc , thereby suggesting some kind of pathological identity associated with non-white ethnicity

Supplementary questions relating to ethnicity were included throughout the questionnaire at points where they related naturally to other information being collected, rather than including them all at a single point where it might have appeared that our primary interest was ethnicity rather than service use

The first such item appeared early on in the main questionnaire (p 4 Q.5a) when all those who had lived outside Great Britain (i e including N Ireland as 'overseas') were asked 'In what country did you live' We did not ask a specific birth place question, for the reasons stated above, and also accept that for some respondents who had followed an indirect path to the West Midlands the answer might be misleading, but felt that such a question was more likely to be answered freely Also, we did not wish to ask this question purely of immigrants. It was possible that any migratory experience might have some bearing on attitudes and expectations. We also felt it equally unreasonable to ask British-born ethnic minority respondents to give an 'island' or 'national' origin On

what basis could one assume that the British-born child of (say) Jamaican parents would demonstrate specifically Jamaican characteristics? Had he or she lived abroad (for at least a year) then there might be some validity in that assumption - but in that case our question would in fact detect this

Responses to the question were somewhat varied - and the recording of detailed responses demonstrated the necessity for more thorough briefing of interviewers on the uses of 'geographical' data than we had believed Some respondents gave extremely detailed answers, to the extent that places could not be traced on any of the maps (of Asia and the Caribbean) which we had - while others gave such general answers as 'West Indies' or 'Kashmir' (or even 'Kashmiri', a statement of perceived identity which was not what the question was ostensibly seeking) Most useful were those responses where the interviewer had recorded not merely a place name but also a district or the name of a nearby large town. The 'nested hierarchy' scheme of location coding described above provided the best solution to this dilemma - thus all codes between 8220 and 8229 referred to the Punjab, but Jullundur could be identified separately as 8222 A summary of responses to this question is given in Table 7 and demonstrates the significance of particular local origins within the broader ethnic group categorization The other question on this page (25c), relating to 'occupation abroad' might also be considered of interest to the definition of ethnicity, drawing a distinction as it does between rural and urban occupations, and between land-owners and landless, but is discussed at greater length in the section on 'Enquiring about occupation, skill and class'

'Race' and geographical background are, however, only part of the underlying structure of ethnic identity Religion, even if heavily correlated with these other two, is a further independent variable which interacts with them to create a sense of identity and to affect cultural behaviour, attitudes and expectations This is, of course, as true of those of 'white' or European descent as it is for those of black or Asian origins Consequently, at the start of a section enquiring about community associations and central or local government 'politics', all respondents were asked for their religious self-identification (p 73, Q 107) Again, this question was phrased in a non-threatening manner and respondents' responses were recorded as given without pressing the issue of formal membership Attendance at church, as recorded in the second part of this question, was taken to be the best indicator of the strength of allegiance, and some interesting data were collected in this way From the 'ethnicity' point of view it is most interesting to note here that 'island origin' for those from the West Indies had some significant effect on the distribution across Christian churches, and that while nearly all of those from Pakistan or Kashmir followed Islam, the Indian group contained a notable variety of religions which did not necessarily fit into preconceived notions of geographical origin Indeed, in Wolverhampton a small number of Indian Buddists were

found, who were reputedly a breakaway from the larger Hindu community. In such ways can it be made apparent that 'race' alone is an inadequate variable for understanding the internal structure of communities, even if it may be correlated with the experience of discrimination These remarks may not be surprising to those who are familiar with the 'sending societies', but need to be expressed for the benefit of others new to the field.

Finally in the questionnaire/schedule we asked the interviewers (p 80, Classification 4) to record their assessment of the respondent's group in terms of our overall groups For those defined as 'Asian' the language of interview was also requested. This was primarily an administrative check (since interviewers had no way of knowing the original attribution that we adopted from the screening survey at resampling) but also provided us with some kind of additional data. Mostly this has been used to verify the 'accuracy' of our ethnic group assignment (see text, above) but there is also some interest to be gained from disaggregating the Asian sample in terms of those whose spoken English was adequate for the interview and those who used a major Asian language A few other small anomalies were identified by the use of an additional code '7' for those interviews where a 'mixed-race' household was encountered. This might usefully be included explicitly in further studies of this type

Asking about Social Class, Occupation and Skill

Reference has already been made in this paper to the problems of encoding occupational titles and following standardised procedures such as those of the OPCS. Page 23 of the main survey demonstrates the amount of information required to comply with that formula and is not dissimilar from many other questionnaires (it should be noted that the box labelled 'SEG 16-17' is incorrectly titled since the new OPCS codes have a two-digit subgrouping which filled these columns) We did add the Industrial (Two-digit Minimum List Heading) code here, in order to be able to distinguish between 'skill content' and 'economic sector' in our analysis without being totally reliant on the OPCS occupational categories Likewise 'status' was encoded rather more fully, with foremen or managers/owners given separate categories. 'Location' (cols 21-24) was coded using the gazetteer above-mentioned Shift-work and size of enterprise were also considered variables of interest in themselves and allocated coding numbers However, we did not feel that our enquiry required (or in terms of numbers for whom it would be relevant, merited) the inclusion of 'numbers supervised' or 'skills required' as a separate variable Inspection of completed schedules has generally confirmed this belief

As may be observed in Appendix 2, the questions on 'page 23' were asked and encoded in the same way on several occasions If the respondent was unemployed then

their previous occupation was recorded (and social class etc derived from that), and had their present occupation commenced within the previous ten years (i e. after January 1971) the immediately prior job was also asked for together with reasons for leaving and joining the 'new' job Timing considerations led to the abandonment of an attempt to collect fuller employment histories although a summary question asked for the number of jobs and periods of unemployment in the last five years We did not ask for these over a longer period, or for jobs more than ten years previous, because of our belief that this was an unreasonable demand on memory When the respondent was not the 'head of household' or 'chief wage-earner', that person's current details were also recorded and a computer-derived variable constructed to indicate 'Head of Household's Social Categories' as well as those of the respondent

We do not believe that current occupation, particularly in an economic recession or under conditions where racial discrimination may be operative, is necessarily the best indicator of a person's 'skill level', capacity, or subjective social class Consequently we sought alternative means of exploring these issues. Insofar as education or training relate to this question, we asked for the number of years of full-time education completed, and for attendance on further education courses (incuding correspondence colleges) and for experience of vocational training schemes (page 33, Q 45) such as apprenticeships or night classes We also asked for the highest qualification obtained (p 38 Q 51) since 'years completed' is to some extent a cul ure and cohort-defined parameter, with a number of legal changes in minimum school-leaving age in this country alone It will be observed that the location of the awarding body was also recorded (British/Abroad) since this was considered potentially significant. That the column-numbering on this page appears confused is regrettable, but was necessary to ensure that the probes in Q 51(a) and Q.51(c) were correctly followed Answers were recorded either in the top or the bottom half of the page and clerical staff deleted the rest as appropriate before data-preparation staff were given the schedule

Additionally we included two questions of our own devising (p 33, Q 44) to tap the respondent's subjective assessment of their skill level The answers to this have proved quite revealing, but also indicate the degree of dissonance that exists between formal, 'objective' classifications of occupations and 'social class' categories There is evidently a degree of 'under-employment' in existence and equally some over-valuing of reputedly skilled occupations That is to say, some respondents were working in jobs for which they were apparently over qualified, and others who on the evidence of their occupational title were 'skilled' did not suggest that their jobs required the sort of training which would normally be expected from such a designation.

Since 'small businesses' or more particularly in some contexts, 'ethnic enterprise' (HC15-iv, Cmnd 6845) have been suggested as a panacea for the ills of inner cities or

unemployment, we enquired (p 34, Q.46) whether respondents had considered self-employment The categories used in the second part were those which arose from our pretesting interviews and proved reasonably satisfactory with the addition of a code (5) for 'service/entertainment and catering'. 'Market stalls' were the only other category offered, and were included with 'retail' A detailed analysis of responses to this question will be published separately (Johnson and Cross, forthcoming)

Finally, on the topic of employment and social class or mobility, we should note the inclusion in the questionnaire of Q.5c (p.4) - occupation prior to migration to Britain - and Q 117 (p 78) - father's occupation. The former was rather crudely categorised on the basis of piloting interviews in order to minimise clerical work at the coding stage. In fact, the only additional codes required were 'market trader' (31), 'fisherman' (coded as farmer with land, 10, since there is a fair degree of social or economic comparability), and a remarkable number of ex-military or policemen (35) Quite a few of our respondents had not been employed before coming to Britain, reflecting the time that has elapsed since the effective cessation of 'primary' immigration Parent's occupation (p 78, Q 117) was left uncoded because of the wider range of expected answers (since it would include non-immigrants) but was encoded in less detail (OPCS 3-digit first sector code only) because of the difficulties of obtaining sufficient detail in an enquiry of this type to accurately assess social class etc. (as demonstrated on page 23) There was, however, sufficient information for us to make a quite detailed analysis of social mobility.

Other questions and design considerations

In such a wide-ranging study we have necessarily asked a variety of questions on many topics, not always in great detail Consequently it would be difficult to categorise the remaining questions and methodological quirks that we wish to cite This sub-section therefore represents a sequential 'run-through' of of our questionnaire (which is included in full as Appendix 2) and the reader's indulgence is sought if at times the logic of the text is not self-evident The 'contact' questionnaire, P626/1, is also included in full, together with the 'show card' enquiring about self-assessed ethnic group and demonstrating how the opportunity was taken to obtain basic demographic and housing data on the survey areas

The Main Questionnaire

Page 1 demonstrates the data-linking information contained in columns 1-4 and 6-12 and comparable to that on the 'contact questionnaire' This enabled the linkage of the two files using a simple FORTRAN computer program in conjunction with standard sorting routines available on most computers, and without reference to names or addresses. Cross-checking by using more than one linkage 'key' is advisable because of the risks of miscoding or mis-punching. At the base is a checklist of pages which all respondents were asked to answer, to remind the interviewer in the field (and if necessary to enable him or her to reassure respondents that they would not have to complete the entire schedule) Question 1 was chosen as a simple, non-threatening introduction to enable the interview to begin 'on the right foot'.

Page 4 has been referred to above, and shows the operation of the 'geographical' coding scheme The question was asked of all who had lived outside Great Britain.

Page 6 contains a complex sign-posting procedure because of the necessity to ask different questions about housing depending on tenure and length of residence (Those who had lived in a house over 15 years were unlikely to recall all the details of how they had moved to it) The second prompt in Q8 was rarely used but was included here (and when asking a similar question about doctors) to help interviewers reassure respondents, if required Very many respondents could not remember the agency used

Page 9 illustrates again the use of 'stacking codes' whereby (Q11c) related answers can be simply recoded using SPSS commands, and also the use of 'multiple response' categories for questions which can reasonably be answered more than once. Where only one answer was given to Q11a the arrows and skip instructions assisted the interviewer to follow the layout.

Page 12 demonstrates that supplementary questions may be necessary to establish awareness of entitlement and to unpack a 'don't know' response We also used a complex coding structure to reduce the interviewer's problems of selecting a precode - thus '01' in column 73-4 could indicate a favourable or unfavourable comment on the house quality, the sense would be evident by comparison with the answer given in col 72 and again two responses were allowed

The questions on page 19 were used for comparability with Valerie Karn's study of housing improvements in Birmingham, but in order to reduce the time and coding load on interviewers a complex structure was adopted (which in the event worked very smoothly), combining several questions into a single grid for data recording

Page 32 includes a rather similar attempt to 'stack' questions, and also demonstrates the comprehensive interviewer instructions, consistently printed in 'Upper Case', used to guide field staff in applying questions and prompts correctly 'Stacking codes' are also in use in Q42, and an identical code list applied to two similar but distinct questions to facilitate comparisons. It will be noticed that codes 10-29 are largely attributable to 'external' causes while codes 30-39 could be described as 'personal' or 'internal' explanations Our list of Trades Unions (Q43) was far from comprehensive and some amendment was required at the clerical coding and checking stage Page 33, on 'skill definition' has been referred to already, but Q45 shows how the use of a research agency used to utilising 'multi-punch' coding may affect the design of a question SPSS does not permit 'multipunch' but we understood that the fieldwork staff were used to that format when several response categories could legitimately apply to a respondent and hence different values were coded for each option, despite giving each its own column The 'box lines' dividing the codes ensured that the punching (dataprep) staff had no difficulties in assigning codes to columns

At the end of each section (Housing, Employment, etc) a 'summary attitude' question was asked Page 57 demonstrates that for the Health section Identical code lists were used for all of these questions and we were thus able to compare each 'domain' by use of this summary measure As will appear from this and other coding lists included, answers tended to group into 'race' or 'class' categories, and 'internal/personal' and 'external/societal' ones.

For the Social Support services (largely relating to Social Security benefits, because of the relatively rare utilisation of most personal social services) again a repeated format with a consistent coding structure was utilised, and this is illustrated on p 58. These questions again were chosen for comparability - and it will be noted that simple application for a benefit is not a sufficient response! Similar repetition and supplementary probing was used to enquire about experience of criminal attempts (page 67), copying as far as possible the questions asked by the only 'victimisation' survey we could locate at the time (Sparks 1977) The British Crime Survey (Hough & Mayhew 1983) used a similar format, likewise based on American work and our results can usefully be compared with theirs.

Page 73 shows the 'supplementary ethnic question' of religion in detail, and the results have been found to have considerable value It is to be hoped that other surveys may include such a question to assist in a better understanding of the composition of the 'Asian' population (Knott and Toone 1983).

7 Conclusions

Despite this being an essentially descriptive and methodological paper, there are some conclusions of a more general nature which may be drawn, and which in essence summarize the key points which we feel emerge from our experience of this project. It is hoped that some of these lessons will have relevance to other projects working in the area of service delivery or 'race relations' in addition to the benefits to be obtained from the dataset itself

Initially, we have been encouraged by the success of the rather complex design utilised to gather the sample of 'service users' The publication of the 1981 Census has underlined the effects of population change in the larger cities, and that the white population of some areas no longer represent a true cross-section of society which can fairly be compared with the ethnic minority population. The problems which this presents will be confronted in our data analysis, but it is important to note that the quest for systematic control in race relations research raises the questions of which population is to be selected as the white control[4] Is it whites in the inner city, or whites with the same demographic profile, or white indigenes, or all whites regardless of their origins, ages or location? We chose to extend the coverage beyond the inner city to increase the comparability of white controls and it was the reason that lay behind the age restriction on the white sample. Moreover, we specifically included Irish and other white 'ethnicity' so as to be able to differentiate the effects of origins from racial minority status in our analysis In any case the use of semi-suburban wards added to our coverage of both white and minority communities substantially, and without over-extending the survey The use of a complex sampling fraction in selected polling districts assisted in this, and has not prevented us from carrying out a 'weighting' exercise for population estimating purposes.

The multi-stage sampling and multi-phase surveying procedure worked well, although we would stress the importance of minimising the gap between the two phases because of the problems of population mobility However, we can safely recommend the two stage design as a strategy for helping to overcome the problems of sampling minorities from the Electoral Register

The use of the Electoral Register as a sampling frame in studies such as this is, from our experience, justified Despite repeated reports of under-registration among ethnic minorities it does not appear that this is true at the household level. Remarkably

4 We admit also that there is a debate to be entered concerning the nature of the 'black' population, since not all members of ethnic minority groups live in the 'inner city' However, that experience is true for the great majority of people of Asian and Afro-Caribbean descent outlying groups are much less 'typical' of the community

few ethnic minority households were detected by our 'half-open interval sampling' 'exercise More one might have expected had there been systematic under-registration at the household, rather than the individual, level Equally, Asian households could be detected with a fair degree of completeness by checking the names given on the list, but not all the names selected will reflect the existing household, and a significant proportion will also be missed Reliance on the Electoral Register on its own as a data source is unsatisfactory without the evidence to be obtained by survey follow-up. However, it does provide a basis for survey sampling and stratification, and even in inner city areas would appear to provide a satisfactory estimator of addresses. Population turnover during the life of a register remains a difficulty, but has to be set against the other advantages to be gained by its use

With regard to questionnaire design, the process adopted in this project while apparently cumbersome produced a very satisfactory schedule for field use, thanks in part to the involvement of the field work agency from an early stage. This meant that questions could be tailored to the form that their field interviewers were trained to handle, and that certain questions for which we had no 'standard' to work to could be modelled on those which they had found to work successfully in the past This advantage was compounded by the use of questions chosen from other surveys on related topics. Evidently these produced results whose distribution could be compared with those other researchers' publications, and in addition we were able to have some confidence in their 'construct validity' (when the research was of standing) Further, they usually had a set of precoded responses which saved us considerable time in piloting - although we would never advise the omission of that stage and found it necessary on occasion to revise those precodes Even when seeking comparability or to save time in design, it is advisable also to consider carefully how far the questions will suit the research design and a checklist such as was used in this project (see page 19), suitably amended for another purpose, is a handy method of reviewing them.

Additionally, the effects of computer based analysis on questionnaire design must be considered Evidently the necessity to reduce answers to a set of numeric codes has an effect, and to the extent that this reduces the depth of information gathered it must be regretted In particular, '80 column card' conventions may prove restrictive, but this may change with technological advances However, there is scope (with proper interview training) to record 'rich' responses and to include 'half-open' or verbatim-response questions and even to devise quite satisfactory numeric schemes to summarise the data so gathered Coding also provides opportunities to structure questions to allow comparability and to cross-check for systematic consistencies in perception and response across a variety of prompts. This may be expected, and certainly when a number of surveys are being planned in an area, or by an agency, there is much to be said for the

retention of a 'core codebook' to save work (especially in such situations as our 'geogazetteer') when a long list of responses or a complex series of hierarchical or nested codes might be expected.

Finally, as befits a survey whose primary aim was the investigation of racial disadvantage, we considered the issues of 'ethnic categorization', interviewer matching and translation in the context of 'race relations research' Evidently this is a sensitive subject, and we have felt throughout that it was best handled not by ignoring ethnic differences, but by allowing respondents to express these themselves without undue provocation. The use of supplementary questions on related issues such as religion has added depth to our understanding and analysis and allowed us to 'unpack' the meaning of ethnicity as well as resolving the occasional ambiguity or apparent inconsistency It is not our view that 'ethnic questions' pose any insurmountable problems in social research and neither do we have any reason to conclude, as some believe, that members of minority communities are particularly resistant to co-operating with social researchers That the original 'ethnic question' was part of our screening survey enabled us to attempt more precise 'ethnic matching' of interviewers than could otherwise be achieved The necessity of this procedure may be open to doubt in view of the first-stage results, but it evidently can be used to raise response rates slightly, and <u>may</u> also affect the quality of response Translation (which normally does require the use of minority interviewers) is probably more important, but again it appear that this is not <u>always</u> necessary, and that it can have its own problems - which proper piloting and some detailed analysis of antecedent (or screening) data will reduce

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Study of Occupational Change 1972	Goldthorpe, J Nuffield College Oxford
Patients and their Doctors 1977	Cartwright, A. Institute for Social Studies in Medical Care
Changes in the Structure of General Practice 1979	Arber, S. and Sawyer, L Department of Sociology, University of Surrey/DHSS
Birmingham Household Survey 1974-8	Rex, J Warwick University.
Sense of Place and Local Identity 1972	North East Area Study, Durham University.
New Towns Satisfaction Survey 1973	North East Area Study Durham University
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Education Priority Area Survey 1974	Payne, J Social Administration, Oxford University/DES

5 Dates are given when available There is no particular significance in the ordering of sources in this list

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Survey of Criminal Victimization	Sparks, R.F. Criminology Cambridge University
Race and Employment· Leamington Spa 1979	Ratcliffe, P. Sociology, Warwick University

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TABLE 1

DATA ON SURVEY WARDS

	Deritend			Selly Oak			Perry Barr			Foleshill			Graiseley		
Population (%)	Wh	As	AC	Wh	As	AC	Wh	As	AC	Wh	As	AC	Wh	As	AC
1971 Census	81	12	8	97	2	1	99	(0)	1	75	21	4	76	15	8
WMCCHHS (1977)	51	-	-	84	-	-	98	-	-	64	-	-	49	-	-
NDHS 77/8	63	20	17	89	8	3	91	4	5	52	43	3	47	36	13
1978 Estimate	60	24	16	93	6	2	95	1	3	?			?		
1981 Census	56	-	-	92	-	-	95	-	-	50	-	-	48	-	-
weighted RUER Survey (1980)*															
Population	52	29	19	94	4	2	96	2	2	49	48	3	52	38	9
Households	63	18	19	96	2	2	94	3	3	64	33	3	71	22	7
HOUSEHOLDS															
NDHS	75	11	15	95	3	2	96	2	2	?	?	?	?	?	?
1981 Census	66	-	-	95	-	-	97	-	-	67	-	-	72	-	-

Note ? = Information not available
- = Category not available

Wh = White
As = Asian
AC = Afro-Caribbean

* Derived from weighting RUER sample survey data

(NB Ward boundaries were changed slightly in 1979)

Table 2

FIRST PHASE SAMPLING

	Birmingham Inner		Birmingham Outer		Coventry		Wolverhampton	
	Asian	Non Asian	Asian	Non Asian	Asian	Non Asian	Asian	Non Asian
Identified households*		637	3253	348	17728	767	2871	1717	4053
Sampling fraction		1/2	1/2	Complex	Complex	1/2	1/2	1/4	1/3
Sample issued	337	1564	249	2451	386	1440	441	1328	
Achieved as issued		216	1048	119	1662	347	932	268	1049
Found in intervening addresses	24	63	1	37	21	65	15	42	
Added by transfer (wrong ethnicity)		20	64	9	29	25	27	25	14
Interviewed but transferred (wrong ethnicity)		64	20	29	9	27	25	14	25
Total achieved	260	1175	129	1728	393	1024	308	1105	
% issued addresses responding	83%	68%	59%	68%	97%	66%	64%	81%	
% achieved addresses wrongly assigned on 'name' basis		23%	2%	20%	1%	7%	3%	5%	2%

* Households were assigned to Asian/Non Asian on basis of names in the Electoral Roll

Table 2B

FIRST-PHASE SAMPLING IN OUTER BIRMINGHAM

	Perry Barr						Selly Oak					
	'Inner' PDs			'Outer PDs			'Inner' PDs			'Outer PDs		
	Asian	Non Asian		Asian	Non Asian		Asian	Non Asian		Asian	Non Asian	
Identified households	25	2460		31	623		161	3376		131	5662	
Sampling fraction	All	1 4		All	1·10		2·3	1·5		2·3	1·10	
Sample issued	25	614		31	622		107	655		88	556	
		AC	Wh		AC	Wh		AC	Wh		AC	Wh
Achieved as issued	19	19	479	16	7	391	47	10	395	37	6	357
Found in interviewing addresses	-	-	4	-	-	6	1	2	23	-	1	4
Added by transfer	1	-	2	6	-	1	2	-	15	-	-	8
Total achieved	20	19	484	22	7	398	50	12	433	37	7	369
% achieved addresses wrongly by assigned on 'name' basis	10%	-	(0)	6%	-	2%	24%	-	(1%)	18%	-	0%

Note PD = Polling District
AC = Afro-Caribbean
Wh = White

Table 3

SECOND PHASE ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

	Birmingham Inner				Birmingham Outer				Coventry				Wolverhampton			
	As	Eld. Whi	Oth. Whi	AC	As	E	O	AC	As	E	O	AC	As	E	O	AC
Achieved in screen	236	286	570	256	128	558	1088	45	372	361	553	45	293	418	548	97
Added from intervening addressess	24	6	41	16	1	6	31	-	21	16	45	4	15	9	32	1
Total achieved	260	292	611	272	129	564	1119	45	393	277	598	49	308	427	580	98
Sample fraction (%)	100	0	40	100	100	0	40	100	100	0	40	100	100	0	40	100
Stage 2 issues*	259	-	246	269	126	-	488	45	392	-	239	48	307	-	231	97
Total achieved	209	x	176	215	91	x	358	36	316	195	x	37	262	x	188	78
Response rate	81	x	72	80	72	x	80	80	81	x	82	77	85	x	81	80
% in intervening addresses	9	2	7	6	1	1	3	-	5	4	8	8	5	2	6	1

Note These figures represent the final numbers used for analysis on the computer file after all corrections

* May not represent sampling fraction of total achieved because of indications that would not cooperate further
Eld Whi/E the white smaple was divided into 'Elderly' and 'Other' -
Oth Whi/O see text for explanation.

Table 4

Reasons for Non Response*

	Inner Birmingham	Outer Birmingham	Graiseley Wolverhampton	Foleshill Coventry
Addresses issued	1907	2697	1827	1769
Intervening addresses	102	50	85	104
(%)	5.3	1 9	4 7	5 9
'Out of scope'	230	98	184	119
(%)	11.4	3 6	9.6	6 4
Additional households	50	50	48	37
(%)	2 8	1 9	2.8	2.1
Total 'in scope'	1829	2699	1776	1791
Response rate (%)	79	69	80	79
Reasons for non response (%)				
Unable to contact	68	55	50	42
Refusal	23	40	43	51
Other	8	5	7	7
(N)	393	844	362	373
Second stage issues	773	619	636	679
Address out-of-scope (N)	4	5	10	17
Persons out-of-scope (N)	39	22	19	27
Reasons for non response (%)				
Unable to contact	32	25	36	35
Refusal	62	69	56	61
Other	6	6	8	4
(N)	(133)	(108)	(78)	(94)

* Terms explained in text

Table 5

Results of a comparison between 'self assessed ethnic group' and interviewers assessments

	Birmingham Inner			Birmingham Outer			Coventry			Wolverhampton		
	W	A	A/C	W	A	A/C	W	A	A/C	W	A	A/C
Recorded as self-identified	123	208	215	321	86	36	164	314	36	177	262	78
'Irish'	43	-	-	32	-	-	30	-	-	9	-	-
Recorded as other than self-assessed	10	1	-	5	5	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
(Mixed)	-	(2)	(13)	-	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
% Irish	24%	-	-	9%	-	-	15%	-	-	5%		
'(Error)'	6%	1%	-	1%	5%	-	1%	1%	3%	1%	-	-

Table 6

Analysis of First-stage interviews achieved,

by ethnicity of interviewer

	White Interviewer	Asian Interviewer	Afro-Caribbean Interviewer	N (Total)
Respondent Household				
Elderly White*	91%	4%	4%	(1660)
White (Else)	89%	6%	5%	(2908)
Asian	69%	29%	2%	(1090)
Afro-Caribbean	86%	10%	4%	(464)
Ward of Interview				
Deritend (B)	82%	17%	1%	(1435)
Selly Oak (B)	94%	-	6%	(908)
Perry Barr (B)	83%	-	17%	(949)
Graisely (W)	90%	10%	-	(1413)
Foleshill (C)	83%	15%	2%	(1417)

* Households dropped from the second-stage because not containing people under 60 years old

Table 7 'Place' of Residence prior to moving to England

	White	Asian	Afro-Caribbean
Ireland (South)	46%	-	-
Northern Ireland	9%	-	-
Europe	16%	(4)	(2)
Middle East	10%	1%	-
Africa	(2)	13%	3%
India (pns)	(1)	5%	-
Punjab (pns)	-	18%	-
Jullunder	-	18%	-
Other Punjab	-	4%	-
Bombay	-	4%	-
Gujerat	-	4%	-
Rest of India	(2)	4%	-
Pakistan (pns)	-	2%	-
'Kashmiri'	-	3%	-
Mirpur	-	7%	-
Other Kashmir	-	2%	-
Other Pakistan	-	8%	-
Bangladesh	(1)	2%	-
Other Asia	4%	2%	-
West Indies (pns)	-	-	5%
Barbados	-	-	8%
Jamaica	(2)	-	67%
Leewards	-	-	11%
Other West Indies	(1)	-	4%
Elsewhere	8%	(4)	-
(N)	(158)	(816)	(321)

Numbers too small to calculate as percentages are shown as values in brackets

pns = plce not specified in greater detail

Numbers too small to calculate as percentages are shown as values in brackets.

Appendix I

Sampling - Instructions for Completion of Sample Issue Sheets

Yellow sheets will be used for 'Non Asian' sample, and orange ones for Asian Names Sample. As an names are indicated in the register (usually by an orange pencil mark) and should be IGNORED when drawing the non-Asian sample.

For each sheet two carbon copies are required.

At the head of each sheet fill in

TOWN NAME
WARD NAME
POLLING DISTRICT CODE

Begin a fresh sheet for each new Polling District - the code for each one is printed on the Register.

In the four boxes labelled AREA NUMBER insert the code for the Polling District according to the attached sheet. This is NOT the same as the Polling District Code referred to above, which is printed on the register. All districts in Derbend begin with figure 1, all in Perry Barr with 3, etc. This a Three digit number - on Yellow sheets (non-Asian) write the Figure 1 in the fourth box. On orange sheets this box is left empty.

For each sample address (first name in household is underlined in the register) record on the same line.

Address Serial Number - begins at 001 for each Polling district and add one for each address. (Asian sample will follow on after all non-Asian numbers drawn). For each address list all surnames at the address (if in doubt about Asian/Chinese etc names, give full names).

Then give full address - Flat number, Street number, Street name.

In the next box record the number/name of the next address in register in that street. If no higher/lower number follows then indicate end sequence by NH if numbers had been 'rising', NL if 'falling'.

Then go to next selected address (skipping Asian sample if appropriate) and repeat the procedure until end of polling district.

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH — 35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE LONDON EC1V 0AX — Tel 01-250 1866

PROJECT TITLE URBAN INSTITUTIONS (SCREENING) — LISTED ADDRESSES - SAMPLE ISSUE SHEET — P 626/1

TOWN _____ WARD _____ POLLING DISTRICT _____

AREA NUMBER [ ][ ][ ][ ] Interviewer's Name _____ Interviewer's No [ ][ ][ ]

ADDRESS SERIAL NUMBER	SURNAME(S) LISTED AT ADDRESS	ADDRESS	NEXT LISTED ADDRESS	INTERVENING ADDRESS(ES)? (Ring NO or YES)	RESULT OF CALLS AT LISTED ADDRESS: Prod-uctive (✓)	Date Q sent to office	NON-PRODUCTIVE (GIVE REASONS)
				NO YES*			
				NO YES*			
				NO YES*			
				NO YES*			
				NO YES*			
				NO YES*			

* IF 'YES' ENTER ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES ON GREEN SAMPLE ISSUE SHEET AND ATTEMPT INTERVIEW

THE ADDRESS RECORD FORM

There is one form for each address that you should visit The front of the form gives the address, details of whom to interview and spaces for you to record details of your calls

The address This appears in the bottom left corner The named individual is the person who was interviewed at the screening stage and is not necessarily the person you interview now (since, at screening any responsible adult could be interviewed but this time it will be a specified person The household status of the screening interview respondent is indicated at bottom right Their name and status are given to you as guidance only to help you in establishing contact, especially if that person is specified as the person to interview again this time

Who to interview

(i) The person interviewed must be from the identical household to that of the screening interview If that whole household has moved do not interview anyone from the new household but try and establish the new address and record it on a new form If it is nearby (ie within your interviewing area) try and obtain the interview at the new address Otherwise record as much detail as possible and return the form to the office, with the address slip still attached

(ii) You are to interview either -

the Chief Wage Earner/Head of Household

or the Housewife (definitions are given later)

as specified by the code under 'Details of selected respondent Sometimes the same person holds the status of both Head of Household and Housewife (e g single person households or single parent households) This code is used for those households where this was found to be the case at the screening interview and does not mean that you take two interviews at that address Also given for your guidance only are the sex, age and ethnic group of the selected person However changes can occur within a household eg birthday, marriage, divorce or even a death The real criterion is the household status - you interview whoever currently holds the specified status If the other details don't tally for some reason a note of explanation (if any reason can be established) on the classification page of the questionnaire will be very useful

(iii) No substitute for the selected person can be interviewed, even if that person refuses but someone else would be willing to be interviewed For example (a) if you need to interview the HOH but he is not in when you call, you may not interview the Housewife instead or (b if it is the Housewife you wish to interview but the Head of Household is unwilling for her to be interviewed, it must be the Housewife you interview There is no objection to the Head of Household 'sitting in' (but not answering) The no substitution rule must be strictly applied since the sample has been carefully balanced to ensure equal

representation of Heads, Housewives, men and women etc and if it is not followed we may end up with biased sample You may explain this to respondents if necessary

(iv) Definitions of Chief Wage Earner Head of Household and Housewife We are using the same rules as applied at the screening stage ie

a) When the person selected for interview is 'Chief Wage Earner/ Head of Household this is normally to be defined by -

Chief Wage Earner (C W E) ie the person who brings most income into the household through his/her wages or salary

as distinct from -

Head of Household (H o H) ie the person who owns or is responsible for the accommodation The full definition of H o H is given in your Blue Interviewers Manual on p 54

We are using C W E mainly because in larger households consisting of (eg) parents children and elderly relations, such as a grandparent the latter may technically by H o H or is thought of by the household as being that In these circumstances we are more concerned to know who the chief wage earner is There are some circumstances, however, where the C W E rule will not be workable and when the H o H definition should be used to decide who is interviewed The main ones are

- when a wife earns more than her husband (husband should be person interviewed)
- when there are no wage earners in a household (eg all are retired)
- when the only or chief wage earner is a boarder (e g one parent not in employment plus child and boarder)
- when the person who would normally be chief wage earner is unemployed (and eg his wife or 18 year old son is technically now C W E)

There may be other circumstances in which H o H is the appropriate definition to use If in doubt about what to do, make your best guess, but make a note of the details on the questionnaire (use the back page if necessary)

b) The definition of Housewife is the person who is mainly responsible for the catering and domestic arrangements of the household (full definition on p 55 of your Interviewers Manual)

(v) Where the selected respondent is Asian, details of the languages spoken by that person (as established at screening) are shown on the Record Form As far as possible these addresses will be issued to interviewers who speak the appropriate language and

there are questionnaires translated into the two main Asian languages spoken in the area - Urdu and Punjabi If neither of these is appropriate and the interview cannot be conducted in English, the interviewer will need to either translate the questions as you go along or if you don t speak the appropriate language fluently yourself return the form to the office Give as much detail as possible about alternative languages so that we can re-issue the address to another interviewer

(vi) The final information on this part of the Form is about the number of young adults - aged 16-19 IGNORE THIS COMPLETELY (It related to a separate part of the survey which it was decided, after the forms went for printing not to carry out)

Serial Numbers

These appear at the top of the page and must be transferred accurately to the questionnaire ie

The serial number (4 digits) (Ignore the Card No box)

The area number (3 digits)

and

The Household number (1 digit)

Details of Calls

Record full details of each call you make - the time day, date and result The space can also be used for recording details of appointments, both for interview and collection of self-completion questionnaires

You should make an initial call and at least 3 recalls at an address where the selected respondent is not in, before abandoning that address as unproductive Vary the time of day and day of week at which you call so as to maximise your chances of finding someone in 'next time' Some evening and weekend work is likely to be essential As most of your addresses should be fairly close together it should not be difficult to make recalls when you are in the area you should of course make maximum use of your time on each visit to the area so that travel time and costs are kept to a minimum If you make more than 6 calls at an address attach one of the spare record forms to record details of those extra calls

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

Main Office 35 Northampton Square London EC1V 0AX Tel 01 [illegible]

P 626/1 URBAN INSTITUTIONS November 198

Listed Addresses Contact Sheet

ONE CONTACT SHEET MUST BE FILLED IN FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD FOUND AT LISTED ADDRESSES IN YOUR SAMPLE

Listed address _____

_____

_____

Name of person interviewed _____

Area Number [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Address Serial Number [ ][ ][ ]

Household Number [ ] (from Section B bel

Location of address (if directions seem necessary) _____

_____

_____

Intervening address(es) found No 1 Yes 2

IF 'YES , WRITE IN TOTAL NUMBER [ ]

A ADDRESS SUMMARY — Ring One Code Or

Traceable, residential and occupied — 1 →

Deadwood
- no trace of address — 2
- vacant/derelict — 3
- demolished — 4
- business/industrial premises only (SPEC'FY _____) — 5
- address an institution (SPECIFY _____) — 6
- other reason (WRITE IN _____) — 7

B CONTACT SUMMARY — Ring One Code On

Information obtained about occupants at address — 1 →

(WRITE IN NO OF HOUSEHOLDS AT THIS ADDRESS [ ]

IF MORE THAN ONE, WRITE IN HOUSEHOLD NO OF THIS HOUSEHOLD [ ])

Unproductive (no information obtained about occupants at address)
- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls — 2
- complete refusal of information about occupants — 3 →

C RESPONSIBLE ADULT PRODUCTIVITY SUMMARY — Ring One Code On

Interview obtained with responsible adult — 1 → attac scree ing q'ain

No interview obtained because
- responsible adult not contacted (eg never in) — 3
- responsible adult personally refused interview — 4
- responsible adult broke appointment and could not be recontacted — 5
- responsible adult ill (at home) during survey period — 6 → 1
- responsible adult away/in hospital during survey period — 7
- responsible adult senile/incapacitated — 8
- no responsible adult spoke adequate English — 0
- other reason for no interview (WRITE IN) _____ — Y

D ETHNIC ORIGIN OF UNPRODUCTIVE HOUSEHOLDS — Ring One Code On

'White' — 1
West Indian/African — 2
Asian (IF NO RESPONSIBLE ADULT SPEAKS ADEQUATE ENGLISH TRY TO FIND LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND WRITE IN _____) — 3
Other (SPECIFY _____) — 4

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ (BLOCK CAPS) INTERVIEWER NO [ ][ ][ ][ ]

DATE OF LAST VISIT TO THIS HOUSEHOLD ___/___/___

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

P 625/1 URBAN INSTITUTIONS SURVEY November 1980

TIME INTERVIEW STARTED

SERIAL NUMBER (1-4) Area No Address No Household No

OFFICE USE ONLY S No | Col / Code (5-9) | Skip to

1 a) We are interested to know if people are living near any of their relatives. Do you have any family including in-laws, living nearby - I mean within five to ten minutes walk?

	(10)		
Yes	A		
No	1		Q 2

IF 'YES'

b) What relatives are these? (INCLUDE IN-LAWS IN ANY CATEGORY)

RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN (CODE FIRST TWO MENTIONED THAT REPRESENT SEPARATE HOUSEHOLDS)

		(11)	
Parents	2	2	
Son/daughter	3	3	
Brother/sister	4	4	
Uncle/aunt	5	5	
Cousin	6	6	
Other (STATE)	7	7	
No others		8	

ASK ALL

2 a) Have there been many people moving into this area in the past five years would you say (READ OUT)

	(12)	
none	1	Q 3
just a few	2	
quite a few	3	
or many have moved here?	4	
(Don't know - not lived here long enough to say)	6	Q 3
(Other don't know)	7	

IF PEOPLE HAVE MOVED INTO AREA (codes 2-4 at a)

b) Why do you think they moved here? (PROBE) Any other reason?

DO NOT PROMPT RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN CODING FIRST TWO REASONS MENTIONED

	(13)	(14)
Job reasons	1	1
Housing available	2	2
Cheap housing	3	3
To be near family/friends	4	4
Good area to live in	5	5
Other (STATE)	6	6
Don't know	7	7
No other reasons	-	8

c) Would you say they were mostly the same kind of people as yourself or mostly different?

	(15)	
Mostly the same	1	Q 3
Mostly different	2	
Some different, some same/mixed	3	
Don't know/can't say	7	Q 3

IF 'MOSTLY OR SOME DIFFERENT' (CODE 2 OR 3) AT c)

d) In what way are they different from you?

DO NOT PROMPT RING ONE CODE ONLY (FIRST MENTIONED REASON)

	(16-17)
Higher social class	11
Lower social class	12
Age	20
Race/Ethnic Group (PROBE Which group? IF NECESSARY) (Black/coloured	30
(Asian	31
(West Indian	32
(White	33
(Other (STATE)	34
(_____	
Other difference (STATE) _____	60
Don't know	77

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
3 a)	Have there been many people leaving this area in the past five years ... would you say (READ OUT)	(18)	
	None	1	Q 4
	Just a few	2	
	Quite a few	3	
	or Many have left this area?	4	
	(Don't know - not lived here long enough to say)	6	Q 4
	(Other don't know)	7	
	IF ANY HAVE LEFT (CODES 2-4 AT a)	(19)	
	b) Why do you think they left? DO NOT PROMPT RING ONE CODE ONLY (FIRST MENTIONED REASON)		
	Job reasons	1	
	Housing reasons	2	
	Too many blacks/Asians	3	
	To be near family/friends	4	
	For (better) area/environment	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know/can't say	7	
	ASK ALL SHOW CARD 4, USING APPROPRIATE ASIAN LANGUAGE VERSION IF NECESSARY CODE VERSION SHOWN →	(20)	
	English	1	
	Urdu	2	
	Punjabi	3	
	Gujerati	4	
	Hindi	5	

On this card are several pairs of statements. For each pair would you tell me the number on the box that comes closest to what you think. For example, (POINT ON CARD USING WEATHER EXAMPLE) if one of the statements fits closely to what you think you would chose the box nearest to it. If it fits less closely you would chose the next box in, and if neither statement really applies then chose the middle box.

RING ONE CODE FOR EACH PAIR OF STATEMENTS (CHECK, AS YOU GO, THAT YOU CODE FOR APPROPRIATE PAIR)

a)	Is pleasant to look at	1	2	3	4	5	Is not pleasant to look at	(21)
b)	Is becoming a better place to live in	1	2	3	4	5	Is becoming a worse place to live in	(22)
c)	Is unfriendly	1	2	3	4	5	Is friendly	(23)
d)	Has different classes of people living in it	1	2	3	4	5	Has all the same class of people living in it	(24)
e)	Has good schools for children	1	2	3	4	5	Has no good schools for children	(25)
f)	Needs more doctors and health services	1	2	3	4	5	Has enough doctors and health services	(26)
g)	Is well looked after by the police	1	2	3	4	5	Is neglected by the police	(27)
h)	Is badly looked after by the council	1	2	3	4	5	Is well looked after by the council	(28)
i)	Has poor housing	1	2	3	4	5	Has good housing	(29)
j)	Is convenient for work	1	2	3	4	5	Is not convenient for work	(30)

(IF 'DON'T KNOW' CODE 3)

ASK ALL

5 Would you tell me a bit about who lives here in your/this household -- first the main wage earner (or head of household)? -- and the housewife? -- And who else is there?

a) LIST ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD STATING RELATIONSHIP TO C W E /HOH

N B (i) C W E /HOH MUST BE PERSON NO 1, HOUSWIFE PERSON NO 2 AND OTHERS LISTED UNDER APPROPRIATE BLOCK

(ii) IF HOUSEWIFE IS ALSO C W E /HOH, RING THE SPECIAL CODE 8 AND LEAVE REST OF LINE BLANK

b) RING PERSON NO OF RESPONDENT (ONE CODE ONLY)

c) FOR EACH PERSON ESTABLISH SEX AGE AND (FOR ALL ADULTS 16+) MARITAL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

d) SHOW CARD B AND ASK FOR EACH PERSON From which of these groups is (/he/she) descended?

	PERSON NO RING RESPONDENT	RELATIONSHIP TO C W E /HOH	Male	Female	EXACT AGE (ENTER)	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Full-time (30+ hrs)	Part-time (10-29)	Student	Retired	Other not working	English (etc)	Asian	Irish	Afro-Caribbean	European	Other	Col
(31)	1	Chief wage Earner/ Head of Household (IF HOH RING → 8)	1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	(32-3
	2		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	(38-4
	3		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	4		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	5		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	6		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8		1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6	
	9		1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10		1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6	
	11		1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6	
	12		1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6	
	13		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	14		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	15		1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	

OFFICE USE ONLY

	M	F	Col
No Over 60			(44-45)
21-59			(46-47)
16-20			(48-49)
5-15			(50-51)
0-4			(52-53)
No of others			(54-55)
No full-time employed			(56-57)
No part-time employed			(58-59)

No of family units			(60)
No English			(61-62)
Asian			(63-64)
Irish			(65-66)
Afro/Caribbean			(67-68)
European			(69-70)
Other			(71-72)

ASK IF CHIEF WAGE EARNER/HOH OR HOUSEWIFE IS ASIAN (CODE 2 FOR PERSON NO 1 OR 2 AT Q 5d)

		a) Most often spoken	Others fluent b) CWE/HOH	c) H W	Col / Code	Skip to
a)	What language is spoken most often in your home? (ONE CODE ONLY)					
b)	What other languages (does the main wage earner/do you) speak fluently? (MORE THAN ONE CODE MAY BE RINGED)	(73)				
	English	1	1	1		
c)	And what other languages (does the housewife/do you) speak fluently? (MORE THAN ONE CODE MAY BE RINGED)	Urdu 2	2	2		
	Punjabi	3	3	3		
	Gujerati	4	4	4		
	Hindi	5	5	5		
	Bengali	6	6	6		
	Other (STATE) _____	7	7	7		
	No others		8	8		

d) INTERVIEWER TO RECORD LANGUAGE USED IN THIS INTERVIEW

		(74)
	Entirely English	1
Not entirely English	- with interpreter	2
	- without interpreter	3

Can you tell me approximately when this house/flat was built?

IF D K INTERVIEWER TO ESTIMATE (ENTER I E) ☐

	(75)
Before 1914	1
Inter-war years	2
Postwar to 1959	3
1960-1969	4
1970 or later	5
Can't estimate	6

RECORD TYPE OF DWELLING

	(76)
Detached house	1
Semi detached house	2
Terraced house	3
Flat - purpose built	4
Flat - conversion	5
Maisonette - low rise, high density	6
Other (STATE) _____	7

TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED ☐

TOTAL TIME OF INTERVIEW (MINUTES) ☐

DATE OF INTERVIEW _____ (77-80)

INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE _____ INTERVIEWER NO ☐☐☐☐

SCPI SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE
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The institute for social surveys

P 626/2 URBAN INSTITUTIONS SURVEY February 1981

Address Record Form

USE THIS SIDE OF THE FORM FOR RECORDING TIMES, DATES AND RESULTS OF CALL(S) MADE, AND FOR NOTING APPOINTMENTS SET UP USE THE BACK OF THE RECORD FORM TO CODE THE FINAL OUTCOME OF YOUR ATTEMPT(S) TO OBTAIN AN INTERVIEW

(1-4)	(5)	(6-8)	(9-11)	(12)	OFFICE USE ONLY
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ (13-15)
Serial No	Card No	Area No	Address No	Household No	Batch Code

A INTERVIEWER NAME _____ INTERVIEWER NUMBER ☐ (31-34)

B DETAILS OF CALLS (in the order they are made)

Call No (ring)	Time (24-hour clock)	Day of week	Date Day	Date Month	Write in results of call(s) made and notes of appointment(s) set up (use new form for 7 or more calls)
1 (21)					
2 (30)					
3 (39)					
4 (48)					
5 (57)					
6 (66)					

DETAILS OF SELECTED RESPONDENT (TO BE INTERVIEWED)

HOUSEHOLD STATUS		SEX		ETHNIC GROUP	
Chief Wage Earner/ Head of household	1	M	1	English/ Irish	1
Housewife	2	F	2	Asian	2
Both (H/H & H/W)	3	AGE ☐☐		Afro-Caribbean	3

IF ASIAN
Main home language _____
Fluent English - YES 1 NO 2
Other fluent language _____

NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD AGED 16-18 (FOR SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE) ☐

Name of respondent interviewed at Screening _____
Address _____

Date of interview __/__/__ (IF APPLICABLE)

(Tear off slip if you have interviewed the selected person)
Household Status of respondent interviewed at screening

Chief Wage Earner/Head of Household	1
Housewife	2
Both (H/H and H/W)	3
Other adult	4
Not answered	5

C ADDRESS SUMMARY

	Ring one code only (35-36)	
Traceable, residential and occupied	00	→ D
Deadwood		
- no trace of address	01	
- address vacant/derelict	02	
- premises demolished	03	
- other (SPECIFY _____)	04	

D SELECTED RESPONDENT SUMMARY

	Ring one code only (37-38)	
Selected respondent living at address	20	→ E
Unproductive		
- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls	22	
- complete refusal of information about occupants at address	23	
Deadwood		
Selected respondent dead	41	
Selected respondent not known at address	42	WRITE NEW ADDRESS ON NEW RECORD FORM
Selected respondent known to have moved (new address not known)	43	
Selected respondent known to have moved (new address known)	44	→

E SELECTED RESPONDENT PRODUCTIVITY

		Ring one code only (39-40)	
Interview obtained with selected respondent	CWE/HH	51	→ attach q'aire
	HW	52	
	CWE/HH and HW	53	
Interview not obtained because			
no contact with selected respondent (eg never in)		71	
- selected respondent personally refused		72	
- selected respondent broke appointment and could not be recontacted		73	
- selected respondent ill (at home) during survey period		74	
- selected respondent away/in hospital during survey period		75	
- selected respondent senile/incapacitated		76	
- refusal on behalf of selected respondent, by someone else in household		77	
- selected respondent could not speak adequate English		78	
- other reasons (WRITE IN) _____		79	

F SELF COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE(S) FOR 16-20 year olds

		Ring one code only	
I NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS FOUND	None	0	
	One	1	→ II
	Two or more	2	

II PRODUCTIVITY	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Questionnaire(s) completed and attached	1	1
Questionnaire not completed/respondent not in at call-back, envelope left	2	2
Unproductive (reason)(Person 1) _____	3	
(Person 2) _____		3

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

35 Northampton Square London EC1V 0AX Tel 01 250 1846

P 626/2 URBAN INSTITUTIONS SURVEY (February 1981)

	Col / Code	Skip to
TIME INTERVIEW STARTED		
SERIAL NUMBER →	(1-4)	
CARD NO	(5) (2)	
AREA AND ADDRESS NO 'S (Area No / Address No / Household Number)	(6-12)	

SECTION A HOUSING

		Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL		(13)	
I I'd like to ask you first about where you have lived. How long have you lived in this house/flat?	1 year or less	1	
	Over 1 up to 2 years	2	
	Over 2 up to 3 years	3	
	Over 3 up to 4 years	4	
	Over 4 up to 7 years	5	
	Over 7 up to 15 years	6	
	Over 15 years	7	Q 4 (p 3)
	(D U D)	8 9	

FOR REFERENCE ONLY
THE PAGES WHICH HAVE QUESTIONS FOR ALL RESPONDENTS ARE

(A) HOUSING	(B) EMPLOYMENT	(C) EDUCATION	(D) HEALTH	(E) SOCIAL SUPPORT	(F) LAW/ORDER	(G) COMMUNITY
1	21	37-39	49	58-60	65-66	73-79
5-6	30	46-48	52-57	63-64	68-72	
19-20	35					

ASK ALL WHO HAVE LIVED AT ADDRESS FOR UP TO 15 YEARS

(Q 1 CODES 1-6)

		(i) (14-15)	(ii) (16-17)	Col / Code	Skip to
2 a)	Why did you move from your last house or flat? (PROBE Any other reason?) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN				
	DO NOT PROMPT — Previous home outside Great Britain	10 →			Q 5 (p 4)
	Eviction/asked to leave	11	11		
	House demolished/condemned	12	12		
	Wanted better house/flat	13	13		
	Wanted bigger or smaller house/flat	14	14		
	Wanted better area	20	20		
	Wanted to buy/rent (ie change tenure)	30	30		
	Job reasons	40	40		
	Marriage/family reasons	50	50		
	To be near relatives/friends	51	51		
	Racial problems or harrassment	60	60		
	Other (STATE)				
	(i) _____	70			
	(ii) _____		70		
	Don't know	77			
	No other reason		88		
	(O U O)	99	99		

(ALL EXCEPT CODE 10 AT a))

				(18-19)	
b)	And what was the main reason you chose this particular area to live in? PROBE IF NECESSARY Why did you come here rather than any other area?				
	DO NOT PROMPT — Didn't chose (house, flat offered by Council etc)		10		
	Other housing reasons		11		
	Job reasons		20		
	Family/friends		30		
	Convenient/central location		40		
	Like the area (general)		41		
	Specific attractions of area (STATE) _____		42		
	Other reasons (STATE) _____		51		
	Always lived round here		66		
	Don't know		77		
	(O U O)	88	99		

(ALL WHO HAVE LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS FOR UP TO 15 YEARS)

			Col / Code	Skip to
3 a)	Whereabouts did you live before coming to this (present) address?		(20-23)	
		Outside Great Britain	8888 →	Q 5
		In Great Britain (STATE LOCATION IN DETAIL)	A	
	CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE _____			
	AREA NAME AND/OR POSTAL DISTRICT/ STREET (within town) _____			
	COUNTY _____			
	IF IN GREAT BRITAIN (Q 3a CODE A)		(24)	
b)	Did you own or rent your last house/flat, (or were you living with your parents at that time)? (IF RENTED ESTABLISH WHO FROM)	Owner/occupier	1	
		Rented from - Local Authority	2	
		- Housing Association	3	
		- Private, unfurnished	4	
		- Private, furnished	5	
		Tied/went with job	6	
		Lived with parents	7 →	Q 4
	Other (STATE) _____		8	
		(O U O)	9	
	(EXCEPT IF LIVED WITH PARENTS)		(25)	
c)	For how long did you live at your last house/flat?	1 year or less	1	
		Over 1 up to 2 years	2	
		Over 2 up to 3 years	3	
		Over 3 up to 4 years	4	
		Over 4 up to 7 years	5	
		Over 7 years	6	
		(O U O)	8 9	

ASK ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO ANSWERED 'OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN' AT Q.2A) (CODE 10) OR Q.3A) (CODE 8888)

			(26)	
4	Have you always lived in Great Britain, or not?	Yes (always Great Britain)	1	Q 6 (p 5)
		No (have lived outside Great Britain)	2	
		(O U O)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL WHO HAVE LIVED OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN, Q 2a Code 10 / Q 3a Code 8888 / Q 4 Code 2		
5 a)	In what country did you live before coming to Great Britain? RECORD DETAILS OF COUNTRY/STATE/DISTRICT/ ISLAND/COUNTY OPPOSITE APPROPRIATE CODE	(27-30)	
	(OTHERS) →		Q 6
	Africa _____	8100	
	India _____	8200	
	Pakistan _____	8300	
	Bangladesh _____	8400	
	Sri Lanka/Ceylon _____	8500	
	Other Asia (inc China) _____	8600	
	Caribbean/West Indies _____	8700	
	Ireland (Eire)	7100	
	Northern Ireland	7199	
	Europe _____	7500	
	Other _____	8800	
	(O U O)	8888	
	(O U O)	9999	
		(31-34)	
b)	When exactly did you (first come/ return) to live in Britain? RECORD MONTH AND YEAR — Month / Year		
		(35-36)	
c)	What kind of job or occupation did you have before you moved (back) to Britain? (GIVE DETAIL IF UNSURE)		
	Peasant/farmer (with own/family land)	10	
	Farm/plantation labourer (for wages)	11	
	Unskilled work/labourer (for wages)	20	
	Skilled worker/craftsman	21	
	Shopkeeper/assistant	30	
	Clerical/secretarial/office work	40	
	Professional/managerial	50	
	Other (STATE) _____	60	
	Unemployed (i e wanting work)	70	
	Not working (inc housewife/student)	71	
	(O U O)	88 99	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL SHOW CARD A	(37)	
6 a)	How likely is it that you will move from this address in the next year or so?		
	Definitely will	1	
	Likely to	2	
	Unlikely to	3	
	Definitely won't	4	Q 7
	(Don't know)	7	
	(O U O)	8	
	IF 'DEFINITELY WILL' OR 'LIKELY' (Q 6a CODE 1 OR 2)	(38-39)	
b)	What is the main reason you are thinking of moving? DO NOT PROMPT		
	Eviction/asked to leave	10	
	Present house/flat due for renovation/ demolition	11	
	Other housing reasons	12	
	Job reasons	20	
	Family/friends	30	
	Area (physical/amenities/general dislike)	40	
	Area (people)	41	
	Other reason (STATE) _____	50	
	(O U O)	77	
	(O U O)	88 99	
		(40-41)	
c)	Where would you like or expect to move to?		
	Another house/flat in same area	10	
	Another area of same town (STATE AREA) _____	20	
	Another town in Midlands (STATE) _____	30	
	Elsewhere in Great Britain (STATE TOWN/COUNTY) _____	40	
	Outside Great Britain (STATE) _____	50	
	Don't know where at all	77	
	(O U O)	88 99	

(C 2)

ASK ALL

7 a) Do you own this house/flat or do you rent it? (IF RENTED, ESTABLISH WHO FROM) RING ONE CODE IN COL a)

b) LOOK BACK TO Q 1 AND RING SUMMARY CODE 'A' OR 'B' IN COL b) (OPPOSITE RINGED TENURE CODE)

A = resident up to 15 years (Q 1 coded 1-6)

B' = resident over 15 years (Q 1 coded 7)

THEN FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

	a) Tenure	b) Residence Summary	Skip to
	(42)		
Owner occupier (inc leasehold)	1	A →	Q 8
		B →	Q 24 (p 19)
Rented from - Local Authority	2	A	Q 12 (p 10)
		B →	Q 13 (p 11)
- Housing Association (STATE NAME)	3	A	Q 15 (p 13)
		B	
- Private, unfurnished	4	A →	Q 19 (p 16)
- Private, furnished	5	B →	Q 23 (p 18)
- Tied/goes with job (no rent paid)	6	A	Q 24 (p 19)
		B	
Other (STATE)	7	A	Q 24 (p 19)
		B	

ASK ALL OWNER-OCCUPIERS RESIDENT UP TO 15 YEARS (Q 7 CODED 1 AND A)

8 Through whom did you actually buy this house/flat? (EXPLAIN IF NECESSARY WHEN ASKING FOR ESTATE AGENT'S NAME We need to know which estate agents are serving people in the survey area, but nothing you've said will get back to them - they won't even know you've been interviewed)

(43-44)

Estate Agent (STATE NAME)	10
Private sale (direct from previous owner)	20
Through relative(s)	30
Through friend(s)	40
From Local Authority/Housing Association (as sitting tenant)	50
Conversion of tenancy to freehold	60
Other (STATE)	70
Don't know/can't remember	98
(D U O)	99

(C 2)

(ALL OWNER-OCCUPIERS RESIDENT UP TO 15 YEARS)

9 a) When you were looking for a house or flat to buy, did anyone raise or try to raise the price of a place you wanted to buy?

(45)

		Skip to
Yes	1	
No	2	c)
Don't know	3	c)
(D U O)	8 9	

IF 'YES' AT a)

(46-47)

b) Why do you think that was? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY

(ALL)

(48)

c) Did anyone refuse to sell you a house or flat that you wanted?

		Skip to
Yes (was refused)	1	
No (not refused)	2	Q 10
Don't know	3	Q 10
(D U O)	8 9	

IF 'YES' AT c)

(49-50)

d) Why do you think that was? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY

(ALL OWNER-OCCUPIERS RESIDENT FOR UP TO 15 YEARS)

		Col / Code	Skip to
10 a)	Did you buy the house/flat through a mortgage or loan or did you buy it outright?	(51)	
	Mortgage/loan (from any source)	1	
	Outright (cash or bridging loan only)	2	Q 11
	Was bought for me/us	3	Q 11
	Other (STATE) _____	6	Q 11
	Don't know	7	Q 11
	(D U O)	8 9	

IF MORTGAGE/LOAN (CODE 1 AT a)

SHOW CARD B

b)	From which of these did you obtain the mortgage or loan?	(52)	
	Building society	1	
	Local council	2	
	Bank	3	
	Insurance company	4	
	Finance company/loan agency	5	
	Friend/relative	6	
	Other (STATE) _____	7	
	Don't know	8	
	(D U O)	9	

(N B NOW ASK Q 11)

(ALL OWNER-OCCUPIERS RESIDENT UP TO 15 YEARS)

SHOW CARD B

		(i)	(ii)	Skip to
11 a)	Did you try to obtain a mortgage/loan from anywhere(else)? (PROBE Anywhere else?) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN (FIRST TWO MENTIONED)	(53-54)	(55-56)	
	YES - Building Society	01	01	
	- Local Council	02	02	
	- Bank	03	03	
	- Insurance Company	04	04	
	- Finance Company/Loan Agency	05	05	
	- Friend/Relative	06	06	
	- Other (STATE) (i) _____ (ii) _____	07	07	
	Yes, but don't know who from	11	→	Q 24 (p 19)
	NO - (no others/no attempt)	22	22 →	Q 24 (p 19)
	Don't know whether any attempt	77	→	Q 24 (p 19)
	(D U O)	88 99	88 99	

IF 'YES' (CODES 01-07 AT a)

b)	From how many different places altogether did you try to obtain a mortgage or loan (excluding the place where one was obtained)?	ACCEPT ESTIMATE (RING 'E') → E	(57-58)
		ENTER NO	

		c)	d)
c)	What happened when you tried to get a mortgage/loan from (QUOTE CODE AT Q 11a(i))? RING ONE CODE IN COL c)	(59-60)	(61-62)
	Was offered but I/we refused because		
	- amount too small	10	10
	- repayments too high	11	11
	- had better offer	12	12
	(Agency) refused us because		
	- it had no funds	20	20
	- I/we weren't account holders	21	21
	- house/flat not suitable	30	30
	- area not suitable	31	31
	- racial reasons	40	40
	- don't know why	47	47
	Only made general enquiry	50	50
	Other answer(s) (STATE) c) _____ d) _____	66	66
	Don't know what happened	77	77
	(D U O)	88 99	88 99

(IF CODE 01-07 AT Q 11a(ii))

d) And what happened when you tried to get a mortgage/loan from (QUOTE CODE AT Q 11(ii))? RING ONE CODE IN COL d)

NOW GO TO Q 24 (p 19)

		Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY TENANTS RESIDENT FOR 'UP TO 15 YEARS' (Q 7 CODED 2 AND A)		(63)	
12 a) When you were trying to get a council home (of your own) for the first time, how long did you have your name on the waiting list?	A month or less	1	
	Over 1 up to 6 months	2	
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	3	
	Over 1 up to 2 years	4	
	Over 2 years (STATE) _____	5	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
		(64)	
b) And when you moved into this house/flat was that (READ OUT)			
	through being on the normal waiting list (ie for first council tenancy)	1	
	or because you were already homeless	2	
	or because your last home was due to be demolished	3	
	or was it a transfer from another council house or flat?	4	
	Other answer (STATE) _____	5	
	(Don't know)	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
		(65)	
c) Before moving here, were you offered any other houses or flats by the Council?	Yes	A	
	No	1	e)
	Don't know	2	
IF 'YES' AT c)			
d) Was that (any of the) offer(s) at the same time as you were offered this one, or was it an earlier offer that you turned down?	At same time as this one	4	
	Earlier (but turned down)	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
(ALL)		(66)	
e) Did the Council ask you, or allow you to say, which area you would like to live in, or not?	Yes, could say	A	
	No	1	Q 13
	Don't know	2	
IF 'YES' AT e)			
f) And is this house/flat in the area you wanted?	Yes	4	
	No	5	
	Had no preference	6	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY TENANTS (Q 7 CODED 2 AND A OR B)			
13 a) EITHER In the last five years, (IF RESIDENT OVER 5 YEARS) OR Since living in this house/flat, have you had any problems with the council as your landlord?		(67)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q 14
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

IF YES

b) What sort of problems? PROBE Anything else? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN

DO NOT PROMPT

Problems about	(i) (68-69)	(ii) (70-71)
Rent	10	10
Refusal/failure to do major repairs	20	20
Slowness in doing major repairs	21	21
Refusal/failure to do minor repairs/up keep/maintenance	30	30
Slowness in doing minor repairs/up keep/maintenance	31	31
Controlling vandalism/nuisance from neighbours etc	40	40
Council interference/insistence on (petty) rules	50	50
Other problems (STATE) (i) _____	60	60
(ii) _____		
No other problems	-	88
(0 U 0)	99	99

(C 2)

	Col / Code	Skip to
(ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY TENANTS)		
14 a) How likely is it that you will try to buy this house/flat from the council would you say (READ OUT)	(72)	
very likely	1	
fairly likely	2	
not very likely	3	
OR not at all likely?	4	
(Not this one, but would buy another council property)	5	
Other (STATE) _____	6	
(Don't know)	7 →	c)
(0 U 0)	8 9	

(EXCEPT DON'T KNOW AT a)	(i)	(ii)
b) Why do you say that? PROBE Any other reason? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN	(73-74)	(75-76)
Quality of house/flat	01	01
(Could do) own repairs/decorating	02	02
DO NOT PROMPT — Quality of area	10	10
(In)convenience of area	11	11
Financial reasons	20	20
Preference for tenure type	30	30
Type of neighbours	40	40
Council wouldn't (be willing) sell	50	50
Didn't know I/we could	51	51 → Q 24 (p 19)
Other reason (STATE) (i) _____	60	60
(ii) _____		
Don't know/haven't thought about it	77	77
No other reason	-	88
(0 U 0)	99	99

(UNLESS CODE 51 AT b(i) OR (ii))		
		(77)
c) (Can I just check) Did you know that you could, legally, buy this house/flat if you wanted to?		
Yes	1	Q 24
No	2	
(0 U 0)	8 9	

NOW GO TO Q 24 (p 19)

(SPARE) (78-80)

ASK ALL HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS (Q 7 CODED 3 AND A OR B)	Col / Code	Skip to
S No	(1-4)	
C No	(5) 3	
15 a) How did you become a Housing Association tenant? (DO NOT PROMPT) RING ONE CODE ONLY	(6-7)	
Sitting tenant when H A bought this property	10 →	Q 17
Applied direct to Housing Association	20	
Through council reference/suggestion	30	
Through social worker/Dr (etc) reference/suggestion	40	
Through friend/relative	50	
Other method (STATE) _____	60	
Don t know	77	
(0 U 0)	88 99	

ALL EXCEPT 'SITTING TENANT (CODE 10 AT a)	Yes	No/DK	
b) Before you got this house/flat did you try to get a house or flat in any other way, for example did you (READ OUT EACH)		(8-11)	
(i) try to rent from the Council?	1	2	(IF ALL CODE 2s SKIP TO Q 16)
(ii) try to rent privately?	1	2	
(iii) try to buy a house or flat?	1	2	
(iv) did you try any other ways? (IF YES STATE) _____	1	2	

FOR EACH 'YES' (CODE 1 s AT b) ASK	(i) Council	(ii) Rent private	(iii) Buy	(iv) Other
c) Why did you not (do that) in the end? RING ONE CODE IN EACH RELEVANT COLUMN	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Couldn't afford it	1	1	1	1
DO NOT PROMPT — Didn't see anywhere (suitable)	2	2	2	2
Was refused/not eligible	3	3	3	3
Couldn't get mortgage/loan	-	-	4	-
Because H A accom offered	5	5	5	5
Other reason (STATE)				
(i) _____	6			
(ii) _____		6		
(iii) _____			6	
(iv) _____				6
Don't know/no special reason/didn't try hard	7	7	7	7
(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(0 U 0)				

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ALL HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS EXCEPT THOSE WHO WERE 'SITTING TENANT' (ie except Q 15a code 10)	(20)	
16 a)	Did you have any difficulty in getting Housing Association accommodation? Yes	1	
	No	2	Q 17
	Don't know	3	Q 17
	IF YES (0 U 0)	8 9	
	b) What kind of difficulty did you have? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY	(21-22)	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS		
17 a)	EITHER In the past five years (IF RESIDENT 5+ YEARS) OR Since living here	(23)	
	(as a Housing Association tenant) have you had any problems with the Housing Association as your landlord? Yes	1	
	No	2 →	Q 18
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

IF YES	(i)	(ii)
b) What sort of problems? PROBE Anything else? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN — Problems about	(24-25)	(26-27)
Rent	10	10
Refusal/failure to do major repairs	20	20
DO NOT PROMPT — Slowness in doing major repairs	21	21
Refusal/failure to do minor repairs/up keep/maintenance	30	30
Slowness in doing minor repairs/up keep/maintenance	31	31
Controlling vandalism/nuisance from neighbours etc	40	40
Housing Association interference/insistence on (petty) rules	50	50
Other problems (STATE) (i) _____	60	60
(ii) _____		
No other problems	-	88
(0 U 0)	99	99

		Col / Code	Skip to
	(ALL HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS)	(28)	
18 a)	How likely is it that you will try to buy this house/flat from the Housing Association would you say (READ OUT) very likely	1	
	fairly likely	2	
	not very likely	3	
	OR not at all likely?	4	
	(Not this one, but would buy another Housing Association property)	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	(Don't know)	7 →	c)
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

(EXCEPT DON'T KNOW AT a)	(i)	(ii)	
b) Why do you say that? PROBE Any other reason? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN —	(29-30)	(31-32)	
Quality of house/flat	01	01	
(Could do) own repairs/decorating	02	02	
DO NOT PROMPT — Quality of area	10	10	
(in)convenience of area	11	11	
Financial reasons	20	20	
Preference for tenure type	30	30	
Type of neighbours	40	40	
Housing Association wouldn't (be willing) sell	50	50	
Didn't know I/we could	51 →	51 →	Q 24 (p 19)
Other reason (STATE) (i) _____	60	60	
(ii) _____			
Don't know/haven't thought about it	77	77	
No other reason	-	88	
(0 U 0)	99	99	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	(UNLESS CODE 51 AT b(i) OR (ii))	(33)	
c)	(Can I just check) Did you know that you could, legally, buy this house/flat if you wanted to? Yes	1	Q 24 (p 19)
	No	2	Q 24 (p 19)
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	NOW GO TO Q 24 (p 19)		

ASK ALL PRIVATE RENTERS RESIDENT FOR UP TO 15 YEARS
(Q 7 CODED 4 OR 5 AND A)

		Col / Code	Skip to
		(34)	
19 a) Did you have any difficulty in finding a suitable house/flat to rent?	Yes (difficulty)	1	
	No (no difficulty)	2	Q 20
	Don't know	3	
	(D U D)	8 9	
IF YES			
b) What sort of difficulty did you have? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY		(35-36)	

	(ALL)		(37)	
20 a) (May I just check) Did anyone refuse to let you a house or flat that you wanted?	Yes (refused)		1	
	No		2	Q 21
	Don't know		3	
	(D U D)		8 9	
IF YES		(i)	(ii)	
b) Why do you think that was? (PROBE IF NECESSARY What reasons did they give for refusing you? Any other reason?) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN DO NOT PROMPT		(38-39)	(40-41)	
	Racial reasons	10	10	
	Wouldn't have children	20	20	
	Wouldn't have pets	30	30	
	Because of our age	40	40	
	Other (STATE) (i) _____	60	60	
	(ii) _____			
	No (other/particular) reason/Don't know	77	77	
	(D U D)	88 99	88 99	

(ALL PRIVATE RENTERS RESIDENT FOR UP TO 15 YEARS)

		Col / Code	Skip to
		(42)	
21 a) When you first moved here did you have any difficulty or problems with the landlord?	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q 22
	Don't know	3	
	(D U D)	8 9	
IF YES		(43-44)	
b) What sort of difficulty was that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY			

(ALL)		(45)	
22 a) And have there been any difficulties since then? (ie in the last 5 years?)	Yes	1	
	No, not in past 5 years	2	Q 23
	Don't know	3	
IF YES	(D U D)	8 9	
b) What sort of difficulty? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY		(46-47)	

ASK ALL PRIVATE RENTERS (Q 7 CODED 4 OR 5 AND A OR B)

		Col / Code	Skip to
23 a) Have you approached a Rent Tribunal at all about your rent or about anything else to do with your tenancy here?		(48)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2 →	c)
	(D U O)	8 9	

IF YES

b) Could you tell me what about, and what happened? (PROBE Anything else?) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN DO NOT PROMPT	(i)	(ii)	
	(49)	(50)	
Got lower rent	1	1	
Rise in rent prevented/reduced	2	2	
Got security of tenure	3	3	
Other (STATE)	6	6	Q 24
(i) _____			
(ii) _____			
Nothing else	-	8	
(D U O)	8 9	9	
	(51)	(52)	
(D U O)			

IF 'NO' AT a) (CODE 2)

c) Have you ever thought of applying to a Rent Tribunal?		(53)	
	Yes, thought about	1 →	Q 24
	No	2	
	(D U O)	3	

IF 'NO' AT c)

d) Did you know that you could apply if you felt you wanted or needed to?	Yes (knew)	4	
	No (didn't know/never heard of)	5	
	(D U O)	8 9	

NOW ASK Q 24

ASK ALL

(ASK a) THEN b) THEN ASK c) AS NECESSARY)

24 a) Do you have (the use of)

(i) A fixed bath or shower?

(ii) An inside flush toilet?

IF 'YES' PROBE BEFORE CODING

Was there one before you bought/moved into the house/flat or has it been installed since then?

b) SHOW CARD C

For each of the improvements or repairs on this card would you tell me whether

it needs doing now

OR it is reasonable and doesn't need doing

OR has been done since you bought/moved into the house/flat

RING ONE CODE FOR EACH

a)	Fixed bath shower	Inside flush toilet	b)	Roof insulation	Re-wiring	External repairs (roof, walls)
	(54)	(55)		(56)	(57)	(58)
NO - Don't have	1	1	Needs doing	1	1	1
YES - Was already there	2	2	Reasonable/no need	2	2	2
			DK if reasonable or needed	3	3	3
YES - Installed since buying/moving	0	0	Done since buying/moving	0	0	0

SKIP TO Q 25 IF EITHER (i) ALL FIVE ITEMS CODED '1', '2' OR '3'

AND/OR (ii) IF COUNCIL TENANT → RING CODE → 8

c) (IF '0' CODED)			c)			
Yes, Had Council grant	4	4	Had Council Grant	4	4	4
No, grant applied for but refused	5	5	Grant applied for but refused	5	5	5
No, grant not applied for	6	6	Grant not applied for	6	6	6
Don't know	7	7	Don't know	7	7	7
(D U O)	8	8	(D U O)	-	8	8
(D U O)	9	9	(D U O)	9	9	9

(EXCEPT COUNCIL TENANTS)

FOR EACH ITEM CODED '0' AT a) OR b), ASK c)

c) Did you/the landlord get a Council grant to help with the cost of (QUOTE ITEM)?

IF 'NO' PROBE BEFORE CODING
Did you/the landlord apply for a grant or not?

(RING ONE CODE IN EACH RELEVANT COLUMN AT c) ABOVE

(C 3)

	Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL		
25 a) In general, with regard to housing do you feel that any other group in society is getting a better deal than you?	(59)	
Yes	1	
No	2	Q 26
Don't know	3	
(O U O)	8 9	
IF 'YES'	(60-61)	
b) Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY)		
'Whites'	10	
'Blacks'	11	
'Asians'	12	
The middle class	20	
The wealthy	21	
Other (STATE) _____	60	
(O U O)	88 90	
	(62-63)	
c) Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY		
	(64-65)	
	(SPARE) (66-80)	

SECTION B EMPLOYMENT

		Col./ Code	Skip to
	S No	(1-4)	
	C No	(5) 4	
ASK ALL			
26 a) Now I'd like to turn to employment Did you do any paid work in the last 7 days either as an employee or self-employed?		(6)	
	Yes	1 →	Q 27 THEN Q 28
	No	A	
IF 'NO' AT a)			
b) Even though you were not working, do/ did you have a job that you were away from for any reason?			
	Yes	1 →	Q 27 THEN Q 28
	No	B	
	(O U O)	2	
IF 'NO' AT b)			
c) In that case were you READ OUT			
	Unemployed and looking for work	3 →	Q 27 THEN Q 34 (p 27)
	Waiting to take up a job	4	Q 27 THEN Q 36 (p 28)
	Sick or disabled	5	
	In full time education	6	
	Retired or not looking for work	7	
or something else? (STATE) _____		8	
	(O U O)	9	
ASK ALL		(7)	
27 a) May I check were you registered with an Employment Office, Jobcentre or Careers Office at any time in the past 7 days?			
	Yes	1	(SEE Q 26 FOR DIRECTION)
	No	2 →	
	(O U O)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(8)	
b) Last week did you claim or receive any Unemployment Benefit or Social Security payments such as Supplementary Benefit? (IF 'YES' PROBE FOR WHICH)			
	Yes - Unemployment Benefit only	1	
	- Social Security only	2	
	- Both	3	
	Other answer (STATE) _____	4	
	No (neither)	5	
	(O U O)	8 9	

NOW REFER TO Q 26 FOR SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

	Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL CURRENTLY IN EMPLOYMENT (Q 26a OR Q 26b CODED 1)	(9-10)	
28 a) How do you normally travel to work (CODE MAIN METHOD ONLY)		
Train	01	
Public bus	02	
Works bus	03	
Car - shared	04	
Car - alone	05	
Motorbike	06	
Bicycle	07	
Walk	08	
Work at home/live in	09	c)
Varies (from day to day, etc)	10	
Other (STATE) _____	20	
(D U O)	8 9	
(UNLESS 'WORKS AT HOME/LIVES IN')	(11)	
b) And how long does it usually take you to get to work?		
Up to 5 mins	1	
6-15 mins	2	
16-30 mins	3	
31-60 mins	4	
Over 1 hour	5	
Varies/No regular place of work	6	
(D U O)	8 9	
(ALL)	(12)	
c) How many hours a week do you normally work, including any regular paid overtime?		
1-10 hours	1	
11-20 hours	2	
21-34 hours	3	
35-40 hours	4	
41-50 hours	5	
51 hours or more	6	
Varies but less than 21 hours	7	
Varies but at least 21 hours	8	
(D U O)	9	

	Col./ Code	Skip to
(ALL CURRENTLY IN EMPLOYMENT)	OCC (13-15)	
29 a) What is your (main) occupation, that is the name or title of your job?		
(NAME/TITLE) _____		
b) What exactly do you do?		
(DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY) _____		
c) Do you have any supervision or management responsibilities? (IF YES, DESCRIBE AND GIVE NO SUPERVISED)	SEG (16-17)	
_____ Number of people supervised [ ]		
d) What qualifications or skills do you need for this job?	IND (18-19)	
(QUALIFICATIONS/SKILLS INC APPRENTICESHIP) _____		
e) What is the industry, business or profession (of your employer)?		
(INDUSTRY) _____		
f) Are you an employee or self-employed? Employee 1 / Self-employed 2	Stat (20)	
g) Whereabouts do you work? (EXACT ADDRESS NOT REQUIRED, GIVE TOWN/DISTRICT/POSTCODE)	LOC (21-24)	
(LOCATION) _____		
	(25)	
h) About how many people are employed at your place of work?		
10 or less	1	
11-25	2	
26-50	3	
51-100	4	
101-200	5	
201-500	6	
501-1000	7	
1001 or more	8	
(D U O)	9	
	(26)	
i) Do you do any night or shift work as part of this job? (IF YES, READ OUT) Is this		
(No shift work)	1	
Day shifts only	2	
Day and night shifts	3	
Or permanent night shifts?	4	
(D U O)	8 9	

(C 4)

(ALL CURRENTLY IN EMPLOYMENT) SHOW CARD D

30 I am going to read out some statements about work. From this card, would you tell me for each of them how much you agree or disagree?

Col / Code (27-30) (0 U 0)

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither Agree/ disagree	Dis-agree	Dis-agree strongly	Not relevant/ D K	Col / Code
a) The people I work with are very friendly	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
b) It is unlikely that I will get promotion in my present job	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c) If some of the workers at my place of work went on strike I would support them	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d) If I had a dispute with management about my working conditions, other workers would not support me	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

31 a) When did you start in your present job (i e start with present employer)? (ENTER EXACT DATE AND RING CODE)

EXACT DATE (31-32) Month (33-34) Year

(35)

Before January 1971 1 → Q 39 (p 30)

January 1971 or later 2

IF 'JANUARY 71 OR LATER'

(36)

b) How did you come to hear about your present job?

Employment Office/Jobcentre 1
Careers Service 2
Advertisements 3
Through friends/relatives 4
Applied direct (at gate, by letter etc) 5
Other (STATE) _____ 6

(37-38)

c) How many applications for jobs (as opposed to enquiries) did you make before you got your present job? (INCLUDE PRESENT JOB)

None - employer approached me, etc 00
One only 01
2 or more (ENTER NO) [ ]

d) Why did you chose/decide on this job? PROBE Any other reason? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN

DO NOT PROMPT

	(1) (39-40)	(11) (41-42)
No choice/Only job I could get	10	10
(Better) wages	20	20
Higher level/(more) interesting job	30	30
Good holidays/fringe benefits	40	40
Congenial colleagues	41	41
Congenial surroundings	42	42
Convenient for travel/near home	51	51
Other (STATE) (1) _____	60	60
No other reason	-	88

(C 4)

ALL IN CURRENT EMPLOYMENT WHO STARTED JANUARY 71 OR LATER

(Q 31a CODED 2) (43)

32 a) What were you doing immediately before you began this job did you come direct from another job or what?

	Col / Code	Skip to
Direct from another job (no unemployment period)	1	
Unemployed (and seeking work)	2	
Not working due to -		
- Ill health	3	
- Pregnancy/child rearing	4	
- Holiday/Other 'personal choice' reason	5	
- At school	6	Q 39 (p 30)
- At college/training/further education	7	Q 39 (p 30)
(0 U 0)	8 9	

IF CODED 1-5 AT a)

(44)

b) What job did you have before (that)?

NAME/TITLE OF JOB _____

SUMMARY	
Had previous job	1
No previous job	2 → Q 39 (p 30)

OCC (45-47)

c) What exactly did you do?

(DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY) _____

SEG (48-49)

d) Did you have any supervision or management responsibilities? (IF YES, DESCRIBE AND GIVE NO SUPERVISED)

Number of people supervised [ ]

e) What qualifications or skills did you need for that job?

(QUALIFICATIONS/SKILLS INC APPRENTICESHIP) _____

IND (50-51)

f) What was the industry, business or profession (of your employer)?

(INDUSTRY) _____

Stat (52)

g) Were you an employee or self-employed?

Employee 1
Self-employed 2

LOC (53-56)

h) Whereabouts did you work? (EXACT ADDRESS NOT REQUIRED, GIVE TOWN/DISTRICT/POSTCODE)

(LOCATION) _____

ASK ALL IN CURRENT EMPLOYMENT (JANUARY 71 OR LATER) WHO HAD PREVIOUS JOB (Q 32b) CODED 1

		Col / Code	Skip to
33 a)	Would you describe your present job as better, worse, or about the same as your previous job?	(57)	
	Better	1	
	Worse	2	
	About the same	3	Q 37 (p 29)
	Some things better/some things worse	4	
	(D U O)	8 9	

IF 'BETTER' OR 'WORSE'

		(i)	(ii)
b)	In what ways is it (EITHER) Better? (OR) Worse?	(58-59)	(60-61)
	(PROBE IF NECESSARY Any other ways?) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN — Pay	01	01
	Hours of work	02	02
	DO NOT PROMPT — Holidays/fringe benefits	03	03
	The type of work	10	10
	Level of skill/responsibility	11	11
	Interest/enjoyment	12	12
	Colleagues/workmates	20	20
	Surroundings/atmosphere	21	21
	Travel to work	30	30
	Other (STATE)		
	(i) _____	60	-
	(ii) _____	-	60
	Don't know/inc like it better/ don't like it as much	77	-
	No other reason	-	77
	(D U O)	88 99	88 99

(NOW GO TO Q 37, p 29)

ASK ALL UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR WORK) (Q 26c CODED 3)

		Yes	No	(D U O)
34	During the last 7 days did you (READ OUT)			(62-67)
a)	Have your name on the books of a private employment agency or not?	1	2	8 9
b)	Reply to any advertisements or advertise for work yourself?	1	2	8 9
c)	Contact any employers direct to see if they had vacancies?	1	2	8 9
d)	Look at job vacancies in a Jobcentre or Employment Office?	1	2	8 9
e)	Expect to hear the results of any job application(s) you'd made?	1	2	8 9
f)	Was there anything else you did to try and find work? (IF 'YES' STATE) _____	1	2	8 9

			(68-69)
35 a)	And in the last month how many applications for jobs have you made (as opposed to enquiries only)?	ENTER NUMBER	
			(70)
b)	For how long altogether have you been out of work, but looking for a job, (in this current period of unemployment)?	Less than 1 week	1
		1 week up to 1 month	2
		Over 1 month up to 3 months	3
		Over 3 months up to 6 months	4
		Over 6 months up to 1 year	5
		Over 1 year	6
		(D U O)	8 9

(NOW ASK Q 36)

ASK ALL EXCEPT THOSE IN CURRENT EMPLOYMENT (ie ASK IF Q 26 CODED 3-8)

	Col / Code	Skip to
	(71)	
36 a) What exactly was your last job (or have you not been in employment before?) (N B EXCLUDE VACATION AND/OR 'SATURDAY JOBS' ETC)		
RING SUMMARY: Been in employment before	1	
Never been in employment	2 →	Q 39 (p 30)
NAME/TITLE OF JOB _____	OCC (72-74)	
b) What exactly did you do? (DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY) _____		
c) Did you have any supervision or management responsibilities? (IF YES, DESCRIBE AND GIVE NO SUPERVISED) _____ Number of people supervised [ ]	SEG (75-76)	
d) What qualifications or skills did you need for this job? (QUALIFICATIONS/SKILLS INC APPRENTICESHIP) _____	IND (77-78)	
e) What was the industry, business or profession (or your employer)? (INDUSTRY) _____		
f) Were you an employee or self-employed? Employee 1; Self-employed 2	STAT (79)	
g) Whereabouts did you work? (EXACT ADDRESS NOT REQUIRED. GIVE TOWN/DISTRICT/POSTCODE)	SPARE (80)	
(LOCATION) _____ S No (1-4); C No (5) (5)	LOC (6-9)	

ASK ALL WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

i e (i) CURRENTLY EMPLOYED SINCE JANUARY 71 AND HAD 'PREVIOUS JOB' (Q 32b CODED 1 AND Q 33 WAS LAST QUESTION ASKED)

(ii) NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BUT BEEN EMPLOYED BEFORE (Q 36a CODED 1)

	(i) (10-11)	(ii) (12-13)
37 a) Could you tell me why you left your (previous/last) job? PROBE Any other reason? (PROBE FOR TWO MAIN REASONS RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN)		
Retirement from work (at normal retiring age for job)	10	10
Ill health/disablement	11	11
Pregnancy/child rearing	12	12
Other reason (STATE BELOW)	60	60
Other reasons (PROBE FULLY)		
(i)		
(ii)		
(O U O)	88 99	88 99

	Col / Code	Skip to
38 a) Have you ever applied or considered applying to an Industrial Tribunal about a problem at work or about the circumstances of leaving a job? (IF 'YES' PROBE FOR WHETHER 'APPLIED' OR 'CONSIDERED ONLY')	(14)	
Yes - applied	1	
Yes - considered	2	
No (neither)	3 →	Q 39
IF YES (CODE 1 OR 2)	(15-16)	
b) What happened? Did you seek advice from anyone? Who from? What advice were you given? (RECORD IN FULL)		
	(17-18)	
(NOW ASK Q 39)		

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
39 a)	In summary, can I just check	(19-20)	
	In the last five years, how many jobs have you had with different employers (including your present job)?		
	None	00	
	One only	01	
	2 or more (ENTER NUMBER)		
	(0 U 0)	88 99	
b)	And in the last five years how many times have you been unemployed and registered with a Jobcentre, Employment Office or Careers Office (including this time IF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED)?	(21-22)	
	Not been unemployed	00	
	Been unemployed (seeking work) but not 'registered'	66	
	Registered - Once	01	(Q 40)
	- 2 or more times (ENTER NUMBER)		
	(0 U 0)	88 99	
	IF b) CODED '00' OR '66' AND a) CODED '00'		Q 47 (p 34)
	IF b) CODED '00' OR '66' AND a) CODED '01'		Q 43 (p 32)
	IF b) CODED '00' OR '66' AND a) CODED '2 or more'		Q 42 (p 32)
	ALL WHO HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN LAST 5 YEARS (Q 39 CODE '01' OR '2 OR MORE')		
40	For how long in total have you been unemployed (and looking for work) in the past five years?	(23)	
	1 month or less	1	
	Over 1 month up to 2 months	2	
	Over 2 months up to 3 months	3	
	Over 3 months up to 6 months	4	
	Over 6 months up to 12 months	5	
	Over 12 months up to 18 months	6	
	Over 18 months up to 2 years	7	
	Over 2 years (STATE)	8	
	(0 U 0)	9	

		(C 5)	Col / Code	Skip to
	(ALL REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN PAST 5 YEARS)			
41 a)	(EITHER) Since being unemployed this time			
	(OR) Last time you were unemployed did you have any discussion about jobs or careers with the staff at the (Jobcentre/Employment Office/ Careers Office)?		(24)	
		Yes	A	
		No	1 →	c)
	IF YES			
b)	Was that just once when you 'signed on', or more than once?	Once (when signed on)	3	
		More than once	4	
		Other (STATE)	6	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	(ALL)			
c)	(EITHER) Have they suggested / (OR) Did they suggest any specific job vacancies to you, or not? IF YES PROBE How many?		(25)	
		No, (none)	1 →	Q 42
		One	2	
		Two	3	
		3-5	4	
		6-10	5	
		More than 10	6	
		Don't know how many	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF ANY VACANCIES SUGGESTED (CODES 2-7 AT c)		(26)	
d)	Did (that job/any of those jobs) seem suitable or worth following up?	Yes - all	1	
		- most	2	
		- a few	3	
		No, (none of them)	4	
		Don't know	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	(NOW ASK Q 42)			

ASK ALL REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN PAST 5 YEARS

AND ALL WHO HAVE HAD 2 OR MORE JOBS IN PAST 5 YEARS (Q 39a CODED '2 OR MORE'

		(i) Obtaining jobs	(ii) Getting promotion	Col / Code	Skip to
42 a)	Do you consider that in recent years you have had				
	(i) Difficulty in obtaining jobs?			(27-28)	(29-30)
	(ii) Difficulty in getting promotion? Yes, (had difficulty)	A	A		IF BOTH CODED 01 OR 02 GO TO Q 43
	No	01	01		
	Don't know/Not applicable to me	02	02		
	FOR EACH 'YES' AT a) (0 U 0)	08 09	08 09		
	b) What do you think is/was the main reason for difficulty in (QUOTE)? Country's economic/employment situation	10	10		
	Seasonal (job) reasons	11	11		
	No jobs at right pay	20	20		
	No jobs at right skill level	21	21		
	My age	30	30		
	My health/disability	31	31		
	Domestic problems	32	32		
	Personal record (eg prison/dismissal/bad references etc)	33	33		
	Racial discrimination	40	40		
	Other reason (STATE)				
	(i) _____	60	60		
	(ii) _____				
	Don't know why	77	77		
	(NOW ASK Q 43) (0 U 0)	88 99	88 99		

RING ONE CODE IN EACH RELEVANT COLUMN

DO NOT PROMPT

ASK ALL (i) WHO WERE ASKED Q 42 (ABOVE)

AND (ii) THOSE WHO HAVE HAD ONE JOB ONLY IN PAST 5 YEARS (Q.39a CODE 01)

			(31)	
43 a)	Are you a member of a Trade Union? (IF 'NO' PROBE Have you ever been a member?)	Yes - at present	1	
		Yes - in past	2	
		No	3 →	c)
	IF YES (CODE 1 OR 2 AT a)		(32)	
	b) Which union is/was that?	TGWU (Transport and General Workers)	1	
		AEUO (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) and branches	2	
		RALGO (National and Local Govt Officers Assoc)	3	
		USDAW (Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers)	4	
		NUPE/COHSE (Public Employees and Health Service Unions)	5	
	Other (STATE) _____		6	
		Don't know name	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	(ALL)		(33)	
c)	Do you think all workers should belong to a Trade Union, or not?	Yes - (definitely)	1	
		Yes - qualified (eg probably/most should, etc)	2	
		It's up to the individual	3	
		No - should not	4	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	

(ALL EMPLOYED IN PAST 5 YEARS OR NOT EMPLOYED BUT REGISTERED)
(ie as for Q 43 on previous page)

			Col / Code	Skip to
44 a)	How long would you say it would take someone to learn to do your (present/last) job? (EXPLAIN IF NECESSARY (i) Someone with your kind of background (ii) Including obtaining any qualifications for it) READ OUT CODE LIST IF NECESSARY		(34)	
		A day or less	1	
		2 days to a week	2	
		2 weeks to a month	3	
		Over a month to 3 months	4	
		Over 3 months to a year	5	
		Over a year	6	
		(Don't know/Never had a job)	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	SHOW CARD E			
b)	(Thinking now not just about your present job) how would you describe yourself as a worker?		(35)	
		Skilled	1	
		Semi-skilled	2	
		Unskilled/labourer	3	
		Shop worker/retail	4	
		White collar/clerical	5	
	Other (STATE) _____		6	
		Don't know	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	

			a) Been on	b) Would like	Skip to
	SHOW CARD F				
45 a)	Have you ever been on any of these schemes to enlarge your skills or work experience? MORE THAN ONE CODE MAY BE RINGED IN COLUMN a)		(36-43)	(44-51)	
		No - None	7	7	
		Yes - YOPS	1	1	
	(ALL - SHOW CARD F)	- STEP	2	2	
b)	Are there any schemes that you would particularly like to go on now? (MORE THAN ONE CODE MAY BE RINGED IN COLUMN b)	- TOPS	3	3	
		Skill Centre Course	4	4	
		Day/Block Release	5	5	
		Evening/Night School classes	6	6	
		Trade apprenticeship - completed	1	1	
		Trade apprenticeship - not completed	2		
		Other (STATE)			
	a) _____		6	6	
	b) _____				
		Yes - but don't know which	7	7	
		Don't know/haven't thought about it	-	8	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	9	

(ALL EMPLOYED IN PAST 5 YEARS OR NOW EMPLOYED BUT 'REGISTERED')
(ie as previous page)

		Col / Code	Skip to
46 a)	Have you ever seriously considered setting up your own business, to be self-employed?	(52)	
	Self-employed at present (main job)	1	Q 47
	Self-employed at present (2nd job)	2	
	Self-employed in the past	3	
	Have seriously considered (but not had) self-employment	4	
	Have never seriously considered it	5	Q 47
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'IN PAST' OR 'SERIOUALY CONSIDERED'	(53)	
b)	What sort of business have you (been in/considered)?		
	Retail shop	1	
	Home decoration/builder etc	2	
	Car repair/mechanical services	3	
	Manufacture (STATE GOODS)	4	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know/Hadn't thought	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

ASK ALL

SHOW CARD D

47 I am going to read out some statements about jobs and the problems of finding work Could you tell me, for each one, how far you agree or disagree? (READ OUT AND RING ONE CODE FOR EACH)

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Disagree strongly	Not rele-vant/ D K	(0 U 0)
a)	People like me have no opportunity to use their real skills at work	1	2	3	4	5	7	(54-57) 8 9
b)	Jobcentres and Employment offices are very helpful to people who are trying to get a job	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c)	It is as easy for a black or brown person to find a suitable job as it is for a white person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d)	The Trade Unions are not interested in the problems of people like me	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

ASK ALL

		Col / Code	Skip to
48 a)	In general, with regard to getting good jobs do you feel that any other group in society is getting a better deal than you and your family?	(58)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q 49 OR 50
	Don't know	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(59-60)	
b)	Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY)		
	'Whites'	10	
	'Blacks'	11	
	'Asians'	12	
	The middle class	20	
	The wealthy	21	
	Other (STATE) _____	60	
	(0 U 0)	88 99	
c)	Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY	(61-62)	
		(63-64)	

(C 5)

	Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL HOUSEWIVES WHO ARE NOT ALSO CWE/HOH (REFER TO ADDRESS RECORD FORM AND/OR CHECK) (ALL OTHERS) →		Q 50
49 a) What is the (main) occupation of the Main Wage Earner/Head of your household? First the name of title of the job? NAME/TITLE _____	OCC (65-67)	
b) What exactly do they do? (DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY) _____		
c) Do they have any supervision or management responsibilities? (IF YES, DESCRIBE AND GIVE NO SUPERVISED) _____ Number of people supervised [ ]	SEG (68-69)	
d) What qualifications or skills do they need for this job? (QUALIFICATIONS/SKILLS INC APPRENTICESHIP) _____	IND (70-71)	
e) What is the industry, business or profession (of their employer)? (INDUSTRY) _____		
f) Is he/she an employee or self-employed? Employee 1 / Self-employed 2	STAT (72)	
g) Whereabouts does he/she work? (EXACT ADDRESS NOT REQUIRED, GIVE TOWN/DISTRICT/POSTCODE) (LOCATION) _____	LOC (73-76)	
	SPARE (77-80)	

SECTION C EDUCATION

		Col / Code	Skip to
	S No	(1-4)	
	C No	(5) 6	
ASK ALL			
50 a) How many years of full-time education have you had, that is, from starting school and including college or time as a mature student?		(7)	
	No full-time education	1	
	1-4 years	2	
	5-9 years	3	
	10-11 years	4	
	12-14 years	5	
	15 years or more	6	
	Still in full-time education	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

b) (Since leaving school) have you had any further education, such as (READ OUT, RING 'YES' OR 'NO' FOR EACH)

	Yes	No (8-12)
(i) Full-time at University or College?	1	2
(ii) Part-time (including day or block release) at University or College?	1	2
(iii) Open University?	1	2
(iv) Correspondence college course?	1	2
NB EXCLUDE ANY TRAINING SCHEMES COVERED AT Q 45a (p 33) — Anything else? (STATE) _____	1	2

		Col / Code	Skip to
	(ASK ALL)		
51 a)	Have you passed any examinations or obtained any (formal) qualifications since school? (CODE HIGHEST ACHIEVED)	(13-14)	
	Professional qualification (eg Solicitor, Accountant, Dr)	01	
	University of Polytechnic Degree	02	
	Teaching/Nursing Diploma or Certificate	03	
	HNC/HND Diploma or Certificate	04	
	OND/ONC/City and Guilds	05	
	Other Trade or vocational Diploma/Certificate (STATE)	06	
	No post school qualification	AA →	c)
	IF ANY POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (CODE 01-06)	(15)	
	b) Was this (awarded) in Great Britain or abroad? In Britain	1	
	Abroad - but British examining body	2	
	Abroad - not British examining body	3	Q 52
	Abroad - don't know whether British examining body	4	
	(D U D)	8 9	
	IF 'NO POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION (a) CODED AA)	(13-14)	
	c) Have you passed any school (leaving) certificates or exams? (CODE HIGHEST ACHIEVED) GCE 'A' level/Higher School Certificate	10	
	GCE 'O' level/School Certificate	11	
	CSE (or similar)	12	
	(N B IF HNC/HND/OND/ONC/City and Guilds CODE AT a) Any other qualification mentioned (STATE)	60	
	No/none	77 →	Q 52
	(D U D)	88	
	IF ANY PASSED AT c) (CODES 10-60)	(15)	
	d) Was this (awarded) in Great Britain or abroad? In Britain	1	
	Abroad - but British examining body	2	
	Abroad - not British examining body	3	
	Abroad - don't know whether British examining body	4	
	(D U D)	8 9	

		Yes (NUMBER)	No	Col / Code	Skip to
	(ASK ALL)			(16-18)	
52 a)	Do you have any children (in the household) aged under 5? (IF YES ENTER NUMBER AS SINGLE DIGIT) (N B DO NOT INCLUDE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT RELATED OR FOR WHOM RESPONDENT HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY) a) Under 5	(ASK Q 53)	8		IF a) & b) & c) CODED 8 GO TO Q 66 (p 46)
b)	And do you have any children aged 5 or over in primary school? (IF 'YES' ENTER NUMBER) b) Primary	(ASK Q 54-57)	8		
c)	And do you have any children in secondary school (including middle school 6th form college, special or community school)? (IF 'YES' ENTER NUMBER) c) Secondary	(ASK Q 58-61)	8		

ASK ALL WITH CHILD(REN) UNDER 5 IN HOUSEHOLD

SHOW CARD G

53 (Does the child) OR (Do any of the children) under 5 go to a nursery or playgroup of any kind?

(CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED) RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN

	(i) (19-20)	(ii) (21-22)	
Primary school (N B NOT NURSERY CLASS)	10 →	10 →	ASK Q 54-57
Nursery class in primary school	11	11	
Local Authority Nursery	12	12	
Childminder	20	20	
Play group	30	30	
Day nursery or creche	40	40	
Private nursery	50	50	
Other (STATE) _____	60	60	
No/(None)/No other	77	77	
(D U D)	88 99	88 99	

IF HAS PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILD (Q 52b coded YES or Q 53 coded 1) GO TO Q 54

IF HAS SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILD BUT NOT PRIMARY GO TO Q 58 (p 42)

IF NEITHER GO TO Q 66 (p 46)

(C 6)

		Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL WHO HAVE CHILD(REN) AT PRIMARY SCHOOL (Q 52b) 'YES' AND/OR Q 53 CODE 1)		(23)	
54 a) How old is your (youngest) child who is at primary school?	Under 5	1	
	5	2	
	6-7	3	
	8-9	4	
	10-11	5	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(24)	
b) And is that a boy or girl?	Boy	1	
	Girl	2	
	(D U O)	8 9	
ASK Q's 55-57 ABOUT YOUNGEST CHILD AT PRIMARY SCHOOL		(25-28)	
55 a) What school does (he/she - the youngest) go to? WRITE IN _____	Not answered/refused	8888	
	(D U O)	9999	
		(29)	
b) Did you have any choice of schools that (he/she) could go to?	Yes, choice	1	
	No	2 →	Q 56
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	(D U O)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(30)	
c) Is (SCHOOL) the one you wanted (him/her) to go to?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Didn't really mind which school	3	

(ALL)		a) Educ	b) Social
		(31)	(32)
56 a) How do you feel (CHILD) is getting on at school in terms of (his/her) education - would you say (READ OUT)	Very well	1	1
(CARD H)	Fairly well	2	2
	Not very well	3	3
b) And how do you feel he/she is getting on socially with the other children (READ OUT)	Not at all well?	4	4
	(Don't know)	7	7
	(D U O)	8 9	8 9

(C 6)

		Col / Code	Skip to
(ALL WITH CHILD (YOUNGEST) AT PRIMARY SCHOOL) SHOW CARD H		(33)	
57 a) How satisfied are you with the standard of education provided by the school?	Very satisfied	1	
	Fairly satisfied	2	
	Rather dissatisfied	3	
	Very dissatisfied	4	
	Don't know	7	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(34)	
b) How easy do you find it to get information about your child's progress at school would you say (READ OUT)	Very easy	1	
	Fairly easy	2	
	Difficult	3	
	or Have you not tried?	4	
	(Don't know)	7	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(35)	
c) Have you (or your husband/wife/child's parent) ever been to talk personally with the head teacher or class teacher about your child's schooling, including on Open days?	Yes - often	1	
	Yes - a few times/once	2	
	No	3 →	e)
	(D U O)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(36)	
d) What was it about (on the last occasion)? (DO NOT PROMPT)	General progress - on open day	1	
	General progress - on a special visit	2	
	Absence from school	3	
	Behaviour problems	4	
	Content of lessons	5	
	Cultural/racial problems	6	
Other (STATE) _____		7	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(37)	
(ALL)			
e Have you or (your husband/wife/child's Parent) ever attended a Parent Teacher Association meeting or other parents meeting at the school, apart from open days? (IF 'NO' PROBE Does the school have meetings for parents, or not?)	Yes - attended	(38) 1	
	No - not attended	2	
	No - school has no parent meetings	3	
	Don't know	7	
	(D U O)	8 9	

IF HAS CHILD(REN) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL (Q 52c CODED 'YES') NOW GO TO Q 58 OVERLEAF
IF NO CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL (Q 52c CODED 'NO') SKIP TO Q 63 (p 44)

(C 6)

ASK ALL WHO HAVE CHILD(REN) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

(Q 52c CODED 'YES')

			Col / Code	Skip to
			(39)	
58 a)	How old is your (oldest) child who is at secondary school (6th form college/special/community school)?	10-11	1	
		12-13	2	
		14-15	3	
		16	4	
		17	5	
		18	6	
		19+	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
			(40)	
b)	And is that a boy or girl?	Boy	1	
		Girl	2	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	ASK Q's 59-62 ABOUT OLDEST CHILD AT SECONDARY SCHOOL		(41-44)	
59 a)	What school does (he/she - the oldest) go to? WRITE IN _____	Not answered/refused	8888	
		(0 U 0)	9999	
			(45)	
b)	Did you have any choice of schools that (he/she) could go to?	Yes, choice	1	
		No	2 →	Q 60
	Other (STATE) _____		6	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'		(46)	
	c) Is (SCHOOL) the one you wanted (him/her) to go to?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Didn't really mind which school	3	

			a) Educ	b) Social
	(ALL)		(47)	(48)
60 a)	How do you feel (CHILD) is getting on at school in terms of (his/her) education - would you say (READ OUT)	Very well	1	1
	(CARD H)	Fairly well	2	2
b)	And how do you feel he/she is getting on socially with the other children (READ OUT)	Not very well	3	3
		Not at all well?	4	4
		(Don't know)	7	7
		(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9

(C 6)

(ALL WITH CHILD (ELDEST) AT SECONDARY SCHOOL)

SHOW CARD H

			Col./ Code	Skip to
			(49)	
61 a)	How satisfied are you with the standard of education provided by the school?	Very satisfied	1	
		Fairly satisfied	2	
		Rather dissatisfied	3	
		Very dissatisfied	4	
		Don't know	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
			(50)	
b)	How easy do you find it to get information about your child's progress at school, would you say (READ OUT)	Very easy	1	
		Fairly easy	2	
		Difficult	3	
		or Have you not tried?	4	
		(Don't know)	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
			(51)	
c)	Have you (or your husband/wife/child's parent) ever been to talk personally with the head teacher or class teacher about your child's schooling, including on Open days?	Yes - often	1	
		Yes - a few times/once	2	
		No	3 →	e)
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'		(52)	
	d) What was it about (on the last occasion)? (DO NOT PROMPT)	General progress - on Open Day	1	
		General progress - on a special visit	2	
		Absence from school	3	
		Behaviour problems	4	
		Content of lessons	5	
		Cultural/racial problems	6	
	Other (STATE) _____		7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	(ALL)		(53)	
	e) Have you or (your husband/wife/child's parents) ever attended a Parent Teacher Association meeting or other parents meeting at the school? (IF 'NO' PROBE Does the school have meetings for parents, or not?)		(54)	
		Yes - attended	1	
		No - not attended	2	
		No - school has no parent meetings	3	
		Don't know	7	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	

(C 6)

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK IF OLDEST CHILD AT ~~PRIMARY~~ SECONDARY SCHOOL IS A GIRL (Q 58b CODED 2)		
62 a)	As it is normally arranged through schools, may I ask here if your daughter has been vaccinated against Rubella, that is German Measles? (IF BOY) →	(55)	Q 63
	Yes	1 →	Q 63
	No	2	
	Don't know	3 →	Q 63
	IF 'NO'	(56)	
	b) Why is that? DO NOT PROMPT — Not old enough/just started secondary school	1	
	Was advised against it on medical grounds	2	
	(Personal) fear of danger/side effects	3	
	Don't believe in/don't think it worthwhile	4	
	School hasn't arranged it (yet)	5	
	Don't know about/not heard of Rubella vaccination	6	
	Other (STATE) _____	7	
	Don't know (no detail)	8	
	(0 U 0)	9	
	ASK ALL WITH CHILD(REN) AT PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL	(57)	
63 a)	OR (Have any of your children / Has your child) had any special or additional teaching help in their schools? (CODE 'YES' IF NOW OR IN THE PAST) — Yes (in 'ordinary' school)	1	
	Child (only one) is in special/community school	2	
	No (no special help etc)	3	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES' SHOW CARD I	(i) (58)	(ii) (59)
	b) What kind of special or additional teaching? (RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN, CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED) — Special teachers	1	1
	Remedial classes	2	2
	Withdrawal classes	3	3
	Out of hours teaching	4	4
	Other (STATE) (i) _____	5	-
	(ii) _____	-	5
	(No other type)	-	6
	Don't know type	7	7
	(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9
	c) And in what subject(s) was that? (RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN, CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED)	(i) (60)	(ii) (61)
	English language	1	1
	Other (ethnic) language	2	2
	General/all subject	3	3
	Other (STATE) (i) _____	5	-
	(ii) _____	-	5
	(No other)	-	6
	Don't know	7	7
	(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9

(C 6)

		Col./ Code	Skip to
	(ALL WITH CHILD(REN) AT PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL)		
64 a)	OR (Do any of your children / Does your child) go at the moment to any extra schools or classes in addition to their ordinary school?	(62)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2 →	Q 65
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(i) (63)	(ii) (64)
	b) What school or classes are they? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN, CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED — Black/Asian ('Saturday') supplementary school	1	1
	Black/Asian holiday school	2	2
	Mosque/Temple/Church	3	3
	Sunday school	4	4
	Other (STATE) (i) _____	6	-
	(ii) _____	-	6
	0 U 0	8 9	8 9
	(ALL)		
65 a)	AND (Do any of your children / Does your child) go to any clubs, societies or associations for children, outside school?	(65)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2 →	Q 66
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(i) (66-67)	(ii) (68-69)
	b) Which clubs or societies? CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN — Cubs/Brownies/Scouts/Guides	10	10
	Boys/Girls Brigade	20	20
	Church/mosque club for young people	30	30
	Sports club	40	40
	Youth club (STATE NAME) (i) _____	50	
	(ii) _____		50
	Other (STATE) (i) _____	60	
	(ii) _____		60
	(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9

(C 6)

ASK ALL

66 a) Are there any particular changes or improvements you would like to see in the schools in this area?

	Col / Code	Skip to
	(70)	
Yes	1	
No	2	Q 67
Not relevant to me/us	3	Q 67
Don't know	7	Q 67
(0 U 0)	8 9	

IF 'YES'

b) What changes or improvements would you like to see? (PROBE Anything else?)

RING ONE CODE ON EACH COLUMN

DO NOT PROMPT

	(i) (71-72)	(ii) (73-74)
Bring back grammar/selective schools	01	01
More schools for girls only	10	10
More schools for boys only	12	12
School nearer to home	13	13
Better buildings/equipment	20	20
More teachers	21	21
Better teachers	22	22
More money spent on schools/education	23	23
Smaller classes/less overcrowding	24	24
Higher standards (of education)	25	25
Better discipline (in school)	30	30
Better discipline (in the streets)	31	31
Stricter uniform/standard of dress	32	32
Better social mix in schools	40	40
(Opportunity for) more parental involvement	41	41
Other (STATE) (i) _____	60	-
(ii) _____	-	60
Nothing else	-	70
Don't know/no detail given	77	77
(0 U 0)	88 99	88 99

(C 6)

ASK ALL

SHOW CARD D

67 Could you tell me how far you agree or disagree with each of these statements

(READ OUT RING ONE CODE FOR EACH)

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Disagree strongly	Not rele-vant/ D K	Col / Code (75-79) (0 U 0)
a) You can only get on in life if you do well at school	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
b) The local schools provide an important centre for the community's social life	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c) Teachers should make more effort to get to know parents of children they teach	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d) This area needs more nursery schools for child-ren under 5	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
ASK ONLY THOSE WITH CHILDREN AT SCHOOL e) Our children get as good an education as any others of the same age in Britain	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

(N B INCLUDE 'Better' with 'as good as')

SPARE (80)

Skip to

		Col./Code	Skip to
	S No	(1-4)	
	C No	(5) 7	
ASK ALL			
68 a) In general with regard to education, not just schools, do you feel that any other group in society gets a better deal than you (and your family)?		(6)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Not relevant to me/us	3	Q 69
	Don't know	4	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(7-8)	
b) Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY)	'Whites'	10	
	'Blacks'	11	
	'Asians'	12	
	The middle class	20	
	The wealthy	21	
Other (STATE) _____		50	
	(0 U 0)	88 99	
		(9-10)	
c) Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY			
		(11-12)	

(C 7)

		Col / Code	Skip to
ASK ALL — SECTION D HEALTH			
69 Now can we move onto something else which affects everybody and the way they live - the question of health		(13)	
a) Are you registered with a doctor in this area?	Yes	1	Q 70
	No	A	
IF 'NO' AT a)			
b) Are you registered with a doctor somewhere else?	Yes	3	Q 70
	No	4	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF 'NO' AT b)		(14)	
c) Why are you not registered with a doctor? (RING ONE CODE ONLY) DO NOT PROMPT	Don t see the need/never need a doctor (etc)	1	
	Recently moved/not got around to it	2	
	Tried but was refused/Dr 's list full etc	3	Q 74 (p 52)
	Unable to find a doctor to register with	4	
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	Don't know/no particular reason/haven't thought about it	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
ASK ALL WHO ARE REGISTERED WITH A DOCTOR			
(Q 69a CODE 1 OR Q 69b CODED 3)		(15)	
70 a) How long have you been registered with your present doctor?	6 months or less	1	
	Over 6 months - 2 years	2	
	Over 2 years - 5 years	3	
	Over 5 years - 10 years	4	Q 71
	Over 10 years	5	
IF 5 YEARS OR LESS (CODES 1-3)		(16)	
b) Were you registered with a different doctor before that?	Yes	A	
	No, not registered previously	1	Q 71
IF YES AT b)	I/we moved to different area	3	
c) Why did you change doctors?	Dr moved/stopped work	4	
DO NOT PROMPT	Was dissatisfied with Dr	5	
	Family reasons or circumstances	6	
Other (STATE) _____		7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	(ALL REGISTERED WITH A DOCTOR)		
71 a)	Have you ever felt you wanted to change doctors because you were not satisfied with your own (present) doctor?	(17-18)	
	Yes (wanted to change)	A	
	No	10 →	Q 72
	IF YES		
	b) Why did you not change? Dissatisfaction not serious enough to bother	20	
	DO NOT PROMPT — Can see different Dr (s) in same practice	21	
	Tried to change, but was refused	31	
	No other Dr near enough	32	
	No better Dr 's (in the area)	33	
	Don't know of any other doctors	34	
	Other (STATE) _____	60	
	Don't know	77	
	(D U O)	88 99	
	(ALL)	(19)	
72	How did you choose your present doctor? Surgery nearby	1	
	Wanted Dr of same race as myself	2	
	Wanted other particular type of Dr (eg female) (STATE TYPE) _____	3	
	Dr was recommended/asked someone to recommend a doctor	4	
	Got list of Dr 's from Post Office/elsewhere	5	
	No choice/only Dr available	6	
	Other (STATE) _____	7	
	Can't remember/don't know	8	
	(D U O)	9	

		Col./ Code	Skip to
	(ALL REGISTERED WITH A DOCTOR)		
73 a)	Is your doctor's surgery the nearest one to your home?	(20)	
	Yes, nearest	1	
	Same distance as others	2	
	No, not nearest	3	
	Don't know	7	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(21)	
b)	And is it in a Health Centre or is it the doctor's own surgery? Health centre	1	
	Own surgery	2	
	Don't know	3	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(22)	
c)	Is your own doctor a man or a woman? Man	1	
	Woman	2	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(23)	
d)	And does he/she work alone or is he/she a member of a team with other doctors? Alone (single Dr practice)	1 →	Q 74
	Team/Group practice (more than 1 Dr)	2	
	Don't know whether single or team practice	7 →	Q 74
	(D U O)	8 9	
	IF OWN DOCTOR 'MALE' IN A 'TEAM' (Code 1 at c, with code 2 at d) (OTHERS) →		Q 74
	e) Is there a woman doctor in the practice you go to?	(24)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know	3	
	(D U O)	8 9	

(C 7)

ASK ALL

		Col / Code	Skip to
74 a) When did you last go to a doctor's surgery, I mean for yourself (not for other members of the family)?		(25)	
	Within last month	1	
	Over 1 up to 2 months ago	2	
	Over 2 up to 4 months ago	3	
	Over 4 up to 6 months ago	4	
	Over 6 months up to 1 year ago	5	
	Over a year ago	6 →	v 75
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF WITHIN PAST YEAR (CODES 1-5)		(26)	
b) And the last time you went (for yourself) did you see your own doctor or someone else? (PROBE Who did you see?	Own doctor	1	
	Another doctor	2	
	Nurse/midwife	3	
	Health visitor	4	
	Social worker	5	
	Receptionist only	6	
Other (STATE) _____		7	
	Don't know who (but not own doctor)	8	
	(0 U 0)	9	
		(27)	
c) And could you tell me what sort of thing that visit was about? (READ OUT IF NECESSARY)	(Short term) illness/condition/ emergency needing treatment	1	
	Long standing illness (inc repeat prescription/check up/treatment of)	2	
	(Preventive) General check up/injection/family planning	3	
	Pregnancy (Ante- or post-natal)	4	
	Social or Psychological Advice	5	
	Vague/ill-defined symptoms	6	
Other (STATE) _____		7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
d) How many times in the last 12 months have you been to the doctor's, for yourself?		(28)	
	Once	1	
	Twice	2	
	3-5 times	3	
	6-12 times	4	
	More than 12 times	5	
	Don t know how many times	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

(C 7)

ASK ALL

		Col / Code	Skip to
		(29)	
75 a) How many times in the last 12 months have you had a visit from a doctor to your home? (N B FOR RESPONDENT AND/ OR OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD)	None	1	
	Once	2	
	Twice	3	
	3-5 times	4	
	6-12 times	5	
	More than 12 times	6	
	Don't know how many	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
		(30)	
b) And in the last two years have you or your family needed to call the/a doctor out, to visit you at home, at night or on a Sunday?	Yes	1	
	No - (definite)	2	Q 76
	No - (don't think so)	3	Q 76
	Don't know/can't remember	7	Q 76
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(31)	
c) Who was it that came (on the last occasion), your own doctor or someone else? Who?	Own doctor	1	
	Other member of same practice	2	
	Another local doctor	3	
	Emergency deputising doctor	4	
	No-one (phone call only)	5	
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	Don't know/can't remember	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

ASK ALL

76 a) Apart from the GP or family doctor, there are other people who can be consulted about medical matters Have you or your family consulted any of these in the past year (READ OUT EACH)	(i) A Private Dr	(ii) A Herb-alist, (ASIANS Hakim or Vaid)	(iii) A Bone-setter, Osteo-path or Chiro-practor	(iv) An out-patient Dept of a hospital	
	(32-33)	(34-35)	(36-37)	(38-39)	
Yes	A	A	A	A	Q 77 IF ALL CODED '0'
No	01	01	01	01	
FOR EACH 'YES' b) Why did you go to (QUOTE)? RING ONE CODE IN EACH RELEVANT COLUMN — Was referred/advised to by GP	10	10	10	10	
G P couldn't help	11	11	11	11	
Wanted second opinion	12	12	12	12	
To save journey to G P	20	20	20	20	
Did not consider it an illness	21	21	21	21	
Prefer type of treatment	30	30	30	30	
Get better treatment than from G P	31	31	31	31	
Other _____ (STATE) _____	60	60	60	60	
(0 U 0)	88 99	88 99	88 99	88 99	

ASK ALL WITH CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 (CHECK AT Q 52a) (p 39))

			Col / Code	Skip to
77 a)	(You have/Do you have) children aged under 5? How old is (he/she/the youngest one)?	(IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 5) →	(40)	Q 79
		Under 6 months	1	
		6 months, less than 1 year	2	
		1	3	
		2	4	
		3-4	5	
b)	Have you (or your wife) ever taken (him/her/the youngest) to the Child Health Clinic or Baby Clinic?		(41)	
		Yes	1	
		No, never	2 →	Q 78
	IF YES SHOW CARD J		(42)	
c)	Would you say, from the card, how often he/she is taken these days?	Not at all now	1	
		Only when he/she is sick	2	
		For regular check-up once a year	3	
		At least twice a year	4	
		About every 3 months	5	
		More often than that	6	Q 78
		(Varies/Don't know)	7	
	IF TWICE A YEAR OR LESS (CODES 1-4 AT c)		(43)	
d)	Was (he/she) taken more often as a baby/when younger?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
	(ALL)		(44)	
78 a)	Have your children (aged under 5) been immunised against Diptheria, Tetanus, Whooping cough and Polio? (CODE 'YES' IF ANY CHILD HAS BEEN IMMUNISED)	No (not immunised)	1	
		Yes → all 4 immunisations	2	
		Yes, but not all 4	3	
		Yes, but don't know which	4	
		Don't know at all	7	
			(45)	
b)	Have (they) had any other vaccinations or immunisation? (IF 'YES' Which ones?)	No	1	
		Yes (STATE WHICH)	2 →	Q 79
		Don't know	7 →	Q 79
	IF 'NO' AT BOTH a) AND b)		(46)	
c)	Why have (they) not been immunised?	Not old enough yet	1	
		Was advised against it (on medical grounds)	2	
		(Personal) fear of danger/side effects	3	
		Don't believe in/don't think it worthwhile	4	
		Didn't know about it/never heard of	5	
	Other (STATE) _____		6	
		Don't know	7	

ASK ALL

SHOW CARD D

79 I am going to read out some statements Please tell me how far you agree or disagree with each one

(47-52)

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Disagree strongly	Not rele-vant/ D K	(D U O)
a) My doctor does not tell me enough about how to keep myself (and my family) healthy	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
b) People should be able to choose whether they see a female doctor or a male one	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c) It does not matter to me which country a doctor is from	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d) There are many conditions for which traditional remedies and herbalists are better than conventional doctors	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
e) The receptionists in the Doctor's surgery make it difficult to see the Doctor when you want to	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
f) It is often better to pay for private treatment than to rely on the National Health Service	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

(C 7)

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
	Thinking of medical care generally		
80 a)	Do you know of any groups or organisations that can speak for people like yourself, or deal with complaints or press for better medical services?	(53)	
	Yes	1	
	No/None	2 →	Q 81
	(D U O)	8 9	
	IF YES	(i) (ii)	
	b) What organisation(s)? PROBE Any others? RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN	(54) (55)	
	DO NOT PROMPT		
	Community Health Council	1 1	
	Community Health Group for ethnic minorities	2 2	
	Citizens Advice Bureau / Neighbourhood Advice Bureau	3 3	
	Family Practitioner Committee	4 4	
	Other (STATE) (i) _____ (ii) _____	6 6	
	Don't know/can't remember name(s)	7 -	
	No others known of	- 8	
	(D U O)	8 9 9	
81	Who is your doctor at present? (EXPLAIN IF NECESSARY We need to know which doctors are treating people in the survey area, but nothing you've said will get back to him, he won't even know you have been interviewed)	(56)	
	Name of Dr given (WRITE IN) _____	1	
	Refused	2	
	Doesn't know/can't remember	3	
	Not registered with a Dr	4	
	(D U O)	8 9	
		(57-58)	

(C 7)

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
82 a)	In general, with regard to Health Services do you feel that any other group in society is getting a better deal than you (and your family)?	(59)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Not relevant to me/us	3	Q 83
	Don't know	4	
	(D U O)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(60-61)	
	b) Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY)		
	'Whites'	10	
	'Blacks'	11	
	'Asians'	12	
	The middle class	20	
	The wealthy	21	
	Other (STATE) _____	50	
	(D U O)	88 99	
		(62-63)	
	c) Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY		
		(64-65)	

SECTION E SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

		Col./Code	Skip to
		(66)	
ASK ALL	(0 U 0)	8 9	
83 a) In the last two years have you (or your husband) applied for (or been receiving) any money from the Supplementary Benefit?	Yes	1 →	Q 84
	No	2	
IF 'NO' SHOW CARD K		(67)	
b) Which of these reasons best describes why you haven't applied?	Haven't needed it	1	
	Wouldn't be eligible/entitled	2	
	Don't want 'charity'	3	Q 85
	Too difficult to apply for	4	
	Have never heard of it	5	
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF APPLIED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT (Q 83a CODE 1)		(68)	
84 a) Did you get any money from the Supplementary Benefit office or not?	Yes	1	
	No	2 →	e)
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF 'YES'		(69)	
b) For how long did you receive benefit on the last occasion?	Single payment only	1	
	1 month or less	2	
	Over 1 month up to 6 months	3	
	Over 6 months up to 12 months	4	
	Over 12 months up to 24 months	5	
	In continuous (more or less permanent) receipt	6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
		(70)	
c) Do you think you receive(d) all the benefits from the Supplementary Benefit office that you are (were) entitled to?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know/not sure	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
(ALL WHO APPLIED) SHOW CARD H		(71)	
e) How satisfied were you with the way the staff treated you when you (last) applied for Supplementary Benefit?	Very satisfied	1	Q 85
	Fairly satisfied	2	
	Rather dissatisfied	3	
	Very dissatisfied	4	
	Don't know/didn't go personally	7 →	Q 85
IF 'DISSATISFIED' (CODE 3 OR 4)	(0 U 0)	8 9	
f) Why was that? (PROBE AND RECORD FULLY)		(72-73)	

		Col./Code	Skip to
ASK ALL		(74)	
85 a) In the last two years have you (or your husband) applied for or been receiving Family Income Supplement (FIS)?	Yes	1 →	c)
	No	2	
IF 'NO' SHOW CARD K		(75)	
b) Which of these reasons best describes why you haven't applied?	Haven't needed it	1	
	Wouldn't be eligible/entitled	2	
	Don't want 'charity'	3	
	Too difficult to apply for	4	Q 86
	Have never heard of it	5	
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF APPLIED FOR F I S (Q 85a CODE 1)		(76)	
c) Did you get any money from the FIS office or not?	Yes	A	
	No	1	
	(0 U 0)	2	
d) Do you think that you received all the money (under FIS) that you were entitled to?	Yes	3	
	No	4	
	Don't know/not sure	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
ASK ALL		(77)	
86 a) And in the last 2 years have you ever applied for a rent or rates rebate?	Yes	1 →	c)
	No	2	
IF 'NO' SHOW CARD K		(78)	
b) Which of these reasons best describes why you haven't applied?	Haven't needed it	1	
	Wouldn't be eligible/entitled	2	
	Don't want 'charity'	3	
	Too difficult to apply for	4	Q 87
	Have never heard of it	5	
Other (STATE) _____		6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
IF APPLIED FOR RENT/RATES REBATE (Q 86a CODED 1)		(79)	
c) Did you get a rebate or not?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Waiting to hear/Don't know yet	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
SHOW CARD H		(80)	
d) How satisfied were you with the treatment you received when you (last) applied for a rebate?	Very satisfied	1	
	Fairly satisfied	2	
	Rather dissatisfied	3	
	Very dissatisfied	4	
	Don't know/didn't go personally	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		(C 8)	Col./Code	Skip to
		S No	(1-4)	
		C No	(5) 8	
	ASK ALL			
87 a)	Are you, or any member of your household, seeing a social worker or someone else from Social Services, or the Welfare at present?		(6)	
		Yes	1 →	Q 88
		No	A	
	IF NO			
	b) Has anyone from the Social Services been to see you (or your family) in the past two years at all?			
		Yes	3	
		No	4 →	Q 91 (p 53)
		(0 U 0)	8 9	

ASK ALL WHO ARE SEEING OR HAVE SEEN SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER IN PAST 2 YEARS (Q 87 CODED 1 OR 3)

		(7)	
88 a)	When you first saw a social worker (from Social Services) was it because (READ OUT) They got in touch with you	1 →	Q 89
	or You asked someone to contact them for you	2	
	or You contacted them direct yourself? (INCLUDING OTHER MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD)	3	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

IF CODE 2, 3 OR 6 AT a)

b) Did you try to get help from anyone else before you saw anyone from Social Services, or not? (IF YES Who?) (CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED)

	(i)	(ii)
	(8)	(9)
Yes - Friends/family	1	1
- GP/doctor	2	2
- Priest/Vicar/religious leader	3	3
- Community worker/leader	4	4
- Other (STATE) (i) _____	6	6
(ii) _____		
No, no-one (else)	7	7
(0 U 0)	8 9	8 9

		(C 8)	Col / Code	Skip to
	(ALL WHO ARE, OR HAVE, SEEN SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER)			
89 a	Can you tell me what sorts of things the (Social Services) social worker has done for you or your family? (PROBE AND RECORD IN FULL)		(10-11)	
			(12-13)	
			(14)	
b	Is there any other kind of help that you would have liked or would like now?	Yes	1	
		No	2 →	Q 90
		(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF YES		(15-16)	
	c) What kind of help? (PROBE AND RECORD FULLY)			
			(17-18)	
			(19)	
	d) Is this something that you feel a social worker could do or help with?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	3	
		(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	(ALL WHO ARE OR HAVE SEEN SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER)		
	SHOW CARD H		
90 a)	On the whole, how satisfied (are/were) you with the treatment you have had from the Social Services/social worker?	(20)	
	Very satisfied	1	c)
	Fairly satisfied	2	
	Rather dissatisfied	3	
	Very dissatisfied	4	
	(D U O)	8 9	
	IF 'DISSATISFIED' (CODE 3 OR 4)		
	b) Why do you say that? (PROBE AND RECORD FULLY)	(21-22)	
	(ALL)	(23)	
c)	If you knew someone in a similar situation to yours, would you advise them to contact the Social Services Department or not?		
	Yes, definitely	1	
	Yes, probably	2	
	Only as a last resort	3	
	No	4	
	Don't know	7	
	(D U O)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
91	In the last year have you (personally) been to a Citizens Advice Bureau or Neighbourhood Advice Centre to ask a question or get help?	(24)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	(D U O)	8 9	

SHOW CARD D

92 Would you tell me how far you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

(25-28)

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Disagree strongly	Not rele-vant/ D K	(D U O)
a)	It is very easy to get in touch with a social worker to discuss problems	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
b)	Social workers would be unwilling to help people like me	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c)	On the whole social workers are a waste of public money	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d)	The Social Services Department can help you in dealings with other Council departments	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

(C 8)

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
93 a	In general, with regard to the Social Services, do you feel that any other group in society is getting a better deal than you and your family?	(29)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q 94
	Not relevant to me/us	3	
	Don't know	4	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(30-31)	
	b) Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY) 'Whites'	10	
	'Blacks'	11	
	'Asians'	12	
	The middle class	20	
	The wealthy	21	
	Other (STATE) _____	50	
	(0 U 0)	88 99	
	c) Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY	(32-33)	
		(34-35)	

(C 8)

SECTION F LAW AND ORDER

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
94 a	Just thinking about this neighbourhood, how much crime is there around here - would you say there is (READ OUT)	(36)	
	more crime than elsewhere	1	
	less crime than elsewhere	2	
	or is it about the same as elsewhere?	3	
	(Don't know)	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Yes	No	(0 U 0)
b	Do you think it is generally safe to be out in the streets in this area after dark for (READ OUT, RING ONE CODE FOR EACH)			(37-39)
	A man alone?	1	2	8 9
	A woman alone?	1	2	8 9
	Two or three people together?	1	2	8 9

		Col / Code	Skip to
95 a	In the past 12 months, has anyone got into your home, without your permission and stolen or tried to steal anything? (IF 'YES' How many times in the past year?)	(40)	
	No, not in past 12 months	1	Q 96
	Yes - once	2	
	- Twice	3	
	- 3 or more times	4	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES' (CODES 2-4 AT a)	(41)	
	N B Q 99 MUST BE ASKED AFTER Q 96-98		
	b) Did you report this to the police (last time) or not? → Yes	1	Q 96
	No	2	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'NO' AT b)	(42)	
	c) Why did you not report it to them? Not serious enough	1	
	Didn't think police would come	2	
	DO NOT PROMPT Didn't think police could help	3	
	Wanted to keep it private/avoid bother	4	
	Police came anyway/called by someone else	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
96 a)	In the past 12 months, has anyone stolen or tried to steal anything from you (personally) in the street?	(43)	
	No, not in past 12 months	1 →	Q 97
	Yes	A	
	IF 'YES'		
	b) Was anything actually stolen? and would you say it involved any violence?		
	Something stolen and violence	3	
	Something stolen but no violence	4	
	Violence but nothing stolen	5	
	Neither (no loss, no violence)	6	
	Other (STATE) _____	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	N B Q 99 MUST BE ASKED (AFTER Q 97-98)	(44)	
	c) Did you report this to the police or not? → Yes	1 →	Q 97
	No	2	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'NO' AT c)	(45)	
	d) Why did you not report it to them?		
	Not serious enough	1	
	Didn't think police would come	2	
	DO NOT PROMPT — Didn't think police could help	3	
	Wanted to keep it private/avoid bother	4	
	Police came anyway/called by someone else	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	ASK ALL		
97 a)	Do you, or anyone in your household, have a car, van or motorbike for private use? (IF YES PROBE FOR How many?)	(46)	
	No, neither	1 →	Q 99 OR Q 100
	Car/Van (only) - 1	2	
	- 2 or more	3	
	Car(s)/van and motorbike	4	
	Motorbike only	5	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL WHO HAVE CAR/VAN/MOTORBIKE (Q 97 CODES 2-5)	(47)	
98 a)	In the last 12 months has anyone stolen, or tried to steal your (car/van/motorbike) or anything in it? (IF 'YES' PROBE FOR WHICH)		
	No	1 →	Q 99 OR Q 100
	Yes - vehicle stolen	2	
	- contents stolen	3	
	- Tried to steal vehicle or contents (eg break in)	4	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF YES (CODES 2-4)	(48)	
	b) Did you report this to the police (last time) or not? Yes	1 →	Q 99
	No	2	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'NO' AT b)	(49)	
	c) Why did you not report it to them?		
	Not serious enough	1	
	Didn't think police would come	2	
	DO NOT PROMPT — Didn't think police could help	3	
	Wanted to keep it private/avoid bother	4	
	Police came anyway/called by someone else	5	
	Other (STATE) _____	6	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	ASK ALL WHO REPORTED A CRIME TO THE POLICE		
	(Q 95b AND/OR Q 96c AND/OR Q 98 b CODED 1 'YES')	(OTHERS) →	Q 100
	SHOW CARD H	(50)	
99 a)	How satisfied were you with the way the police dealt with your problem (when you reported the QUOTE)?		
	Very satisfied	1	Q 100
	Fairly satisfied	2	
	Rather dissatisfied	3	
	Very dissatisfied	4	
	(N B IF MORE THAN ONE REPORTING TO POLICE ARE ABOUT MOST RECENT) (0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF DISSATISFIED (CODE 3 OR 4)		
	b) Why do you say that? (PROBE AND RECORD FULLY)	(51-52)	
		(53-54)	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
100 a)	Is there a policeman or policewoman who is specially responsible for your neighbourhood who also lives locally?	(55)	
	Yes	1 →	c)
	No	2	
	Don't know	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF NO/DON'T KNOW	(56)	
	b) Would you prefer it if there was one?		
	Yes, prefer it	1	
	No, dislike the idea	2	Q 101
	Don't mind/wouldn't make any difference	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES' AT a)	(57)	
	c) How well do you get on with the local policeman or woman would you say (READ OUT)		
	Very well	1	
	Fairly well	2	
	Not very well	3	
	or Not at all well	4	
	or Do you hardly ever see him/her?	5	
	(Don't know)	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
101	People sometimes go to the police for help about things which are not connected with crime Would you personally go to the police if (READ OUT EACH)	(58-61)	

		Yes	No	Maybe/ depends	Don't know	(0 U 0)
a)	A member of your family was missing for over 24 hours?	1	2	3	7	8 9
b)	You had not got your keys and were locked out of your home?	1	2	3	7	8 9
c)	You were getting abusive phone calls from strangers?	1	2	3	7	8 9
d)	There was a lot of nuisance such as noise, from next door?	1	2	3	7	8 9

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
102 a	The police are sometimes said to be unfair in the way they treat some people Do you feel that the police in this area act fairly to everyone or unfairly to some people?	(62)	
	Fairly to all	1 →	Q 103
	Unfairly to some	2	
	Other (STATE)	3	
	Don't know	7	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF UNFAIRLY TO SOME/OTHER (CODE 2 OR 3)	(63-64)	
	b) Why do you say that? Who do they treat unfairly? (PROBE AND RECORD FULLY)		
		(65-66)	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL	(67)	
103 a	Have you or anyone else in your household ever had any reason for complaint about police behaviour or harassment?		
	No	1 →	Q 104
	Yes - self (and other)	2	
	Yes - other member	3	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	
	IF 'YES' (CODE 2 OR 3)	(68-69)	
	b) What was that about? (RECORD IN FULL)		
		(70)	
	c) Did you report this or make a formal complaint to anyone?		
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	(0 U 0)	8 9	

(C 8)

ASK ALL SHOW CARD D

104 How far do you agree or disagree with each of these statements (READ OUT, RING ONE CODE FOR EACH)

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Disagree strongly	Don't know	Col / Code (71-77) (0 0 0)
a)	If I am out on the street alone late at night I am glad to see a policeman	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
b)	There are too many police patrolling this area	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
c)	The police do a good job in looking after the interests of people like myself	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
d)	The police nowadays are getting so much power that the ordinary citizen has to worry	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
e)	The police harass young black people more than young white people	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
f)	The police have managed to keep crime within reasonable limits in this area	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9
g)	If you belong to a minority group in society you cannot get a fair deal in the courts	1	2	3	4	5	7	8 9

SPARE (78-80)

Col / Code | Skip

S No (1-4)
C No (5) 9

ASK ALL

105 a) What about other aspects of the law, for instance, have you (or your husband/wife) ever needed to get legal advice about housing, apart from buying or selling a house? (6-7)

	Code
No	01
Yes	A
IF YES AT a)	
b) Who did you go to for advice? Own/private solicitor	13
Legal Aid Centre	14
Citizen's Advice Bureau	15
Neighbourhood Advice/Action Centre	16
Social Services/Social Worker	17
Friends/Relatives	18
Other (STATE) _____	60
(0 0 0)	88 99

ASK ALL (8-9)

c) And have you ever needed to get legal advice about employment?

	Code
No	01 → e
Yes	A
IF YES AT c)	
d) Who did you go to for advice? Own/private solicitor	13
Legal Aid Centre	14
Citizen's Advice Bureau	15
Neighbourhood Advice/Action Centre	16
Social Services/Social Worker	17
Friends/Relatives	18
Trade Union	19
Jobcentre/Employment office	20
Other (STATE) _____	60
(0 0 0)	88 99

ASK ALL (10-11)

e) And is there anything else about which you have needed to get legal advice?

	Code
No	01 → f)
Yes	A
IF YES AT e)	
f) Who did you go to for advice about that? Own/private solicitor	13
Legal Aid Centre	14
Citizen's Advice Bureau	15
Neighbourhood Advice/Action Centre	16
Social Services/Social Worker	17
Friends/Relatives	18
Other (STATE) _____	60
(0 0 0)	88 99

g) What sort of thing, roughly, was it that you needed advice about? (RECORD)

_____

(C 9)

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
106 a)	In general, with regard to police and the law, do you feel that any other group in society is getting a better deal than you (and your family)?	(17)	
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Not relevant to me/us	3	Q 107
	Don't know	4	
	(O U O)	8 9	
	IF 'YES'	(13-14)	
	b) Which group in particular? (DO NOT PROMPT, RING ONE CODE ONLY)		
	'Whites'	10	
	'Blacks'	11	
	'Asians'	12	
	The middle class	20	
	The wealthy	21	
	Other (STATE) _____	50	
	(O U O)	88 99	
	c) Why do you think that is? Why do you say that? PROBE AND RECORD FULLY	(15-16)	
		(17-18)	

(C 9)

SECTION G COMMUNITY AND GENERAL

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
107 a)	Now I'd like to talk about some other aspects of life in this area, in particular, community organisations Can I start with those based on places of religious worship	(19-20)	
	Could you tell me what religion or denomination you would identify with?		
	Christian - Church of England	11	
	- Roman Catholic	12	
	- Baptist/Methodist/United Reformed	13	
	- Seventh Day Adventist	14	
	- Church of God/Holiness/Pentecostal	15	
	- Other Christian (STATE) _____	16	
	Christian but no particular denomination	17	
	Non-Christian - Islam (Muslim)	20	
	- Hindu	30	
	- Sikh	40	
	- Jewish	50	
	- Atheist/Agnostic/None	70 →	Q 108
	Other (STATE) _____	60	
	(O U O)	88 99	
	ALL EXCEPT ATHEIST/AGNOSTIC/NONE	(21)	
	b) How often do you usually go to (church/mosque/temple/place of religious worship)?		
	More than once a week	1	
	Once a week to once a fortnight	2	
	About once a month	3	
	Less than once a month	4	
	Only on special occasions (eg Easter/Xmas/Eid)	5	
	Never	6 →	Q 108
	(O U O)	8 9	
	IF EVER GOES TO CHURCH (ETC) (CODES 1-5 AT b)	(22)	
	c) Are you a member of any society or club, for example for social reasons, that is connected with the (church/mosque/temple)?		
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	(O U O)	8 9	

			Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL			
108 a)	Are you a member of any (other) clubs, societies or associations, for sport, social or special interests?		(23)	
		Yes	1	
		No	2+	Q 105
		(D U O)	8 9	
	IF YES			
	b) Which ones? (CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED)	(1)	(11)	
		(24-25)	(26-27)	
	Working men's club	10	10	
	Works Club/Society	20	20	
	Neighbourhood Association/Group	30	30	
	Rotary/Businessmen's Club etc	40	40	
	"Ethnic" Society (STATE) _____	50	50	
	Other (STATE) _____	60	60	
	No others	77	77	
	(D U O)	88 99	88 99	
	ASK ALL			
109 a)	Now about politics Which of the British political parties would you say most closely represents your interests?			
b)	Are you a paid up member of any political party? IF YES Which party?			
c)	Did you vote in the last General Election? IF YES For which party?			
d)	And did you vote in the local District Council elections last May? IF YES For which party?			

(RING ONE CODE IN EACH COLUMN)	(a) Interests	(b) Member	(c) General Election	(d) Local Election
	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Conservative	1	1	1	1
Labour	2	2	2	2
Liberal	3	3	3	3
Communist/Socialist/Workers Party	4	4	4	4
National Front	5	5	5	5
Other (STATE)				
a) _____	6			
b) _____		6		
c) _____			6	
d) _____				6
None/No/Didn't vote	7	7	7	7
Don't know (c&d Did vote but D K party)	8	8	8	8
(D U O)	9	9	9	9

			Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL			
110 a)	Can you tell me, who is the Member of Parliament for this area?		(32)	
	NAME _____			
		No/Don't know	7	
		(D U O)	8 9	
			(33)	
b)	Have you ever written to or contacted your Member of Parliament about anything?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		(D U O)	8 9	
			(34)	
c)	Have you ever written to or contacted your Local District or County Councillor about anything?	Yes - District Councillor	1	
		- County Councillor	2	
		Both	3	
		No - Neither	4	
		(D U O)	8 9	
			(35)	
d)	How would you get in touch with your local councillor if you wanted to? (IF 'WRITE/PHONE/CALL ON', PROBE FOR WHERE)	Directly at their home	1	
		At work/club/pub/other 'social' setting	2	
		Through friends/relatives	3	
		At/through Local Authority Offices	4	
		Through political party/club, residents association	5	
	Other (STATE) _____		6	
		Don't know how	7	
		Would never want to/wouldn't bother	8	
		(D U O)	9	

(C 9)

ASK ALL

111 a) How do you feel about the local Council and what it does or provides for people who live in this part of (QUOTE TOWN), would you say it is doing (READ OUT)

	Col / Code (36)	Skip to
A good job	1	
A reasonable job	2	
or A poor job?	3	
(Don't know)	7	
(O U O)	8 9	

b) Are there any services or facilities that are lacking in this area, and that you think could reasonably be provided? (IF YES) What? Anything else? (DO NOT PROMPT) CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED UNDER b)

c) And is there anything (else) in particular that you feel the local Council should be doing more about? Anything else? (DO NOT PROMPT) CODE FIRST 2 MENTIONED UNDER c)

	b) Lacking (i) (37-38)	b) Lacking (ii) (39-40)	c) Do more about (i) (41-42)	c) Do more about (ii) (43-44)
Employment/factories	01	01	01	01
Parks/open space	02	02	02	02
Meeting halls/community facilities	03	03	03	03
Medical services	04	04	04	04
Services for the elderly	05	05	05	05
Social Services/Welfare	06	06	06	06
Education/Schools	07	07	07	07
Youth clubs/activities for youth/the young	08	08	08	08
Housing	09	09	09	09
Street cleaning/rubbish	10	10	10	10
Public transport/roads	11	11	11	11
Crime/vandalism	-	-	20	20
Reducing rates	-	-	21	21
Other (STATE)				
b) (i) _____	60	-	-	-
(ii) _____	-	60	-	-
c) (i) _____	-	-	60	-
(ii) _____	-	-	-	60
No/Nothing (else)/D K	77	77	77	77
(O U O)	88 99	88 99	88 99	88 99

112 a) Do you feel the local Council gives people enough information about its plans for this area or not?

b) And does it give people enough opportunity to express their views about plans for the area?

	a) (45)	b) (46)
Yes, enough	1	1
No, not enough	2	2
None at all	3	3
It varies	4	4
Don't know	7	7
(O U O)	8 9	8 9

(C 9)

(OTHERS) → Q 114

ASK ALL ASIANS AND WEST INDIANS

113 a) Do you have anything to do with the local Community Relations Officer or Community Relations Council for instance (READ OUT UNTIL 'YES' CODED)

	Yes (47)	No
Are you a member or on the committee?	1	A
Do you attend or join in any of its activities?	2	B
Do you have any contact at all with the Community Relations Officer these days?	3	C
Do you avoid them on purpose?	4	D
Have you heard of them at all?	5	6
(O U O)	8	9

ASK ALL SHOW CARD L

114 Do you personally read or look at any of these daily or weekly newspapers regularly? (RING ALL RELEVANT CODES)

	(48-52)
Times, Telegraph, Guardian	1
Express, Mail, Mirror, Sun, Star	2
Daily Post, Birmingham Mail, Coventry Evening Telegraph, Wolverhampton Express and Star	3
Akbar e Watan/Daily Jang/Daily Millat	4
Voice of Rasta, West Indian Digest, Gleaner, West Indian World, Black Echo	5
NONE OF THEM	7
(O U O)	8 9

115 Now if I could just ask you a couple more questions about your household? Do you have (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	(53-55) (O U O)
A telephone?	1	2	8 9
A washing machine?	1	2	8 9
IF FRIDGE/FREEZER CODE 'YES' → A deep freeze?	1	2	8 9

SHOW CARD M

116 a) Which of the groups on this card comes nearest to your own income?

	(56-57)
ENTER GROUP NO	
Don't know	77
Refused	88

b) And which comes nearest to the income of your household as a whole?

	(58-59)
ENTER GROUP NO	
Don't know	77
Refused	88

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
117	What kind of job did your father do - say when he was about your age?	OCC (60-62)	
	(NAME/TITLE OF JOB) _____		
		(63)	
	Was that in Britain or abroad? IF ABROAD PROBE 'Was he a landowner or not?' — Britain	1	
	Abroad, landowner	2	
	Abroad, not landowner	3	
	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY _____		
	MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION RESPONSIBILITIES	STAT (64)	
	_____ Number of people supervised [ ]		
	INDUSTRY/BUSINESS/PROFESSION _____		
	Was he an employee or self-employed? — Employee	1	
	Self-employed	2	
		(65)	
118 a)	Now, more generally, would you describe this area as one where there are (READ OUT) — A lot of problems	1	
	Some problems	2	
	or No problems?	3	Q 119
	(Don't know)	7	
	(D U D)	8 9	
	IF PROBLEMS (CODE 1 OR 2)	(66-67)	
	b) What do you think the problems of this area are mainly due to? — Race/Colour/Ethnicity/Immigrants	01	
	Inner City decay/slums/poor housing	10	
	DO NOT PROMPT — Unemployment/jobs etc	12	
	Poverty/falling living standards	20	
	Public spending cuts/Govt policy	21	
	Lack of amenities/facilities	31	
	Local authority disinterested/not good	32	
	Lack of education/knowledge	40	
	Lack of power (no say in things)	41	
	Social class	42	
	Other (STATE) _____	60	
	_____		
	Don't know/many reasons etc	77	
	(D U D)	88 99	

		Col / Code	Skip to
	ASK ALL		
119 a)	In this area of (CITY) there are a lot of people of different types and colour On the whole would you say they all (READ OUT)	(68)	
	Get on well together,	1	Q 120
	Live their own lives and don't take much notice of each other,	2	
	or Have problems with each other?	A	
	(Don't know)	3	Q 120
	IF 'PROBLEMS'		
	b) Would you say these problems lead to — a lot of trouble	5	
	or are they not that serious?	6	
	Other (STATE) _____	7	
	Don't know	8	
	(D U D)	9	
120	I expect you'll have gathered that much of our interest, in this survey, has concerned the problem of living in the older areas of (CITY), how good the services are, how easy it is to use them and whether there are any special problems for particular ethnic groups Is there anything in particular you would like to add or comment about?	(69-70)	
	No	88	
	Yes (RECORD IN FULL)		
		(71) (SPARE)	

			Col / Code	Skip to
	CLASSIFICATION		(72)	
1	SEX	Male	1	
		Female	2	
			(73-74)	
2	AGE	Exact Age		
			(75)	
3	HOUSEHOLD STATUS	Chief Wage Earner/Head of Household	1	
		Housewife	2	
		Both H/H & H/W	3	
			(76)	
4	ETHNIC GROUP	White/English	1	
	(and, if Asian, language of Interviewer)	Afro Caribbean (West Indian)	2	
		Asian - interview (mainly) in English	3	
		Punjabi	4	
		Urdu	5	
		Other language (STATE)	6	
		_____		
5 a)	TIME INTERVIEW FINISHED _____			
b	TOTAL TIME OF INTERVIEW _____			
c)	DATE _____			
d)	INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE _____			
e)	INTERVIEWER NUMBER		(77-80)	

P626/1 2008

ie first Part of Survey

RUER Coding and Checking Guide ER Q 1

Screening Questionnaire, Urban Institutions Survey

General

All coding and checking should be done in RED biro, to distinguish our alterations from the fieldworkers.

Questionnaires will arrive with contact sheets attached (Blue or purple) For the present these should be kept carefully together Those with purple contact sheets are "intervening addresses" and should be filed separately from the "blue" main screen. Contact sheets will be removed from the questionnaires before they are sent to data preparation for computer entry

There are five wards in which the survey is being conducted - first digit of "Area Number" indicates to which overall area the case belongs

1 ---- Deritend (B)
2 ---- Selly Oak (B)
3 ---- Perry Barr (B)
4 ---- Graisely (W)
5 ---- Foleshill (C)

The next two digits indicate the Polling District within the ward.

The fourth digit should be a 1, 2 or 3 If not check . If the Contact Sheet is Purple (i e an intervening address) add 5 to this value and write in the new digit (6, 7 or 8) instead.

Collect questionnaires in separate piles under each of these categories VIZ -

Area First Digit; Area Digits 2 - 3, Area Fourth Digit

As questionnaires arrive it will be necessary to assign each case with a unique serial number in the boxes labelled Office Use Only (Columns 5 - 8). Please do this serially from 0001 towards 9000. Make a note of the finishing number each day! Do not allocate numbers to totally blank forms

----------||----------

Check list Page 1

Col 1 - 4		Area Number Address Number Household Number } should duplicate contact sheet
Col 5 - 8		Serial Number (Right Hand boxes) - issued by coder serially.
Col 9		1 (Nothing else allowed, printed on form).
Col 10	Q1a	If 'A' circled then a number between 2 and 7 should have been circled below, and between 2 and 8 in column 11 DELETE 'A'. If 'A' circled and no codes checked below (Q1b) delete A and write in (9) in both column 10 and 11
Col 11		If (1) circled in col 10 code Col 11 (8) One code only to remain in each column

Note If any verbatim comments below here, or indeed anywhere else, record for posterity with a note of Area/Serial number.

---------- " " ----------

General Rules

Record verbatime comments on a separate sheet for each question (or part-question)

Written in codes should be close to bracketed numbers (Column codes) but do not ~~observe~~ OBSCURE them.

When more than one code is given, try not to lose data by deleting, but do not guess at interviewers intention

Every column must have a valid code, but only one

Col 12	Q2a	If no code ringed (or more than one - delete all) write in (9).
Col 13/14	Q2b	If Col 12 was (1), (6) or (7) these columns should be blank, write in (8) for each If Col 12 was (2), (3) or (4) and no code ringed write in (9) for each

Record 'Other - specify' for first 50 or so and check back to see if new codes required.

Col 15	Q2c	As for cols 13/14
Col 16 - 17	Q2d	If col 15 (2) or (3) then one code (2 digits) should be ringed here If not then write in (99) Record all 'Other - specify' (Code 34 and 60, separately) for first 50 or so and check back to see if new codes required If col 15 NOT (2) or (3) write in (88)

NOTE If the written-in response fits closely to a precoded option then you should delete the 'Other' code (6,60 etc) and ring the appropriate code

Checklist; Page 3

Col 18 Q 3a

If no code ringed (or more than one - delete all) write in 9

Col 19 Q 3b

If col 18 was 1, 6 or 7 this column should be blank; write in 8

If col 18 was 2, 3 or 4 and no code ringed write in 9

Record 'Other - specify' for first 50 or so and check back to see if new codes required.

Col 20 Q 4

Check one code (only) coded.
If none write in 9

If Bengali written in write in 6

Cols 21 - 30

Check one code (only) coded on each line.
If none write in 9

Checklist, Page 4

Col 31 Respondent Number

Check one code only in range 1 - 7 has been ringed. If code 13, 14 or 15 has been ringed write in (8) under the bracketed 31

If no code ringed, check back.

Col 32 Sex of CWE/HOH

Check (1) or (2) only.

Col 33 - 4 Age of CWE/HOH

Two - digit age should be written in. If none (or Refused) write in (99)

Col 35 Marital Status CWE/HOH

Check (1), (2), (3) or (4) only. If none or refused write in (9)

Col 36 Employment Status CWE/HOH

Check one code ringed only If none or refused write in (9)

Col 37 E. O. CWE/HOH as for Col 36

Col 38 Sex of Housewife

If (8) ringed then Columns 32 - 37 should be coded and the rest of this line left blank. Write in 8 for remaining columns on this line (col 38 - 43) AGE 88

Col 38 - 43

Otherwise as for Col 32 - 37

THEN - Transfer information to OUO boxes at base.

For Cols 44 - 53 enter a single digit number in each box to show number of persons of appropriate age/sex in the household
If NIL for any category write in 0.

Col 54 - 55	No of Others (Adults & Lines 13 & 15) Number of males/females NOT related to HOH.
Col 56 - 57	No. Full Time Employed Number of Males/Females in full time jobs (codes 1) - include All in Household.
Col 58 - 59	No. Part Time Employed Number of Males/Females in part time jobs (codes 2) - include All in Household.
Col 60	No. of Family Units Estimate from Table above and write in (single digit only)
Col 61 - 72	E.O. Composition Write in number of Males/Females (Male on Left, Female on Right) in each category. If NIL write in 0. Include All in Household.

Checklist · Page 5

ONLY FOR ASIAN FAMILIES

Col 73	Language Spoken	If neither HOH or HW (person 1 or 2 in Table 5d on page 4) was Asian this should be blank - write in (8)
	Ignore cols b and c	
		Otherwise check one code (only) ringed - if more than one or none, refer back.
Col 74	Interview Language	As for Col 73
Col 75	Age of Building	Check one code in range 1 - 5 ringed (only) If none or (6) refer back for none, (9) NOTE (6)'s OR BLANK'S
Col 76	Type of Building	Check one code (only) ringed If none (or more than one, delete) write in (9)
	Record any 'Other' for later check	
Col 77 - 80	Interviewer Number	Check filled in as 4 digit number If none, refer back

---------- || ----------

After checking the form successfully sort questionnaires into piles (retaining serial order) corresponding to Second stage Sampling rules (Retain also Area groupsings for each category) first fitted category applies.

All where HOH and/or spouse is Afro Caribben

All where HOH and/or spouse is Asian

Both HOH and Spouse are 60 or over (i.e excluded)

Remainder (Included)

Keep a check on running totals in each subgroup

2008

MRDJ

General Principles

Use Red biro as felt tip pen

Ensure every Column has one (only) Code ringed

Work right through one schedule at a time to facilitate cross-checking

When using "Additional" or "New" Codes DELETE existing codes and RING new written-in values

If indoubt 8/88 generally refers either to "Not Applicable or "uncodable" for some reason (such as double entry)

9/99 generally refers to NO ANSWER

7/77 generally refers to Dont know

New codes can be added to nearly all open questions and some others, after general discussion among team staff

These MUST be recorded in the Master Guildes

WHEN PAGES ARE 'OUT - OF - ORDER' DETACH AND TURN ROUND TO CORRECT ORDER

MASTER COPY

URBAN INSTITUTIONS

CODING GUIDE

URBAN INSTITUT_ONS PROJECT

CODING & CHECKING GUIDE - ERQ2 (~~MAIN~~ MAIN STUDY)

Page I	Columm	Question	Action
	I - 4	-	Check Serial Number entered Correctly from Contract Sheet
	6 - I2	-	Check Contract Sheet
	I3	I	One Code Only Ringed If two or doubtful Ring(8)and delete If none Ring(9)
Page 2	I4 - I5 16 - 17	2a	One code only in each colum. It code in first colum but none in second, ring (88) in second If no code ringed, (99) in BOTH Additional Codes (Delete (70) and Replace) 31 Cost/Financial Reasons 4I Move between towns 42 Health Reasons 6I "Neighbour Problems" 65 "Ethnic Resource" 7I " Wanted a change" n.s [illegible]
	I8 - I9	2b	One code only ringed If None (99) If two or doubliul (88) and delete Additional codes (Delete 42/5I & Replace) I2 Cost 43 Schools 44 Church/Temple/&c.

Look

2a

WHY MOVE

2b

WHY CHOOSE

	Col	Q	
Page 3	20-23	3a	NO ANSWER - WRITE IN (9999) Delete (A) and check GEOGA Z
	24	3b	One code only If 8, Recode as I-7 No Answer =(9) Not Applicable = 8
	25	3c	As Col 24 (Q 3b)
	26	4	One code only If Q 3a was (8888) ring (2) Else No Answer (9).
Page 4	27-30	5a	GEOGAZ If never outside GB (8888) If no answer (9999)
	31-34	5b	Check date correctly entered If no month enter as 00 If not applicable (8888) If no answer (9999)
	35-6	5c	Code one only - if two or doubtful (88) - no answer (99) If significant problems we can assign codes Market Trader (31) Fisherman (10) Military/Police (35)

Page 6	Col	Q	
	37	6a	One code - if doubts (8) If no answer write in (9)
	38-9	6b	One code only - if two or doubts (77) - Not applicable (88) - No answer (99) -Dont know (77) Additional Codes (Delete (50) and insert) Schools 43 Race issue 60 Harassment 61 Emigration 70 Selfbetterment levels 50
	40-41	6c	One code only - if doubts (77) Not Applicable (88) No Answer (99) See attached list for other codes

	Col	Q	
Page 6	42	7	One code only - if doubt (8) - No answer (9) Note HA names for a white and see what happens
	43-4	8	One code only { -Don't know (77) if N/A (88) -No answer (99) 25 - Auction 75 - University. Estate Agent - Record names for a while I9 Asian named agency
			~~[illegible]~~
Page 7	45	9a	One code only - Not Applicable (8) -No Answer (9)
	46-7	9b	ALLOW AS 2 CODES but write in as a double - digit figure Don't know 77 Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99 I Selling strategy 2 Contract race/Gazumping/ Competition 3 Owner/Agent dispute (Price ~~ambignous~~ ambiguous) 4 Time 5 Racial reasons 6 Other 7 Don't know (details) - 0 No other reason
	48	9c	As 9a
	49-50	9d	As 9b where 3=Children/Dogs

	Col	Q	
Page 8	5I	IOa	One code only Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9) Additional Code Add as required
	52	IOb	One code only If doubtful (8). No Answer (9).
Page 9	53-4 55-6	IIa	One code only in each Column. If Second column not applicable (eg Code II, 22, 77, in first) Code (88) in second column. Not applicable (88) No Answer (99) Additional Codes, Add as required.
	57-8	IIb	These boxes must be filled in - if no answer available write in 99; if obviously not applicable write in 88. NB that should exclude Place from which mortgage was obtained, if only one (succesful) attempt made write in (00). Two digits in all cases
	59-60 6I-62	IIc IId.	One code only in each column Not Applicable (88) No Answer (99)

Additional Codes Not good risk (Student etc) (22)

END - CODE LIST A (WHAT GROUP)

Not Specified (Dont know) - 07, General, Not Specified 97

Race Whites 10
Blacks 11
Asians 12 (in clude Pakistanis/Indians).
W. Indians 13
Refugee Groups 14 (Vietnamese, Uganda Asians etc)
Black Youth 15
OTHER Ethnic 16 (Jews, Chinese etc)
"IMMIGRANTS" 19

Class MIDDLE CLASS 20 (include white colour workers)(and "UPPER" CLASS)
Wealthy 21
Specific jobs 22 Private Patients 24
'People with influence' 23

Tenarey
Tenarey Owner occupiers 30
Council Tenants 31
Renters 32
H A Tenants 33
Land Lords 39

Family Small families 40
Big families 41 / with families
Oneparent families 42

Area Suburban 50 (outer areas)
Inner Areas 51

Age Young People 60
Old People 61
Teenagers/Youth 62 (Not Colour - Linked)
(Political catchphrases, see to right)

25 "LOWER CLASSES"

Left wing Groups 70
Supplementary Benefit Claimants 71
Layabouts and Crimminals 72

Right wing Groups 80
National Fronts 81

Oddities 90 Unclassifiable'
91 Having Qualifications (&c)

65 SEXISM

07 - Me not getting

END - CODE LIST B

Many answers will fit in the general codes below but there is scope for expansion of the list for particlar significant remarks.
Two codes may be used and can be analysed together to get the full flavour of the response

"Not specific, I'm not getting it, Dont know" - 07

10 Race / Discrimination / ~~Prejdine~~ Prejudice (Negative).

11 Ethnic solidarity / Its their country / They look after their own (↗)

12 Language. (Positive)

13 Culture

15 Resentment of 'Black / Immigrant' preferential treatment - or getting a better deal

16 Remarks aimed specifically at West Indians being Anti-Asi

20 Economic / Having money

21 Business perks

22 Current Economic Climate / Recession

25 Resentment of positive discrimination for poor.

17 "Swamping" by "Coloweds" etc

19 Race relations Act (fear of)

30 Class/(TENANCY)

31 Social networks/who you know

35 Welfare State to blame

40 FAMILY CHARACTER/PERSONAL ability

41 Lack of education and Knowledge ("among us")

42 Experience (of the system etc)

45 Complaints about "Scroungers"

50 Area - where you live

51 Problems of inner city/Suburbs do better

55 Positive discrimination for Inner City (Deemed a bad thing).

60 Age general, - being older 61, being younger 62 SEXISM 65

70 POLITICAL

80 LOCAL AUTHORITY failure /"The System",

81 POLICE ATTITUDES.

90 OTHER | NOT CLASSIFIABLE (DONT KNOW)

98 Better Quality of Service

Council bought property

Other - eg No Wait (eg married tenant) = 6

	Col	Q	
Page IO	63	I2a	One Code only ~~(answer)~~ as usual
	64	I2b	One Code only "Priority Given, n.s."=5 left as is. + 6
	65	I2c/d	If yes, coded, DELETE (A) and check one code only ringed If (A) but no other code, write in (3)
	66	I2e/f	As Col 65 Q I2 c/d
Page II	67	I3a	One Code only
	68-69	I3b	One Code in each column
	70-7I		Not Applicable (88) (88)
			Additional Codes 61 - Transfer.
			Write in Not Applicable (88) Purchasing Home (70)
Page I2	72	I4a	One Code only
	73-4	I4b	One code in each column,
			Moving Anyway - (70)
	77	I4c	If Coded (5I) in I4b Code as NO (2)
			Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9).

Page I3	Col	Q	
	6-7	I5a	One Code only Not Applicable (88) No Answer (99)
	8-II	I5b	One Code on each row Not Applicable, WRITE IN (8) No Answer WRITE IN (9)
	I2-I5	I5c	One Code in each column Not Applicable (8) No Suitable accom and Funds available 4 (see col 14) No Answer (9)
	I6-I9		~~Turn Back to Page 6~~ WRITE IN (8888) ~~Not Applicable (8888)~~ (Not Coded). ~~Code Housing Association.~~
Page I4	20	I6a	One Code only (as usual)
	2I-22	I6b	Two one - column Codes. If only one answer code second column as zero, write in as double-digit code New Codes Financial problems (Cost) I No housing available (on list) 2 family composition, ineligibility (eg one parent family) 3 House offered unsuitable 4 Area offered unsuitable 5 ~~Social~~ Racial Reasons 6 Dont know / Other Reasons 7 No Other Reasons - 0. No Answer 99 Not Applicable 88 - Already in a house & ineligible" = 3
	23	17a	One code only
	24-25 26-27	17b	One code in each column. ~~(Already already in a house & ineligible = 8)~~ Add: Purchase (70)

	CI	Q	
Page I5	28	I8a	One code only
	29-30 3I-32	I8b	One code in each column Moving Away 70
	33	I8c	One code only If coded (5I) in I8b code as NO (2).
Page I6			
	34	I9a	One code only
	35-36	I9b	As Q I6b CODES ABOVE NB "Difficulty in getting Council accom" = 2.
	37	20a	One code only
	38-39 40-4I	20b	One code in each column. If only one reason code (77) in second. ~~Add codes as necessary.~~ Students → Age
Page I7	42	Q 2Ia	One code only
	43-44	Q 2Ib	Two one - column codes, If only one answer code second column as zero? but write in as two - digit code. New Codes Rent I Major Repairs 2 Minor Repairs } 3 Main tenance } Other tenants 4 Petty rules etc 5 (Racial) harrassment 6 Other 7

	45	Q 22a	One code only
	46-47	Q 22b	As Q 21b.
Page 18	C	Q	
	48	23a	One code only NB LANDLORD APPLIES CODE (3)
	49	23b	One code in each column only
	50		If recoding delete old code
			Additional Code Up keep (4) Rent rose Left as 6
	51-52	-	Unless we find more about Tribrunals to code these are unwanted, code both as (8).
	53	23 c/d	If NO coded delete (A) and Check that 4 or 5 is coded If either are ringed then (2)
			Not Applicable (8)
			NO Answer (9)
Page 19	54-58	24=	One code in each column If (D) coded delete and ensure a code ringed below, If none is then (9). (NB misprint in col 56). If waiting for grant assume = (4) unless other evidence
			If (D) and Council Tenant (8) code as (4) (Delete 8).
Page 20	59	25a	One code only
	60-61	25b	See "END CODE LIST A"
	62-65	25c	See "END CODE LIST B"

	Col	Q	
~~Page 20~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~See "End Code" List A~~
	~~[illegible]~~5	~~[illegible]~~	~~See "End Code" List B~~
Page 21			
	6	26	One code only - Check carefully. If (A) delete and check a code lower is ringed (if not Code (2) If (B) Check a code 3-8 is ringed and delete B, Otherwise ring (2) and delete No Answer at all (9)
	7	27a	One code only, No Answer (9)
	8	27b	One code only, Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
Page 22	9-10	28a	One code only, Not Applicable (88) No Answer (99)
	11	28b	One code only
	12	28c	One code only

new Page

Page 23	C	Q	
	13-15	29a/b	Occupation Code (3digit) From HMSO book
	16-17	29c	Second Part of Occupation Code (Two-digit, Right justify)
	18-19	29e	Industry Code (2digit) From HMSO book

Ctd

20	29 c/f	DELETE CODE ON LEFT Self Employed with Employees I Self Employed, No Employees 2 Manager 3 Foreman 4 Employee/Apprentice 5 Not Applicable 8 No Answer 9
21-24	29g	GEOGAZ ,No Answer = 9999
25	29h	One code , No Answer = (9)
26	29i	One code , No Answer = (9) Twilight Shift = Nights If written in "work all hours" (eg for self employed) (5)
Page 24 C	Q	
27-30	30	Check one code only in each row. Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
31-34	31a	Check data correctly entered If no month enter as 00 Not Applicable 8888 No Answer 9999
35	31a	Check with date above, One code only must be ringed or enter Not applicable (8) No Answer (9)
36	31b	As 31a ; Don't know (7). Job agency leave as (6) Self employed - (6)

ctd.

37-8	3Ic	Check one code ringed or entered. Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99 Don't know/can't remember 77
39-40 4I-42	3Id	One code in each column only Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99 Don't Know 77 Additional Code/s Good/Better hours 43 (to get) More work/More hours 2I (to get) Specific Job Wanted 35 Less demanding work 39 Security 25 but PROSPECTS = 39
Page 25 C	Q	
43	32a	One ,code only , No Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
44	32a/b	Check correctly answered and one code ringed, Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
45-47 48-49	32b	OCC-CODE (AS Q 29) SUB - OCC - CODE (AS Q 29)
50-5I 52	32 f 32g	IND - CODE (AS Q 29) STATUS AS Q 29

Ctd

			Self Employed with employees 1 Self Employed (no Employees) 2 Manager 3 Foreman (or equivalent) 4 Employee/Apprentice 5 Not Applicable 8 No Answer 9
	53-56	32h	GEO-GAZ Not Applicable 8888 No Answer 9999
Page 26	C 57	Q 33a	One code only. Dont know 7 Not Applicable 8 No Answer 9
	58-59 60-61	33b	One (two digit) code in each column, only Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99 Additional Codes "Prospects" 40 (includes Security)
Page 27	62-7	34	One code in each row NB If 34 f is written in as "Walked streets/Looked at Factory gates" or similar code 34c as yes (I) If any other answer (apart from "asked friends/used grapevine") we will consider adding a new code. Not Applicable (8) throughout No Answer (9) throughout
	68-9	35a	Check two-digit number entered (00 allowed) 77 DK 88 NA 99 Ref
	70	35b	One code only (as Q 33a)

Page 28	C	Q	
	71	36	Ensure one code ringed or enter (9)
	72-4		OCC - CODE
	75-6		OCC - CODE (2nd Part)
	77-8		IND - CODE
	79		STATUS
	80		DELETE
	6-9		GEOGAZ
			(Code as ~~for~~ for earlier Q 29 and Q 32)
			NB every column must have a code. ~~of Gender~~

new page

Page 29	C	Q	
	10-11	37	One code in each column DELETE (60)
	12-13		Don't know 77
			Not Applicable 88
			No Answer 99
			New / Additional Codes
			13 Personal/Family Cycle Matters-(if not covered by 10-12) more between forms
			19 To take a holiday/go abroad
			20 General wanted better wages/rewards
			21 Money (specific)
			22 Better prospects/interest/responsibility

Ctd.

		29 To 'Further education'
		30 General wanted better conditions / didn't like job.
		31 Travel - to - Work
		32 Shift work or hours
		35 Wanted specific job
		39 Work too arduous/demanding / health in general.
		40 Redundancy (actual) / Laid off
		41 Fear of redundancy (Jumped)
		42 Casual/ shorterm contract
		50 Constructive Dismissal
		51 Racial discrimination
		52 Failure to get on with Collegues,
		60 Other.
I4	38a	One code only Write in:
		8 Not Applicable
		9 No answer
I5-I6	38b	~~Record fully, codes to devise"~~
I7-I8		If not applicable /No Answer write in
		as appropriate (88)
		(99)
		Construct 2-Digit Codes.
		Cols I5-I6 - What About/
		1 (o) Pay
		2 (o) Contract/Conditions/ Dismissal
		3 (o) Staff Relations
		4 (o) Redundancy
		5 (o) Race Discrimination
		6 (o) Accidents and Safety
		DK. 77

Ctd

Page 29 ctd

Cols 17-18 - Outcome.

2 - Self Took Action
5 - R R. Board (CRE)
4 - Solicitor (private)
Union
6 - Took upcase

10 Money Compensation
70 Unable to Pursue (legal/union block)
80 No Action Taken (self -) Not Pursued

- I Very Satisfied
- 2 Satisfied
- 3 Dissatisfied
- 4 OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT PRIOR TO HEARING
- 5 No advice given

- 6 Pending

P30.

C	Q
IO-II	37
I2-I3	

One Code in each column DELETE (60)

Don't know 77

No Answer 99

NEW / Additional Codes

I3 Personal / Family cycle Matters-(if not covered by IO-I2)

I9 To take a holiday/go abroad

20 General wanted better wages/rewards

2I Money (specific)

22 Better prospects / interest / responsibility

29 To 'further education'

30 General wanted better conditions

3I Travel - to work

35 Wanted specific job

32 Shiftwork or hours.

39 [illegible]/demanding

40 Redundancy (actrial)

4I Fear of redunearеaney (Jumped)

42 Casual / shortterm contract

50 Constructive Dismissal

5I Racial discrimination

52 Failure to get on with Collegues

80 Other

	C	Q	
Page 30	19-20	39a	Check a two-digit code ringed or written in. No Answer (99)
	21-22	39b	As 39a.
	23	40	One code only, No Answer (9) (Not 8)
Page 31	24	41a/b	If (A) ringed delete and ensure one Code ringed (if not, (2) Write in.) Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
	25	41c	One code only, Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
	26	41d	As 41c
Page 32	27-28 29-30	42a	One two-digit code in each column. If (A) ringed delete and ensure one code ringed below (If not (09) Additional Codes 34 Lack of qualifications 35 Lack of Experience 36 Language/Literacy. Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99

Continued

ctd.

	31	43a	One code must be ringed ~~as~~ written in Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
	32	43b	One code only Reallocate 'Other" and delete (6) if appropriate Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9) Add GMWU/NUR = (I) Sheet Metal Workers = (2) NUT/ASTMS = (3) TSSA SOGAT - Leave As (6) POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (2) WORKERS (6) BAKERS 6
	33	43c	As for 43a. NULUA 6
Page 33	34	44a	One code only, Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
	35	44b	One code only (as 44a), Professional &c = (6)
	36-43 44-51	45	One code must be ringed or written in IN EACH BOX Heavy Goods Vehicle licence - Ring (4) Inservice Training/Nursing (3) under OTHER Fill empty boxes with (9).

	C	Q	
Page 34	52	46a	One code only
	53	46b	One code only New Code (delete (6) Service/Entertainment & Catering (5) MARKET STALL = (1) Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9)
	54-57	47	One code on each row
Page 35	58	48a	One code only
	59-60	48b	End-Code List A
	61-62 63-64	48c	End-Code List B
Page 36	65-67 68-69	49a/b	OCC - CODE UNEMPLOYED 180-00 FOLLOWED BY 8'S
	70-71 72	49e	IND-CODE STATUS - delete box on left and code as usual
	73-76	49g	GEO-GAZ

NB This must be Completed, with (9)s or (8)s if necessary, as appropriate

Page 37	Col	Q	
	6		WRITE IN 'SKIP COL 6'
	7	50a	One code only No Answer (9) ~~Dubious~~ (8) Dubious
	8-12	50b	One code on each row. If none (9) Typing (Qualified) - Part Time/Self Taught Yes to Other Recode Nursing = Yes to (i) Evening Classes - Part Time Make sure any mention of TOPS or other MSC schems are code at Q 45a (p 33).
Page 38	13-14	51 a/c	Make sure only one code is ringed in these columns and NOT one in each place. ~~Place~~ Delete (AA) if ringed.
	15	51b	DELETE this box and transfer code to box for Q 51d Make sure that the (15) is also deleted One code only, Not Applicable (8) No Answer (9) (Write in) Don't know (7) India School Leaving Certificate etc = (11) and (3) Typing/Shorthand Certificates = (6) and as appropriate FA = HND (04)

	C	Q	
Page 39	I6-I8	52	One code in each row.
	I9-20 I2-22	53	One (two-digit) code in each column. Note any [redacted] Queries for possible new codes. Handicap group - 60 (leave) Not Applicable (88) No Answer (99)
Page 40	23	54a	One code only for each part.
	24	54b	
	25-28	55a	GEOGAZ or 8888 or 9999.
	29	55b	One code only
	30	55c	One code only. Write in (8) or (9) if needed.
	31 32	56	One code only in each column
Page 41	33	57a	One code only
	34	57b	One code only
	35	57c	One code only
	36	57d	One code only NB General progress-every day contact with teacher(Reading and Writing problems (2) Careers/Health & Checks and Dentist (7)
	37		WRITE (9) (unless we need it later)
	38	57e	One code only
Page 42	39	58a	One code only
	40	58b	One code only
	41-44	59a	GEOGAZ or 8888 or 9999,
	45	59b	One code only
	46	59c	One code only Write in (8) or (9) as needed
	47	60a	One code only in each column
	48	60b	

	C	Q	
Page 43			
	49	6Ia	One code only
	50	6Ib	One code only
	5I	6Ic	One code only
	52	6Id	One code only (as 57d) NB
			General progress - every day contac
			Reading and Writing (2)
			Health (7)
			Careers (7)
			Music lessons (and other Subjects) (
	53		Write in (9)
	54	6Ie	One code only.
Page 44			
	55	62a	One code only - Write in (8) or (9) as needed.
	56	62b	One code only
	57	63a	One code (May need to Check 52a).
58, 59	63b	One code only in each column	NB use of(6)
			Reading and writing = (2) here and (4) below.
60, 61	63c	One code only in each column	(NB use of (6)
			Reading/Writing = (4)
			Music etc (5)
			Speech Therapy
Page 45	4	8	
	62	64a	One code only
	63	64b	One code in each column
			"Recreation/Arts" subject's (5)
			Private Tuition (6)
			ETHNIC LANGUAGE (7)
			NB Check remedial classes back to Q 63B.
	65	65a	One code only
	66-67	65b	One (two digit) code in each column.
	68-69		NB No Answer Write in (99)
			Not Applicable Write in (88)

Stand by to create codes for YC and Oth
School

Page 46	C	Q	One code only
	70	66a	
	71-72	66b	One two digit code in each column.

Not Applicable (88)

No Answer (99)

NEW/ADDITIONAL CODE

~~Theme~~ Facilities for very young children 14

~~Nu series~~s (14)

Nurseries

Free milk/School dinners/Transport 19

Less turnover of staff (ete) 21

More choice in subjects 26

More "Life/job related" ~~teading~~ teaching 02

More religion / scriptures 27

Homework 25

"Racial/Ethnic" comments

General 50 as "Ethnic education" E M Schools

Anti - black 51

Anti - white 52

More multicultural teaching 53

More Asian Languages 54

Anti-Asian 55

Separate extra teaching for A 57

More black (e m) teachers 56

Swimming lessons - Leave as 60

NB If recode, delete old code

'Better racial mix' = 40.

	C	Q	
Page 47	75-79	67	One code in each row
	80	Spare	Delete
Page 48	6	68a	~~One - Code List A~~ One code only
	7-8	68b	End - Code List A.
	~~[illegible]~~ 9-10 11-12	68c	End - Code List B.
Page 49	I3	69 a/b	One code only - If (A) ringed Delete and ensure 3 or 4 is ringed or else ~~insert~~ insert (2).
	14	69c	One code only.
	I5	~~68a~~ 70a	One code only - write in (8) or (9) as needed
	I6	70 b/c	One code only - if (A) ringed Delete and ensure another coded or write in (2) Wanted Dr of own race (Code back to 5) Wanted Doctor nearer - Check Q 72 Was told to change by Doctor - Check with MJ.
Page 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	One (two-digit) Code only, Delete A and ensure other code ringed (if not code (77)).
	17-18	71	Waiting to hear - 01 Have not got round to it - 29 Dont know How 70
	I9	72	One code only

Family Doctor (etc) (6)
(i.e same as rest of family, always been there).

Univ HC

Page 51	20	73a	One code only
	21	73b	One code only
	22	73c	One code only
	23	73d	One code only
	24	73e	One code only
Page 52	25	74a	One code only
	26	74b	One code only
	27	74c	One code only (if doubtful refer to MJ)
	28	74d	One code only
Page 53			
	29	75a	One code only
	30	75b	One code only
	31	75c	One code only
	32-33	76	One two - digit code in each column
	34-35		
	36-37		If (A) coded delete and check code lower.
	38-39		(If not pursued, write in 02)
			(iv.) Checkups at Hospital (regular) code as (10) MEDICALS PUBFTC 60
			Accident/Emergency(Fx) 50
Page 54	40	77a	One code only WRITE IN (8)or(9) as needed.
	41	77b	As 77a
	42	77c	As 77a
	43	77d	As 77a
	44	78a	As 77a
	45	78a	One code only RECODE as below or WRITE IN 8/9. (asappropriate)
			2 Measles
			3 Chickenpox
			4 Smallpox
			5. Typhoid (TAB)
			6 Other (Malaria is not a vaccine) T.B
			If more than one or doubtful, refer to MJ
	46	78c	As 77a.

	C	Q	
Page 55	47-52	79	One code on each row only.
Page 56	53	80a	One code only.
	54 55	80b	One code only in each column Ombudsman - Leave as (6) & generic other Health Visitor - Leave as (6) Individual condition/Disease - based Groups=(5 and delete (6).
	56	81	One code only Code Dr (if given) in column 57-58
	57-58		See GEOGAZ APPENDIX. (Will compile as we go along).
Page 57	59	82a	One code only
	60-61	82b	End-Code List A
	62-63 64-65	82c	End-Code List B.

new page

	C	Q	
Page 58	66	83a	One code only
	67	83b	One code only. " They want to know too much" (etc) (6)
	68	84a	One code only - "Still waiting to hear" WRITE IN (5)
	69	84b	One code only
	70	84c	One code only - "Still waiting to hear" - WRITE IN (5)
	71	84d	One code only.

ctd

ctd

Page 58

72-73	84f	Two One - digit codes (Write as 2 digit code (If only one code applies record as IO, 20, etc). Not Applicable 88 No Answer 99 Additional/New Codes. Small/inadequate money I Slow or late payment 2 Staff rude or Unpleasant 3 Lack of information/Unhelpful 4 Specifically racist 5 Other 6 (Dont know) 7
Page 59 C	Q	
74	85a	One code only-if none Write in (8) or (9) as needed
75	85b	One code only (as Q 83b) - If Waiting Then code above as Yes, here as (8), and see be
76	85 c/d	One code only Delete (A) if coded and Check for response further down (A) and no other = (2) Still Waiting =(5)
77	86a	As 85a
78	86b	As 85b (Just considering = (7).
79	86c	As 85 c/d
80	86d	One code only

N.B IF ON 5B (COL 69=6) THEN COL 77 (ET SEQ) SHOULD PROBABLY BE 8 ANYWAY

	~~80~~	~~86a~~	~~One code only.~~
	Col	Q	
Page 60	6	87	One code only - Delegte (A) if ringed (if no furthercode WRITE IN (2)
	7	88a	One code only D K. (7)
	8	88b	One code only each column
	9		L A OFFICES (5)
Page 61	C	Q	
	10-11	89a	Two - digit code in each box.
	12-13		Not Applicable 88
			No Answer 99
			Don't know 77
			Help with LA depts General 10
			Housing 11
			Employment 12
			Education 13
			Social Services 14
			Police 15
			Others 16
			Help ~~waste~~ with DHSS 17
			Material help - general 20
			- Finance 21
			- Furniture/~~Clothing~~ clothing 22
			- Services 23
			Home Help &c. - Personal Service 24
			Cultural &c help - General 30
			(Social &c)
			with forms - 31
			Language Problems 32
			Day Centre & Clubs 33
			Inspection/Checking rents 40 . 34 Family Problems
			Child minding 41
			Negative - "Not enough" 50
			Other - 60
14	89b		One code only
15-16	89c		Code as 89a -
17-18			Put off going/scared of SS (55) (its demeaning)
19	89d		One code only.

	C	Q	
Page 62	20	90a	One code only
	21-22	90b	Two single digit codes written as one two - digit number.
			Too little / inadequate (money) 1 (0)
			Slow to react / late payment 2 (0)
			Staff rude or unpleasent 3 (0)
			Lack of information / Unhelpful 4 (0)
			Specifically rasist 5 (0)
			Other 6 (0)
			Don't know/Vague 7 (0)
			Not applicable 88
			No Answer 99
	23	90c	One code only
Page 63	24	91	One code only
	25-28	92	One code in each row only
Page 64	29	93a	One code only
	30-31	93b	END-CODE LIST A
	32-33	93c	END-CODE LIST B
	34-35		
Page 65			
	36	94a	One code only
	37-39	94b	One code in each row only
	40	95a	One code only
	41	95b	One code only (Check Q 99)
	42	95c	One code only

Page 66	43	96a	One code only, DELETE (A) if coded and ensure a code ringed, else (2)
	44	96c	One code only (Check Q99)
	45	96d	One code only
	46	97	One code only
Page 67	47	98a	One code only
	48	98b	One code only (Check Q 99)
	49	98c	One code only
	50	99a	One code only
	51-52	99b	As Q 90b - 2 single digit codes as one two dig number in each
	53-54		Too little action 1 (o) Slow to react 2(O) Staff rude ~~or~~ unpleasant 3 (o) Lack interest/unhelpful 4 (o) Specific racist allegations 5 (o) Other 6 Dont know ete 7 ~~N. Applicable 86~~ N Applicable 88
Page 68	C	Q	
	55	100a	One code only
	56	100b	One code only
	57	100c	One code only
	58-61	101	One code only in each row only
Page 69	62	102a	One code only - May need extra new codes 4 → nice comments about police WHITES ONLY EXPLICIT HEARSAY COL 62 = 5
	63-64	102b	GROUPs - Use END-CODE LIST A (DEFINITE STATEM LEAVE AS 3 ~~Wing~~ groups Black 11 Key West Indians 13 Teenagers/Youth 62 Black Youth 15 Criminal elements 72 ASIANS 12. "ME NOT GETTING" 07 Not Specified 97

ctd

	65-66		REASONS - use END - CODE LIST B
			NB additional codes·
			Not Specified 97
			Personal Complaints - 07
			and code details in Q I03b Col 68/9.
	67	I03a	One code only - NB Additional code
			New code (4) Neighbour not self.
	68-9	I03b	Construct two digit code as for 99b etc
			using the codes given
			Lack of action I (0)
			Slowness of action 2 (0)
			Rudeness etc 3 (0)
			Wrong arrest/~~charge~~ charge 4 (0)
			"Sus" (not charged) 5 (0)
			Other 6 (0)
			~~NB THIS MAY BE CHANGED~~
			Dont know 77
			Not Applicable 88
			No Answer 99
	70	I03c	One code only - note any remarks !
Page 70	71-77	I04	One code in each row only.
Page 71			new page
	6-7	I05a	One (two - digit) code only - DELETE (A) if ringed and Check another code ringed lower Be prepared for new codes.
			New Codes
			'Yes but no part (b) 02
			Councillor/other political 20
			Ethnic Support Services I9
			~~(SH Re Dr)~~ (NS exception).
	8-9	I05c	As I05a
			Ethnic Support for Employment = 2I

ctd.

	I0-II	I05e	As I05a-RECODE first column to indicate the subject, delete code and WRITE IN, preserving second digit. If fits higher up record earlier question. FIRST DIGIT No detail given - leave as I- Family law (divorce, custody etc) 2- WILLS and death matters 3- Business matters 4- Citizens Rights issues 5- Other 6 -
Page ~~12~~ 72	I2	I06a	One code only
	I3-I4	I06b	END-CODE LIST A.
	I5-I6	I06c	END-CODE LIST B
	I7-I8		
Page73			
	I9-20	I07a	One two - digit code only Note extensions New/Additional/Recodes. SALVATION ARMY 16 Greek Orthodox I6 Jehovah Witness I8 "Evangelist" I5 Presbyterian I3 Moravian I6 Rastafarian I9
	2I	I07b	One code only
	22	I07c	One code only
Page 74	23	I08a	One code only
	24-25	I08b	Check if one code fits, if not DELETE (60) and WRITE IN new code as appropriate.
	26-27		New codes Bingo 6I Sports club 62 Other Special Interest 63

Code RAFA/Conservative Club etc as WMC (IO)

DK 77 N App 88 N Ans 99

Page 74 ctd

	C	Q	
	28	IO9	One code in each column (only)
	29		
	30		
	31		Code Social Democrat as (3)
Page 75	32	IIOa	If name given Check list, Otherwise WRITE IN Code as below, DK=7, No Answer 9 "Conservative" DK name I "Labour" DK name 2 Name (incorrect) 3 Name Correct 4 Correct Are Deritend (AreaI) Jill Knight. Selly Oak (Area 2) Anthony Beagmont Darke Perry Bar(Area 3) Jeff Rooker Graisely (Area 4) Nick Budgen. Moleshill (Area 5) George Park.
	33	IIOb	One code only
	34	IIOc	One code only
	35	IIOd	Ono code only, Recode 'Other' (and DELETE (6) if codes below fit, Recode: Through "Surgery (Mount Pleasant) (5) Phone book (I) Citizen Advice Bureau/Library - Leave as 6.

Page 76	C	Q	
	36	IIIa	One code only
	37-38 39-40 41-42 43-44	IIIb	One two-digit code in each column Check carefully, and code 77/88/99 as necessary Delete (60) if appropriate and Recode.
			Additional Codes/Recodes (~~More may follow~~) Traffic control/Car Parks/Parking (11) Street lighting (12) Public Telephones (13) Area needs general Facelift 19 Other Facilities Sports/Cinema/Pool/Leisure items 30 Shops and similar. 31 Complaints re Asian shops 35 More Police (20) Police - Community Rel'ns 25 Information from Council on plans 40 (check next question) ~~waste money 60.~~ Council should stop wasting money = 60 ~~Thieves~~ Misc. Nuisances eg. Dogs. 50
	45	II2a	One code only in each column.
	46	II2b	

new page

Page 77			
	47	II3	Check carefully, one code only DELETE any ringed letters. First ringed number applies. 8=Not Applicable 9=No Answer IF WHITE MARRIED TO AC/ASIAN AND QU. NOT ASKED → (9)
	48-52	II4	One code in each Box WRITE IN (9) if code not ringed DAILS PARKINGS Punjab Times NB Asian papers written in ring (4) Jamaica Weekly Ring (5) GABRAI GUJRAT WEEKLY. If any written in ensure (7) is deleted not used

NB

ctd

ctd

Page 77 ~~not ringed~~.

53-55	II5	One code on each row only.
56-57 58-59	II6a II6b	One two-digit code must be in boxes or the numbers 77/88 ringed, for each.

Page 78

60-62	II7	OCCUPATION CODE (FIRST 3 DIGITS)
63		One code only
64		STATUS Self employed ~~wh~~ with employees I Self employed (no employee) 2 Manager 3 Foreman (or equivalent) 4 Employee/Apprentice 5 Dont know 7 No Answer 9
65	II8a	One code only
66-67	II8b	One two-digit code only (NB Q I20/III)

Additional/New Codes

Crime/Vandalism II

Lack of law and Order II

Disreputable elements I3

(Colour-Free)

Students 43

Lack of Communication/Loss of Community Spi 44

Neighbour Problem. 45

Youth Problem -- 46

Traffic 33 & Roadworks

M isc. Nuisencees (Dogs and Kids) 50

(Basic themes· OI-O9 Colour, II-I9 Malaise, 2

National, 30-39 Local Authority, 40-49 Re ts.)

	Q	
68	I19	One code only - ensure code (A) if ringed is DELETED (if no further code ringed WRITE IN (4).
69-70	I20	CODE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN TO QUESTIONS III and II8 if space needed.

One two-digit code only here·- Negative Comments

For Positive COMMENTS USE COL 7I

CODELIST ON PREDOMINANT ISSUE

Area deteriorating generally OI

Environmental decay O2

Rough people/Vadals O3

General Unhappiness n.s. O9

Local Authority to blame IO - More on Housing-II, EMPLOYMENT I2, SCHOOLS I3, HEALTH I4, POLICE I5, INFORMATION I6, REACTIVITY (LOCAL SAY) I7,

Need for more investment generally 20

Asian Facilities needed ~~specific~~ 31

W Indian Facilities ~~specific~~ 32

Youth problems 40

Race (Negative) 50

Other 66

No Answer 99

ALL COMMENTS POSITIVE 90

	I20	DELETE WORD SPARE, WRITE IN CODES,

No answer 9, Nothing Positive 8

General Contentment I, Improvement seen 2

Positive Racial Comment 5,

7-nice comments about the (Residual code).

	I	Check coded, against facesheet
	2	Two Digits
	3	Check coded, against facesheet.
	4	Check coded, against facesheet.
	5	Check coded, against facesheet

CODE (7) For whiteperson Married to

_____ A/C OR ASIANS

RELAX.

INITIAL FRONT YELLOW SHEET (sae/Rp/Mj/)

Q6c ctd.

ELSEWHERE IN G.B (40 = not specified)

41	Northern
42	Yorkshire
43.	Northwest
44	East Midlands
45	E. Anglia
46	South East
47	London
48	Southwest
49	Wales/Scotland

OUTSIDE G B (50 = not specified)

51	Ireland (N)
52	Ireland (S)
53	Europe (N)
54	Europe (Med) /M East
55	America (Continent not Caribbean) + Canada.
56	West Indies
57	Africa
58	Asia
59	"Dominions" (Old Comm).

Q6 c Page 5 Cols 40 - 41

SAME TOWN (20 = not specified)

	Birmingham	Coventry	Wolverhampton
21	Balsall Heath Area	St Michaels(Hillfields)	Park/St Peters
22	Sparkbrook/Sparkhill	Stoke U L	Eastfield/Parkfield
23	Small Heath/East Inner Saltley	Radford/Sherbourne	Blakenhall
24	~~Saltley/N E inner area~~ Hagley Rd/Ladywood RPK.	Westwood	Penn/Maryhill
25	Handsworth/N W inner area	Henley/Wyken/Longford	Tettenhall
26	Outer N (to Sutton C)	Keresley/Allesley/Holbrook	Oxley Bushbury Wednesfields
27	Outer NE (to Chelmsley Wood)	Canley/Tile Hill Washwood/Whoberly/Woodlands	
28	Outer S E (Moseley to Solihull)	Binley/Cheylesmore/ Earlsdon	Ettingshall Springvale Bilston
29	Outer S W (to Longbridge)	Marginal areas	Marginal areas

Elsewhere in Midlands (30 = not specified)

31 Inner Birmingham

32 Mid Birmingham

33 Outer Birmingham

34 Wolverhampton

35 Coventry

36 Black Country/Sandwell

37 Rugby/Nuneaton/Warwick (County Towns)

38 Redditch/Tamworth/Brownhills (New Towns)

39 Rural areas of Midlands

Code 24 chged after Area 108.

LOCATION CODING - "GEOGAZ"

The basic philosophy is that location codes are based on a a 4 figure code m.n o.p.

m = Large Area

1 = Birmingham Core
2 = Birmingham Middle Ring
3 = Outer Birmingham
4 = Wolverhampton area
5 = Coventry Area & Warwickshire
6 = Rest of England
7 = Rest of Europe
8 = Rest of World
9 = odd responses

n = Ward (in WMCC) or a Region/Boro/County in rest of UK or a Country/Island in rest of world

The last two digits, o.p = fine detail (such as a polling district in survey area)

Codes were added by agreement throughout operation

There is an Aggregation capability:

eg 4700-4799 = Dudley Boro
or 4500-1549 = Duddeston Ward

Large establishments that occurred frequently (eg BL Longbridge) get a separate code.

GEOGAZ

1000 Birmingham

1100 Deritend/Highligate n.s.

1110 PD AEH

1115 PD AEI

1120 PD AGS/Digbeth

1130 PD AEK/St Martins Flats

1140 PD AEN

1145 PD AEL

1150 PD AEM

1160 PD AEO

1165 PD AEP

1170 PD AEQ

1199 "Balsall Heath"

1200 Sparkbrook

1220 SH Park,N of Railway

1240 Stratford Road End

1260 Greet, E of Golden Hillock Road

1300 Sparkhill

1310 Balsall Heath End

1320 Showell Green/Stoney Lane

1330 Sparkhill Park area

1340 Sparkhill (Not Stratford Road)

1345 Formans Road and SE.

1350 Small Heath

1360 W of Muntz St

1370 N of Green La

1380 off Somerville

1400 Saltley

1410 St Andrews/Bordesley Grn Road (S of Railway)

1420 Bordesley Green (EB Hospital)/East Saltley

1450 Washwood Heath

1460 Ward End

1500 Duddeston

1510 Nechells

1520 Bordesley

1550 Aston

1600 Newtown

1601 Lucas Electrical

1650 Handsworth

1700 Soho

1750 All Saints

1775 Winson Green

1780 'Hockley'

1800 Rotton Park

1850 Ladywood

1880 CBD - inside Queensway

1900 Birmingham Town Centre

1999 Mobile in Birmingham

2100 Selly Oak

2110 PD AWG/AWH

2115 PD AXC

2120 PD AXB

2125 PD AWX

2130 PD AWZ

2135 PD AWY

2140 PD AXA

2145 PD AWW

2146 Bournaville Works

2150 PD AWU/AWV

2151 Hospital (Selly Oak)

2155 PD AWI/AWJ/AWO

2160 PD AWK/AWL

2165 PD AWM/AWN

2170 PD AWS/AWT/AWR

2180 PD AWQ/AWP

2200 Sandwell (B)

2250 Oscott

2300 Kingstanding (B)

2350 Stockland Green

2400 Gravelly Hill/Witton

2450 Erdington

2451 Industrial Estate

2500 Shard End

2550 Stechford

2600 Yardley

2650 Sheldon

2700 Acocks Green

2710 Tyseley

2750 Fox Hollies

2800, Moseley

2810 Kings Heath

2850 Hill Green

3100 Perry Barr

3110 PD ASS

3115 PD ASU

3120 PD AST

3125 PD ASU

3130 PD ASX

3135 PD ASW

3140 PD ASY

3145 PD ASZ

3150 PD ASO/ASP

3155 PD ASO

3160 PD ASR

3165 PD ASN/ASM

3170 PD ASI/ASK

3175 PD ASJ/ASL/ASH

3180 PD ATA/ATB

3200 Edgbaston

3210 East of Bristol Road

3220 Ladywood / N of Hagley Road

3230 University / Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

3250 Harborne

3300 Quinton

3350 Weoley

3400 Longbridge

3401 British Leyland Longbridge

3450 Northfield

3600 Brandwood

3610 Stirchley

3640 Maypole/Highters Heath

3650 Billesley / Yardley Wood

3700 Sutton Coldfield

3800 Solihull

3810 Marston Green/Tile Cross

3840 Shirley

3850 Chelmsley Wood/Castle Bromwich

3860 NEC

3890 Meriden

3900 "Birmingham Surbubs nes"

4000 Wolverhampton nes

4100 Graiseley ns

4110 PD NA

4120 PD NB

4130 PD NC

4140 PD ND

4150 PD NE

4160 PD NF

4170 PD NG

4180 PD NH

4181 Unigate Dairy

4200 Penn

4201 Penn Hospital

4210 Penn Fields

4230 Blakenhall

4231 Diecasting Works (Graiseley Hill)

4235 Blakenhall Gardens area

4236 Yarnolds Textile (Birmingham Road)

4240 Goldthorn Park

4250 Merryhill

4255 Tettenhall / Wightwick

4260 Tettenhall Regis

4270 Park / Newbridge

4275 Merridale

4276 Eye Infirmary

4280 Northern area of Park

4281 Steam Laundry

4290 St Peters

4295 Whitmore Reans

4300 Oxley / Pendeford

4310 Bushbury

4311 Good year Tyres

4312 Fed/Electric Works (Fordhouse Road)

4320 Lowhill

4235 Poets Corner/The Scotlands

4330 Wednesfield

4331 C B Smith Iron Foundry (Nechells Lane)

4340 Wednesfield Heath

4345 New Cross Hospital/Heath Town

4350 Wednesfield North

4380 Eastfield

4361 Qualcast

4370 Springfield

4371 Chubb Locks Works

4375 Park Village

4380 Parkfield

4381 GKN (Works-Calder Street)

4400 Bilston (ns)

4405 "The Lunt" area

4410 Bilston East/Bradley

4420 Bilston North

4430 Ettingshall

4431 British Steel

4440 Springvale

4445 Woodcross (S of Birmingham Road)

4480 Wolverhampton Suburbs (eg Perton)

5000 Coventry (Pns)

5100 Foleshill

5110 PD Ei

5115 PD Ei

5116 Courtaulds Plastics

5120 PD Ei

5121 Lythalls Lane End Estate

5125 PD Ef

5135 PD Eg/Eb

5136 Herberts(Machine Works)

5140 PD Ee

5150 PD Ee

5151 Courtaulds Textiles/Meat

5152 Cash's Textiles

5160 PD Ed

5161 GEC (Telephone Works)

5162 Red Lane Estate (old Munitions Works)

5170 PD Ek

5171 Coventry and Warwick Hospital

5200 Radford

5220 South of Radford Road

5230 Holbrook

5240 Wickmore Park

5241 Dunlop (Holbrooks Works)

5250 Keresley

5260 Bablake/Coundon

5261 Jaguar (Browns Lane)

5265 Allesley

5270 Sherbourne

5271 Reynoulds Chains (Spon End)

5272 Alvis (Armoured Cars) (Holyhead Road)

5280 Woodlands

5285 Tile Hill

5286 Massey Ferguson

5290 Whoberley

5295 Canley Works /Coventry Road

5300 Westwood

5310 Wainbody/Stivichall

5314 Warwick University

5320 Earlsdon

5325 Outer Part

5327 Southern Part

5330 Cheylesmore

5331 Rolls Royce Aeospace

5335 Outer area

5336 Whitley Hospital

5340 Upper Stoke

5345 Stoke Heath

5346 British Leyland (Morris Works)

5350 Lower Stoke/ "Stoke"

5351 Talbot Motor Works

5352 GEC (Stoke)

5360 Binley

5361 Dunlop (Binley Works)

5370 Willenhall

5400 St Michaels

5401 GEC (Lower Ford St)

5430 City Centre (inside Ring Road)

5431 GEC (Spon St)

5440 "Hillfields"

5450 Wyken

5460 Henley / Wood End

5465 Walsgrave

5480 (South of Church Road)

5490 Exhall and Outer Coventry

5495 Coventry Airport/Ryton in Dunsmore

5496 (Talbot) Ryton in Dunsmore / Willenhall-outside Coventry

5499 Mobile in Coventry

5450 Wyken

5460 Henley / Wood End

5465 Walsgrave

5480 (South of Church Road)

5490 Exhall and Outer Coventry

5495 Coventry Airport/Ryton in Dunsmore

5496 (Talbot) Ryton in Dunsmore / Willenhall-outside Coventry

5499 Mobile in Coventry

5500		WARWICKSHIRE
	5510	Nuneaton
	5520	Rugby
	5530	Warwick/Leamington Spa/ Kenilworth
	5550	Stratford on Avon
	5590	Rest of County
5700		HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
	5710	Redditch
	5720	Bromsgrove
	5730	Worcester
	5740	Hereford
	5750	Leominster
	5790	Rest of county(South H./Malvern/Wychavon/Wyre Forest)
5900		MOBILE IN WEST MIDLANDS

6000 - 6999	ENGLAND OUTSIDE W.M.C.C.		
6100 - 6199	NORTH REGION	(6100 "The North")	
6110	CUMBRIA		
6120	NORTHUMBERLAND		
6130	Durham		
6140	CLEVELAND	6141	Hartlepool
		6142	Stockon-on-Tees
		6143	Middleboro
		6149	Rest of Cleveland
6150	TYNE & WEAR	6151	Newcastle
		6152	Gateshead
		6153	North Tyne District
		1654	South Tyne District
		6155	Sunderland
		6159	Rest of T and W
6200 - 6299	YORKS. & HUMBER	(6200 "Yorkshire")	
6210	NORTH YORKS		
6220	HUMBERSIDE		
6230	WEST YORKS	6231	Bradford
		6233	Leeds
		6235	Kirklees
		6237	Calderdale
		6239	Wakefield
6250	SOUTH YORKS	6251	Barnsley
		6253	Doncaster
		6255	Sheffield
		6257	Rotherham

6300 - 6399	NORTHWEST	(6300 'NW')	
6310	Lancashire		
6320	Merseyside	6321	Sefton
		6323	Wirral
		6325	Knowlsey
		6327	St Helens
		6329	Liverpool
6340	Greater Manchaster	6341	Wigam
		6343	Bolton
		6345	Bury
		6347	Rochdale
		6349	Oldham
		6351	Tameside
		6353	Stockport
		6355	Trafford
		6357	Salford
		6359	Manchester
6380	Cheshire	6381	Crewe
6400 - 6499	(E. MIDLANDS (6400 "EM")		
6410	Derbyshire		
6420	Nottingham/Notts County		
6430	Lincolnshire		
6440	Leicestershire	6451	Leicester City
6450	Northamptonshire	6451	Daventry
		6452	Kettering
		6453	Corby
		6455	Northampton (City)
		6459	(Else)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6510	Norfolk
	6520	Cambridge
	6530	Suffolk
6560 -	6699	SOUTHEAST (6600 'SE')
	6560	Essex
	6561	Dagenham
	6570	Bedfordshire
	6571	Luton
	6610	Berkshire
	6620	Oxfordshire
	6630	Buckinghamshire
	6631	Milton Keynes
	6640	Hertfordshire
	6641	Watford
	6650	Hampshire
	6651	Southampton
	6660	Surrey
	6670	West Sussex
	6680	East Sussex
	6690	Kent

6700 - 6799	GREATER LONDON	(6700 "L")	
6710	NORTH EAST LONDON	6711	Enfield
		6712	Harringey
		6713	Waltham Forest
		6714	Redbridge
		6715	Berking
		6716	Havering
		6717	Newham
6720	(EAST END)	6721	City
		6722	Tower Hamlets
		6723	Hackney
		6724	Islington
		6725	Camden
6730	NORTH - WEST	6731	Barnet
		6733	Brent
		6735	Harrow
		6737	Hillingdon
		6738	Southall
		6739	Ealing
		6741	Hounslow
		6743	Hammersmith
		6745	Kensington/Chelsea
		6747	Westminister
6750	SOUTHWEST	6751	Wandsworth
		6753	Merton
		6755	Sutton
		6757	Richmond
		6759	Kingston
		6761	Croydon

6770	SOUTHEAST	6771	Lambeth
		6773	Southwark
		6775	Lewisham
		6781	Greenwich
		6783	Bexley
		6785	Bromley
6790	"London Region"	(not specified)	

6800 - 6899	SOUTHWEST	(6800 SW)		
6810	Gloucester			
6820	Avon		6821	Bristol
6830	Wiltshire			
6840	Somerset			
6850	Dorset			
6860	Devon			
6870	Cornwall			
6900 - 6989	WALES	(6900)		
6910	Clwyd			
6920	Gwynedd			
6930	Powys			
6940	Dyfed			
6950	Glamorgan W		6951	Swansea
6960	Mid Glamorgan	(Valleys)		
6970	South Glamorgan		6971	Cardiff
6980	Gwent			
6999	"Elsewhere in England"	(not specified)		

EUROPE OUTSIDE ENGLAND

7000	SCOTLAND
7001	GLASGOW
7100	IRELAND
7101	Dublin
7102	Cork
7199	Northern Ireland
7500	West Europe
7501	Rotterdam
	France/Belgium/Luxbg/Netherlands/Germany/Denmark/Sweden/
	Norway
7600	Alpine and S E Europe
	Austria/Hungary/Yugoslavia/Albania/Bulgaria/Rumania
	Turkey/Greece
7700	Mediterranean Europe (n s)
7710	Cyprus/Gibraltar/Malta
7720	Italy
7730	Spain/Portugal
7800	East Europe
	Czechoslovakia/Poland/U.S S.R.
7900	Middle East
	Iran/Israel/Bahrein/Iraq/Jordan/Kuwait/Lebanon
	Oman/Quatar/Saudi Arabia/Syria/UAE/Yemen N & S. Aden
	Town.

8000 - 8999 Rest of the world - Add 1 for Capital Town

Add 9 for Rural Area

8100 Africa (nes)

8110 Kenya/Uganda/ Tanzania

8111 Nairobi/Kampala/DarEs Salaam

8120 Malawi/Zambia

8130 Gambia/Ghana/Nigeria/Sierra Leone/Guinea

8140 Zimbabwe/Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland

8160 South Africa/Namibia

8170 Argola/Burundi/Benin/Cameroon

8180 Northen Africa - Algeria/Morocco/Tunsia

Libva /Egypt/Sudan

8200 India (nes)

8210 Jammu and Kashmir / Himialchal Pradesh /Simla

8211 Srinagar

8220 Punjab

8221 Amritsar

8222 Jullundur

8223 Ludhiana

8224 Hoshiarpur

8225 Kapurthala

8230 Uttar Pradesh / Haryana

8231 Delhi

8240 Rajashasthan / Gujerat

8241 Jaipur

8242 Baroda

8250 Madhya Pradesh

8260 Bihar / West Bergal / Orissa / Assam

8261 Calcutta

8270 Maharashtra

8271 Bombay

8280 Andra Pradesh

8281 Hyderabad

8290 Karnataka / Tamil Nadu / Kerala

8291 Madras

8292 Bangalore

8293 Mangalore

8295 Goa

8300 Pakistan

8310 Peshawar (Kashmir)

8312 Cambelpur

8315 "Kashmir"

8316 Mirpur

8317 Gujranwala / Gujerat (P)/Sialkot

8318 Jhelum

8320 Rawalpindi

8321 Islamabad

8330 Lahore

8333 Faizalabad

8340 Sarghodha

8341 Lyallpur

8345 Panjab

8350 Multan / Bahawalpur

8360 Quelta /Kalat Baluchistan) Dera Ismail Khan

8370 Khairpur

8380 Hyderabad

8390 Karachi State

8391 Karachi Town

8399 Coastal Region

8400 Bangladesh

8410 Rajshahi

8430 Dacca

8450 Chittagong State

8451 Chittagong Town

8452 Sylhet

8470 Khulna

8500 Afghanistan / Bhutan / Nepul

8550 Sri Lanka

8600 OTHER ASIA (n.s.) (S.E Asia)

8610 Hong Kong

8620 Malaysia

8621 Kuala Lumpur

8630 Singapore

8699 Burma/China/Taiwan/Japan/Phillipines
Vietnam/Cambodia/Laos/Thailand (siam)
Indonesia/Korea/Macao/Maldives/Mongolia

8700 WEST INDIES (n.s.)

(Add 1 for major town)

8710 Barbados

8711 BridgeTown

8720 Jamaica

8721 Spanish Town/Kingston

8730 Trinidad/Tobago

8631 Port of Spain

8740 Leeward Islands

(Anguilla/Antigua/Kitts/Nevis/Virgins/Barbuda/Montserrat)

8750 Bahamas/Bermuda/Turks & Caicos/Cayman

8760 Dominican/Haiti/Puerto Rico/Cuba
Republic

8770 Windward Islands
(St Lucia/St Vincent/Granada/Dominica)

8780 Belize

8781 Belmopan/Belize City

8790 Guyana

8791 GeorgeTown

8799 Elsewhere in W. Indies/Caribbean

8800		ELSEWHERE (n.s.)
	8810	Australia
	8820	New Zealand
	8840	Other (New) Commonwealth
	viz·	Seychelles, Mauritius, Bournei, Falklands, Solomon Island, Fiji, Kiribati (Gilbert), Tuvalu, Nauru, New Hebrides Cocos/Cooks/BIOT/PNG/Nieu/Pitcairn/St Helena/ Tokelau/Tonga/S. Samoa
	8850	Canada
	8860	United States of America
	8880	South America
	8900	"ABROAD" / "OVERSEAS" Pns
	8999	Not know where this is
	9000	Silly Answers as unclassifiable