

## APPENDIX H

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES and NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Location of derived variables recoded on the datatape

LOCATION OF DERIVED VARIABLES RECODED ON THE DATATAPE

Variable	Source cols	Cols on which recorded
1 Weight (format xx xxxx)	120-121 134-135 141-142 1411-55	172-78
2a) Age within sex of respondent		
	Code	Code
Age 18-24 Male - 01 Female - 09	1411	2339-40
25-34 02 10	1412-13	
35-44 03 11		
45-54 04 12		
55-59 05 13		
60-64 06 14		
65+ 07 15		
Ref,N/A 08 16		
2b) Age of respondent		
	Code	
18-24 1	1412-13	2341
25-34 2		
35-44 3		
45-54 4		
55-59 5		
60-64 6		
65+ 7		
Ref,N/A 8		
3a) Standard region	Code	
Scotland 01	108-09	2342-43
Northern 02		
North West 03		
Yorks & Humberside 04		
West Midlands 05		
East Midlands 06		
East Anglia 07		
South West 08		
South East (excl Greater London) 09		
Greater London 10		
Wales 11		
3b) Standard region (compressed)		
Scotland 1	108-09	2344
North 2		
Midlands 3		
Wales 4		
South (incl East Anglia) 5		
Greater London 6		

Location of derived variables (cont'd)		Source cols	Cols on which recorded
4.	Household type		
	Single adult, 60 or over	1	['Household grid' Q.901] 2345
	Two adults, one/both 60 or over	2	
	Single adult, 18-59	3	
	Two adults, both 18-59	4	
	Youngest person 0-4	5	
	Youngest person 5-17	6	
	3 or more adults	7	
	Insufficient information	9	
5a)	Party political identification (Britain (A and B) only)		
	Conservative		219-222 2346-47
	Partisan	01	
	Sympathiser	02	
	Residual		
	identifier	03	
	Labour		
	Partisan	04	
	Sympathiser	05	
	Residual		
	identifier	06	
	SDP/Liberal/ Alliance		
	Partisan	07	
	Sympathiser	08	
	Residual		
	identifier	09	
	Other party	10	
	None	11	
	Green Party	12	
	Other/don't know/not answered	98	
5b)	Party political identification (compressed) (Britain (A and B) only)		
	Conservative	1	219-22 2348
	Labour	2	
	SDP/Liberal/Alliance	3	
	Other party	4	
	None	5	
	Green Party	6	
	Other/don't know/not answered	8	

Location of derived variables (cont'd)			Source cols	Cols on which recoded
5c)	Party political identification Northern Ireland version (including mainland parties)	Northern Code		
	Conservative	Partisan 01 Sympathiser 02 Residual identifier 03	1262-65	2349-50
	Labour	Partisan 04 Sympathiser 05 Residual identifier 06		
	SDP/Liberal/Alliance	Partisan 07 Sympathiser 08 Residual identifier 09		
	Northern Ireland Alliance	Partisan 20 Sympathiser 21 Residual identifier 22		
	Democratic Unionist Party	Partisan 23 Sympathiser 24 Residual identifier 25		
	Official Unionist Party	Partisan 26 Sympathiser 27 Residual identifier 28		
	Other Unionist party	Partisan 29 Sympathiser 30 Residual identifier 31		
	Sinn Fein	Partisan 32 Sympathiser 33 Residual identifier 34		
	SDLP	Partisan 35 Sympathiser 36 Residual identifier 37		
	Workers' Party	38		
	Campaign for Equal Citizenship	39		
	Other party	97		
	None	98		
	Other/don't know/not answered	99		



Location of derived variables (cont'd)		Source cols	Cols on which recorded
8	Social Class (based on current or last job)		
	I	1 Respondent	Respondent
	II	2 1575-76	2363
	III (non-manual)	3 Spouse/	Spouse/
	III (manual)	4 partner	partner
	IV	5 1644-45	2364
	V	6	(BLANK if no
	Not classifiable	9	spouse/part-
	Never had a job	0	ner)
9	Goldthorpe class schema (compressed) (based on current or last job)		
	Salariat (professional and managerial)	1 Respondent	Respondent
	Routine non-manual workers (office and sales)	2 1579-80	2365
	Petty bourgeoisie (the self-employed incl farmers, with and without employees)	3 Spouse/	Spouse/
	Manual foremen and supervisors	4 partner	partner
	Working class (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, personal service and agricultural workers)	5 1648-49	2366
	Don't know/not answered	8	(BLANK if no
	Never had a job	0	spouse/part-
			ner)
10a)	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) grouped (based on current or last job)		
	Private sector manufacturing	1 Respondent	Respondent
	Private sector non-manufacturing	2 1577-78	2367
	Public sector service	3 1617-18	Spouse/
	Public sector manufacturing & transport	4 Spouse/	partner
	Not identifiable	9 1646-47	2368
	Never had a job	0 1659-60	(BLANK if no
			spouse/part-
			ner)

Location of derived variables (cont'd)

	Code	Source cols	Cols on which recorded
10b) Agriculture etc	01	Respondent:	Respondent:
Energy/water	02	1577-78	2369-70
Extraction	03	Spouse/	Spouse/
Metal goods/engineering	04	partner:	partner:
Other manufacturing	05	1646-47	2371-72
Construction	06		(BLANK if no
Distribution	07		spouse/part-
Transport/communication	08		ner)
Banking/finance	09		
Other services	10		
Never had a job	98		
Not classifiable	00		
11. Household attendance at private schools			
Respondent attended private school	1	1509-11	2373
Respondent has not, but spouse/partner or children attended private school	2		
No-one in household has attended private school	3		
Don't know/not answered	8		
12. Highest educational qualification obtained (as in GHS from Q.907)			
Degree (Code 15)	1	1531-63	2374
Higher education below degree level (Codes 09, 11-14)	2		
'A' level (or equivalent) (03, 08, 10)	3		
'O' level (or equivalent) (02, 07)	4		
CSE (or equivalent) (01, 05, 06)	5		
Foreign and other (04, 97)	6		
No qualifications	7		
Don't know/not answered	8		
13. Legal responsibility of respondent for accommodation			
Sole	1	['Household	2375
Shared	2	grid',	
None	3	Q.901]	
No information	9		

Location of derived variables (cont'd)		Source cols	Cols on which recoded
	Code		
14	Accommodation tenure (summary)		
	Owned/being bought	1	2376
	Rented (LA/New Town Development Corporation)	2	
	Rented (Housing Association)	3	
	Rented (other)	4	
	Rent free	5	
	No information	9	
15	Marital status (summary)		
	Married/living as married	1	2377
	Separated/divorced	2	
	Widowed	3	
	Never married	4	
	No information	9	
16	Religion (summary)		
	Church of England/Anglican/ Church of Ireland	1	2378
	Roman Catholic	2	
	Other Christian	3	
	Non-Christian	4	
	No religion	5	
	Don't know/not answered	8	



CROSS-INDEX OF BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES QUESTIONNAIRES

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE, 1983-1989

SURVEY YEAR					
1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
1ab	1ab	1ab	1ab <sup>1</sup>	1ab <sup>2</sup>	1ab <sup>3</sup>
2a-e	3a-e <sup>4</sup>	2a-e	2a-e	2a-e	2a-d <sup>5</sup>
9a	5a	3a	3a	3a	3a
	5b	3b	3b	3b	3b <sup>6</sup>
	5c	3c	3c	3c	3c
14ab	9ab	4ab	4ab	4ab	4ab
	10	5	5	5	5
17ab	11ab	6ab	6ab	6ab	6ab
	12	7	7	7	7
	13	8	8	8	8 <sup>7</sup>
	14	9	9	9	9
16	15ab		10ab	10ab	10ab
18	16a <sup>8</sup>	10	11	11	11
19	17 <sup>8</sup>	11	12	12	12
20	18a	12a <sup>9</sup>	13a	13a	13a
	18b	12b	13b	13b	13b
21	19 <sup>8</sup>	13	14	14	14
23	20	14	15	15	15 <sup>10</sup>
9c	21	15	16	16	16
24ab				17ab	17ab
25	22	16	17	18	18
26abc			18abc	19abc	19abc
27a	23a	17a	19a	20a	20a
	23b	17b	19b	20b	20b
	24ab	18ab	20ab	21ab	21ab
28	25 <sup>11</sup>	19	21	22	22 <sup>12</sup>
29	26	20	22	23	23
30	27 <sup>13</sup>	21 <sup>14</sup>	23	24	24
31ab	28ab	22ab	24ab	25ab	25ab
32ab	29ab	23ab	25ab	26ab	26ab
32cd	29cd <sup>15</sup>	24ab	26ab		27ab
33ab	33ab	25ab	28ab		28ab
33cd	33cd	25cd	28cd		28cd
33e	33e		28e		28e
	34	26	29		29
35ab	36ab	27ab	30ab	31ab	30ab
36a-c	37a-c		31a-c	32a-c	31a-c
		28ab			32ab
		30a-c			32a-c
		31ab			34ab
		32a-d			35ab

N B Superscript numbers refer to the Notes to the Cross-index (following)

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
		35a-c		33a-c	36a-c
37ab	38ab	39ab	32ab	40ab	37ab
38ab	39ab	40ab	33ab	41ab	38ab
39abc	40abc <sup>16</sup>	41abc <sup>17</sup>	34abc	42acd	46abc
	41	42	35		47
40abc	43abc	43abc	36abc	43abc	48abc
41ab	44ab	44ab	37ab	44ab	49ab
				45ab	50ab
		45ab			51ab
42ab	45ab <sup>18</sup>	49ab	39ab	48ab	53ab
	46	50	40		54c
44ab	49cd <sup>9,20</sup>	53ab	43ab	49ab	55ab
44de	49e-g	53cd	43cd	49cd	55cd
44f-h		53e-g	43e-g		56bcd
45	50 <sup>9,21</sup>	54	44		57
		55a		49e	58a
		55b		49f	58b
				51	59
		56ab			60ab
		57ab			61ab
46d	52a <sup>22</sup>	58a	48a	52a	62a
46a-c	52b-d	58b-d	48b-d	52b-d	62b-d
	52e	58e	48e	52e	62e
		59	49a	53a	63a
			49b	53b	63b
47ab	54ab <sup>23</sup>	60ab	50ab	54ab	64ab
48ab	55ab		51ab	55ab	65ab
	56	61	52	56	66
50	57	69	53	57	67
51	58	70	54	58	68
52ab	59ab	71ab	55ab	59ab	69ab
53	60	72	56	60	70
54	61	73	57	61	71
56	63		58	62	72
57			59	73	73
58ab	64ab		60ab	64ab	74ab
	65ab		61ab	65ab	75ab
	65c		62	66	76
	66ab		63ab	67ab	77ab
60	67		64	68	78
	70	87		72	79
76b	73a <sup>24</sup>	91a	66a	75a	80a
76cd	73bc	91bc	66bc	75bc	80bc
77a	74a	92	67a	76a	81a
77b	74b		67b	76b	81b
79ac	75ab	93ab	68ab	77ab	82ac <sup>25</sup>

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
94 80a-f	78a <sup>26</sup> 76a-f	102 94a-f	69 70a-f	78 79a-f	83 84a-f
85 89a 89d 90a	80 <sup>27</sup> 88 89b <sup>28</sup> 89c	95a 95b 95c 96a 96b 96cd		A81 A88a A88b A88c A89a A89b A89cd	A85 A86a A86b A86c A87a A87b A87cd <sup>29</sup>
			A89a-e (1)-(v1) A89(v111) A90a-e		A88a-e <sup>30</sup> (1)-(v1) A88(vii) A91a-e
			B94 B95a-c B96a-c B97a-1 B98a-h B99ab	B89 B90a-e B91a-c B92a-1 B98a-d B94ab	A92 A93a-e A94a-c A95a-1 A96a-d A97ab
61 62ab 63		74 75 <sup>32</sup> 78a 78b	A92 A93/B109 A103/B112 A104ab <sup>33</sup>	A96 A97ab A98/B103 A103/B106 A104/B107	A99ab/B110 A99ab/B111ab A100/B112 A101/B122 A102/B123
	97 <sup>31</sup>			A107a-h A108a-c A109ab	A103a-h A104a-c A105ab
87 91a 91b 91c 91d	82 <sup>34</sup> 94a 94b 94c 94d	97b 97a 98a 98b 98c 98d	A105b/B113b A105a/B113a A106a/B114a A106b/B114b A106c/B114c A106d/B114d	A83a/B102 900 901a 901b 901c 901d	900a 900b 901a 901b 901c 901d
		99a-c <sup>35</sup> 103	A107/B115a-c/ A110a/B118a A110b/B118b	902 903a-c 906a 906b	902 904a-c 905b 905d
93	98a 98b 96	100 101ab	A108/B116 A109/B117ab	904 905ab	906 907ab
95a-d 96a-c 97 98a-d	99a-h <sup>36</sup> 100a-c <sup>37</sup> 101 <sup>39</sup> 102a-i <sup>36</sup>	107a-h 108a-c <sup>38</sup> 109a 109b 110a-i 105ab	A111a/B119-h A112/B120a-c A113a/B121a A113b/B121b A114/B122a-i A116/B124 A117/B125	907a-h 908a-c 909a 909b 910a-i 912 913	908a-h 909a-c 910a <sup>40</sup> 910b 911a-1 913 914 <sup>41</sup>

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
99ab	103ab <sup>42</sup>	111ab	A118/B126 <sup>43</sup> ab	914ab	918ab
		112	A119/B127	915	919
101ac	104ac	113ac	A120ac	916ac	920ab
100a	105a <sup>44</sup>	114	A121/B129	917	921
			A122a/B130a	918a	923a
81ab			B71ab		B85ab
82a	77		B72a		B86a
82b			B72b		B86b
83a-d(A)	78c-f(A) <sup>45</sup>		B74a-d(A)		B88a-d(A)
83a-d(B)	78c-f(B) <sup>45</sup>		B74a-d(B)		B88a-d(B)
			B75a-c		B89a-c
			B76a-c		B90a-c
			B77		B91
			B78a		B92
			B79ab		B93ab
			B80ab		B94ab <sup>46</sup>
			B81abc		B95abc
			B82		B96
10b			B86b		B97a
			B86a		B97a
			B86b		B97b
11a	8a	48	B88a		B98a
11b	8b		B88b		B98b
			B98	B84	B99
			B91ab		B100ab
64a		76a	A94/B110	A99/B104	B113
64b		76b <sup>49</sup>	A95 <sup>50</sup>	A100a	B114
		77	A96a/B111 <sup>51</sup>	A102/B105	B115a
			A96bcd		B115bcd
		79a	A97a		B116a
		79b	A97b		B116b
		80a	A98a		B117a
		80b	A98b		B117b
		82a	A99a	A100b	B118b
		82b	A99b	A100c	B118c
			A100a		B119a
			A100b		B119b
			A101a-j		B120a-j
			A102		B121
	30				27 <sup>52</sup>
					29 <sup>52</sup>
	31				28a <sup>52</sup>
					30a <sup>52</sup>
		36ab		34ab	
		37ab		38ab	
		38a-c		39a-c	
		48ab		47ab	
65		84		69	

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
66ab		85ab		70ab	
	68	86		71	
67ab	71ab <sup>60</sup>	89ab	65ab	73ab	
71ab		90ab		74ab	
			A87a	A78b	
	79a-c			A80a-c	
86	81 <sup>53</sup>			A82	
	83			A83b	
88(A)	84 <sup>54</sup>			A84	
88(B) <sup>55</sup>	85 <sup>54</sup>			A85	
	87			A86	
	90i			A90a	
	92a			A91ab	
	93ab			A92ab	
101b	104b	113b	A120b/B128b	916b	
102ab	107ab	115	A122b/B130b	918b	
3			B83	B80	
4ab				B81ab	
6			B84a	B82a	
			B84b	B82b	
			B85	B83	
	4a-c		B90a-c	B85a-c	
			B90d-f	B85d-f	
			B92a	B87a	
			B92c	B87b	
			B92d	B87c	
			B93	B88a <sup>56</sup>	
			B100a	B95a	
		64b	B100b	B95b	
		65ac	B101ab	B96ab	
			B102	B97	
			B107a	B100a	
		104	B107b	B100b	
		62a	B108a	B101a	
		62b	B108b	B101b	
		63	B108c	B101c	
36de	37de		31de		
	43abc	49ab ....	51abc . .	41abc	
	48	52	42		
	51a-c		45a-c		
70a		88			
10c	6a <sup>47</sup>				
10d	6b				
34	35				
40de ...	43de				
55	62				
69	69				
68 ....	72				
92 . . .	95 <sup>57</sup>				

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
				A223b .....	A201d
				A223e .....	A201e
				A223i .....	A201g
	220v .....			A223a .....	A201i
			A71a .....		A206 <sup>58</sup>
204 .....	204 <sup>59</sup> .....	247 .....	A223 .....	A215 .....	A220
		248 .....		A216 .....	A221
211 .....				A217 .....	A222
205ab .....	205ab .....				A223ab
206 .....	206 .....	232 .....			A224
				A201a-1 .....	A224a-1
				A202a-e .....	A226a-e
			A222bc .....		A227bc
			A222f-k .....		A227f-k
217xvi .....		234A .....		A207A .....	A230A
217xvii .....		234B .....		A207B .....	A230B
217xviii ..	220viii .....	234C .....	B232vi .....	A207C .....	A230C
217xix .....	220ix .....	234D .....	B232vii .....	A207D .....	A230D
217xx .....	220x .....	234E .....		A207E .....	A230E
		234F .....		A207F .....	A230F
			B231ix .....	A227c/B238c ..	231a
			B231v .....	A227b/B238b ..	231b
			B231vi .....	A227c/B238c ..	231c
			B231iv .....	A22d /B238d ..	231d
			B230D .....	A227e/B238e ..	231e
			B231i .....	A227i .....	231f
			B232x .....	A227g .....	231g
				A227h .....	231h
			B232iii .....	A227i .....	231i
				A227j .....	231j
			B232iv .....	A227k .....	231k
				A227l .....	231l
			B232v .....	A227m .....	231m
			B232ix .....	A227n .....	231n
				A227o-s .....	231o-s
			B213 .....	B216 .....	A232
			B214 .....	B217 .....	A233
			B215a-h .....	B218a-h .....	A234a-h
	220iv .....		B215i .....	B218i .....	A234i
			B216 .....	B219 .....	A235
				B227a-d .....	A236a-d
				A224 .....	A237
				A225a-e .....	A238a-e
		(251) .....	A224/B234 .....	A234/B239 .....	242a
		B230A .....	B226A .....	B207d .....	B209a
		B230F .....	B226F .....	B207f .....	B209b
215a .....	218 .....		B229a .....		B222a
215b .....			B229b .....		B222b
216 .....				A206 .....	B223
213a .....	217 .....	235a .....	A218a .....	A208a .....	B224a
213b .....		235b .....	A218b .....	A208b .....	B224b
213c .....		236 .....	A219 .....	A209 .....	B225
			A220a .....		B226a
			A220b .....		B226b
	226 <sup>61</sup> .....		B209 <sup>61</sup> .....	A211 .....	B227
227 .....			B210 .....	A212 .....	B228
228 .....			B211 .....	A213 .....	B229
229a-e .....			B212a-e .....	A214a-e .....	B230a-e

SURVEY YEAR

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
			B212f	A214f	B230f
208a-f	208a-f	237a-f	B218a-f B218g	B228a-f B228g	B234a-f B234g <sup>62</sup> B234hi <sup>63</sup>
209ab	209ab 210	238ab 239	B219ab B220	B229ab B230a B230b	B235ab B236a B236b
210a-f	211a-f 211g	240 241	B221 B222 B225a-f B225g	B231 B232 B235a-f B235g	B237 B238 B239a-f B239g B240ab <sup>64</sup> B241ab
		249ab 250ab 211 212 213		A218 A219 A220 A221 A223d A223g A223j A230 A231 A232 A233a-c	
	219 220xi 220ii 220i	242 244 245 246a-c		B209 <sup>65</sup> B220 <sup>66</sup> B228 <sup>67</sup> B233	
207	(207) <sup>66</sup> 215	208	B204 B217 <sup>66</sup>		
		203 206 209 210 223 224 230bcdeg 243a-e	B223  B202 B203 B205 B206 B207 B208 B226bcdeg B230a-e		
212ab 213a	212ab <sup>68</sup> 217				

## NOTES TO THE CROSS-INDEX

These notes draw attention to the main changes to questions made since 1984. They are not intended to be comprehensive. Data users will find full details of all changes in *British Social Attitudes: Cumulative Sourcebook 1983-1989* to be published by Gower in 1991.

1. 'Today' newspaper added, 1986 onwards
2. 'The Independent' added, 1987 onwards
3. Precode 94 expanded to include 'Irish/Northern Irish ... daily morning paper' in 1989
4. 'Other answer' (SPECIFY) added at e), 1984 onwards
5. Precode 03 changed to 'Social and Liberal Democrat/Liberal/SLD'.  
New instruction: 'IF ALLIANCE, PROBE : Social and Liberal Democrat or SDP (Owen)?' in 1989
6. Change in question wording to "...level of local community charges - that is, the poll tax or rates -..." in 1989
7. Same changes as listed at Note 5 above
8. Method of presenting response options changed, 1984 onwards
9. Also asked at Q.225 (self-completion supplement) in 1985
10. Item vi ('devaluation of the pound') omitted; two new items added : ix. 'government action to cut interest rates' and x. 'government controls purchase and credit'; wording changes to items i, ii, and iv (see questionnaires), all in 1989
11. Changes in economic position categories, 1984 onwards, with consequential filtering changes (see questionnaires)
12. Precode 02 changed from "Community Programme" to "Employment Training" in 1989
13. Expansion of number of response options presented, 1984 onwards
14. Question wording change to allow for exact number of hours to be coded, 1985 onwards
15. New precode 'I will leave to look after home/children/relative' added at d); change in wording of c), both 1984 onwards
16. See Note 13 above
17. See Note 14 above
18. Changes in bases, principally to include those on government training schemes, 1984 onwards (see questionnaires for full details)
19. Changes in bases, 1984 onwards (see questionnaires)
20. Those answering 'don't know' at d) were asked e)-g), 1984 onwards
21. Change in question wording, 1984 onwards (see questionnaires)
22. Change in question wording, 1984 onwards (see questionnaires)
23. Change in question wording at b), 1984 onwards
24. Preliminary question (on awareness of social class) omitted, 1984 onwards
25. Precodes expanded to include 'Free Presbyterian and 'Brethren', in 1989
26. Ethnic origin precodes expanded and reordered, 1984 onwards
27. Scottish respondents asked about 'divorce in Scotland', 1984 onwards
28. 'Married person' (rather than 'married man' and 'married woman' separately), 1984 onwards
29. The phrases '-that is, gays -' and '-that is, lesbians-' added in 1989
30. 'Good for one'/bad for one' changed to 'good for people'/bad for people'; 'potatoes' changed to 'chips and roast potatoes, both in 1989
31. Precodes 06, 07 and 09 reordered, 1984 onwards
32. 'Own outright' and 'being bought on mortgage' split up, 1985 onwards
33. Exact number of years asked for, 1986 only
34. Method of presenting response options changed, 1984 onwards
35. Replaced Q.95, 1985. See Note 57 below



- 36 Changes in the way occupation details elicited, 1984 onwards
- 37 'Served as a local official or shop steward' changed to 'Served as a lay representative such as a shop steward or branch committee member', 1984 onwards
- 38 'Trade Union' and 'staff association' separated out, 1985 onwards
- 39 Changes in economic position categories, 1984 onwards, with consequences for filters (see questionnaires for details)
- 40 See Note 12 above
- 41 Three precodes changed in 1989 now 'Family credit (family income supplement)', 'state sickness, or injury benefit', 'Income support (supplementary benefit)'
- 42 Changes in question wording to elicit income, 1984 onwards
- 43 Income bands changed in 1986 and subsequently (see Appendix J )
- 44 Change in question wording, 1985 onwards (see questionnaires)
- 45 Questions asked only of those coded as 'White/European', 1984 onwards
- 46 Unemployment benefit and state pension levels updated in 1989
- 47 Preliminary questions omitted, 1984 onwards
- 48 Asked on self-completion questionnaire (Q 202) in 1985
- 49 Question wording changed (to exclude any rates component), 1985 onwards
- 50 Asked of all renters (including private renters), 1985 onwards
- 51 Change in filter instructions (to include those who have bought outright), 1986 onwards
- 52 One question, with alternative wordings for male and female respondents, split into two in 1987
- 53 Question wording change, 1984 onwards
- 54 One household task added, two dropped, 1984 onwards
- 55 Asked only of those respondents who were married/living as married in 1983
- 56 Change in question wording in 1987
- 57 Asked only about children aged 5 and over, and extra precode ('No secondary school attended') added in 1984, see Note 35 above
- 58 Asked on self-completion questionnaire in 1989
- 59 Order of presenting items changed in 1984 only
- 60 Question wording change ('or independent [schools]' omitted at a), 1984 onwards
- 61 Superseded Q 212 ab (1983 and 1984)
- 62 'Acid rain' added, 1986 onwards
63. 'Certain aerosol chemicals in the atmosphere' and 'cutting down tropical rainforests' added in 1989
- 64 Wording changed to " the end of this century - that is within the next fifteen years" in 1989
- 65 Question wording change in 1987
- 66 See questionnaires for question wording and response category changes, 1984, 1986 and 1987
- 67 'To reduce poverty' added in 1987
- 68 See Note 61 above



35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
TELEPHONE 01 250 1866  
FAX 01-250 1524

Our Ref P 1005

March 1989

Dear Resident,

You may have read about the British Social Attitudes study in the newspapers, or heard about it on the radio or television. It is a widely-reported annual survey whose findings are also used by government as a way of finding out about changing public attitudes.

The questionnaire covers a whole range of topics, from the National Health Service to the cost of living, from food and diet to the future of the countryside. Each year we publish a book on the results. No special knowledge is needed to answer any of the questions. All replies are treated in confidence and are never linked to names or addresses.

Your address is one of about 4,500 selected at random from the electoral register. Within the next few weeks one of our interviewers will call on you, show you an identification card, and ask for your co-operation in choosing a person at random from your household to take part in the survey. If you happen to be busy when the interviewer calls, he or she will be happy to call again at a more convenient time.

We very much hope you will take part and are sure that you will find it interesting and enjoyable.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Roger Jowell'.

Roger Jowell

Director

P S We should be grateful if you would show this letter to other members of your household, in case you are out when we call.



p1005

March - April 1989

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
TELEPHONE 01-250 1866  
FAX 01-250 1524

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES: 1989

We are asking for your help in an important nationwide survey of social attitudes. Its aim is to discover what people think and feel about all sorts of questions on which everyone has views. For instance, we will ask what you think about the cost of living, the National Health Service, unemployment, the family and moral issues.

The addresses we contact and the person to be interviewed are selected at random from the electoral registers by statistical techniques, and the interviewer may not take substitutes. It is important that we interview everyone we approach, not just those with strong views; the cooperation of every selected person is important.

SCPR is an independent research institute registered as a charity, and all our interviewers carry an identity card they can show you. As with all our surveys, the questionnaires are anonymous and no-one will be named or identifiable in any way. The statistical results will be published in a book. A summary of the results is also given to various government departments, to newspapers and to some charitable foundations, to let them know how people really feel about important issues.

The study is funded mainly by the Sainsbury Family Charitable trusts, but also has support from the Nuffield Foundation, and from government departments and private industry.

We hope you will enjoy the interview. Even if you are unsure about it, do please allow us to start the interview and see how you get along. If you have any questions about the survey which the interviewer cannot answer, please contact me or my colleagues on the Social Attitudes team at the telephone number above.

Thank you very much for your help.

Roger Jowell  
Director

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE

LONDON EC1V 0AX



TELEPHONE 01 250 1860

FAX 01 250 1524

Ref P1005/PB

May 1989

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1989

Dear Sir or Madam,

You may have read about the British Social Attitudes study in the newspapers, or heard about it on the radio or television. It is a widely-reported annual survey, which asks a nationwide sample of the British public for their views on the important issues of the day, from views on the National Health Service, the cost of living and government policies, to attitudes towards food and health and the countryside.

Your household is one of 4,500 selected at random around the nation. Our interviewer is not allowed to substitute any household for yours, so that we can be sure we fairly represent the views of a random cross-section of the public. After introducing herself and showing you her identity card she will ask for your help in selecting one person, at random, within the household to take part in the survey.

I would like to reassure you that SCPR is an independent research institute, registered as a charity, we are not part of government, nor are we a market-research agency. The research we are doing is used by many government departments, but is also available to the public, published in newspapers, used in many school and university courses, and is wholly independent of government policies. In fact, it is an important way for people to have a chance to say how they honestly feel about government plans, and discuss their feelings about life in Britain today. In particular, this research is not connected in any way with the Test Census, our sample was drawn in this area before the plans for the Test Census were announced. Our study is funded mainly by the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trust, but also has financial support from the Nuffield Foundation, from private industry and from government departments.

It is important that we interview everyone we approach, not just people with strong views, or people who agree or disagree with government policies, otherwise, we cannot be sure we have a fair and accurate picture of public opinion. We do hope you will agree to talk to our interviewer, who can answer any questions you might have about the survey. If you have any questions about the survey which the interviewer cannot answer, please contact me or Lindsay Brook at the telephone number above.

Thank you very much for your help

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Sharon Witherspoon'.

Sharon Witherspoon  
Senior Researcher

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX



TELEPHONE 01-250 1866  
FAX 01-250 1524

P.1005/REM1

Spring 1989

SN:

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1989 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

Within the last three weeks or so you very kindly agreed to be interviewed as part of our annual British Social Attitudes survey. At the same time we asked you to fill in a self-completion questionnaire and return it to us by post in a pre-paid envelope.

As we have not yet received the self-completion questionnaire from you, I wonder if I could ask you to spare a little more of your time? The self-completion questionnaire is an important part of the survey. We hope you will find it interesting and enjoyable. And we need to get the views of **everyone** in our sample, not just those with strong views or particular viewpoints.

Thank you very much for your help, and for your participation in the interview. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roger Jowell".

Roger Jowell  
Director, SCPR

PS. If this letter has crossed in the post with your completed questionnaire, please accept our thanks for sending it off and our apologies for writing to you again.

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX



TELEPHONE 01-250 1866

FAX 01-250 1524

*From 6th May 1990  
dial 071 instead of 01*

P 1005/REM2

Spring 1989

SN

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1989 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

About two weeks ago we sent you a letter about the questionnaire that our interviewer left with you. The self-completion questionnaire is an important part of our annual British Social Attitudes survey on which you kindly agreed to be interviewed.

As we have no record of having received your questionnaire, we are enclosing another copy and a pre-paid envelope, in case the first copy was mislaid. We hope you will find the questionnaire both interesting and enjoyable. And we need to hear from as many people as possible, so that the information we collect is representative.

We do greatly appreciate your co-operation in this study, and hope you will be able to fill in the questionnaire if you have not already done so, and return it to us in the envelope provided. Without it an important part of the picture will be missing.

Thank you again for all your help.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roger Jowell', is written over a horizontal line.

Roger Jowell  
Director, SCPR

P S If this letter has crossed in the post with your completed questionnaire, please accept our thanks for sending it off and our apologies for writing to you again.

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX



TELEPHONE 01-250 1866

FAX 01-250 1524

P.1005/REM3

Spring

SN:

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES  
1989 SURVEY

Dear

Please do forgive me for troubling you again. You may remember that within the last two months or so you very kindly gave us some of your time and took part in an interview for our annual British Social Attitudes study. This survey is based on a random sample of over 3,000 people each year; it provides one of the only truly accurate pictures of what people think and feel about life in Britain today. We are very grateful for your help.

At the time of the interview, we asked you to fill in a self-completion questionnaire; you may have been asked to return it to SCPR by post in a pre-paid envelope left behind by the interviewer.

Our records show that we have not yet received your self-completion questionnaire. It is possible that our records are wrong, in which case I do apologise for troubling you again. But if you have not yet returned your self-completion questionnaire, I wonder if I might ask for just a little more of your time? We hope that you will agree to fill in the self-completion questionnaire enclosed with this letter, and return it to us in the pre-paid envelope. You may find the self-completion questionnaire interesting, as it contains questions on some subjects not covered in the main interview. And we need to hear from as many people as possible, so that we can be sure the information we collect gives a true picture of the views of a cross-section of the British public.

Again let me say how grateful we are for your help. Without it, we cannot be sure that our survey really does represent your views.

Thank you again.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roger Jowell".

Roger Jowell  
Director, SCPR

P.S. If you have already filled in a self-completion questionnaire and posted it back to us, please accept our thanks and forgive us for writing to you again.

P 1005

Spring 1989

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES  
1989 SURVEY

Project Instructions

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## 1. Background

This is the sixth in our series of annual surveys on social attitudes in Britain, a series which has become one of SCPR's most well-publicised surveys and an important source of information about contemporary Britain

The study has three main outcomes

- a) A book on the survey is published in autumn each year. This Report, published by Gower, presents the main findings of the survey, and is important in keeping SCPR's name before a wide public audience. The first five volumes have received much favourable press and public comment. The latest book, based on the 1987 fieldwork, was published in early November 1988.
- b) The data from the survey are deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive, and made available for use and analysis by the academic community, or indeed any interested data user.
- c) Various government departments get summary reports on the findings and use them in their policy planning.

The findings are rapidly becoming widely known and discussed, in radio and TV programmes, in articles and features in newspapers and magazines and further articles are being written for political and social science journals.

Broadly, the survey is designed to establish a record of contemporary social attitudes and how they change over time. Such findings are of interest now, for instance, to government departments anxious to have more information about people's own assessments of, for example, their work or their housing circumstances. But the data are also contributions to British social history, to allow analysts in the future to discover what British people thought and felt about the major social issues of the 1980s. The future of the survey series is now assured until 1992.

As in earlier years there are two versions of the questionnaire - A and B - (although only one version will be used in each sampling point). Many of the questions will be asked of all respondents, but some - mostly in the middle of each questionnaire - will be asked of only half our sample. This means that we can cover more topic areas, and so go some way towards meeting the many requests we have had to include questions of interest to government departments and other bodies.

Topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example, unemployment, the National Health Service and welfare benefits - and others which are asked less often, for example, health and diet, and the disease AIDS.

There is also one entirely new set of questions (or module) on religious prejudice and tolerance. These have been included because,

for the first time, the survey is also been carried out in Northern Ireland. By asking many of the questions in Britain and Northern Ireland, we shall be able to compare directly attitudes of UK citizens living on both sides of the Irish sea.

The survey is funded mainly by the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from three government departments - Employment, Environment, and Trade and Industry - and the Health Education Authority. Funding for the Northern Ireland extension comes from the Northern Ireland Office and from the Nuffield Foundation.

As in earlier years, there is a self-completion supplement for each respondent to fill in after the interview. Both versions contain questions on topics covered in the main questionnaire, or in earlier years. Some new questions on the self-completion questionnaire are being asked in eight other European countries and also in the United States and Australia, as part of an international survey of social attitudes.

## 2. Notifying the Police

You must notify the local police station in the area where you will be working. You should complete a copy of the Police Notification Form that has been included in your supplies. This explains, among other things, how long you will be working in the area and how they can contact you; it includes a space to you to enter your car registration number. Attach a copy of the introductory letter for respondents to the form and hand it in to the police. (You might try and see if it is possible to record these details in the book kept at the station desk). Make a note of the name of the officer to whom you speak and the date of your call so that in the event of any query or complaint to the police, you are fully covered. It is reassuring for elderly or suspicious respondents to be told that the police know about you and the survey, and that they can check with the police station.

**PLEASE DO NOT START WORK UNTIL YOU HAVE DONE THIS.**

## 3. The Sample

The sample covers England, Wales and all but the highlands and islands of Scotland. It consists of approximately 4,500 addresses drawn from the Electoral Registers, compiled in October 1987 and in force until February 1988, distributed equally in 152 sampling points. Sampling points are generally Polling Districts, although in some rural areas they may be groups of adjacent Polling Districts or Parishes. At each address, you are asked to try to interview one randomly selected adult (aged 18+).

As you realise, it is vital that the person chosen for interview at each address is selected by strict random sampling principles. If we interviewed only those people who happened to be at home at the first call, or who were especially keen to be interviewed and 'volunteered

themselves', our sample would almost certainly be unrepresentative of the adult population of Great Britain. So we would have little confidence that the views expressed in the survey reflected those of the population as a whole. So please help us to ensure that we interview a truly random sample of people.

Addresses are issued to interviewers in assignments of 30. They are in the form of labels attached to a new form which we have called a CASS (Calls and Sample Selection Sheet). Those of you who have interviewed for SCPR before will recognise it as a combination of the Address Record Form (ARF) and the Respondent Selection Sheet (RSS).

A full description of how to use the CASS and how to select respondents is given in Section 8 below.

#### 4. Contact Procedures

You must attempt to make contact at each address in your assignment. You must call on at least 4 occasions, at different times of day and at suitably spaced times before you classify the address as unproductive. At least one of these calls should be in the evening (after 6pm) and one at the weekend.

This year, as an experiment, we are sending a letter in advance of your visit, to half the sampled addresses (those with an even-numbered serial number). Many interviewers thought that this would help gain people's co-operation, and research by OPCS has indicated that this may indeed be so. There is a copy of the letter among your materials, and you will need to show it to relevant respondents at the end of each interview (when we asked them what they thought of the letter). We shall let you know the results of this experiment later this year.

As always, it is very important that we achieve a high response rate on this survey. Since most addresses will be highly clustered in Polling Districts, we are asking you to keep trying to contact all the issued addresses until the end of the fieldwork period. Keep trying all non-contacts as long as you are calling in the area. If you sense a respondent may be about to refuse, it often helps if you withdraw, offering to call again at a more convenient time, before a formal refusal is actually given. Only by interviewing all, or nearly all, of those selected in the sample can we be confident that the answers we get are representative of the views of all people aged 18 and over.

You must never substitute one address for another, nor substitute one selected individual for another. The sample has been randomly selected, and any substitutions you make would lead to bias in the results.

It is vital that we achieve a high response rate. Therefore we are asking you to

- call the office before you return any Calls and Sample Selection Sheets (CASSs) for untraceable addresses to the office. We

might be able to find out some information which will help you locate 'hard to find' addresses;

- o return all completed CASSs for other **deadwood** addresses (vacant premises, etc.) to the office as soon as possible. There should be little deadwood, and we would like to have these back in the first fortnight of the field period;
- o return a completed CASS for each definite **refusal** to the office as soon as possible;
- o keep trying to contact your **non-contacts**, broken appointments, etc. until the end of the fieldwork period, even if you have made 3 calls. Then whenever you are in the neighborhood try again, unless you have learned that the selected respondent will not be available until after the end of the fieldwork (due to holiday, illness, etc.). Complete the CASS for all your non-contacts and return them to the office with your final work.

If you don't manage to get an interview, fill in Qs 17 to 19 on the CASS in as much detail as possible. Occasionally you may suspect that a person is avoiding you - we have termed this a 'disguised refusal'. All such information you have on the respondent should be recorded at Q.19b) on the CASS (see also Section 8 below).

Remember to show your Identity Card when you introduce yourself. If you think it will help you to get an interview, you can give the person you initially contact a copy of the introductory letter for respondents or one or both of the leaflet as part of your introduction. (But remember to start back at the beginning in explaining the survey if the selected respondent is a different person.) In any case, you **must** leave a copy of the letter with each respondent after the interview.

The interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be slightly shorter for those without paid employment. Older respondents, however, may take a little longer than average to answer the questionnaire. So please allow enough time between appointments.

## 5. Suggested Introduction

We have found that the best introduction for interviewers to use is the one they feel most comfortable with. And it is vital to start at the beginning and explain the purpose of the survey to each person you see at an address; don't assume a husband, wife or parent of the selected respondent has passed information on.

These are some of the kinds of things you might say when you introduce yourself and explain about the survey. We are not asking you to use this suggested introduction word-for-word: it is for you to adapt as you think best in each situation.

"Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I work for Social and community Planning Research, an independent social research

institute We are carrying out an annual nationwide survey to discover what people in Britain nowadays think and feel about a wide range of issues, such as the health service, unemployment, food and health and housing The survey results are published each year as a book about social attitudes in Britain (IF NECESSARY, SHOW The 5th Report BOOK COVER TO RESPONDENTS) The results are also of interest to government departments trying to get a better understanding of people's attitudes towards employment and housing and so on (The average interview should take about an hour )"

(There is a shorter version of this introduction at the front of your pack of show cards you may find it helpful as a 'prompt')

At this point, you can show the introductory letter, or the 'newspaper' leaflet about the survey, or both

#### 6. Questions you may be asked

Q How did you get my address?

A The addresses in the survey were selected from the Electoral Registers for this area These are publicly available (eg at libraries) From each Electoral Register a certain number of addresses were selected 'at random' - such as taking every 50th or every 60th address on the list

Q How do I know that what I tell you will be treated in confidence?

A First, SCPR makes all efforts to keep the information you give us confidential Your rights as a respondent, and the way in which we honour those rights, are set out in this leaflet about SCPR (SHOW AND HAND OVER) (You could also add that SCPR is registered under the 1984 Data Protection Act )

In addition, we do not have your name or address on this questionnaire and at all times both will be kept separate from the answers that you give us Your questionnaire is identified by a serial number, for administrative purposes This means that no individual can be linked to the answers he or she gives The survey itself is written up as statistical summaries only

Q Why should I take part?

A Surveys are voluntary but it is very important that a true cross-section of the public takes part in studies like this one if we are to understand what people think about the social issues of the 1980s This means that we want to know the views of **everyone** in our sample If a lot of people refuse to take part, then we cannot be sure that our results really reflect the views of **all** people No special knowledge is needed, and we need to know the views of everyone, not just those with particular viewpoints Even if you have no strong views, we want your opinions, as that is how many people feel

Q: I'm not sure ...

A: Even if you're not sure, do please let me start the interview and then see how you get along. You can stop at any stage if you wish to.

Q: How do I know you are a genuine researcher/research organisation?

A: First, you have a letter from the research team at SCPR. The letter describes the survey and explains why your co-operation is important. There are telephone numbers at which you can contact the researchers at SCPR if you have any further questions to ask. Secondly, we are leaving a leaflet about SCPR, which is an independent non-profit making institute for survey research.

Q: What happens to the results?

A: The statistical results are published each year in a book, (SHOW COPY OF COVER OF THE 5TH REPORT). And I can give you a form to fill in, so you will be notified when the book about this year's survey is published next year. Your local library will be able to get a copy.

Each year there is lots of newspaper publicity when the book comes out, and the survey is widely agreed to be an impartial and fair account of what people think about important social issues.

## 7. Materials for the survey

1. Calls and Sample Selection Sheets (CASS) (A or B) See Section 8
2. Call Continuation Sheets (yellow)
3. Introductory letters for respondents                      leave one with each respondent
4. Copy of advance letter
5. 'Newspaper' leaflets about the survey
6. Cover of *The 5th Report*
7. Interview questionnaires (A or B)
8. Set of show cards (A or B)

A Version: Cards A - U, W - Z, AA - FF, X1 - X5, X8

B Version: Cards A - U, W - Y, X1 - X8

- 9 Project instructions (this document)
  - 10 Self-completion questionnaires (A or B)
  - 11 Pre-paid envelopes (for the return of the self-completion questionnaires in those cases where they cannot be picked up)
  - 12 Appointment cards
  - 13 Book notification forms
  - 14 SCPR leaflets
- } for use as necessary

You will also have your Field Admin Note and other Field documents and forms. Please make sure you have adequate supplies of these materials before you start interviewing.

### 8. Calls and Sample Selection Sheet (CASS)

These are the forms on which your assignment of addresses is issued. You will have one for each address in your sample. Besides giving the selected address, it has three other purposes:

- o it provides space for you to give details of all the calls you make, and the outcomes
- o it gives you the rules by which to select one adult at random for interview
- o and - in case you do not achieve an interview - it enables you to give the reason and (where possible) collect a little information about the non-respondent

It works just like a normal questionnaire and you should follow the filter instructions in the normal way.

You will see that the address, its serial number and other vital information are given on labels attached to the flap on page 4.

- the top label contains the address serial no (4 digits plus a check letter), region no (two digits) and the area no (4 digits), and below these the address (and postcode, if known). Before you make your first call at the address, please transfer the serial no. (including the check letter), the region no and the area no. to the boxes on page 1 of the CASS. You will also need to check that your name and interviewer no are entered below the identification no boxes on page 1.

● the **middle label** again contains the 3 address identification nos., plus the names of the electors shown in the Electoral Register as living at that address. (The label is large enough to fit only up to six names, so in the fairly rare cases where there are seven or more electors, not all the names will be listed). The name of one elector is asterisked: this person is known as the 'starred elector'.

● the **bottom label** again contains the identification nos., a small look-up table to allow you to select a random adult at the address for interview (see below), and the total number of electors listed for that address (as noted above, if seven or over not all the names will be on the middle label).

Examples of the labels are shown on the following page.

Turning back to page 1, you will see that on the bottom half there is space for you to keep a note of the times, dates and results of all your calls. Please remember to fill this in at each **separate** visit: it will help you to plan any further visits you may have to make. We need this information to keep track of call patterns over time. If you make more than 6 calls, then please enter those on the *Calls Continuation Sheet* provided.

From here on, you fill in the CASS just like a questionnaire.

One of the electors is always asterisked. This is the **starred elector**. You interview the starred elector if **and only** if there have been no changes in the household composition at that address. The section procedure is **VITAL** to ensure that we achieve a random sample. **DO NOT ASSUME THAT THE STARRED ELECTOR IS THE RESPONDENT.**

**Qs.4-10** deal with the **address**. You will see that there are various codes to ring if you find that the address is out of scope - untraceable, empty, non-residential and so on. We are also asking you to record whether or not the address has an entryphone.

At **Q.8**, we ask you to find out and record how many **dwelling units** (flats, hostel rooms, etc.) there are addresses you have been assigned. Remember that it is the **exact address** that counts. If it is given on the label as Flat 4, 12 London Road, it is **that** part of the accommodation that is the sampled address, not the whole of no. 12. Often, the list of electors' names will enable you to locate the sampled dwelling unit. For example, say the address given is 112 Green Lanes. You find that the house has been converted into two flats. Yet the only electors listed are:

George Smith  
Anne Smith\*

not the Jones household living in the second flat. You may then take the sampled address to be the part of the house occupied by the Smith household, and ring code OI for one dwelling unit at Q.8.



EXAMPLES OF CASS LABELS

TOP LABEL	MIDDLE LABEL	BOTTOM LABEL
SN 0168H REGION· 11 AREA· 0006 11 MARSE AVENUE WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN· 0168H REGION 11 AREA 0006 HALL ANN *HALL JOHN	SN 0168H REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select - 2 1 4 1 4 4 8 4 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 2 ,
SN 0169J REGION· 11 AREA 0006 16 MATHERS AVENUE WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN· 0169J REGION 11 AREA 0006 JEFFREY HEATHER J JEFFREY LINDA *JEFFREY SARAH JEFFREY SHIRLEY	SN 0169J REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 1 2 1 2 5 5 1 5 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 4
SN 0170K REGION 11 AREA 0006 18 MURRAYSGATE CRESCENT WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN: 0170K REGION· 11 AREA 0006 *CAMPBELL CHARLES CAMPBELL JESSIE	SN 0170K REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 2 3 2 3 6 6 2 6 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 2
SN 0171L REGION 11 AREA· 0006 53 POLKEMMET ROAD WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN 0171L REGION 11 AREA 0006 THOMSON FRANK THOMSON HELEN E *THOMSON LESLEY THOMSON SYLVIA H	SN· 0171L REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 1 1 3 4 1 7 3 7 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 4
SN 0172M REGION 11 AREA 0006 46 STEWART DRIVE WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN 0172M REGION 11 AREA 0006 LEGGETT JANET *LEGGETT WILLIAM	SN 0172M REGION· 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 2 2 4 5 2 1 4 8 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 2
SN 0173N REGION: 11 AREA· 0006 21 THE AVENUE WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN: 0173N REGION 11 AREA 0006 *HANNAH MARGARET	SN· 0173N REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 1 3 1 1 3 2 5 9 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 1
SN 0174P REGION· 11 AREA: 0006 30 THE AVENUE WHITBURN BATHGATE WEST LOTHIAN EH47	SN· 0174P REGION· 11 AREA 0006 WILLIAMSON JAMES *WILLIAMSON MORAG	SN· 0174P REGION 11 AREA 0006 Person/DU 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Select 2 1 2 2 4 3 6 1 NUMBER OF ELECTORS 2

If you find that the address does contain two or more dwelling units, Qs.9 and 10 take you through the steps necessary to select one at random, by listing them all in a systematic way and using the bottom label on the flap to choose one at which to seek an interview.

At Q.9, you should list all the units, working systematically through the premises (e.g. from lowest to highest room no., bottom to top) in the way that seems most appropriate. For example, if there are five dwelling units:

UNIT 01	Flat A	UNIT 06
UNIT 02	Flat B	UNIT 07
UNIT 03	Flat C	UNIT 08
UNIT 04	Flat D	UNIT 09
UNIT 05	Flat E	

Then look at the bottom label on the CASS flap, where you will see something like this:

Person/DU	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Select	2	1	2	3	4	3	7	5

Read off the number printed under '5': Flat C (Unit 03) is the dwelling unit from which you select one person to be interviewed. Write 03 in the boxes provided at Q.10. But remember that the number you write in the boxes will not necessarily be the flat or room no. of the unit selected.

(In the very rare case of 10 or more dwelling units at an address, use the look-up chart at the back of these instructions).

It is essential that - if you need to select a dwelling unit - you follow the rules in making this selection. Only in this way can we be sure that we end up with a truly random sample of accommodation units and adults living there. Please practise the selection procedures before your first day in the field.

Qs.11-14 help you to select the individual within the selected address or dwelling unit who is to be interviewed. If you make contact with a responsible adult (aged 18+) resident, explain briefly why you are calling and find out whether all the electors listed on the middle label of the CASS flap are still living there, whether or not they are all aged 18 or over and whether or not there are now any additional

(unlisted) adults now living there as part of the household The rules are

- if there has been no change since the registers compiled, interview the starred elector
- if there has been any change, list all adults aged 18+ in age order, youngest to oldest, and select one at random for interview

The selection process is very similar to the one described above for selecting one dwelling unit at which to interview

At Q.13c), you should list all adults (18+), the youngest first and the oldest last (if there are two both aged (e g ) 44, list the younger of the two first) Just write in the ages, not the names, in order to preserve confidentiality

For example, if there are four adults

EXACT AGE OF ADULTS		EXACT AGE OF ADULTS	
PERSON 01	18	PERSON 06	
PERSON 02	20	PERSON 07	
PERSON 03	41	PERSON 08	
PERSON 04	44	PERSON 09	
PERSON 05			

Then look at the bottom label on the CASS flap, where you will find the small look-up Chart, e g

Person/DU	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Select	2	2	1	5	2	1	4	8

Read off the number printed under '4' person 01 (the 18 year old) is the one you must try to interview Write 01 in the boxes provided at Q 14

Again, it is vital to follow the rules Only then can we be sure of interviewing a truly random sample of adults Again, please practice the rules, before starting interviewing

Once a random selection has been made, no substitute can be taken, even if there is someone else living there who is available and willing to be interviewed

If there are 10 or more adults living at the selected address, use the look-up chart at the back of these instructions to select one at random for interview.

A useful tactic is to explain at the outset that you have to ask a few questions beforehand to make sure you interview the 'right person' - to ensure that you get a true cross-section of views and give everyone an equal chance to be included. If you can make the person giving the information feel that he or she is helping - and know why it is necessary - you will find it easier to gain co-operation.

As you go through the CASS filling it in, you will see that at various points there are codes for 'deadwood' addresses (eg. empty properties) and 'unproductives' (eg. refusals). In all cases where you have not been able to achieve an interview, return the whole CASS to your field office, with the flap still attached. If you are able to make a selection, but cannot interview the selected person, we need a little extra information

- at Q.18a)b) his or her sex and (exact or estimated) age
- at Q.19a) a summary of your calls at the address
- at Q.19b)c) information to help us determine whether the selected person is 'worth another try'.

In the great majority of cases, of course, you will be able to achieve an interview. For those successfully interviewed, we need to know, before you leave the respondent

- the name of the selected person (also useful for non-respondents, if you can obtain it) - Q.14c). Write this in box 4 of the flap, not on the main part of the CASS.
- whether a full or partial interview was carried out - Q.15. (We define a 'partial' interview as one where half or more (20+) pages of the questionnaire were filled in, plus the classification section.)
- details about the self-completion questionnaire (Q.16a) - see Section 9 following.
- interview length (Q.16b) - using the 24-hour clock.
- a summary of your calls at the address (Q.16c)

Finally, for productive interviews, send the CASS back to your Field Office with the CASS flap still attached, and send the completed questionnaire to SCPR's Brentwood Office. (If you have to leave an envelope for the respondent to return the self-completion questionnaire, then use the prepaid A5 envelope addressed to the Brentwood Office.)

A few last points before we turn to the questionnaires

- (i) any responsible adult member of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview. But never of course take information from under 18s, or from temporary guests
- (ii) note that you interview only persons living at listed addresses. There is no case where you would follow anyone to a different address, although you could of course interview him or her somewhere else (eg at work). No substitutes are allowed, so if the selected person is in hospital or away for the duration of the survey, or too old or too ill to be interviewed, then no interview can take place
- (iii) also, this survey is intended to cover only the population living in private households - not those living in institutions. But people can be living as private households within institutional premises. Even if the address you have been given appears to be an institution, check that no one is living in a private household on those premises before rejecting an interview there. People living in private households on institutional premises are eligible for inclusion
- (iv) never return a completed questionnaire in the same envelope as you return the CASS for that person. The two documents go to two different offices, so that the information given remains confidential

## 9. The self-completion questionnaire

There are two times when respondents may fill in the self-completion questionnaire

- **Immediately after the interview**, before you leave and while you are checking the first questionnaire. Ideally, we would prefer it to be filled in then
- **In the respondent's own time**, after the interview. In this case you will need either to call back to pick up the questionnaire, or to arrange for the respondent to post it back to SCPR in the prepaid addressed A5 envelope you will have left for that purpose. If at all possible we would like you to arrange to collect the questionnaire when you are next calling in the area

**Under no circumstances should you give it to the respondent to fill in before the interview.** In previous years, this has led to a number of refusals to go on to the interview

In practice, you may find that some respondents regard the self-completion questionnaire as too long to complete immediately after the interview. This means that you will have to leave the questionnaire with the respondent. But so that our response rate on the self-completion questionnaire (which has been very good) does not go down, we would like you to try to call back and pick it up as long as you are still working in the area. This helps remind the respondent how important it is.

The rules for the self-completion questionnaire are:

1. You should write the Area Number, the respondent's Serial Number and your Interviewer Number in the boxes provided, before you hand over the questionnaire. We strongly advise you to enter the Area Number and your Interviewer Number on all questionnaires before your first day in the field, and enter the respondent's Serial Number just before you begin the interview.

Without these identifying numbers the self-completion questionnaire cannot be used, however valuable the information it contains is to the survey.

Please also write a code number in the 'Rec.' box, as follows:

- 1 if you send the self-completion questionnaire and the interview questionnaire back to the office together. Also ring code '1' at Q.16a) on the CASS
- 2 if you send back the self-completion questionnaire separately. Also ring code '2' at Q.16a) on the CASS

Leave the box blank if you leave the questionnaire with the respondent for him or her to return direct to the office. But ring code '3' at Q.16a) on the CASS.

2. If you leave it at an address after the interview, leave it only with the selected respondent - the person you interviewed. Please also leave an A5 return envelope, whether or not you plan to call back to collect the questionnaire - just in case you are unable to make the visit. The self-completion questionnaire (like the interview) may be filled in only by the selected respondent. No substitute is acceptable.
3. If the questionnaire cannot be completed by the end of the visit at which you carry out the interview, then please arrange to call back for it - provided you are still interviewing in that area (you could use one of your appointment cards to remind the respondent of when you are calling for the questionnaire). If this is not practicable, you should leave the prepaid envelope we have provided

and ask the respondent to post the self-completion questionnaire back to the office. If you do this please remember to ring code '3' at Q 16a) on the CASS. (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)

- 4 Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire. If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment. But please call back within three weeks of the interview at the very latest. After then, we shall assume you cannot revisit and send a reminder letter to the respondent. If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (decent) speed.
- 5 If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a few minutes checking through to see that it has all been filled in. Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate.
- 6 On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy. In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side.

#### 10. The interview questionnaire, general guidelines

First, a feature of such a wide-ranging questionnaire may be that people are likely to be much more interested in some questions or sections than in others. It may therefore occasionally be difficult to maintain interest and momentum. The particular interviewing challenge that the questionnaire poses is one of establishing the right speed at which to progress through the questions. Rushing the respondent clearly has to be avoided but an over-deliberate approach would be equally wrong. It may be that some respondents want to give a great deal of thought to some of the issues, which certainly are of great interest and complexity. But we are seeking to capture present attitudes, not to conduct a philosophical discussion or a political debate! If some respondents have no particular viewpoint on a topic (and very few people will have a firm attitude on all topics), or if they cannot answer the question as posed, it is acceptable to code or enter DK or an 'other answer', and move on to the next question. So your skill in moving things along at the right pace will be especially important.

Secondly, throughout the questionnaire we will be using a number of general phrases that may cause the respondent to ask for further explanation. Examples might be:

"Britain's interests"	Q.5
"Threat to world peace"	Q.9
"Britain's general industrial performance"	Q.14
"Good for people, bad for people...."	Q.A88d)

In these and many similar cases we do not wish to give the respondent any further explanation. The phrases used are intended as general ones. Simply read out the question or statement, and tell the respondent that he or she should answer in terms of whatever he or she understands by the phrase.

Thirdly, in questions where a space has been provided for 'other' answers, they should be recorded **verbatim**. There is also a code that should be ringed when an 'other answer' is entered. Unless specifically stated, an 'other answer' code should be ringed only when one of the precoded answers cannot be ringed.

In the questions where there is no specific provision for 'other answers', none is anticipated, although should they occur they should be entered somewhere near the question. But, as a general rule for questions in which no 'other answer' space is provided, first repeat the question with appropriate emphasis before accepting an 'other answer'. For example, in the question: "Which of the phrases on this card is closest to your opinion about threats to world peace", suppose you get the answer "Sometimes one, sometimes another". Before accepting this answer and entering it, the question should first be repeated with the emphasis: "Which of the phrases is closest to your opinion ...". You can also use phrases like "Generally", "In general" etc. as probes, and then repeat the question wording exactly.

Fourthly, the interview questionnaire is divided into several sections, each of which deals with a broadly defined group of subjects (see below for details). We have divided it up this way to make it easier to handle - following skips, etc. Respondents do not need to be made aware of the various sections of the questionnaire during the course of the interview; the questionnaire was designed to be administered as a single unit with a reasonably smooth transition between groups of questions and (where possible) different topics.



LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGES</u>	<u>TOPICS</u>
ONE	1-3	(include) newspaper readership, relations with the EEC and NATO, defence policy
TWO	4-23	Economic policy, employment and trade unions
THREE	24-27	Government spending, the Welfare State and the NHS
FOUR	27-29	Social class, religious denomination and racial prejudice
FIVE	30A	Sexual mores
SIX	31A-33A	Diet and health
SEVEN	34A-36A	Industry and jobs
EIGHT	37A-38A	Housing
NINE	38A-39A	AIDS
TEN	39A,40-50	Classification

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGES</u>	<u>TOPICS</u>
ONE	1-3	(include) newspaper readership, relations with the EEC and NATO, defence policy
TWO	4-23	Economic policy, employment and trade unions
THREE	24-27	Government spending, the Welfare State and the NHS
FOUR	27-29, 30B-31B	Social class, religious denomination and racial prejudice
FIVE	32B-33B	Poverty
SIX	34B-35B	Party politics
SEVEN	36B-38B	Religion and Northern Ireland
EIGHT	39B-42B	Housing
TEN	43B,44-54	Classification

(There is no section NINE on the B Version)

If a respondent does break off the interview part way through (this happens very rarely), try to complete the classification section - the last eleven pages of the questionnaire.

#### 11. The interview questionnaire: in detail

Q.1 A single newspaper is the preferred answer at b). If the respondent maintains, in spite of probing, that he or she reads more than one paper equally frequently, do not code but write in the relevant papers under 'Other'.

Q.2 If 'Alliance' is mentioned, please be sure to probe "Social and Liberal Democrat or SDP (Owen)?" Only if the respondent cannot choose between these two parties should you code Alliance.

'Tory' should be coded as Conservative and 'Socialist' (unqualified) as Labour. All other descriptions of party should be written under 'Other Party'. Other answers (such as "undecided") should be written in under 'Other answer'.

Q.8 Do not read out the party names here as a running prompt; the respondent should volunteer which party, if any, is closest to his or her views on defence. If the respondent says "Alliance", please probe: "Social and Liberal Democrats or SDP (Owen)?" and code Alliance only if there is no alternative.

Q.13 At a) we want to know which the government should give highest priority to; at b) we want to know which is of more concern to the respondent and his or her family.

Q.22 The respondent may well choose several items on Card E showing various types of economic activity undertaken 'last week' - that is the seven days ending the previous Sunday. These should all be coded on Column I. The highest on the list (the first that applies) or the one category, if there is only one, then gets transferred to Column II (ECONOMIC POSITION). If any interviews are undertaken on a Sunday, the seven days are the ones ending the previous Sunday.

The ECONOMIC POSITION of the respondent determines which group of questions will be asked through the remainder of Section Two (ie up to Q.66).

Those in paid work (Code 03) are asked:

(if employees) Qs.23-45

(if self-employed) Q.23, then Qs.46-52

{ Those on government training schemes (02) or  
 { Waiting to take up paid work (04) are asked Q 53-54  
 All the unemployed (05, 06, or 07) are asked Qs 55-61  
 Those wholly retired from work (09) are asked Q 62  
 Those looking after the home (10) are asked Qs63-66  
 Those in full-time education, permanently sick or disabled,  
 or doing something else (01, 08, or 11) skip straight to  
 Section Three (Q 67)

The following notes explain the items on CARD E a little more fully

A/01 In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)

All students, even those doing vacation jobs during the last week, are to be coded in this category. If the student is on vacation and will continue to be a student only if he or she passes an exam, assume that the exam will be passed and still treat the respondent as in full-time education. People on government training schemes (ET etc) are EXCLUDED from this category. They should be counted as B/02

B/02 On government training/employment scheme

People on government-sponsored training or employment schemes should be coded here. They should not be coded as 'In paid work' or 'In full-time education' (even if they are doing the educational part of the scheme)

C/03 In paid work for at least 10 hours in the week (or away temporarily from that work)

This category includes all types of paid work, whether for an employer, or on the respondent's own account as self-employed. It includes casual, part-time and temporary work provided that it amounts to at least 10 hours in the week.

Voluntary work, or work carried out where only expenses are reimbursed or work paid for in kind (eg by receiving board and lodging only) where there is no financial transaction, are EXCLUDED from this category. People temporarily away would include those who were absent from work last week because of sickness or injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave, provided that they have a job to go back to with the same employer or as self-employed in the same field. It would also include people who were

temporarily laid off, or on strike, or locked out, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status eg. an actor 'resting' between jobs.

People whose contract of employment incorporates regular but intermittent work (eg. some staff in educational institutions, or professional sportsmen, whose wages are paid only during term time or in the season, and who therefore may not have worked last week) are included in this category.

The second four items listed on the card cover those members of the population who are about to start a job, or who are unemployed.

D/04            **Waiting to take up paid work already accepted**

This category covers people not in work last week but who have a **definite agreement to start work on a set date**. (They may have started by the time of the interview). It does not include people who have been given a vague promise of a job if and when a vacancy occurs.

E/05            **Unemployed and registered at a benefit office**

This category covers those who are both unemployed and registered for benefit purposes. It does not cover those unemployed and registered only through the government employment service (eg Jobcentres, local government careers offices).

Here, they must be unemployed and registered as unemployed for benefit purposes.

F/06            **Unemployed, not registered but actively looking for a job**

This category includes all unemployed, **not registered for benefit**, but who are actively looking for a job. This would include people seeking work through central or local government employment service (Jobcentres, Local Authority careers offices etc), people registered with private employment agencies, people answering advertisements for work, advertising for work or even people just actively looking around for opportunities.

G/07            **Unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job**

Include here any unemployed (again not registered for benefit), but who are not actively looking for a job at the moment. People who, for instance, have given up looking for work in their area because it has a high unemployment rate would be included here, or those who are ill and

temporarily unable to look for work Respondents should normally be left to decide for themselves whether an illness in this case is temporary or not If in doubt, include it if it has lasted less than six months.

The remaining three categories on the card cover those members of the population who are generally considered to be economically inactive.

H/08 **Permanently sick or disabled** covers people out of work and not seeking work because of permanent (or indefinite) sickness or disability People who have never worked because of disability are included Do not include retired people in poor health who would not be seeking work even if they were healthy In cases of doubt over whether an illness or disability is permanent, treat it as permanent if it has lasted continuously for six months or more

J/09 **Wholly retired from work** covers people who have retired from their occupation at approximately the normal retirement age or who have taken 'early retirement', and are not seeking further employment of any sort Retired people who are permanently sick or have become disabled still count as retired

Women who leave work on marriage to become housewives or to raise a family and who have not worked for many years, should be classified as 'looking after the home' rather than as retired But it is difficult to define retirement exactly Apart from the proviso made about women, the respondent's description from the card should generally be accepted.

K/10 **Looking after the home** covers anyone more or less wholly involved in domestic duties when classifying economic position There can be more than one person in a household in this category But at Q 22 we are concerned only with the respondent's position

L/11 **Doing something else** is not on the show card It covers anyone who does not fit into any of the ten categories on the card But remember that people who are in any kind of paid work (including casual self-employed jobs) of more than 10 hours in the week should not be included here

Q 23 'Self-employed' refers to work done on the person's own account, not being taxed through PAYE Some self-employed persons will have their own businesses, some will simply be involved in casual or intermittent work A person in a one-man business is not necessarily self-employed, if the business is a company, he or she may well be an employee of the company, drawing a salary and being taxed through PAYE

- Q.24           The number of hours worked per week **excludes** travel time, meal times and **irregular** overtime. If there are no regular hours in the normal job, then take the hours worked during the seven days ending the previous Sunday.
- Q.25b)        At this question and elsewhere, the workplace is the establishment at or **from** which the respondent works. This will ordinarily have a single address. The **employer** of the respondent may of course run several establishments but these are not being asked about. Several questions refer to the workplace so it must be clearly established at this question.
- Q.28a)        'Start looking for another job' or 'wait several months or longer before you started looking'.
- By 'start looking' we mean not necessarily immediately, but more or less so. Any respondent so coded would be intending to seek a new job following on from the last one. The alternative coding would mean a **definite decision** not to work or to start looking for a period of at least several months.
- Q.28b)        {   Answers to all these questions can be recorded either in  
 Q.30b)        {   months or years. Accept and record whatever answer is  
 Q.31b)        {   given.  
 Q.48b)        {  
 Q.53b)        {   You should **round up** the answers to the nearest whole month.  
 Q.55a)b)d)   {   Two weeks or over is the next highest month; under two  
 Q.64b)        {   weeks is the next lowest.
- {   Probe for best estimates in all cases, even when the  
 {   situation is hypothetical.
- Q.34a)        If the respondent is paid extra for 'unsociable hours', ring code 2 ('by the hour').
- Q.37a)        Note that if the respondent answers 'yes', you need to probe for whether there are **union(s)** or a **staff association** at his or her place of work and code 1 or 2 as appropriate. Only **recognised unions** or **associations** count at this question.
- Q.37c)        If the answer is 'single union agreement' this means that there is only one union (Code 1) at the workplace.
- Q.41-42       These questions are asked only if the union or staff association is **recognised** at the respondent's workplace. Note that the respondent need not necessarily be a member.
- Q.43b)        In contrast, this question is asked of **all current union or staff association members** - irrespective of whether the

union or association is recognised The respondent need not necessarily be a member at his or her workplace

- Q 45b) Again, the number of hours worked excludes meal times and irregular overtime (and, of course, travel time)
- Q 49,50 These questions are asked of all self-employed persons, about their **main self-employed occupation** "Business" may not always be the best or most appropriate description, and you may therefore need to explain that the question refers to the main job, whatever it is
- Q 50b) Note that family members can be employees, **BUT ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY**. Please check if unsure
- Qs 56b)-d) These three questions are asked only of those who, at Q 55d), say that they think it would take more than 2 months 'from now' to find an acceptable job
- Q 62e) If the respondent is not yet over 65 (men) or 60 (women) we want to know the age at which he or she has retired If the respondent then says that (s)he has, **never worked**, (eg (s)he has interpreted 'retired from work' as meaning simply 'retired') code as appropriate at e) Do not recode any other data
- Q 64-66 Full-time or part-time job refers to **all paid work** whether as an employee or self-employed Full-time is 30 hours or more a week, part-time is 10-29 hours
- Q 66 Here we want to know if it is likely that the respondent will look for a paid job in the next 5 years - that is, if he or she sees it as likely that they will try to (re-) enter the labour market in the next 5 years
- Q 70 In most cases people will feel closer to one statement or the other In some cases, however, people may feel the two statements are related In these cases, record the answer under 'other' and ring code 7
- Q 74a)b) We are asking these questions about schemes (eg BUPA and PPP) which provide for, and cover the cost of, private medical treatment and facilities Do not include simple insurance schemes whereby the insured person receives a cash benefit when sick
- Q 82a)b) Please note that the first (longer) list of denominations relates to different denominations of the Christian religion The second (shorter) list relates to other (non-Christian) religions If none of the pre-coded categories exactly corresponds with the respondent's religion, the

answer should be written in as 'Other Christian' or 'Other non-Christian' as appropriate.

- Q.83 Code by observation the respondent's ethnic identity. Please do not miss this question.
- Q.84a) In this question, by Asian we mean people from the Indian sub-continent. We have specified India and Pakistan as the main countries. However, we certainly do not wish to exclude people from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka or Asians from East Africa etc., should the respondent mention any of these countries or regions.
- Q.84f) If any respondent describes him/herself as very or a little prejudiced, you should probe fully to ascertain the racial groups against which he or she considers him/herself prejudiced. 'Black', 'coloured' and other general descriptions should be recorded verbatim but then probed to see if the respondent can be more specific. Record verbatim any other qualifications or remarks made after this question.

AT THIS POINT THE QUESTIONNAIRE DIVIDES INTO THE A AND B VERSIONS.

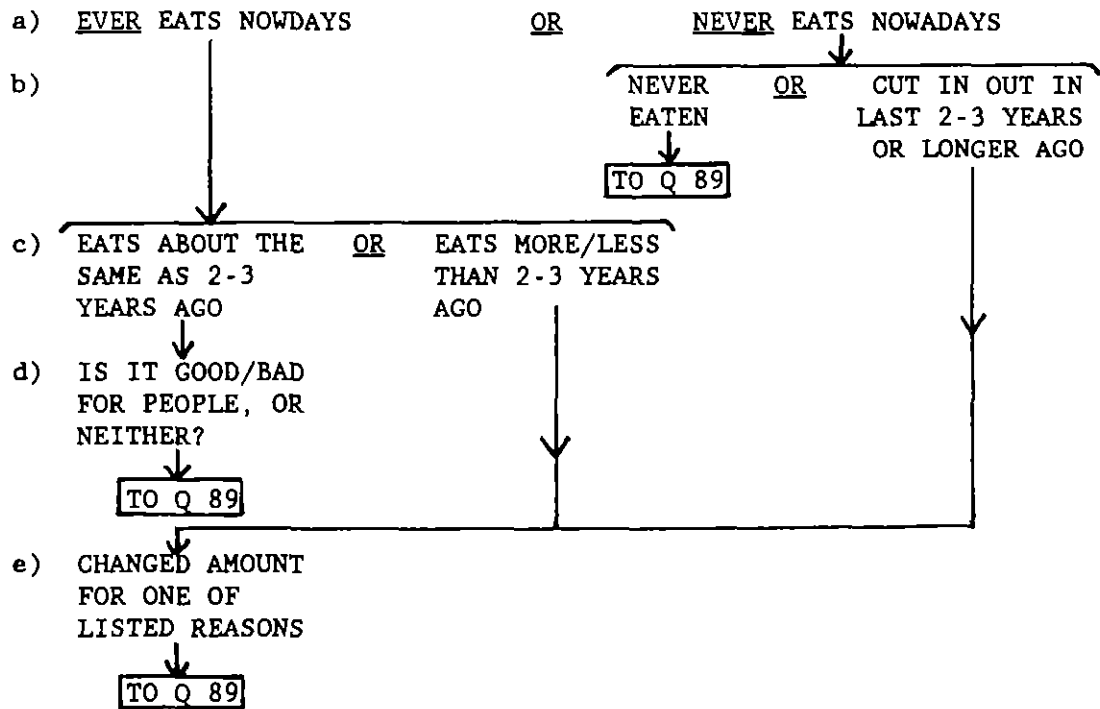
THE NEXT FEW PAGES OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS DEAL FIRST WITH THE 'A VERSION ONLY' QUESTIONS (A 85-A106); THEN WITH THE 'B VERSION ONLY QUESTIONS' (B85 -B125).

THE LAST PART OF THIS SECTION COVERS THE CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS, MOST OF WHICH ARE ASKED OF ALL RESPONDENTS.

**A**

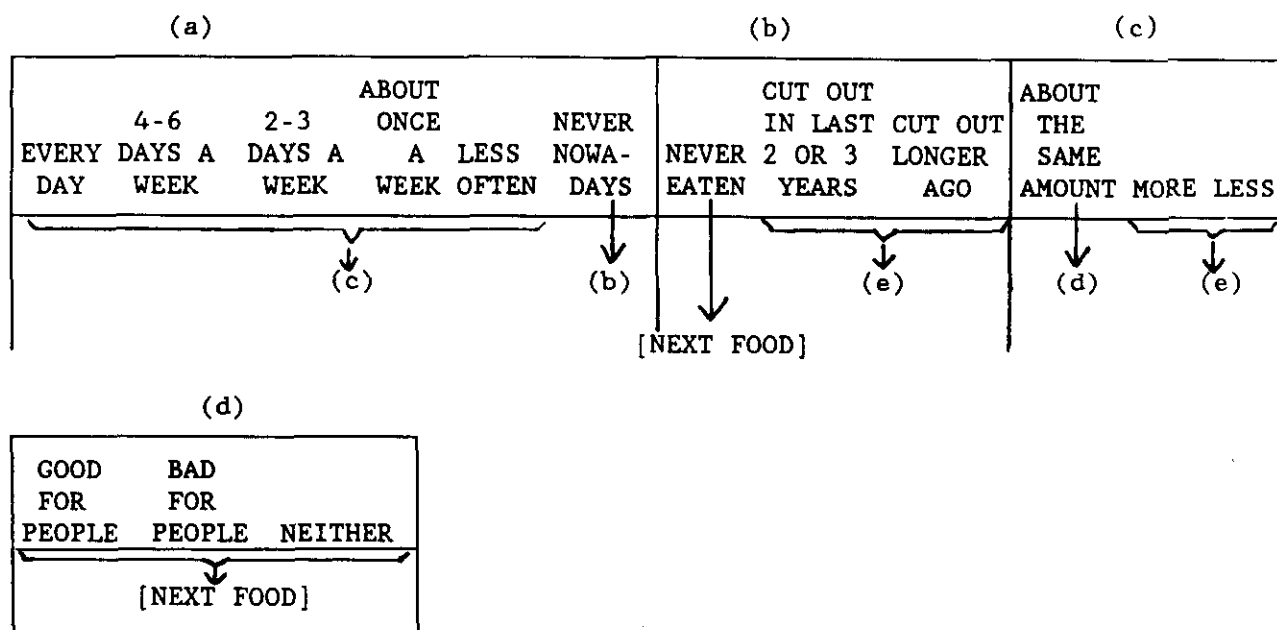
- Q.86-87 These two questions deal with attitudes to sexual matters. It is particularly important here that you do not - even unwittingly - let respondents know (or guess) what your own views are.
- Q.87b) After asking a), we want to get a better idea of what respondent meant by "homosexual". Note that we are using the words "gay" and "lesbian" in the questionnaire. If you find this causes difficulty with respondents, please contact one of the researchers for advice.
- Q.88a)-e) This is a series of questions to find out about respondents' dietary habits. The routeing is as follows, for each food.





You may find it helpful to add some extra filter instructions yourself, at least on the first few questionnaires, until you become used to the

routeing system:



Please follow the filter instructions carefully, asking Qs88a) - e) about each food before going on to ask about the next food. Do not ask a) about each food, then b) and so on.

Q.88a) Show Card Q for the first seven foods and Card R for 'bread'.

Q.88e) Allow the respondent time to read through Card W, and probe: "Any other of these reasons?" until the respondent answers "No".

A92 A few respondents may find this question a little difficult to answer at first - either because of a general shortage of work in their area, or because they lack a detailed knowledge of the merits and disadvantages of different kinds of jobs. In such cases, please repeat the appropriate phrases in the introduction: "suppose this young person could choose between different kinds of job anywhere in Britain"; "from what... you have heard..."

In this question and the ones following in this section, it is the respondent's impressions we want, not necessarily his or her views based on detailed knowledge or experience.

- A95 Repeat the question at intervals, as necessary " How good do you think Britain is compared with other countries that compete with us?"
- A96c)d) Stress "should", to emphasise the difference between these questions and a) and b) where we are asking respondents what they think actually happens
- Q 100 Tenure: note that this question applies to the whole accommodation that the respondent's household occupies, not just to the respondent's individual part of that accommodation, or to his or her relationship with the person(s) in the household who is/are legally responsible for the accommodation
- Own leasehold or freehold outright those whose accommodation is wholly owned, ie they are not buying on a mortgage or with a loan
- Buying leasehold or freehold those buying with a mortgage or loan, from a bank, insurance company, building society or other organisation Also includes those buying as part of a co-ownership scheme, or those buying leasehold property when the lease is 21 years or more
- Rented property include leases of fewer than 21 years The rent need not be paid by a household member it could be paid by another member of the family (eg son on behalf of mother) or by income support direct to the landlord
- Q 101 Code from observation and check the code with respondent
- A103-105 This is a short section on attitudes to AIDS As with the earlier one on sexual mores, it is vital that you ask the questions in a neutral manner, so that your views (if any) on the subject are not conveyed - even unwittingly - to the respondent
- A106 Earlier, we asked you to code the respondent's ethnic identity Now we would like you to ask respondents which group they consider themselves as belonging to The code you ring here may be different from the one you yourself ringed earlier, but never go back and change the code on the earlier question And never query the answer the respondent gives at this question
- If the respondent says 'of other origin', ask him or her which, and write in the answer word-for-word

B87a)b) These interviewer check questions are designed first, to filter out non-White/European origin respondents who are not asked B88 and secondly, to route all other respondents to either Version A or Version B of B88.

Use the selection digit (the last digit of the serial number) to decide which Version of Q.88 to ask. Please remember to ring code 1 or 2 at b) according to which Version you ask.

B91 Note that we want one answer only. If the respondent gives two or more, repeat "...which one comes closest to your own [view]?" If the respondent is still unable to make one choice, record the answer verbatim under 'other'.

B97 These questions refer to actions that might be taken when a law was being considered by Parliament which the respondent thought "was really unjust and harmful". You may need to stress this point by repeating the phrase while the respondent is considering the list of actions included in CARD T.

B99 Ask a)-d) of all respondents; e) about the Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP) also, in Scotland; and f) about Plaid Cymru also, in Wales.

B100a)b) We do not want to give the respondent any explanation of the words "nationalisation" and "privatisation". If asked, please tell the respondent that he or she should answer in terms of what he or she understands by the words.

B101,102 Where the respondent is unsure, in these and other questions about Northern Ireland, you should try to obtain an answer by adding: "As far as you know...."

B104a)b) If the respondent says 'it depends' or has difficulty in choosing an answer, please probe once to try to get an answer of "better, "worse" or "about the same". eg. "Generally speaking, would you say.....(and repeat question)?"

B106 Again, if the respondent has difficulty in answering what may well be a hypothetical question, you should probe:

"Say, if you did have schoolage children "

B107 Here as well, we would like you to probe to avoid if possible an "it depends" answer. Saying "On the whole", "generally speaking", "in general", and repeating the question "Which side do you find yourself on?" may well elicit 'definite' responses

Q112 **Tenure**: note that this question applies to the whole **accommodation** that the respondent's household occupies, not just to the respondent's individual part of that accommodation, or to his or her relationship with the person(s) in the household who is/are legally responsible for the accommodation

**Own leasehold or freehold outright** those whose accommodation is wholly owned, ie they are not buying on a mortgage or with a loan

**Buying leasehold or freehold** those buying with a mortgage or loan, from a bank, insurance company, building society or other organisation. Also includes those buying as part of a co-ownership scheme, or those buying leasehold property when the lease is 21 years or more

**Rented property** include leases of fewer than 21 years. The rent need not be paid by a household member: it could be paid by another member of the family (eg son on behalf of mother) or by income support direct to the landlord

B120j Clearly the last item "at my age, I would not want to change" will not apply to many (younger) respondents and you will code it as such. But it **must be read out to everyone**. If necessary, you can explain afterwards that we have to include this reason for older people we interview

Q 122 Code from observation and check the code with the respondent

B124 In Version A, there are a number of questions on Food and Health. We are repeating just one of them here, by way of an experiment, in a slightly different form

Q 125 Earlier, we asked you to code the respondent's ethnic identity. Now we would like you to **ask respondents** which group they consider themselves as belonging to. The code you ring here may be different from the one you yourself

ringed earlier; but never go back and change the code on the earlier question. And never query the answer the respondent gives at this question.

If the respondent says 'of other origin', ask him or her which, and write in the answer word-for-word.

CLASSIFICATION:A AND B VERSIONS
------------------------------------

Q.900b) Before filling out the household grid, we ask you to find out how many people, **INCLUDING** the respondent, live as members of the household. The basic definition of a household is that its members are resident at the selected address and share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation.

Q.901 In the household composition grid, record the details required for every member of the respondent's household. Start with the respondent, and then work down the columns of the grid, collecting information about each household member in turn. At the end, check that the number of people for whom you have details in the grid equals the number given at Q.900b).

c) is not concerned with legal status. 'Spouse/partner' would include a person whom the respondent was living with as married. 'Son/daughter' includes step-children, adopted and foster children.

The chance of finding a household with more than 10 members is remote - but if you do, record the details of the 11th, 12th etc. member on the relevant page of a spare questionnaire and attach it to the 'household grid' page.

Q.901d) Legal responsibility refers to any member of the household who:

- owns the property or a share of it (i.e. has his or her name on the deeds)

or

- rents the property solely or jointly (i.e. has his or her name in the rent book)

or

- has the accommodation by virtue of his or her own relationship to the owner (the owner not being a member of the household).

If any household member has legal responsibility for the accommodation ring code 1 for them at Q 901d) Otherwise ring code A

Q 902 We simply want to know if the respondent has ever had any parental responsibility, even if no children currently live in the household

Q 903 Asked only in the A Version of the questionnaire

Q 905a)-d) Refer to the household grid if necessary to ask the question appropriately Code as appropriate and specify the relationship to the respondent of the person doing or sharing the duties, if sharing, remember to specify whether the respondent is involved in the sharing This question is about who actually does the **physical acts of caring and other domestic duties** It is not about financial responsibility

Q 906 This question asks about the respondent's age when he or she completed **continuous** full-time education

Q 907a)b) The main types of exams and qualifications are included here Code ALL that apply You should write in under 'other' any that the respondent mentions, that are not on the list, but we are interested only in **educational or vocational** exams and qualifications, not leisure activities, St John's Ambulance, etc

Please note that there is a misprint on the A Version only of this question The first and third qualifications should of course read 'CSE' The show card is, however, correct so there should be no problem

Q 908 We wish to collect occupational details of almost all respondents, excluding only those whose economic position (Q 22, page 7) is "in full-time education" (code 01) and those who have never had a job

Ask everyone else about their current, future or last job, as directed If the respondent has never worked, write in at a) Please fully for **all** relevant details if any are missing, we may be unable to code occupation accurately

At f), if the respondent is in any doubt about how to classify his or her employer's organisation, write in a description at 'other' code 07 The same applies at Q 911 f)

Q 909 The staff association referred to in this question is an **organisation of employees recognised**, like a union, by

management for the negotiation of pay and other conditions of employment. In certain professions (e.g. banking) staff associations exist alongside or instead of trade unions.

- Q.910-911 We need to collect details of occupation for the respondent's spouse or partner. The same principles apply as to Q.22, and Q.908.
- Q.914 If you are in any doubt about which benefit(s) the respondent has received, record his or her answer verbatim under 'other state benefit(s) volunteered'.
- B915-B917 Asked only in the B Version of the questionnaire.
- B917b) Note that we want one reason only here. If two or more are given, read the question again, stressing the words "main" and "closest".
- Q.918 You should obtain the total income of the household from all sources before tax. Income includes not only earnings but state benefits, occupational and other pensions, unearned income such as interest from savings, rent etc. For respondents in paid work in the last 7 days (Q.22) you should also obtain their own earnings (at Q.918b).
- In each case - for both income and earnings - we want the figures before the deduction of income tax, national insurance and other deductions. The question refers to current level of income or earnings or, if that is inconvenient, to the nearest tax or other period for which the respondent is able to answer.
- Q.920b) If the respondent gives a telephone number, record it on the CASS Flap (Box 5), not on the questionnaire.
- Q.923a)b) Remember to code both parts of this question as appropriate, to let us know, both on the interview questionnaire and on the CASS, how the self-completion questionnaire is going to be returned.



FINALLY

Remember to code the time you finished the interview (using the 24 hour clock), how long the interview lasted (in minutes), your interviewer number, and the date

**AND PLEASE REMEMBER TO ENTER THE AREA CODE, THE RESPONDENT'S SERIAL NUMBER AND YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER ON THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE YOU GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT**

If you have any queries or problems, please do not hesitate to telephone Sharon Witherspoon or Lindsay Brook at SCPR (01-250 1866) in London

Good Luck!

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE CASS AND CASS FLAP ARE COMPLETELY FILLED IN. THEN

- o RETURN COMPLETED CASS TO YOUR FIELD OFFICE (LONDON OR DARLINGTON) WITH THE FLAP STILL ATTACHED
  
- o CHECK THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE, AND THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE (IF YOU HAVE COLLECTED IT).  
DOUBLE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE FILLED IN ALL THE IDENTIFICATION NOS.  
THEN RETURN BOTH TO THE BRENTWOOD CODING OFFICE AS SOON AS YOU CAN.

THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR HELP AND HARD WORK.

12. LOOK-UP CHART

(For 10-100 Dwelling Units or 10-100 persons at one issued address)

IF THERE ARE	10	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	5
	11		2
	12		5
	13		11
	14		7
IF THERE ARE	15	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	10
	16		6
	17		12
	18		2
	19		13
IF THERE ARE	20	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	1
	21		13
	22		7
	23		12
	24		4
IF THERE ARE	25	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	11
	26		5
	27		16
	28		16
	29		1
IF THERE ARE	30	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	20
	31		9
	32		20
	33		7
	34		20
IF THERE ARE	35	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	7
	36		2
	37		27
	38		18
	39		27
IF THERE ARE	40	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	15
	41		40
	42		31
	43		8
	44		39
IF THERE ARE	45	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	6
	46		34
	47		7
	48		35
	49		14
IF THERE ARE	50	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	40
	51		34
	52		3
	53		22
	54		16
IF THERE ARE	55	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	48
	56		26
	57		38
	58		2
	59		47
IF THERE ARE	60	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	34

(continued  
overleaf)

LOOK-UP CHART (continued)

IF THERE ARE	61	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	21
	62		9
	63		50
	64		36
IF THERE ARE	65	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	65
	66		65
	67		65
	68		27
	69		44
IF THERE ARE	70	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	52
	71		24
	72		47
	73		49
	74		38
IF THERE ARE	75	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	50
	76		10
	77		11
	78		73
	79		41
IF THERE ARE	80	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	8
	81		32
	82		50
	83		68
	84		77
IF THERE ARE	85	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	52
	86		18
	87		65
	88		22
	89		16
IF THERE ARE	90	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	18
	91		39
	92		10
	93		34
	94		11
IF THERE ARE	95	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	40
	96		2
	97		9
	98		24
	99		60
IF THERE ARE	100	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	98

P.1005

14th March 1989

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES - 1989 SURVEY

Supplementary Project Instruction

At the London briefing on 13th March, we noticed an error on the questionnaire (A and B versions)

At Q 35c), the second of the two answer categories should read

- fewer days each week

Please could you alter your questionnaires before you begin interviewing?

Sorry about the mistake

We hope the survey goes well

Lindsay Brook

Sharon Witherspoon

p.1005

Spring 1989

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES  
1989 SURVEY**

**BOOK INFORMATION FORM**

**To: Publications Officer  
SCPR  
35 Northampton Square  
London  
EC1V 0AX**

I took part in the British Social Attitudes 1989 survey. I understand that you plan to publish a book about the survey in autumn 1990. Please send me a leaflet in 1990 which tells me when the book will be published and how my local library or I might obtain a copy of the book.

My name and address are:

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**POSTCODE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE NOTE:**

We hope to post leaflets in autumn 1990, before publication day, when many national newspapers will be writing about the survey. If you give a copy of the leaflet to your local library, it may be able to obtain a copy of the book.

*Please give this form to the interviewer, or post it back whenever convenient to SCPR at the address above.*



p1005

January 1989

35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
TELEPHONE 01 250 1866  
FAX 01-250 1524

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES. 1989

We are asking for your help in an important survey of social attitudes in Northern Ireland. Its aim is to discover what people think and feel about all sorts of questions on which everyone has views. For instance, we will ask what you think about the cost of living, the National Health Service, unemployment, the family and moral issues.

The addresses we contact and the person to be interviewed are selected at random by statistical techniques, and the interviewer may not take substitutes. It is important that we interview everyone we approach, not just those with strong views, the cooperation of every selected person is important.

SCPR is an independent research institute registered as a charity. As with all our surveys, the questionnaires are anonymous and no-one will be named or identifiable in any way. The statistical results will be published in a book. A summary of the results is also given to various government departments, to newspapers and to some charitable foundations, to let them know how people really feel about important issues.

The study is funded mainly by the Sainsbury Family Charitable trusts, but also has support from the Nuffield Foundation, and from government departments and private industry. Interviewers from the Policy Planning and Research Unit in Northern Ireland will carry out the survey and have an identity card they can show you.

We hope you will enjoy the interview, and that the survey will help lead to better understanding of the views of the people of Northern Ireland. Even if you are unsure about it, do please allow us to start the interview and see how you get along. If you have any questions about the survey which the interviewer cannot answer, please contact my colleagues on the Social Attitudes team on (0232) 761579.

Thank you very much for your help.

Roger Jowell  
Director

P.1005

Spring 1989

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES.  
1989 SURVEY

Project Instructions

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## 1. Background

Every year between 1983 and 1987 Social and Community Planning Research has fielded a large national survey in Britain. This series, called British Social Attitudes, has become one of SCPR's most well-publicised surveys and an important source of information about contemporary Britain.

The study has three main outcomes:

- a) A book on the survey is published in autumn each year. This Report, published by Gower, presents and comments the main findings of the survey, and is important in keeping SCPR's name before a wide public audience. The first five volumes have received much favourable press and public comment. The latest book, based on the 1987 fieldwork, was published in early November 1988.
- b) The data from the survey are deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) data archive, and made available for use and analysis by the academic community, or indeed any interested data user.
- c) Various government departments get summary reports on the findings and use them in their policy planning.

The findings are rapidly becoming widely known and discussed, in radio and TV programmes, in articles and features in newspapers and magazines and further articles and being written for political and social science journals.

Broadly, the survey is designed to establish a record of contemporary social attitudes and how they change over time. Such findings are of interest now, for instance, to government departments anxious to have more information about people's own assessments of, for example, their work or their housing circumstances. But the data are also contributions to social history, to allow analysts in the future to discover what people thought and felt about the major social issues of the 1980s.

In 1987, two SCPR researchers came to Northern Ireland to give a seminar on the series. Discussions were started which led to a decision to seek funds for extending the survey to Northern Ireland. The Nuffield Foundation, a charitable research body, agreed to fund the extension if the PPRU would contribute funds for the fieldwork. So we are delighted to be able to have a Northern Ireland Social Attitudes survey series, funded for at least the next three years.

Some of the questions will be identical to those asked in Britain; others will be particular to Northern Ireland. There will be a module, or group of questions, on community relations in Northern Ireland, asking about relations between Protestants and Catholics; some of this special module will be asked in Britain, and some will be asked only in



Northern Ireland In addition, some of the questions will be asked in the Republic of Ireland, allowing for unique three-way comparisons of the views of people living in these three places

Other topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example, unemployment, the National Health Service and welfare benefits - and others which are asked less often for example, about health and diet, and the disease AIDS

The survey is funded mainly by the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from three government departments -Employment, Environment, and Trade and Industry - and the Health Education Authority

The costs of mounting the survey in Northern Ireland are coming partly from the Nuffield Foundation, and partly from PPRU But you may find it useful to stress that SCPR is an independent non-profit making charitable research institute, and that Nuffield Foundation is contributing funds and sitting on the advisory group

As in earlier years, there is a self-completion supplement for each respondent to fill in after the interview It contains questions on topics covered in the main questionnaire, or in earlier years It also has some questions on attitudes to work these questions are being asked in eight other European countries and also in the United States and Australia, as part of an international survey of social attitudes

## 2. Notifying the Police

As on other surveys, you must notify the local police station in the area where you will be working Please use the normal procedures

## 3. The Sample

The 1400 addresses in your sample have been drawn from the ratings lists, and are issued to you in the form of labels attached to a form which we have called a Calls and Sample Selection Sheet (CASS) The surname(s) of the household(s) living at each address when the lists were compiled is also given when available but this is only to make contacting easier in order to interview a representative cross-section of the adult population, you will need to list all adults (aged 18+) at each sampled address and select one at random for interview The way to do this is described in Section 8 below

As you realise, it is vital that the person chosen for interview at each address is selected by strict random sampling principles If we interviewed only those people who happened to be at home at the first call, or who were especially keen to be interviewed and 'volunteered themselves', our sample would almost certainly be unrepresentative of the adult population of Northern Ireland So we would have little

confidence that the views expressed in the survey reflected those of people living in Northern Ireland as a whole. So please help us to ensure that we interview a truly random sample of people.

#### 4. Contact Procedures

You must attempt to make contact at each address in your assignment. You must call on at least 3 occasions, at different times of day and at suitably spaced times before you classify the address unproductive. If necessary, at least one of these calls should be in the late afternoon or evening and one at the weekend.

As always, it is very important that we achieve a high response rate in this survey. Please keep trying to contact all the issued addresses until the end of the fieldwork period. Keep trying all non-contacts as long as you are calling in the area. If you sense a respondent may be about to refuse, it often helps if you withdraw, offering to call again at a more convenient time, before a formal refusal is actually given. Only by interviewing all, or nearly all, of those selected for the sample can we be confident that the answers we get are representative of the views of all people aged 18 and over.

It is vital that we achieve a high response rate. Therefore we are asking you to:

- call the office before you return any Calls and Sample Selection Sheets (CASSs) for untraceable addresses to the office. We might be able to find out some information which will help you locate 'hard to find' addresses;
- return all completed CASSs for other deadwood addresses (vacant premises, etc.) to the office as soon as possible. There should be little deadwood, and we would like to have these back in the first fortnight of the field period;
- return a completed CASS for each definite refusal to the office as soon as possible;
- keep trying to contact your non-contacts, broken appointments, etc. until the end of the fieldwork period, even if you have made 3 calls. Then whenever you are in the neighbourhood try again, unless you have learned that the selected respondent will not be available until after the end of the fieldwork (due to holiday, illness etc.). Complete the CASS for all your non-contacts and return them to the office with your final work.

If you don't manage to get an interview, fill in Qs 18 and 19 on the CASS in as much detail as possible. Occasionally you may suspect that a person is avoiding you - we have termed this a 'disguised refusal'. All such information you have on the respondent should be recorded at Q.19 b) on the CASS (see also Section 8 below).

You must never substitute one address for another, nor substitute one selected individual for another. The sample has been randomly selected, and any substitutions you make would lead to bias in the results

Remember to show your Identity Card when you introduce yourself. If you think it will help you to get an interview, you can give the person you initially contact a copy of the introductory letter, or the newspaper leaflet describing the study or the SCPR leaflet, or all three, as part of your introduction (But remember to start back at the beginning in explaining the survey to the selected respondent if it is a different person) In any case, you must leave a copy of the introductory letter and the SCPR leaflet with each respondent after the interview

The interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be slightly shorter for those not in paid work. Older respondents, too, may take a little longer on average to answer the questionnaire. So please allow enough time between appointments

#### 5. Suggested Introduction

We have found that the best introduction for interviewers to use is the one they feel most comfortable with. And it is vital to start at the beginning and explain the purpose of the survey to each person you see at an address, don't assume a husband, wife or parent of the selected respondent has passed information on

These are some of the kinds of things you might say when you introduce yourself and explain about the survey. We are not suggesting that you use this suggested introduction word-for-word. It is for you to adapt as you think best in each situation

"Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am doing a survey for Social and Community Planning Research, an independent social research institute. We are carrying out a survey to discover what people nowadays think and feel about a wide range of important issues, such as the health service, unemployment, housing and community relations. The survey results are published in a book which shows the views various people have about day-to-day issues."

At this point, you can show the introductory letter, or the leaflet about the survey, or both

#### 6. Questions you may be asked

Q How did you get my address?

A The addresses in the survey were selected from lists of all addresses in Northern Ireland. These are publicly available

Then, a certain number of addresses were selected "at random" - such as taking every 50th or 60th address on the list. Your address came up purely by chance - but once it comes up, I cannot go to another address instead. No one else can be interviewed. This is how we make sure that we fairly represent the views of everyone in Northern Ireland.

Q: How do I know that what I tell you will be treated with confidence?

A: First, SCPR makes all efforts to keep the information you give us confidential. Your rights as a respondent, and the way in which we honour those rights, are set out in this leaflet about SCPR (SHOW AND HAND OVER). (You can also mention that SCPR is registered under the 1984 Data Protection Act.)

In addition, we do not have your name or address on this questionnaire and at all times both will be kept separate from the answers that you give us. Your questionnaire is identified by a serial number, for administrative purposes. This means that no individual can be linked to the answers he or she gives, and the survey itself is written up as statistical summaries only.

Q: Why should I take part?

A: Surveys are voluntary but it is very important that a true cross-section of the public takes part in studies like this one if we are to understand what people think about the social issues of the 1980s. This means that we want to know the views of **everyone** in our sample. If a lot of people refuse to take part then we cannot be sure that our results really reflect the views of all people. No special knowledge is needed, and we need to know the views of everyone, not just those with particular viewpoints. Even if you have no strong views, we want your opinions, as that is how many people feel.

Q: I'm not sure ...

A: Even if you're not sure, do please let me start the interview and then see how you get along. You can stop at any stage if you wish to.

Q: How do I know you are a genuine researcher/research organisation?

A: First, you have a letter from the research team at SCPR. The letter describes the survey and explains why your co-operation is important. There are telephone numbers at which you can contact local representatives of SCPR, as well as the head office in London, if you have any further questions to ask. Secondly, we are leaving a leaflet about SCPR which is an independent non-profit making institute for survey research.

Q What happens to the results?

A The statistical results are published each year in a book, available in libraries and bookshops (AT THIS POINT YOU CAN SHOW THE COVER OF *THE 5TH REPORT*) I can give you a form to fill in, so you will be notified when the book about this year's survey is published next year Your local library will be able to get a copy Each year there is lots of newspaper publicity when the book comes out, and the survey is widely agreed to be an impartial and fair account of what people think about important social issues

7 Materials for the survey

- |    |   |                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | Calls and Sample Selection Sheets (CASS)  | see Section 8                         |
| 2  | Call Continuation Sheets (yellow)   | see Section 8                         |
| 3  | Appointment cards   | } use as necessary                    |
| 4  | 'Newspaper' leaflets about the survey   |                                       |
| 5  | Cover of the <i>The 5th Report</i>  |                                       |
| 6  | Book notification forms   |                                       |
| 7  | Introductory letters for respondents  | leave one with <u>each</u> respondent |
| 8  | Project instructions (this document)  |                                       |
| 9  | Set of show cards (A-U, W-Z, AA-CC, X1-X8)  |                                       |
| 10 | Interview questionnaires  |                                       |
| 11 | Self-completion questionnaires  |                                       |
| 12 | Pre-paid envelopes (for the return of the self-completion questionnaires in those cases where they cannot be picked up) |                                       |
| 13 | Leaflets about SCPR   | leave one with <u>each</u> respondent |

You will also have the usual PPRU field administration documents and forms These include prepaid A4 envelopes for returning the CASS flaps and pay claims (to G.McBride, PPRU), prepaid A4 envelopes for returning CASSs and questionnaires (addressed to SCPR, PO Box 408, Belfast), and prepaid A5 envelopes for respondents to return their self-completed questionnaires to the same PO Box

Please make sure you have adequate supplies of all these materials before you start interviewing

## 8. Calls and Sample Selection Sheet (CASS)

These are the forms on which your assignment of addresses is issued. You will have one for each address in your sample. Besides giving the selected address, it has three other purposes

- it provides space for you to give details of all the calls you make, and the outcomes
- it allows you to select one adult at random for interview
- and - in case you do not achieve an interview - it enables you to give the reason and (where possible) collect a little information about the non-respondent.

It works just like a normal questionnaire and you should follow the filter instructions in the normal way.

You will see that the address, its serial number and other vital information are given on labels attached to the flap on page 4.

- the top label contains the address serial no. (4 digits plus a check letter), region no. (always 12) and the area no. (4 digits) and below these the address (and postcode, if known). Before you make your first call at the address, please transfer the serial no. (including the check letter) and the area no. to the boxes on page 1 of the CASS. This is vital since you will be detaching the flap at the end of the interview. You will also need to check that your name and interviewer no. are entered in the serial and area no. boxes on page 1.
- the middle label again contains the 3 address identification nos., plus the name of the head of household given for that address on the ratings list (if known). Remember that this is not the name of the selected respondent. We have given it only because it may help at your first visit. You always have to select a random adult at each address.
- the bottom label again contains the identification nos., plus a small look-up table to allow you to select a random adult at the address for interview (see below).

Turning back to page 1, you will see that on the bottom half there is space for you to keep a note of the times, dates and results of all your calls. Please remember to fill this in at each separate visit: it will help you to plan any further visits you may have to make. We need this information to keep track of call patterns over time. If you make more than 6 calls, then please enter those on the Calls Continuation Sheet provided.

From here on, you fill in the CASS just like a questionnaire.

Qs.4-10 deal with the address. If you find that the address contains two or more dwelling units (eg flats, bedsitting rooms), Qs 9 and 10 take you through the steps necessary to select one at random, by listing them all in a systematic way and using the bottom label on the flap to choose one at which to seek an interview. Because the sample was drawn from ratings lists, this will happen only very rarely. But remember it is **exact** address that counts. If it is given on the label as 'Flat 4, 12 Belfast Road', it is that part of accommodation that is the sampled address, not the whole of no 12.

(In the very rare case of 10 or more dwelling units at an address, use the look-up chart at the back of these instructions)

It is essential that - if you need to select a dwelling unit - you follow the rules in making this selection. Only in this way can we be sure that we end up with a truly random sample of accommodation units and adults living there. Please use part of your study-time to practise the selection procedures.

At Q 10, write in the number of the selected dwelling unit, that is the number printed in the grid at Q 9 - not the flat or room no of the unit itself.

Qs 11-14 help you to select the individual within the address for interviews. On each occasion when there is more than one person living at the address (or dwelling unit), you must list all adults living here in age order and use the bottom label on the flap to choose one for interview.

Again, it is vital to follow the rules. Only then can we be sure of interviewing a truly random sample of adults. Again, please use part of your study-time to practice the rules.

At Q 13a), all resident adults must be listed in age order, oldest to youngest. Just write in the ages - not the names, in order to preserve confidentiality. For example

EXACT AGE OF ADULTS	
PERSON 01	44
PERSON 02	41
PERSON 03	17
PERSON 04	15

So there are 4 adults in this household. Look at the bottom flap where you will see something like this:

Person/DU	2	3	4	5	6
Select	2	1	2	3	4

Read off the number printed under '4': this is the person to be interviewed. At Q.14, write in the person no. that is printed in the grid at Q.13. So in the example, person no. 2 (the 41 year old) has been selected. And so you write '02' in the boxes at Q.14. Once a random selection has been made, no substitute can be taken, even if there is someone else living there who is available and willing to be interviewed.

Please note two other points

- If there are (eg.) two 44 year olds, list them in order of whose birthday is first (ie the older of the two),
- make sure that you write in their ages: this is part of the way that backchecks can be carried out in your work.

If there are 10 or more adults living there, use the look-up chart at the back of these instructions to select one at random for interview.

A useful tactic is to explain at the outset that you have to ask a few questions beforehand to make sure you interview the 'right person' - to ensure that you get a true cross-section of views and give everyone an equal chance to be included. If you can make the person giving the information feel that he or she is helping - and know why it is necessary - you will find it easier to gain co-operation.

As you go through the CASS filling it in, you will see that at various points there are codes for 'deadwood' addresses (eg. empty properties, where it is impossible to achieve an interview) and 'unproductives' (eg. refusals, where an interview is possible but not obtainable). In all cases where you have not been able to achieve an interview, return the whole CASS to the PO Box No, with the flap still attached. If you are able to make a selection, but cannot interview the selected person, we need a little extra information

- at Q.18a)b) his or her sex and (exact or estimated age)
- at Q.17a) a summary of your calls at the address
- at Q.19b)c) information to help us determine whether the selected person is 'worth another try'.

In the great majority of cases, of course, you will be able to achieve an interview. For those successfully interviewed, we need to know, before you leave him or her,



- the name of the selected person (also useful for non-respondents, if you can obtain it) - Q 14c) Write this on the flap
- whether a full or partial interview was carried out - Q 15 (We define a 'partial' interview as one where half or more (19+) pages of the questionnaire were filled in, plus the classification section (pp 39-48)
- details about the self-completion questionnaire (Q 16a) - see Section 9 following
- interview length (Q 16b)
- a summary of your calls at the address (Q 16c)

Finally, for productive interviews detach the CASS flap to safeguard the confidentiality of the information that the respondent has given us. It may help to do this in the respondent's presence, so you can demonstrate how you can ensure that 'the answers are anonymous', and explain that the questionnaire is sent to the office in a different envelope from the form containing name and address. Send the CASS flap with your pay claims in the special A5 envelope marked "for the attention of G McBride". Do **not** send them to the PO Box (If you have to leave an envelope for respondents to return the self-completion questionnaire, then use the A5 envelope addressed to the SPCR PO Box). For productive interviews, you then send the rest of the CASS along with the questionnaire(s) together in the A4 envelope to the SPCR PO Box.

A few last points before we turn to the questionnaires

- (i) any responsible adult member of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview. But never of course take information from under 18s
- (ii) note that you interview only persons living at listed addresses. There is no case where you would follow anyone to a different address, although you could of course interview him or her somewhere else (eg at work). No substitutes are permitted, so if the selected person is in hospital or away for the duration of the survey, or too old or too ill to be interviewed, then no interview can take place
- (iii) also, this survey is intended to cover only the population living in private households - not those living in institutions. But people can be living as private households within institutional premises. Even if the address you have been given appears to be an institution, check that no one is living in a private household on those premises before rejecting an interview there. People living in private households on institutional premises are eligible for inclusion

## 9. The Self-completion questionnaire

There are two times when respondents may fill in the self-completion questionnaire.

- **Immediately after the interview, before you leave and while you are checking the first questionnaire.** Ideally, we would prefer it to be filled in then.
- **In the respondent's own time, after the interview.** In this case you will need either to call back to pick up the questionnaire, or to arrange for the respondent to post it back to the SCPR Box No., in the prepaid addressed envelope you will have left for the purpose. If at all possible we would like you to arrange to collect the questionnaire when you are next calling in the area.

**Under no circumstances should you give it to the respondent to fill in before the interview. In previous years, this has led to a number of refusals to go on to the interview.**

In practice, you may find that some respondents regard the self-completion questionnaire as too long to complete immediately after the interview. This means that you will have to leave the questionnaire with the respondent. But in order that our response rate on the self-completion questionnaire (which has been very good) does not go down, we would like you to try to call back and pick it up as long as you are still working in the area. This helps remind the respondent how important it is.

The rules for the self-completion questionnaire are:

1. You should write the Area Number, the respondent's Serial Number and your Interviewer Number in the boxes provided, before you hand over the questionnaire. We strongly advise you to enter the Area Number and your Interviewer Number on all questionnaires before your first day in the field.

Without these identifying numbers the self-completion questionnaire cannot be used, however valuable the information it contains is to the survey.
--

Please also write a code number in the 'Rec ' box, as follows

1
---

 if you send the self-completion questionnaire and the interview questionnaire back to the office together. Also ring code '1' at Q 16a) on the CASS

2
---

 if you send back the self-completion questionnaire separately Also ring code '2' at Q 16a) on the CASS

Leave the box blank if you leave the questionnaire with the respondent for him or her to return direct to the office Also ring code '3' at Q 16a) on the CASS

- 2 If you leave it at an address after the interview, leave it only with the selected respondent - the person you interviewed The self-completion questionnaire (like the interview) may be filled in only by the selected respondent No substitute is acceptable
- 3 If the questionnaire cannot be completed by the end of the visit at which you carry out the interview, then please arrange to call back for it - provided you are still interviewing in that area (you could use one of your appointment cards to remind the respondent of when you are calling for the questionnaire) If this is not practicable, you should leave the prepaid envelope we have provided and ask the respondent to post the self-completion questionnaire back to the office If you do this please remember to ring code '3' at Q 16a) on the CASS (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived )
- 4 Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (decent) speed
- 5 If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a minute checking through to see that it has all been filled in Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate
- 6 On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side

## 10. The Interview questionnaire: general guidelines

First, a feature of such a wide-ranging questionnaire may be that people are likely to be much more interested in some questions or sections than in others. It may therefore occasionally be difficult to maintain interest and momentum. The particular interviewing challenge that the questionnaire poses is one of establishing the right speed at which to progress through the questions. Rushing the respondent clearly has to be avoided but an over-deliberate approach would be equally wrong. It may be that some respondents want to give a great deal of thought to some of the issues, which certainly are of great interest and complexity. But we are seeking to capture present attitudes, not to conduct a philosophical discussion or a political debate! If some respondents have no particular viewpoint on a topic (and very few people will have a firm attitude on all topics), or if they cannot answer the question as posed, it is acceptable to code or enter DK or an 'other answer', and move on to the next question. So your skill in moving things along at the right pace will be at a premium.

Secondly, throughout the questionnaire we will be using a number of general phrases that may cause the respondent to ask for further explanation. Examples might be:

"The UK's interests"	Q.3
"Threat to world peace"	Q.7
"The UK's general industrial performance"	Q.12
"Good for people, bad for people...."	Q.73d

In these and many similar cases we do not wish to give the respondent any further explanation. The phrases used are intended as general ones. Simply read the question or statement out, and tell the respondent that he or she should answer in terms of whatever he or she understands by the phrase.

Third, in questions where a space has been provided for 'other' answers, they should be recorded *verbatim*. There is also a code that should be ringed when an 'other answer' is entered. Unless specifically stated, an 'other answer' code should be ringed only when one of the pre-coded answers cannot be ringed.

In the questions where there is no specific provision for 'other answers', none is anticipated, although should they occur, they should be entered somewhere near the question. But, as a general rule for questions in which no 'other answer' space is provided, first repeat the question with appropriate emphasis before accepting an 'other answer'. For example, in the question: "Which of the phrases on this card is closest to your opinion about threats to world peace", suppose

you get the answer "Sometimes one, sometimes another" Before accepting this answer and entering it, the question should first be repeated with the emphasis "Which of the phrases is closest to your opinion ...". You can also use phrases like "Generally", "In general" etc as probes, otherwise repeating the question wording exactly

Fourth, the interview questionnaire is divided into several sections, each of which deals with a broadly defined group of subjects (see below for details) We have divided it up this way to make it easier to handle - following skips, etc Respondents do not need to be made aware of the various sections of the questionnaire during the course of the interview, the questionnaire was designed to be administered as a single unit with a reasonably smooth transition between groups of questions and (where possible) different topics

#### LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGES</u>	<u>TOPICS</u>
ONE	1-3	(include) newspaper readership, relations with the EEC and NATO, defence policy
TWO	4-15	Economic policy and employment
THREE	16-19	Government spending, the Welfare State and the NHS
FOUR	19-21	Social class, religion and poverty
FIVE	22	Sexual mores
SIX	23-25	Diet and health
SEVEN	26-35	Community relations in Northern Ireland
EIGHT	36-37	Housing
NINE	37-38	AIDS
TEN	39-48	Classification

If a respondent does break off the interview part way through (this happens very rarely), try to complete the classification section - the last ten pages of the questionnaire

11. The interview questionnaire: in detail

- Q.1           A single newspaper is the preferred answer at b). If the respondent maintains, in spite of probing, that he or she reads more than one paper equally frequently, do not code but write in the relevant papers under 'Other'.
- Q.6           Do not read out the party names here as a running prompt; the respondent should volunteer which party, if any, is closest to his or her views on defence.  
If the respondent says "Alliance"(and is not referring to the Northern Ireland party), please probe: "Social and Liberal Democrats or SDP (Owen)?" and code Mainland-Alliance only if there is no alternative.
- Q.11          At a) we want to know which the government should give highest priority to; at b) we want to know which is of more concern to the respondent and his or her family.
- Q.16          Please change the used "Britain" here to "the UK" before you go out interviewing.
- Q.20          The respondent may well choose several items on Card E showing various types of economic activity undertaken 'last week' - that is the seven days ending last Sunday. These should **all** be coded on Column I. The highest on the list (the first that applies) or the one category, if there is only one then gets transferred to Column II (ECONOMIC POSITION). If any interviews are undertaken on a Sunday, the seven days are the ones ending the previous Sunday.
- The ECONOMIC POSITION of the respondent determines which group of questions will be asked through the remainder of Section Two (ie up to Q.49).
- Those in paid work (Code 03) are asked:
- (if employees)   Qs.21-33
- (if self-employed)   Q.21, then Qs.34-38
- Those on government training schemes (02) or  
Waiting to take up paid work (04) are asked Q.39
- All the unemployed (05, 06, or 07) are asked Qs.40-44
- Those wholly retired from work (09) are asked Q.45
- Those looking after the home (10) are asked Qs46-49

Those in full-time education, permanently sick or disabled, or doing something else (01, 08, or 11) skip straight to Section Three (Q 50)

The following notes explain the items on CARD E a little more fully

A/01            In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)

All students, even those doing vacation jobs during the last week, are to be coded in this category. If the student is on vacation and will continue to be a student only if he or she passes an exam, assume that the exam will be passed and still treat the respondent as in full-time education. People on government training schemes (ET etc) are EXCLUDED from this category. They should be counted as B/02

B/02            On government training/employment scheme

People on government-sponsored training or employment schemes should be coded here. They should not be coded as 'In paid work' or 'In full-time education' (even if they are doing the educational part of the scheme)

C/03            In paid work for at least 10 hours in the week (or away temporarily from that work)

This category includes all types of paid work, whether for an employer, or on the respondent's own account as self-employed. It includes casual, part-time and temporary work provided that it amounts to at least 10 hours in the week.

Voluntary work, or work carried out where only expenses are reimbursed or work paid for in kind (eg by receiving board and lodging only) where there is no financial transaction, are EXCLUDED from this category. People temporarily away would include those who were absent from work last week because of sickness or injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave, provided that they have a job to go back to with the same employer or as self-employed in the same field. It would also include people who were temporarily laid off, or on strike, or locked out, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status eg an actor 'resting' between jobs.

People whose contract of employment incorporates regular but intermittent work (eg some staff in educational

institutions, or professional sportsmen, whose wages are paid only during term time or in the season, and who therefore may not have worked last week) are included in this category.

The second four items listed on the card cover those members of the population who are about to start a job, or who are unemployed.

**D/04            Waiting to take up paid work already accepted**

This category covers people not in work last week but who have a definite agreement to start work on a set date. (They may have started by the time of the interview). It does not include people who have been given a vague promise of a job if and when a vacancy occurs.

**E/05            Unemployed and registered at a benefit office**

This category covers those who are both unemployed and registered for benefit purpose. It does not cover those unemployed and registered only through the government employment service (eg Jobcentres, local government careers offices).

Here, they must be unemployed and registered as unemployed for benefit purposes.

**F/06            Unemployed, not registered but actively looking for a job**

This category includes all unemployed, not registered for benefit, but who are actively looking for a job. This would include people seeking work through central or local government employment service (Jobcentres, local authority Careers Offices etc), people registered with private employment agencies, people answering advertisements for work, advertising for work or even people just actively looking around for opportunities.

**G/07            Unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job**

Include here any unemployed (again not registered for benefit), but who are not actively looking for a job at the moment. People who, for instance, have given up looking for work in their area because it has a high unemployment rate would be included here, or those who are ill and temporarily unable to look for work. Respondents should normally be left to decide for themselves whether an illness in this case is temporary or not. If in doubt, include it if it has lasted less than six months.



The remaining three categories on the card cover those members of the population who are generally considered to be economically inactive

H/08            Permanently sick or disabled covers people out of work and not seeking work because of permanent (or indefinite) sickness or disability. People who have never worked because of disability are included. Do not include retired people in poor health who would not be seeking work even if they were healthy. In cases of doubt over whether an illness or disability is permanent, treat it as permanent if it has lasted continuously for six months or more.

J/09            Wholly retired from work covers people who have retired from their occupation at approximately the normal retirement age or who have taken 'early retirement', and are not seeking further employment of any sort. Retired people who are permanently sick or have become disabled still count as retired.

Women who leave work on marriage to become housewives or to raise a family and who have not worked for many years, should be classified as 'looking after the home' rather than as retired. But it is difficult to define retirement exactly. Apart from the proviso made about women, the respondent's description from the card should generally be accepted.

K/10            Looking after the home covers anyone more or less wholly involved in domestic duties when classifying economic position. There can be more than one person in a household in this category. But at Q 20 we are concerned only with the respondent's position.

L/11            Doing something else is not on the show card. It covers anyone who does not fit into any of the ten categories on the card. But remember that people who are in any kind of paid work (including casual self-employed jobs) of more than 10 hours in the week should not be included here.

Q 21            'Self-employed' refers to work done on the person's own account, not being taxed through PAYE. Some self-employed persons will have their own businesses, some will simply be involved with casual or intermittent work. A person in a one-man business is not necessarily self-employed, if the business is a company, he or she may well be an employee of the company, drawing a salary and being taxed through PAYE.

Q 22            The number of hours worked per week excludes travel time, meal times and irregular overtime. If there are no regular

hours in the normal job, then take the hours worked during the seven days ending last Sunday.

Q.23b) At this question and elsewhere, the workplace is the establishment at or from which the respondent works. This will ordinarily have a single address. The employer of the respondent may of course run several establishments but these are not being asked about. Several questions refer to the workplace so it must be clearly established at this question.

Q.26a) 'Start looking for another job' or 'wait several months or longer before you started looking'.

By 'start looking' we mean not necessarily immediately, but more or less so. Any respondent so coded would be intending to seek a new job following on from the last one. The alternative coding would mean a definite decision not to work or to start looking for a period of at least several months.

Q.26b) } Answers to all these questions can be recorded either in  
Q.28b) } months or years. Accept and record whatever answer is  
Q.29d) } given.

Q.40a) }  
Q.40b) } You should round up the answers to the nearest whole month.  
Q.40d) } Two weeks or over is the next highest month; under two  
Q.47b) } weeks is the next lowest.

Probe for best estimates in all cases, even when the situation is hypothetical.

Q.31b) Again, the number of hours worked excludes meal times and irregular overtime.

Q.37a)b) This question is asked of all self-employed persons; about their main self-employed occupation. "Business" may not always be the best or most appropriate description, and you may therefore need to explain that the question refers to the paid job, whatever it is.

Q.38b) Note that family members can be employees, BUT ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY. Please check if unsure.

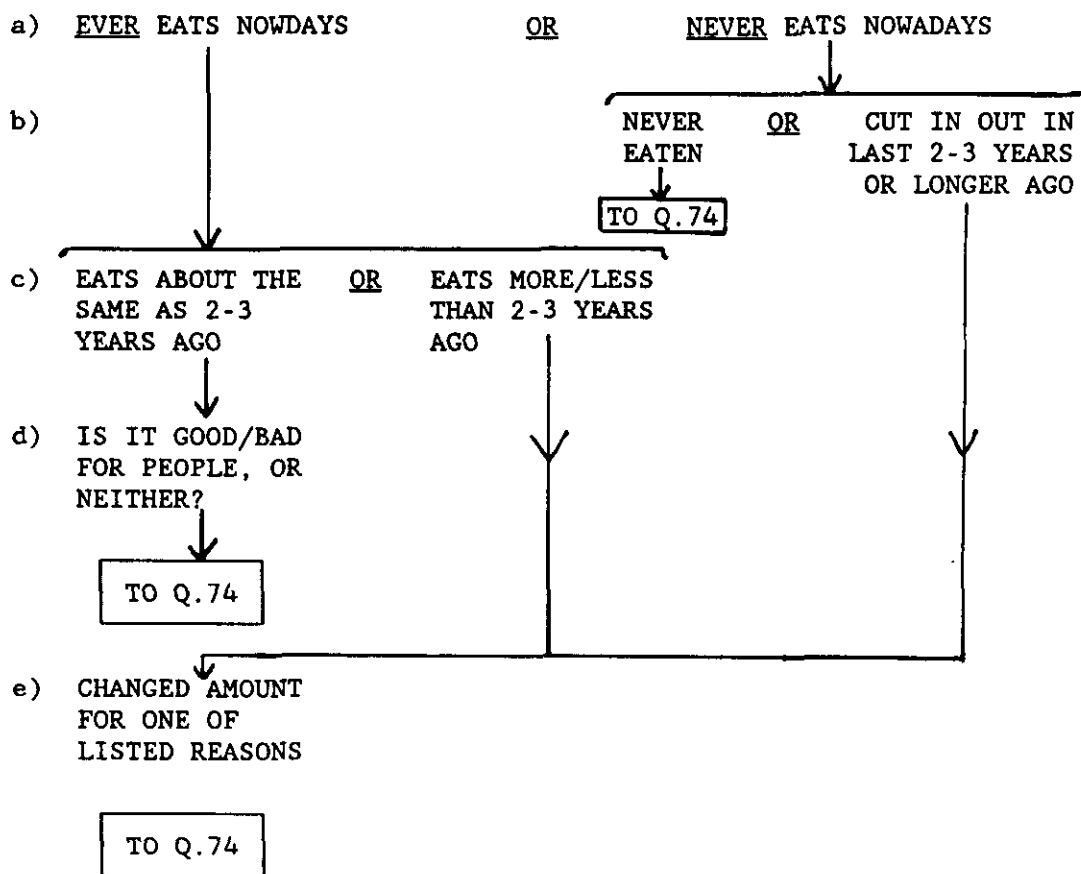
Qs.41b)d) These three questions are asked only of those who, at Q.40d), say that they think it would take more than 2 months 'from now' to find an acceptable job.

- Q 43a) If neither 'Northern Ireland' or 'Mainland Britain', write in where
- Q 45e) If the respondent is not yet over 65 (men) or 60 (women) we want to know the age at which he or she has retired. If the respondent then says that (s)he has, never worked, (eg (s)he has interpreted 'retired from work' as meaning simply 'retired') code as appropriate at e) Do not recode any other data
- Q 47-49 Full-time or part-time job refers to **all** paid work whether as an employee or self-employed. Full-time is 30 hours or more a week, part-time is 10-29 hours
- Q 49 Here we want to know if it is likely that the respondent will **look** for a paid job in the next 5 years - that is, if he or she sees it as likely that they will attempt to (re-) enter the labour market in the next 5 years
- Q 53 In most cases people will feel closer to one statement or the other. In some cases, however, people may feel the two statements are related. In these cases, record the answer under 'other' and ring code 7
- Q 57a)b) We are asking these questions about schemes (eg BUPA and PPP) which provide for, and cover the cost of, private medical treatment and facilities. Do not include simple insurance schemes where by the insured person receives a cash benefit when sick
- Q 70 This is the beginning of a short section on attitudes to sexual matters. It is particularly important here that you do not - even unwittingly - let respondents know (or guess) what your own views are
- Q 77a)b) Please note that the first ten codes (up to 08) all relate to different denominations of the Christian religion. Codes 09-14 relate to other (non-Christian) religions. If none of the pre-coded categories exactly correspond with the respondent's religion, the answer should be written in as 'Other Protestant', 'Other Christian' or 'Other non-Christian' as appropriate
- Q 68 Note that we want one answer only. If the respondent gives two or more, repeat " which one comes closest to your own

[view]?" If the respondent is still unable to make one choice, record the answer verbatim under 'other'.

Q.72c) After asking a), we want to get a better idea of what respondent meant by "homosexual". Note that we are using the words "gay" and "lesbian" in the questionnaire. If you find this causes difficulty with respondents, please contact one of the researchers for advice.

Q.73a-e This is a series of questions to find out about respondents' dietary habits. The routeing is as follows, for each food.



Please follow the filter instructions carefully, asking Qs73a) - e) about each food before going on to ask about the next food. Do not ask a) about each food, then b) and so on.

Q.73a) Show Card Q for the first seven foods and Card R for 'bread'.

- Q 73e) Allow the respondent time to read through Card S, and probe "Any other of these reasons?" until the respondent answers "No"
- Q 77 This is the staff of the community relations module. It has been thoroughly piloted, and many revisions have been made as a result of what interviewers reported back after fieldwork. Responses to these questions will be extremely important to policy-makers in Northern Ireland. We expect that by now respondents will be quite relaxed and willing to give opinions.
- Q 80a)b) If the respondent says 'it depends' or has difficulty in choosing an answer, please probe once to try to get an answer of "better, "worse" or "about the same" eg "Generally speaking, would you say (and repeat question)?"
- Q 83a)c) In cases where the respondent is unsure, you should try to obtain an answer by adding "As far as you know "
- Q 86a)b)c) Again, if the respondent has difficulty in answering what may well be hypothetical questions, you should probe  
 "Say, if you were moving "  
 "Say, if you did have a job "  
 "Say, if you did have schoolage children "
- Q 87a)b) Here as well, we would like you to probe to avoid if possible an "it depends" answer. Saying "On the whole",  
 Q 88a) "generally speaking", "in general", and repeating the  
 Q 89a) question may well elicit 'definite' responses
- Q 88b) Please do not accept the answer "both" before probing. Repeating the question stressing "mainly" is probably the best way.
- Q 94c)d)e) If (Mainland) Alliance is mentioned, please be sure to probe "Social and Liberal Democrat or SDP (Owen)?" Only if the respondent cannot choose between these two parties should you code as for (Mainland) Alliance  
 'Tory' should be coded as Conservative and 'Socialist' (unqualified) as Labour. All other descriptions of party should be written as 'Other Party'. Other answers (such as "undecided") should be written in under 'other answer'.

- Q.95b) Please do not accept the answers "it depends" before probing: eg "generally, which side do you find yourself on?"
- Q.100 **Tenure:** note that this question applies to the whole accommodation that the respondent's household occupies, not just to the respondent's individual part of that accommodation, or to his or her relationship with the person(s) in the household who is/are legally responsible for the accommodation.
- Own leasehold or freehold outright:** those whose accommodation is wholly owned, ie they are not buying on a mortgage or with a loan.
- Buying leasehold or freehold:** those buying with a mortgage or loan, from a bank, insurance company, building society or other organisation. Also includes those buying as part of a co-ownership scheme, or those buying leasehold property when the lease is 21 years or more.
- Rented property:** include leases of fewer than 21 years. The rent need not be paid by a household member: it could be paid by another member of the family (eg. son on behalf of mother) or by income support.
- Q.101 Code from observation and check the code with respondent.
- Qs.103-105 This is a short section on attitudes to AIDS. As with the earlier one on sexual mores, it is vital that you ask the questions in a neutral manner, so that your views (if any) on the subject are not conveyed - even unwittingly - to the respondent.
- Q.900 Before filling out the household grid, we ask you to find out how many people, INCLUDING the respondent, live as members of the household. The basic definition of a household is that its members are resident at the selected address and share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation.
- Q.901 In the household composition grid, record the details required for every member of the respondent's household. Start with the respondent, and then work down the columns of the grid, collecting information about each household member in turn. At the end, check that the number of people for whom you have details in the grid equals the number given at Q.900.

c) is not concerned with legal status 'Spouse/partner' would include a person whom the respondent was living with as married 'Son/daughter' includes step-children, adopted and foster children

The chance of finding a household with more than 10 members is remote - but if you do, record the details of the 11th, 12th etc member on one of the spare page 39s you have been given attach it to p 39 of this questionnaire

Q 901d) Legal responsibility refers to any member of the household who

- owns the property or a share of it (i e has his or her name on the deeds)

or

- rents the property solely or jointly (i e has his or her name in the rent book)

or

- has the accommodation by virtue of his or her own relationship to the owner (the owner not being a member of the household)

If any household member has legal responsibility for the accommodation ring code 1 for them at Q 901d) Otherwise ring code A

Q 902 We simply want to know if the respondent has ever had any parental responsibility, even if no children currently live in the household

Q 904a)-d) Use the household grid if necessary to ask the question appropriately Code as appropriate and specify the relationship to the respondent of the person doing or sharing the duties, if sharing, remember to specify whether the respondent is involved in the sharing This question is about who actually does the physical acts of caring and other domestic duties It is not about financial responsibility

Q 905 This question asks about the respondent's age when he or she completed continuous full-time education

Q 906a)b) The main types of exams and qualifications are included here Code ALL that apply You should write in under

'other' any that the respondent mentions, that are not on the list, but we are interested only in **educational** or **vocational** exams and qualifications, not leisure activities, St John's Ambulance, etc.

Q.907 We wish to collect occupational details of almost all respondents, excluding only those whose economic position (Q.20, page 7) is: "in full-time education" (code 01) and those who have never had a job.

Ask everyone else about their current, future or last job, as directed. If the respondent has never worked, write in at a). Please fully for all relevant details: If any are missing, we may be unable to code occupation accurately.

At f), if the respondent is in any doubt about how to classify his or her employer's organisation, write in a description at 'other' code 07. The same applies at Q.910.f).

Q.908 The staff association referred to in this question is an organisation of employees recognised, like a union, by management for the negotiation of pay and other conditions of employment. In certain professions (e.g. banking) staff associations exist alongside or instead of trade unions.

Q.909-910 We need to collect details of occupation for the respondent's spouse or partner. The same principles apply as to Q.20, and Q.907.

Q.913 If you are in any doubt about which benefit(s) the respondent has received, record his or her answer verbatim under 'other benefit(s) volunteered'.

Q.916b) Note that we want one reason only here. If two or more are given, read the question again, stressing the words "main" and "closest".

Q.918 You should obtain the total income of the household from all sources before tax. Income includes not only earnings but state benefits, occupational and other pensions, unearned income such as interest from savings, rent etc. For respondents in paid work in the last 7 days (Q.20) you should also obtain his or her own earnings.

In each case - for both income and earnings - we want the figures before the deduction of income tax, national insurance and other deductions. The question refers to



current level of income or earnings or, if that is convenient, to the nearest tax or other period for which the respondent is able to answer

Q 920 Do not ask for the respondent's telephone number, and do not record it if volunteered We simply want to know if respondents have a telephone

Q 921a)b) Remember to code both parts of this question as appropriate, to let us know how the self-completion questionnaire is going to be returned

FINALLY Remember to code the time you finished the interview (using the 24 hour clock), how long the interview lasted (in minutes), your interviewer number, and the date

... AND PLEASE REMEMBER TO ENTER THE AREA CODE, THE RESPONDENT'S SERIAL NUMBER AND YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER ON THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE YOU GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT

If you have any queries or problems, please do not hesitate to telephone First, PPRU, and then if necessary, they will pass you on to Sharon Witherspoon or Lindsay Brook at SCPR (01-250 1866) in London

Good Luck!

**INTERVIEWER:**

Please remember to return to the office, along with the completed INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE:

- o the Calls and Sample Selection Sheet (CASS) with the flap detached
- o and, if possible, the completed SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE, with all the identifying numbers filled in

Thank you for all your help and hard work.

LOOK-UP CHART

(For 10-100 Dwelling Units or 10-100 persons at one issued address)

IF THERE ARE	10	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	5
	11		2
	12		5
	13		11
	14		7
IF THERE ARE	15	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	10
	16		6
	17		12
	18		2
	19		13
IF THERE ARE	20	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	1
	21		13
	22		7
	23		12
	24		4
IF THERE ARE	25	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	11
	26		5
	27		16
	28		16
	29		1
IF THERE ARE	30	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	20
	31		9
	32		20
	33		7
	34		20
IF THERE ARE	35	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	7
	36		2
	37		27
	38		18
	39		27
IF THERE ARE	40	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	15
	41		40
	42		31
	43		8
	44		39
IF THERE ARE	45	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	6
	46		34
	47		7
	48		35
	49		14
IF THERE ARE	50	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	40
	51		34
	52		3
	53		22
	54		16
IF THERE ARE	55	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	48
	56		26
	57		38
	58		2
	59		47
IF THERE ARE	60	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	34

(continued  
overleaf)

LOOK-UP CHART (continued)

IF THERE ARE	61	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	21
	62		9
	63		50
	64		36
IF THERE ARE	65	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	65
	66		65
	67		65
	68		27
	69		44
IF THERE ARE	70	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	52
	71		24
	72		47
	73		49
	74		38
IF THERE ARE	75	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	50
	76		10
	77		11
	78		73
	79		41
IF THERE ARE	80	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	8
	81		32
	82		50
	83		63
	84		77
IF THERE ARE	85	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	52
	86		18
	87		65
	88		22
	89		16
IF THERE ARE	90	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	18
	91		39
	92		10
	93		34
	94		11
IF THERE ARE	95	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	40
	96		2
	97		9
	98		24
	99		60
IF THERE ARE	100	HOUSEHOLDS SELECT NUMBER	98

## Income bands for gross household income and gross personal income

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1989 Q 918 a and b

Code	Letter on card	1983, 1984 and 1985 Income	1986 and 1987 Income	1989 Income
01	X	Less than £2,000	Less than £2,000	Less than £2,000
02	P	£2,000 - £2,999	£2,000 - £2,999	£2,000 - £2,999
03	Q	£3,000 - £3,999	£3,000 - £3,999	£3,000 - £3,999
04	R	£4,000 - £4,999	£4,000 - £4,999	£4,000 - £4,999
05	T	£5,000 - £5,999	£5,000 - £5,999	£5,000 - £5,999
06	S	£6,000 - £6,999	£6,000 - £6,999	£6,000 - £6,999
07	O	£7,000 - £7,999	£7,000 - £7,999	£7,000 - £7,999
08	K	£8,000 - £9,999	£8,000 - £9,999	£8,000 - £9,999
09	L	£10,000 - £11,999	£10,000 - £11,999	£10,000 - £11,999
10	B	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999
11	Z	£15,000 +	£15,000 - £17,999	£15,000 - £17,999
12	M		£18,000 - £19,999	£18,000 - £19,999
13	F		£20,000 +	£20,000 - £22,999
14	J			£23,000 +

### NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1989 Q 918 a and b

Code	Letter on card	1989 Income
01	X	Less than £2,000
02	P	£2,000 - £2,999
03	Q	£3,000 - £3,999
04	R	£4,000 - £4,999
05	T	£5,000 - £5,999
06	S	£6,000 - £6,999
07	O	£7,000 - £7,999
08	K	£8,000 - £9,999
09	L	£10,000 - £11,999
10	B	£12,000 - £14,999
11	Z	£15,000 - £17,999
12	M	£18,000 - £19,999
13	F	£20,000 - £22,999
14	J	£23,000 +

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## Participating Organisations and Contacts

### I. Members.

- 1 ANU  
(Australia)  
  
Jonathan Kelley, MDR Evans, Clive Bean  
Dept of Sociology  
Research School of Social Sciences  
The Australian National University  
Canberra  
Australia  
Tel (61) (06) 249-2220  
  
Computermail Bean CSB307 @ COOMBS ANU OZ  
  
Fax (61) (06) 257-1893
  
- 2 SSO  
(Austria)  
  
Max Haller, Franz Hollinger  
Institute of Sociology  
University of Graz  
Universitätsplatz 4/III  
A-8010 Graz  
Austria  
Tel (0) 316 380 3540  
(0) 316 380 3541 (Haller)  
(0) 316 380 3543 (Hollinger)  
  
Computermail  
  
Fax (0) 316 382 130
  
- 3 ZUMA  
(FR Germany)  
  
Peter PH Mohler, Michael Braun, Petra Beckmann  
ZUMA  
PO Box 122155  
6800 Mannheim  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel (0) 621 18004-0 (switchboard)  
(0) 621 18004-4 (Mohler)  
(0) 621 18004-48 (Braun)  
  
Computermail O05 @ DHDURZ2 (Earn)  
  
Fax (0) 621 18004-49
  
- 4 SCPR  
(Great Britain)  
  
Roger Jowell, Sharon Witherspoon,  
Lindsay Brook  
SCPR  
35 Northampton Square  
London EC1V 0AX  
Great Britain  
Tel (0) 71 250 1866  
  
Computermail BSA @ UK AC OXFORD VAX  
  
Fax (0) 71 250 1524

5. Tarki  
(Hungary)
- Tamas Kolosi, Pèter Robèrt, Jaños Szànto  
Tarki (Tarsadalomkutatasi Informatikai  
Egyesules)  
1027 Budapest II  
Frankel Leo 11  
Hungary  
Tel (361) 1354-598
- Computermail H57KOL\*ELLA @ SZTAKI.UUCP (Kolosi)  
H509ROB\*ELLA @ SZTAKI.UUCP (Robert)  
H163SZA\*ELLA @ SZTAKI.UUCP (Szanto)
- Fax (361) 1359 600
6. SSRC, Dublin  
(Rep. of Ireland)
- Professor Conor Ward, Professor Liam Ryan  
Social Science Research Centre  
University College Dublin  
Dublin 4  
Ireland  
Tel (353) (1) 693 244 (ext. 8361)
- Computermail ACOOGAN @ IRLEARN
- Fax (353 1) 694 409
7. Tel Aviv University  
(Israel)
- Professor Noah Lewin-Epstein, Eppie Yachtmann-Yaar  
Dept of Sociology and Anthropology  
Tel Aviv University  
PO Box 39040  
Ramat Aviv  
69978  
Israel  
Tel (3) 5459271
- Computermail HØ7@TAUNOS
- Fax
8. Eurisko  
(Italy)
- Professor Gabriel Calvi, Dr Paolo Anselmi, Dr Beatrice  
Cito Filomarino  
Eurisko  
20149 Milano  
via Monte Rosa 15  
Italy  
Tel (0) 2 498 7816
- Computermail
- Fax (0) 2 481 4177
-

9 SCP  
(The Netherlands)

Dr Carlo van Praag, Dr Jos Becker  
Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau  
J C van Markenlaan 3  
Postbus 37  
2280 AA Rijswijk  
The Netherlands  
Tel (70) 949 330

Computermail 005 @ DHDURE2

Fax (70) 396 3000

10 NSD  
(Norway)

Bjorn Henrichsen, Knud Knudsen, Vigdis Kvalheim  
Norwegian Social Science Data Services  
Hans Holmboesgt 22  
N-5507 Bergen  
Norway  
Tel (5) 21 21 17

Computermail FNSLH@NOBERGEN (Knudsen)

Fax (5) 96 06 60

11 Social Weather  
Stations, Inc  
(The Philippines)

Dr Mahar Mangahas, Thetis Mangahas, Mercedes Abad  
Social Weather Stations, Inc  
Philippine Social Science Center  
Commonwealth Avenue  
Diliman  
Quezon City 1101  
The Philippines  
Tel (2) 922 9621  
(2) 952-181

Computermail

Fax (2) 361 5005 (care of Mr RABEL MANGAHAS)

12 NORC  
(USA)

Tom W Smith  
NORC  
1155 East 60th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637-2799  
USA  
Tel (312) 962 1200

Computermail NNRTWS1 @ UCHIMVS1

Fax (312) 702 0857

have been changes to the filter instructions between years, so that certain questions have not been asked of comparable groups of respondents. These too are noted in the cross-index.

The dataset for each year's survey is deposited at the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex so that anyone in the social science community may do analytic or interpretative work of their own, or use the dataset for teaching purposes. This volume is intended to serve as the technical documentation for the British and Northern Ireland 1989 datatapes, to allow users to find and interpret the information they need.

### Developments and offshoots

Users may like to take note of other developments in the *British Social Attitudes* series, some of which might affect the analyses they intend to carry out.

1. The Nuffield Foundation (which, together with the ESRC, provided seed-funding to enable the series to get off the ground) granted funds for an extension of the survey to Northern Ireland, with additional financial support provided by the Central Community Relations Unit at Stormont. The first *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey (with fieldwork carried out by the Policy and Planning Research Unit) took place in 1989, with a separate but overlapping questionnaire. Technical details of the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey are outlined in Section II of this report. Selective findings from the Northern Ireland survey are reported on in *The 7th report* ('The Northern Irish Dimension' by John Curtice and Tony Gallagher), and a more comprehensive investigation of the findings is to be published in a separate volume in 1991.<sup>2</sup>

2. Since 1985, a module of questions included in each year's *British Social Attitudes* survey has allowed users of the British datasets to make cross-national comparisons. This initiative began in 1984 when the Nuffield Foundation gave funds to SCPR so that we could convene a series of meetings with research organisations abroad who were also carrying out similar surveys of social attitudes. From these meetings, a group called the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)* has evolved. Each member undertakes to field annually an agreed module of questions which conform to ISSP working principles.<sup>3</sup> Current members are:

Australian National University, Canberra, Australia  
Eurisko, Milan, Italy  
NORC, Chicago, Illinois, USA.  
Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Bergen, Norway  
SCP, Rijswijk, Netherlands  
SCPR, London, Great Britain  
Social Weather Stations Inc, Quezon City, The Philippines  
University College, Dublin, Republic of Ireland  
University of Graz, Graz, Austria  
University of Tel Aviv, Israel  
Tarki, Budapest, Hungary  
ZUMA, Mannheim, Germany

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<sup>2</sup> Stringer, P. and Robinson, G., *Social Attitudes in Northern Ireland, 1989* (forthcoming)

<sup>3</sup> Available from SCPR which currently acts as the ISSP Secretariat