

Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
The survey series	1
Developments and offshoots	2
Arrangement of the report	5
 I BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES	 6
1 THE 1993 SURVEY	6
1 1 Structure and funding	6
1 2 Topic areas covered in the series to date	7
2 THE SAMPLE	9
2 1 Sampling frame	9
2 2 Sample design	10
2 3 Questionnaire versions	11
3 WEIGHTING	11
4 DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE	12
4 1 Piloting	12
4 2 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) experiment	13
4 3 Main stage fieldwork	13
4 4 Self-completion questionnaire	14
4 5 Advance letter	15
5 DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS	15
5 1 Data preparation	15
5 2 Main analysis variables	16
5 3 Party political identification	20
5 4 Occupation	20
5 5 Industry	23
5 6 Attitudinal scales	23
6 SAMPLING ERRORS	25
7 STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES	27
 II NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES	 29
1 THE 1993 SURVEY	29
2 THE SAMPLE	29
2 1 Selection of addresses	29
2 2 Selection of individuals	30
3 WEIGHTING	30
4 DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE	31
4 1 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing	31
4 2 Fieldwork	31
4 3 Advance letter	32
5 DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS	32
5 1 Data preparation	32
5 2 Analysis variables	32
5 3 Sampling errors	32
 APPENDIX A	
Distribution of sample between Standard Regions (Britain only)	
Sampled postcode sectors (Britain only)	
APPENDIX B	Summary of response (Britain only)
Response by Standard Region (Britain only)	
APPENDIX C	Address Record Form (ARF) (Britain only)
APPENDIX D	Questionnaires with marginals and variable names (Britain and Northern Ireland)
APPENDIX E	Code frames and coding instructions (Britain and Northern Ireland)
APPENDIX F	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)
APPENDIX G	Location of derived variables on the SPSS-x system-file (Britain and Northern Ireland)
APPENDIX H	Other survey documents (Britain and Northern Ireland)
APPENDIX I	Contents of the annual <i>British Social Attitudes Reports</i> , 1984-1994
APPENDIX J	Contact names and addresses for the <i>International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)</i> countries

INTRODUCTION

The survey series

This report describes the design, administration and data format of the 1993 *British Social Attitudes* (BSA) survey. This is the ninth in a series started by SCPR in 1983 and core-funded by the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts. The series is designed to chart continuity and change across a wide range of social attitudes - for instance, towards politics, the economy, the workplace, education, health and the environment. It is similar to, and indeed was inspired by, the *General Social Survey* carried out since 1972 by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in the United States. The data derive from annual cross-sectional surveys of representative samples of adults aged 18 or over living in private households in Britain. In 1993, half the interviews were carried out by interviewers using laptop computers, rather than the traditional paper-and-pencil method, to test the applicability of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to BSA (see **Section 4.2** below). In 1993, the fourth in a series of *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* (NISA) surveys was carried out solely by CAPI (see **Part II** below). This report also includes technical details of the fourth NISA survey.

Surveys in the *British Social Attitudes* series have been carried out annually between 1983 and 1993, except in 1988 and 1992. In these two years, with the agreement of the core-funders, the BSA survey budgets were deployed towards conducting the 1987 and 1992 post-election studies of political attitudes. These were the most recent in the *British General Election Study* (BGES) series and, like the 1983 post-election study, were the responsibility of SCPR and Nuffield College, Oxford. (The results of the 1987 and 1991 post-election surveys were published in 1991 and 1994 respectively.¹)

British Social Attitudes has been designed to be fielded as a *series* of surveys, to allow the monitoring and understanding of *trends* in attitudes, and to examine the *relative* rates at which different sorts of attitude change. Not all questions or groups of questions (modules) are included in each fieldwork round. The modules repeated every year tend to be on subjects where fairly rapid change in attitude might be expected, and for which an annual trend line is therefore likely to be helpful. Variables such as demographic characteristics or party identification, which are needed for interpreting other answers, are also included each time. In any event, constraints of space (we confine ourselves to an average of an hour-long interview each year), the need for economy and our wish to introduce new modules into the questionnaire, all combine to limit the frequency with which each group of questions can be carried. All questions are, however, scheduled for repetition - some each year, some at regular intervals and others less frequently.

Inevitably perhaps, a few questions do not seem to work very well, despite contrary indications at the pilot stage. Many survey series face this difficulty, and its resolution is by no means straightforward. To change or remove unsatisfactory questions would sacrifice comparability over time; to retain them would run the risk of producing and reproducing

¹ Heath A., Jowell R., Curtice J., Evans G., Field J. and Witherspoon S. (1991), *Understanding Political Change: Voting Behaviour in Britain 1964-1987*. Oxford: Pergamon.
Heath A., Jowell R., Curtice J. and Taylor B. (1994), *Labour's Last Chance? The 1992 Election and Beyond*. Aldershot: Dartmouth.

misleading information. Neither practice is desirable but one or the other is unavoidable. And, of course, the vocabulary changes over the years and our questions have inevitably to change to reflect this. The main changes in question wording, filter and interviewer instructions and so on made between 1984 and 1989 are noted in the *Cumulative Sourcebook* (see below). Changes made in 1990 and 1991 are noted in the documentation accompanying the Combined Dataset (details of which follow).

Until 1991, standardised SPSS-x set-up files have been created for all the existing datasets, and deposited at the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive at the University of Essex. This enables anyone in the academic community to do analytic or interpretative work of their own, or to use the datasets for teaching purposes. The Archive will provide details about on-line access. The survey data may be of interest substantively (either as sets of cross-sectional samples or as a series recording change over time), or methodologically (for instance, comparing different ways of asking questions, or the development of scale items). This year, due to technical differences in data-collection methods, instead of full datasets, SPSS-x export-files will be deposited at the Data Archive. The export-files will be backed up by the SPSS-x programming files allowing anyone who wishes to read the data into a different programme to follow the necessary programming steps. Further information about the accessibility of the full dataset can be provided by BSA researchers at SCPR. This volume is intended to serve as the technical documentation for the British and Northern Ireland 1993 data, to allow users to find and interpret the information they need.

On-line access is also available through the Data Library at the University of Edinburgh. Peter Burnhill or Donald Morse at the Centre for Applications, Software and Technology (CAST), University of Edinburgh, will provide details.

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 *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes (NISA)* survey began in 1989 and the 1993 survey is the fourth in the series. Between 1989 and 1991 it was funded by the Nuffield Foundation and the Central Community Relations Unit in Belfast, and since 1993 by all the government departments in Northern Ireland. Around 900 people have been interviewed there each spring by the Policy Planning and Research Unit (PPRU), using a questionnaire which contains all of the 'core' questions asked each year on BSA, and several of the special modules in that year. In addition, it contains a module dealing with issues of particular concern to the province (for example, community relations and attitudes towards the security forces), some of these questions are also asked in Britain. The annual datasets are, of course, independent and cannot simply be added together to provide UK data. But they do allow data-users to make comparisons on a range of issues between the attitudes of UK citizens on either side of the Irish Sea.² Technical details of the fourth NISA survey are given in **Part II** of this report. These datasets are also made available *via* the ESRC Data Archive.

² Some of the findings are reported in *The 7th, 8th and 9th British Social Attitudes Reports*. More comprehensive results are given in Stringer and Robinson (1991, 1992 and 1993), and for the 1993 survey in Breen, Devine and Robinson (1995, forthcoming).

2. In November 1991, the first *British Social Attitudes Cumulative Sourcebook* (part-funded by Shell UK Ltd.) was published.³ The *Sourcebook* brings together responses to all the questions asked in the series between 1983 and 1989 (with all variations noted), together with year-by-year distributions of answers (numbers and percentages), and each variable's SPSS-x name. Fully cross-referenced and with three indexes, the *Sourcebook* is intended both as a companion volume to the series of annual *Reports* (also published until 1990 by Gower⁴), and as a comprehensive codebook for users of the dataset. A second edition of the *Sourcebook*, incorporating responses to questions asked between 1990 and 1994, is in preparation but not yet scheduled for publication.

3. Thanks to funding from the ESRC (under Grant No. R 00023 3230) the *Sourcebook* has now been complemented by a 'Combined Dataset', also deposited at the Data Archive. This provides in one computer file the data for all eight BSA surveys carried out between 1983 and 1991. A parallel dataset for Northern Ireland, containing data from the 1989, 1990 and 1991 NISA surveys, has also been prepared. The two combined datasets, together with full documentation, are intended to benefit academic researchers and others who wish to carry out secondary analysis or to use them as teaching resources. In addition, the Data Archive has produced a CD-Rom disk containing the seven individual (not combined) BSA datasets from 1983 to 1990. The BSA 'Combined Dataset' will be updated in 1995 to include data up to 1994.⁵

4. 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 funded SCPR to convene a series of meetings with research organisations abroad which were also carrying out regular national 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. Each module is designed for repetition at intervals, to allow comparisons both between countries and over time. The following 22 institutions comprise the current (1993/94) membership:

Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University
Canberra, Australia

Institute of Sociology
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
Prague, Czech Republic

Institute of Sociology
Karl-Franzens University of Graz
Austria

Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen
(ZUMA)
Mannheim, Germany

Institute for Trade Union and Social Studies
Sofia, Bulgaria

Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR),
London

School of Journalism and Mass Communications
Carleton University
Ottawa, Canada

Társadalomkutatói Informatikai Egyesülés
(TARKI)
Budapest, Hungary

³ *British Social Attitudes Cumulative Sourcebook: the first six years*, (1991), compiled by Social and Community Planning Research. Aldershot: Gower.

⁴ The latest *Report*, based on the 1993 data, is published by Dartmouth: Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Brook, L., and Ahrendt, D. (eds.), (1992), *British Social Attitudes: the 11th Report*. Aldershot: Dartmouth.

⁵ The NISA 'Combined Dataset' will also be updated in the near future.

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Tel Aviv University
Tel Aviv, Israel

Eurisko
Milan, Italy

NHK, Broadcasting Culture Research Institute
Tokyo, Japan

Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau
Rijswijk, Netherlands

Faculty of Business Studies
Massey University
Palmeston North, New Zealand

Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD)
Bergen, Norway

Social Weather Stations
Philippine Social Science Center
Quezon City, Philippines

Institute for Social Studies
University of Warsaw, Poland

Social Science Research Centre (SSRC)
University College of Dublin
Republic of Ireland

Centre for Public Opinion and Market Research
Moscow, Russia

Public Opinion and Mass Communications
Research Centre
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Centre for Sociological Investigations
Sociological, Economical and Political Analysis
Madrid, Spain

Department of Sociology
University of Umeå, Sweden

National Opinion Research Center (NORC)
Chicago, USA

Since 1989, the ISSP modules have also been fielded in Northern Ireland, on the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey

The ZentralArchiv at the University of Koln acts as archivist to the ISSP and has produced combined datasets for each of the first seven modules fielded between 1985 and 1991, and accompanying codebooks. Modules fielded or planned are

1985	Role of government - 1
1986	Family networks and support systems
1987	Social inequality
1988	Family and changing gender roles - 1
1989	Work orientations - 1
1990	Role of government - 2 (part-replication)
1991	Religion
1992	Social inequality - 2 (part-replication)
1993	Environment
1994	Family and changing gender roles - 2 (part-replication)
1995	National identity
1996	Role of government - 3 (part-replication)
1997	Work orientations - 2 (part-replication)

In 1993, the environment module was carried on the B version of the BSA self-completion questionnaire (Qs 2 01 to 2 23) and on Qs 2 01 to 2 23 of the NISA self-completion questionnaire

International Social Attitudes, the 10th BSA Report (published in 1993), and the sixth report in the annual series, *British Social Attitudes: special international report*, (published in 1989) present and comment on some of the data collected between 1985 and 1992.

Contact names and addresses for each of the current ISSP member countries are given in **Appendix J**.

5. In a further cross-national venture, SCPR joined with social research institutes in four other EU countries (Germany, the Irish Republic, Italy and the Netherlands) in a consortium to extend the 1993 ISSP questionnaire module on environmental issues. This consortium (COMPASS) has been funded by the European Union. The COMPASS questions are on the **B** version of the self-completion questionnaire (Qs. 2.24 to 2.50).

6. In 1989, SCPR and Nuffield College, Oxford set up the Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends (JUSST) which was awarded the status of an ESRC Research Centre in 1992. In 1994, the Centre received funding for a further five years upon which it changed its name to CREST (Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends). Under its new name, the Centre has launched a new panel study to investigate how, when and why people's attitudes, perceptions, political allegiances and voting behaviour change between general elections. Respondents who were first interviewed as part of the SCPR/Nuffield College 1992 post-election cross-sectional study will be followed up at regular intervals (sometimes by face-to-face interviews, sometimes by telephone) until just after the next general election, when they will be replaced by a new panel. These surveys will feed off the BSA surveys and *vice versa*, providing a rich source of data about changing social and political attitudes and behaviour in Britain during the last decade of this century. CREST also carries out methodological research *via* the BSA and BGES series in order to develop new and better tools for attitude measurement (for instance, see Chapters 7 and 9 of *The 11th Report*). Results of scaling experiments carried out in 1990 and 1991 are published in CREST Working Paper No. 25 (Evans and Heath, 1994).

7. Between 1984 and 1986 the ESRC funded the introduction of a panel element into the series, enabling us to reinterview respondents to the 1983 questionnaire in the three following years. In this way it was possible to examine *individual* attitude change, not simply aggregate change, and to assess the possible effects of attrition and conditioning in the panel.⁶ The data for all four panel surveys are lodged at the ESRC Data Archive, together with copies of the Technical Report.⁷

Arrangement of the report

Part I of this report describes the 1993 *British Social Attitudes* survey. The 1993 *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey is described in **Part II**. **Appendices A-J** contain full technical details of the surveys and further information for users of the two datasets.

⁶ For a discussion on a comparison between the 1983 and 1984 results, see Lievesley, D. and Waterton, J., 'Measuring individual attitude change' in Jowell, R. and Witherspoon, S. (eds), (1985), *British Social Attitudes: the 1985 Report*. Aldershot: Gower, pp. 177-194.

⁷ MacGrath, K. and Waterton, J., (1986), *British Social Attitudes: 1983-1986 Panel Survey. Technical Report*. London: SCPR.

I BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1. THE 1993 SURVEY

1.1 Structure and funding

In common with previous *British Social Attitudes* surveys, the 1993 survey had two components. The main one was a questionnaire administered by interviewers and lasting, on average, a little less than an hour. The second was a self-completion supplement for respondents to fill in after the interview. The supplement was either collected by the interviewer or posted by the respondent to SCPR's Field Office. The questionnaires with the percentage distribution of responses appear in **Appendix D** of this report.

Since 1986 the generosity of the core-funders, the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, has allowed us to interview around 3,000 respondents⁸, a substantial increase from the 1,700 to 1,800 interviewed in the first three years of the *British Social Attitudes* survey series. The additional funding has enabled us to field two different versions of both questionnaires. Certain 'core' questions (including all the classificatory items) are asked of all respondents, the remainder are asked of (random) halves of the sample⁹. Full details are given in **Section 2.3** below.

Each year SCPR is committed to producing a book which serves as a guided tour around some of the main findings. The contents pages of the eleven *Reports* published to date are reproduced in **Appendix I**. Potential users of the data may wish to look at this appendix to see whether topic areas relating to their field of interest have been covered in any of the *Reports*.

The steadfast support of the core-funders has guaranteed the continuation of the survey into the mid-1990s. However the series needs, and has been fortunate enough to receive, substantial additional financial support from a variety of sources. The Department of Employment has supported the series since 1984, enabling us to include (and report on) employment and labour market questions. The Department of the Environment has been a regular supporter of the series since 1985, most recently providing funding for a set of questions on attitudes to local government, fielded in 1994. The Countryside Commission has in most years between 1985 and 1993 provided funding for us to include questions designed to monitor 'green' issues. Since 1990, the ESRC has provided additional funding (under Grant No W103 261 006 and currently No R000 221 282) to support modules on countryside and environmental issues until 1996. The Department of Health, the Home Office and the Department of Social Security have more recently provided financial support to enable us both to continue fielding questions first asked in 1983, and to rejuvenate the series with new ones. Since 1991, funding has also come from the Charities Aid Foundation, to support a series of questions on charitable giving.

In addition, new government funding from the Department for Education from 1993 onwards will allow us to continue to monitor public attitudes towards schooling and higher education.

⁸ From 1994 onward, the number of interviews will be increased to around 3500.

⁹ Starting in 1994, the questionnaire will be administered on three, rather than two, versions.

The DfE also supplemented funds provided by the Scottish Office to field a further set of questions about education, also asked in a number of other OECD countries (Qs.2.18 to 2.25 on the A version of the BSA self-completion questionnaire). These various continuous sources of funds, have in some years been supplemented by other contributions, such as from the Department of Transport and the Department of Trade and Industry, enabling us to carry questionnaire modules on topics of mutual interest. In each case, the aim is to repeat these measures in a future, but as yet unspecified, round of the series.

The Economic and Social Research Council, which contributed seed-funding for *British Social Attitudes* and funded the panel study, has continued to support the survey series (as noted above). Most recently, a grant (No.L119 251 021 under its Transport and the Environment Programme) helped to fund a set of questions on issues to do with road traffic. The ESRC also, of course, supported the series through its grant - No. Y303 253 001 - to the Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends (JUSST), now the Centre for Research into Electoral and Social Trends (CREST). The Nuffield Foundation has also provided welcome funding over the years, to help launch the ISSP and to allow us to ask questions on popular perceptions of right and wrong and on civil libertarian issues; and between 1989 and 1991 (as already noted) the Foundation provided a valuable 'independent' element of seed-funding for the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey series.

1.2 Topic areas covered in the series to date

Each year the interview questionnaire contains a number of 'core questions'. These cover major topic areas such as the economy, labour market participation and the welfare state. The majority of these questions are repeated in most years, if not every year. In addition, a wide range of demographic and other classificatory questions is always included. The remainder of the questionnaire is devoted to a series of questions (modules) on specific issues - such as on AIDS, drugs, and sexual relations - which are intended for repetition at longer intervals. The chart overleaf provides a guide to the topic areas covered in the nine surveys carried out to date.

The annual substantive *Report* to some extent mirrors the content of the previous year's questionnaire (see **Appendix I**). The *Reports* can, of course, present and interpret only a small fraction of the findings. Nevertheless, they may be a useful starting point for potential users of the data.

British questionnaire

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1993
AIDS					X	X			X
Britain's relationship with Europe/ other countries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Charitable giving								X	X
Consumer issues		X							
Countryside			X	X	X		X		X
Crime									
- and policing	X						X		
- causes of							X		
Defence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Diet and health				X		X			
Divorce	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- and child support	X	X			X			X	X
Drugs									X
Economic activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Economic issues and policies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X		X		X		X
Environment									
- threats to	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- green behaviour							X	X	X
Families and children				X		X			
Family networks				X					
Government spending	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health and lifestyle								X	
Health care									
- by the NHS	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
- private medicine	X	X		X	X	X			
Household income	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Housing (long module)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Industry and jobs				X	X	X			
Institutions									
- efficiency of	X	X		X					
- trust in					X			X	
Judgements of right and wrong		X			X			X	
Labour market participation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- and childcare							X		
- and gender issues					X			X	
- and new technology			X		X		X		
- and the work ethic		X	X			X		X	X
- and redundancy									X
- and trade unionism						X			
- and training					X			X	

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1993	
Newspaper readership	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Ireland										
- British presence in	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- community relations in						X		X	X	
Party politics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pensions								X	X	
Political participation and efficacy	X	X		X				X		
Poverty				X		X				
Race	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- and racial discrimination	X	X		X		X		X		
- and immigration	X	X		X		X	X			
Religious denomination and attendance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Religious beliefs								X		
Road traffic and the law				X						
Role of government and civil liberties			X				X			
Sex and gender issues	X	X			X			X		
- and domestic division of labour	X	X			X			X		
Sexual relations	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
- and discrimination against homosexuals	X		X		X	X	X			X
Social class	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Social inequality					X			⊗		
Smoking							X			
Taxation	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Transport and the environment										X
Trust in institutions					X			X		
Welfare state	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

⊗ = fielded in 1992

2. THE SAMPLE

The survey was designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over living in Great Britain.

2.1. Sampling frame

This year the sample for the *British Social Attitudes* survey was drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF) whereas in previous years it had been drawn from the electoral register (ER). Several factors influenced the decision to switch from ER to PAF. The former is

increasingly regarded as a deficient sampling frame because it is not intended to provide a complete list of residential addresses but rather a list of voters. Some groups, for example young people, those from ethnic minorities and residents of inner cities are less likely to vote and thus less likely to be included in the sampling frame, resulting in biased coverage. The main advantage of PAF is perceived to be its superior coverage of residential addresses. Another distinct advantage of PAF is the ability to computerise sample selection, an increasingly important consideration now that more and more survey processes are becoming computerised (see Section 4.2 for a detailed discussion of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing). A perceived disadvantage of using PAF as the sampling frame for this survey is that the BSA collects information about *individuals* and PAF provides very few clues about the likely number of individuals at an address. Moreover, a change of sampling frame could have an effect on response rates, on the demographic and socio-economic structure of the respondent 'population, and hence on the distribution of responses to particular questions. In the light of the somewhat conflicting status of the two sampling frames for a survey of individuals, it was decided to carry out a split-run experiment on the 1991 survey: half the sample was drawn from the ER and the other half drawn from PAF. Extensive analyses of the results of the experiment led us to adopt PAF as the preferred sampling frame for BSA. The application of a wider range of weights, used to correct for the differential overall selection probabilities of individuals, does not seem to have reduced the sample efficiency.¹⁰

2.2. Sample design

The *British Social Attitudes* survey is designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over. For practical reasons, the sample is confined to those living in private households. People living in institutions (though not in private households at such institutions) are excluded, as are households whose addresses were not on PAF. Postcodes of areas north of the Caledonian Canal were excluded: their geographically scattered inhabitants are prohibitively costly to interview. Fieldwork was carried out in the spring with some interviewing taking place in early summer.

The sampling method involved a multi-stage design, consisting of two stages of selection.

First, postal sectors were stratified prior to selection.

Any postal sector with less than 500 delivery points (DPs) was grouped with an adjacent sector which together were then treated as one.

The list of postal sectors was sorted into 11 standard regions (treating London and the South East as two separate regions).

Within each region, sectors were listed in ascending order of population density.

Cut-off points were then drawn at one third and two thirds down the ordered list of DPs so that, within each region, three roughly equal-sized bands were created.

Within each of the 33 bands sectors, were listed in order of percentage of owner-occupier households.

¹⁰ For a detailed discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of ER and PAF as sampling frames for the survey, see Lynn and Taylor (1994).

Selection of sectors

One hundred and seventy-six sectors were selected systematically with probability proportional to DP count in England, Scotland and Wales.

Selection of addresses

Twenty-eight addresses were selected from each sector. The PAF sample was therefore $176 \times 28 = 4928$ addresses.

The addresses in each sector were selected by starting from a random point on the list of addresses, and choosing each address at a fixed interval.

Selection of individuals

Interviewers called at each address selected from the PAF, and listed all those eligible for inclusion in the sample - that is, all persons currently aged 18 or over and resident at the selected address.

The interviewer then selected one respondent by a random selection procedure (again using a computer-generated 'Kish-grid'). Where there were two or more households or 'dwelling units' at the selected address, interviewers first had to select one household or dwelling unit using a Kish grid; they then followed the same procedure to select a person for interview.

2.3 Questionnaire versions

Alternate serial numbers were allocated to the A or B half of the sample. Odd serial numbers were allocated to the A sample, and even serial numbers to the B sample, so that each questionnaire version was assigned to 2,464 addresses. This meant that each interviewer (and each sampling point) had both A and B addresses.

3. WEIGHTING

Before analysis, the data were weighted.

The weighting applied reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address; household and individual.

First, because addresses were selected using the Multiple Output Indicator (MOI), weights had to be applied to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected when compared to an address with an MOI of one. Secondly, because the PAF does not list the number of persons at each address (meaning that the selection probabilities cannot take size of household into account), the data were weighted to take account of the fact that individuals living in large households had a lower chance than individuals in small households of being included in the sample. Thirdly, the PAF does not contain any information about how many households or 'dwelling units' are present at each address; in some cases several dwelling units have the same postal address. To compensate

for this, the weighting has to take account of the number of dwelling units at an address, as well as the number of adults in the selected unit

All the weights fell within a range between 0.5 and 15, and in only 24 cases was the weight greater than 4.0, the average weight applied was 1.9

The distribution of weights used is shown below

Weight	No	%	Scaled weight
0.5	41	1.4	0.28
1	870	29.5	0.53
2	1610	55.0	1.06
3	307	10.4	1.59
4	93	3.2	2.13
5	16	0.5	2.66
6	4	0.1	3.18
8	1	0.0	4.24
10	2	0.1	5.30
15	1	0.0	7.95

The weighted sample was scaled down to make the number of weighted productive cases exactly equal to the number of unweighted productive cases (n=2945)

Using the weights

The weight for each record has been computed and has been recoded on position 1 of the system file. The relevant SPSS-X derived variable is

V1a) Weight [WTFACOR]

Users *must* weight the data before analysis

4. DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE

4.1 Piloting

Two small-scale pilots to test new questions were carried out in January and February 1993. Respondents were selected by quota sampling methods to include men and women in manual and non-manual jobs across a range of ages. In all, 105 interviews were achieved, all by traditional methods (see Section 4.2 below). All interviewers were personally debriefed by the members of the research team.

4.2 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) experiment

As mentioned earlier, in 1993 the applicability of CAPI to the *British Social Attitudes* survey was tested.

CAPI has been increasingly used over the past decade as an alternative to traditional (Pencil and Paper Interviewing) techniques (or PAPI). CAPI involves the use of lap-top computers during interview, with interviewers entering responses directly into the computer.¹¹ One of the advantages of CAPI is that it significantly reduces both the amount of time spent on data-processing and the number of coding and editing errors. Over a longer period, there could also be significant cost savings.

A split-sample experiment was carried out, whereby a random half of the sample points (even numbers) was allocated to CAPI and the rest to PAPI (odd numbers). The decision to mount an experiment, rather than to change entirely to CAPI, stemmed from a concern that a different interviewing technique might alter the distribution of responses and so affect the year-on-year consistency of BSA data.

Analysis of the experiment has shown that CAPI is a feasible and efficient mode of data collection for the BSA survey series (Lynn and Purdon, 1994). However, those who analyse and interpret BSA data should be aware, when making comparisons between pre- and post-CAPI survey rounds, that there are response effects. This is particularly the case on scale questions where the proportion of respondents giving neutral answers is lower with CAPI than it is with PAPI. The implication of this is that a change in data collection may artificially alter scale means, or the proportion giving an answer on one particular side of a scale.

Because the magnitude of response effects is unlikely to be large enough to alter the broad messages of the data and because of the improvements that CAPI brings to the survey process, it has been decided that future BSA survey rounds will be administered by CAPI.¹²

4.3 Main stage fieldwork

Interviewing was carried out mainly during April, May and June 1993, with a small number of interviews at 'reissued' addresses taking place later.

Fieldwork was conducted by 176 interviewers drawn from SCPR's regular panel. They all attended a one-day briefing conference to familiarise them with the selection procedures and questionnaires. In addition, interviewers using CAPI attended two training days prior to the briefings. The average interview length was 51 minutes for version A of the questionnaire and 56 minutes for version B.

¹¹ Interviewers were given a two-day CAPI training course before starting their interviews.

¹² For the self-completion questionnaire we will continue to use the traditional pencil-and-paper method.

The total final response achieved is shown below

	Total	
	No	%
Addresses issued	4928	
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope	619	
In scope	4309	100
Interview achieved	2945	68
Interview not achieved	1364	32
Refused ¹³	1109	26
Not contacted ¹⁴	138	3
Other non-response	117	3

The response rate achieved with the **A** version of the questionnaire was almost 69 per cent (68.7), while for the **B** version it was slightly below 68 per cent (67.8). Response rates ranged between 59 per cent in Greater London and 78 per cent in the North of England.

More detailed statements of response, by questionnaire version, mode of interview (CAPI or PAPI) and Standard Region, are included in **Appendix B**.

4.4 Self-completion questionnaire

As in earlier rounds of the series, respondents were asked to fill in a self-completion questionnaire which was, whenever possible, collected by the interviewer. Otherwise the respondent was asked to post it to SCPR. If necessary, one, two or three postal reminders were sent to obtain the self-completion supplement. The second reminder was accompanied by a further copy of the appropriate version of the questionnaire. In addition, interviewers who had notified the office that they themselves were to collect the self-completion questionnaire were sent letters reminding them to do so. Copies of the reminder letters are included in **Appendix H**.

Three hundred and seventy-eight respondents (13 per cent of those interviewed) did not return their self-completion questionnaire. Version **A** of the self-completion questionnaire was returned by 88 per cent of respondents to the face-to-face interview, version **B** by 86 per cent. Non-respondents to the self-completion questionnaire included a higher proportion of unskilled manual workers, respondents with no formal educational qualifications and those aged 65 or over. However, since the overall proportion returning a self-completion questionnaire was reasonably high, we decided against additional weighting to correct for non-response.

¹³ 'Refusals' comprise refusals before selection of an individual at the address, refusals to the office, refusal by the selected person, 'proxy' refusals (on his or her behalf) and broken appointments after which the selected person could not be recontacted.

¹⁴ 'Non-contacts' comprise households where no-one was contacted, and those where the selected person could not be contacted (never found at home, known to be away on business, on holiday, in hospital and so on).

Those not returning a self-completion questionnaire were assigned in -1 value at the following positions:

A and B Version : 451 to 482

A version : 483 to 599

B Version : 600 to 756

and are coded '51' at position 766. Records with a self-completion supplement are identified by code '61' at position 766. The derived variable is:

V1b) *[SELFCOMP]*

4.5 Advance letter

An advance letter was sent to all the selected households in the 1993 *British Social Attitudes* sample. The letter briefly described the purpose of the survey and the coverage of the questionnaire, and asked for co-operation when the interviewer called. Although earlier experiments have shown that the effect of the advance letter on overall response is apparently negligible¹⁵, most interviewers have indicated that it greatly facilitates door-step procedures. The majority of interviewers appreciate them too.

5. DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Data preparation

As paper questionnaires and 'questionnaire disks' were returned from the field to SCPR's data processing office at Brentwood, Essex, they were booked in (that is, checked against the issued sample) and then sent for editing. A coding supervisor was appointed for this stage of the survey and worked closely with the team members and the programmer.

Because the survey involved both PAPI and CAPI (see **Section 4.2** above), data editing was carried out using manual and computer methods.¹⁶ The coding team initially went through each questionnaire either manually (for PAPI interviews) or on screen (for CAPI interviews). And at this stage occupation coding was carried out, and listings were prepared (from 200 questionnaires) of verbatim 'other' answers¹⁷ to selected precoded questions. From these listings, code frames were agreed by members of the research team, and were then incorporated into the edit and coding process (see **Appendix E**).

¹⁵ For a more detailed discussion of the experiments, see Brook, Prior and Taylor (1992, page 17).

¹⁶ Refusals comprise refusals before selection of an individual at the address, refusals to the office, refusal by the selected person, 'proxy' refusals (on his or her behalf) and broken appointments after which the selected person could not be recontacted.

¹⁷ In CAPI, interviewers have a special box in which to enter verbatim 'other' answers. For each variable, there is space for up to 100 characters.

Following the first edit stage, the paper-and-pencil questionnaires from the main interview and the self-completion questionnaires were sent for keying which was 100 per cent verified. The paper-and-pencil interview and self-completion questionnaires were then merged with the CAPI questionnaires so that the next editing stage could be done in CADI (Computer-Assisted Data Input) using the Blaise software (the same as that used to generate the CAPI questionnaire)

The second edit included a full set of range and filter checks. Error reports generated by the computer edit were of two kinds: a summary of errors by type and a listing of individual errors. Some classes of error were resolved by the application of logical rules, the remainder by individual amendments made by reference to the questionnaires. After correction, the records were resubmitted to the edit procedure. The edit process continued until all records 'passed'

In the final edit, computer-generated checks, routing and the accuracy of responses to the main questionnaire and the self-completion questionnaire were verified.

In general, code 8 (or 98, 998 or 9998 depending on the range of the column field) was used for 'don't know' responses. Prior to 1993 when the BSA survey was carried out completely on paper, 9 (or 99, 999 or 9999) was used to indicate no response. No response could mean two things: interviewer error or respondent refusal except for some questions (such as political party identification and religious affiliation), where the code frame specifically included a refusal code (usually 7, 97, 997 or 9997). In CAPI, interviewer error is controlled because interviewers must enter a code at each question in order to be able to continue. If the respondent refuses to answer a question, however, interviewers can press the refusal key, which in Blaise is coded as a 9. Where the code frame for a specific question already includes a precode for 'refusal', interviewers have the option of either entering that code or pressing the refusal key. Because the 1993 survey was carried out using both PAPI and CAPI methods, the code 9 (or 99, 999 or 9999) can still mean that either the respondent refused to answer the question or that the interviewer failed to ring a code.

Final listings of 'other' answers to all other questions were compiled, and may be obtained from SCPR if required for a particular purpose. Coding frames used for open-ended questions, and 'other answers' and coding instructions for selected precoded questions, may be found in **Appendix E**.

5.2 Main analysis variables

The BSA datasets contain a large number of background demographic and other classificatory variables. Most of the information was collected about the respondent only, but some (mainly occupational details) were also collected for the respondent's spouse or partner, if he or she was married or living as married. In this section, the main analysis variables, the question number on the paper questionnaire and their SPSS-x variable name are listed, together with guidance as to how they have been grouped for ease of analysis. The exceptions are party political identification which is covered in **Section 5.3**, occupation covered in **Section 5.4**, industry covered in **Section 5.5** and attitude scales covered in **Section 5.6**.

All the derived variables are listed in **Appendix G**.

Gender and age

Gender and exact age are recorded for the respondent and for all members of his or her household (Q.901a,b) variables [*RSEX*], [*RAGE*]; [*P2SEX*], [*P2AGE*], etc. Two further variables have been derived for the respondent only:

V2a) Age within gender - 7 age-bands [*RSEXAGE*]

V2b) Age - 7 age-bands [*RAGECAT*]

Marital status

As is the case for many variables, a priority coding system operates for marital status, asked at Q.900a (e.g. 'divorced' would have priority over 'widowed'). The variable is called [*MARSTAT*]. A further variable has been derived, combining 'married' and 'living as married':

V3) Marital status (summary) [*MARRIED*]

Note that 'living as married' refers only to partners of the opposite gender.

Region

The Registrar General's Standard Regions have been used, with Greater London shown, as is customary, separate from the remainder of the South East. The full version, derived from the sampling point number [*SPOINT*], has been recoded as a derived variable; and there is also a summary version:

V4a) Standard Region [*STREGION*]

V4b) Standard Region (compressed) - 6 categories [*REGION*]

Great care must be taken with regional analysis: the sample in several regions is small and heavily clustered and so could be subject to large sampling errors. For most purposes, it will be advisable to group regions to form broader categories for analysis, or to combine two or more years' data.¹⁸ As noted above, a combined dataset for 1983-91 was deposited at the ESRC Data Archive in autumn 1992.

Education

Respondents are asked for the age when they completed their continuous full-time education. This variable is [*TEA*] (terminal education age), Q.904. They are also asked about examinations passed, and any academic or vocational qualifications obtained, at Qs.905 and

¹⁸ For examples of analyses carried out using combinations of years, see: Curtice, J., 'One nation?' in *British Social Attitudes: The 5th Report* (1988) (eds. Jowell, R., Witherspoon, S. and Brook, L.), Aldershot: Gower; Blanchflower, D. and Oswald, A., 'Self-employment and the enterprise culture' in *British Social Attitudes: The 7th Report* (1990) (eds. Jowell, R., Witherspoon, S. and Brook, L. with Taylor, B.), Aldershot: Gower; and Curtice, J. 'The North-South Divide', in *British Social Attitudes: The 9th Report* (1992) (eds. Jowell, R., Brook, L., Prior, G. and Taylor, B.), Aldershot: Dartmouth.

906 Variable names are [SCHQUAL], [PSCHQUAL], and [EDQUAL1] - [EDQUAL16]
There is also a derived variable

- V5) Highest educational qualification obtained
- 7 categories (excluding N/A, D/K) [HEDQUAL]

We also ask about private schooling at Q 903 whether the respondent has ever attended a private primary or secondary school in the UK [RPRIVED], whether the respondent's spouse or partner has done so [SPRIVED], and whether any of the respondent's children have done so [CHPRIVED]. Our definition of 'private school' excludes nursery and voluntary-aided schools, and 'opted-out' grant-maintained schools. Responses to these three questions have been combined to form a derived variable

- V6) Household members' attendance at private schools
- 3 categories [PRIVED]

Priority coding operates

Accommodation

There are several variables relating to accommodation. In the 'household grid' (Q 901) we ask for each household member whether he or she has legal responsibility for the accommodation [RRESP], [P2RESP], etc. There is also a derived variable

- V7a) Whether respondent has sole, shared or no legal responsibility
[LEGALRES]

At Q 100a, the interviewer codes and checks type of accommodation [HOMETYPE], and at Q 100b, whether or not the respondent lives on a housing estate [HOMEEST]. At Q 101, we ask about tenure type [TENURE1] which appears in summary form as derived variable

- V7b) Accommodation tenure (summary) [TENURE2]

collapsed into five categories (plus 'no information')

Religious affiliation and attendance

At Q 102a, respondents were asked which religion, if any, they belonged to [RELIGION], at Q 102b, which religion, if any they were brought up in [FAMRELIG], and at Q 103 how often they attended services or meetings connected with their religion [CHATTEND]. In addition, two summary variables are routinely derived

- V8a) Respondent's religion (summary) [RELIGSUM]
V8b) Religion respondent brought up in (summary) [RLFAMSUM]

each of six categories

Ethnic origin

At Q.104, respondents were shown a card and asked to which of seven ethnic groups they considered they belonged. (The card also allowed respondents to name an 'other' origin.) This variable [*RACEORIG*] is asked on both versions of the questionnaire.

Income

Towards the end of the classification section (Q.915a,c), interviewers showed respondents a card listing 16 income bands, and asked them to read out the letter corresponding to their gross household income [*HHINCOME*]; and (if they were currently in paid work) their gross earnings [*REARN*]. The income card used in 1993 is reproduced in **Appendix E** (it is periodically adjusted to take account of inflation).

On the **B** version of the questionnaire (Q.B87b), we asked also for self-rated income [*SRINC*] - 'high', 'medium' or 'low'.

Economic position

At the beginning of Section Two of the questionnaire (Labour Market Participation) respondents were shown a card and asked which description applied to what they were doing in the previous seven days - (Q.19, [*RECONACT*]). A priority coding system operated. The response to this question determined which parts of the rest of the labour market module (e.g. for employees, the self-employed, unemployed people) respondents were asked. The economic position of the respondent's spouse or partner [*SECONACT*] was coded at Q.910b.

There are also variables incorporating responses to questions on full- or part-time work (Q.22 for respondents [*ESRJBTIM*]; Q.912j for spouses/partners [*SPARTFUL*]); and on whether the respondent/spouse was an employee or self-employed (Q.20 for respondents [*REMPLOYE*]; Q.912f for spouses/partners [*SEMPLOYE*]). Two further variables have been derived:

- V9) Current economic position - 12 categories [*RECONPOS*] for respondents; [*SECONPOS*] for spouses/partners.

It should be noted that the conventions used for classifying those in paid work differ from those used in the Census, in that a lower limit to the number of hours worked per week is specified; the classification used in the *British Social Attitudes* surveys is based on those working 10 or more hours in the seven days preceding the interview. This especially affects the classification of women's economic positions.

Other background variables

These include:

- Daily morning newspaper readership - Q.1 [*READPAP*], [*WHPAPER*]
- Membership of private health insurance scheme (and who pays) - Qs.10a) and b) [*PRIVMED*], [*PRIVPAID*]
- Trade union or staff association membership - Q.909a) and b), current membership [*UNIONSA*]. and, for non-members, past membership [*UNIONEVR*].

- Regular access to a car or van - Q 913 [*CAROWN*]
- Current receipt (by respondent and/or partner) of means-tested state benefits Q 914a,b [*ANYBNEW*], [*BENFTN1*] - [*BENFTN12*] Note that these replace the questions asked up until 1991 which referred to benefits received within the previous five years
- Share ownership - Q 916 [*OWNSHARE*]

5.3 Party political identification

Respondents were classified as identified with a particular political party on one of three counts if they considered themselves supporters of the party (Q 2a,d), or as closer to it than to others (Q 2b,d), or as more likely to support it in the event of a general election - Q 2c. These three groups are described respectively as *partisans*, *sympathisers* and *residual identifiers*. The derived variable is

V10a) Party political identification [*PTYALLEG*]

The three groups combined are referred to as identifiers [*PARTYID1*]. There is also a derived variable

V10b) Party political identification (compressed) [*PARTYID2*]

Respondents who indicated no party preference were classified as *non-aligned*.

5.4 Occupation

Until 1990, the occupation coding scheme used for all *British Social Attitudes* surveys was based on the *Classification of Occupations* 1980 (CO80) as used for the 1981 Census. Two elements, Occupation Code and Employment Status, were coded. This enabled Socio-economic Group (SEG) and Registrar General's Social Class to be derived by reference to a look-up table, and added to the dataset. In addition, the Goldthorpe - Heath (revised Goldthorpe) class schema was also derived from a look-up table and added to the data-file.

In 1991, however, OPCS introduced a new occupation coding schema, the *Standard Occupational Classification* (SOC), and the new schema has been used for the occupation coding on the 1991 and 1993 BSA surveys. The reasons why a new schema was developed are explained in OPCS (1991a, 1991b). Social Class and SEG were rebased on SOC according to the principle of 'maximum continuity,' that is, the number of jobs (and hence persons) allocated to the same Social Class or SEG category as when they were based on CO80 was maximised. In practice, OPCS has established that overall, 2.3 per cent of jobs were assigned to a different Social Class due to the rebasing on SOC, and 2.0 per cent of jobs to a different Socio-economic Group (see OPCS, 1991b). The net redistribution of cases due to rebasing on SOC is therefore small, but since most of the change is concentrated in

particular categories, the impact of change on those categories can be substantial (see OPCS, 1991b, p.15).¹⁹

"Occupations are viewed in SOC as coherent sets of work activities carried on by individuals. In defining occupational groups, the aim has been to distinguish as far as possible in terms of the type and level of skills required to carry out the main work activities" (SOC, vol.3, p.2). The classification system comprises 371 Occupational Unit Groups (OUGs), the most detailed categories into which job titles and activities are coded. This 3-digit code for occupation is keyed for both the respondent [*RSOC*], and for the respondent's spouse or partner [*SSOC*] where there is a spouse or partner in the household.

Occupational Unit Groups have been aggregated as derived variables as follows:

- V11a) SOC Minor Groups, comprising 77 categories [*RMINGRP*] for respondents; [*SMINGRP*] for spouses/partners
- V11b) SOC Sub-major Groups, comprising 22 categories [*RMAJGRP*] for respondents; [*SSMAJGRP*] for spouses/partners
- V11c) SOC Major Groups, comprising 9 categories [*RMAJGRP*] for respondents; [*SMAJGRP*] for spouses/partners.

Occupation details were collected for all respondents (and, where appropriate, their spouses or partners) in a series of questions (Q.908a-k and Q.912a-j). If respondents (or spouses/partners) were not currently in paid employment, they were asked about their last occupation (or, if waiting to take up paid work already offered, about their next occupation). Thus only those who had never had a job were excluded.²⁰

A range of variables has been derived from respondents' occupational details and from those provided by respondents about their spouses/partners. Among the principal ones is the Registrar General's **Socio-economic Group (SEG)**. There are two versions of both the full and the compressed version:

- V12a) Socio-economic Group - 20 categories [*RSEG2*] for respondents and [*SSEG2*] for spouses/partners
- V12b) Socio-economic Group (banded) - 8 categories [*RSEGGRP2*] for respondents and [*SSEGGRP2*] for spouses/partners.

The second version of each of these derived variables is included in the dataset to maintain comparability with practice in earlier years of the survey series:

¹⁹ On inspection, however, the BSA 1991 occupational data do show some (unexpected) discontinuities from 1990 data, mainly in the 'junior non-manual' socio-economic group. Investigations are under way to try to establish whether or not this is a result of the change from CO80 to SOC. Further information may be obtained from SCPR on request.

²⁰ This differs from the practice adopted in the 1983 *British Social Attitudes* survey, when respondents coded as 'in full-time education', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after the home' or 'doing something else' were not asked for their occupational details.

- V12c) Socio-economic Group - 17 categories [*RSEG*] for respondents and [*SSEG*] for spouses/partners
- V12d) Socio-economic Group (banded) - 9 categories [*RSEGGRP*] for respondents and [*SSEGGRP*] for spouses/partners

(see SOC, vol 3, pp 13-14)

Also derived from occupational data are respondents' and spouse/partners' **Employment Status**, and Registrar General's **Social Class**

- V13) Employment status - 11 categories [*REMPSTAT*] for respondents and [*SEMPSTAT*] for spouses/partners
- V14a) Social Class - 6 categories [*RRGCLASS*] for respondents and [*SSGCLASS*] for spouses/partners

The six Social Class categories have been dichotomised into non-manual and manual in the following derived variable

- V14b) Whether in a non-manual or manual job [*RMANUAL*] for respondents and [*SMANUAL*] for spouses/partners

This used to emerge automatically from the programme that creates the Social Class variable. However, with the change to SOC, this no longer happens. Instead it is derived separately from a combination of SOC and Employment Status codes. Full details are given in **Appendix G**

In addition, John Goldthorpe's (revised) class schema (here referred to as **Goldthorpe-Heath**) is also coded. This system classifies occupations by their 'general comparability', considering such factors as sources and levels of income, economic security, promotion prospects, and level of job autonomy and authority. As for SEG and Social Class, it is based on the current or last job held.

The full Goldthorpe-Heath schema has eleven categories, to which we have added a residual category of those who have never had a job or who have given insufficient information to allow classification.

- V15a) Goldthorpe-Heath class schema - 12 categories (including not-classifiable) [*RGHCLASS*] for respondents and [*SGHCLASS*] for spouses/partners

Instead of the full schema, a compressed schema of five classes (plus a residual category described above) is often employed:

- 1 Salariat (professional and managerial)
- 2 Routine non-manual workers (office and sales)
- 3 Petty bourgeoisie (the self-employed, inc farmers, with and without employees)
- 4 Manual foremen and supervisors
- 5 Working class (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, personal service and agricultural workers)

This is derived variable:

- V15b) Goldthorpe-Heath class schema (compressed) - 5 categories
[RGHGRP] for respondents and [SGHGRP] for spouses/partners.

5.5 Industry

All respondents for whom an occupation was coded were allocated a **Standard Industrial Classification** (SIC) code (CSO as revised 1980). For a full listing of SIC categories, see **Appendix F**. The variable names are [RSIC] for the respondent, and [SSIC] for his or her spouse/partner, located at positions 798 and 799 respectively. SIC also appears compressed as a derived variable:

- V16a) Standard Industrial Classification (compressed) - 11 categories
(including not classifiable) [RINDDIV] for respondents and [SINDDIV] for spouses/partners.

Respondents with an occupation were also allocated a **Sectoral Location**, being divided into public sector services, public sector manufacturing and transport, private sector manufacturing and private sector non-manufacturing. This was done by cross-analysing SIC categories with responses to a question about the type of employer worked for. A similar exercise was carried out for spouses/partners. The derived variable is:

- V16b) Sectoral Location - 5 categories (including not classifiable)
[RINDSECT] for respondents and [SINDSECT] for spouses/partners.

5.6 Attitude scales

Following methodological work carried out by Heath *et al* (1986), *British Social Attitudes* survey questionnaires have regularly carried three attitudinal scales, designed respectively as measures of **egalitarianism**, **libertarianism** and **welfarism** (and their opposites). The scales are intended to be general, concentrating on underlying values and excluding items referring to specific policy issues.²¹

The measure of **egalitarianism** (the political 'left-right' dimension) is concerned primarily with issues of redistribution and equality, and is very effective in distinguishing party identification. It comprises five items, asked on the A version of the self-completion questionnaire:

- Q.A2.28
- a. Government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well-off [REDISTRB]
 - b. Big business benefits owners at the expense of workers [BIGBUSNN]
 - c. Ordinary people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth [WEALTH]

²¹ For further details, see Heath, A., Jowell, R., Curtice, J. and Witherspoon, S. (1986), *End of Award Report to the ESRC: Methodological Aspects of Attitude Research*, London: SCPR.

- d There is one law for the rich and one for the poor [RICHLAW]
- e Management will always try to get the better of employees if it gets the chance [INDUST4]

The measure of **authoritarian/libertarian** values is concerned with the need for society to maintain a state of order and security *versus* the right within a democracy for individuals to maintain their civil liberties. The six items were asked on the A version of the 1993 self-completion questionnaire

- Q A2 29
- a Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values [TRADVALS]
 - b People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences [STIFSENT]
 - c For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence [DEATHAPP]
 - d Schools should teach children to obey authority [OBEY]
 - e The law should be obeyed, even if a particular law is wrong [WRONGLAW]
 - f Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards [CENSOR]

The scale designed to measure individualistic *versus* **welfarist** values comprised eight items and was included on both the A and B versions of the 1993 self-completion questionnaire

- Q A2 26/B2 66
- a The welfare state makes people nowadays less willing to look after themselves [WELFRESP]
 - b People receiving social security are made to feel like second class citizens [WELFSTIG]
 - c The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other [WELFHELP]
 - d The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor, even if it lends to higher taxes [MOREWELF]
 - e Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one [UNEMPJOB]
 - f Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help [SOHELP]
 - g Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another [DOLEFIDL]
 - h If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet [WELFFEET]

Experimental work to test various ways of administering these scales has been undertaken on the 1991 and 1994 *British Social Attitudes* surveys. The findings of the most recent experiment will be reported in a forthcoming CREST Working Paper

6. SAMPLING ERRORS

No sample precisely reflects the characteristics of the population it represents because of both sampling and non-sampling errors. If a sample were designed as a simple random sample (i.e. if every adult had an equal and independent chance of inclusion in the sample) then we could calculate the sampling error of any percentage, p , using the formula:

$$\text{s.e. (p)} = \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}}$$

where n is the number of respondents on which the percentage is based. Once the sampling error had been calculated, it would be a straightforward exercise to calculate a confidence interval for the true population percentage. For example, a 95 per cent confidence interval would be given by the formula:

$$p \pm 1.96 \times \text{s.e. (p)}$$

Clearly, for a simple random sample (srs) the sampling error depends only on the values of p and n . However, simple random sampling is almost never used in British surveys because of its inefficiency in terms of time and cost.

As noted above, the *British Social Attitudes* sample, like that drawn for most large-scale surveys, was clustered according to a stratified multi-stage design - in this case, into 176 postcode sectors. With a complex design like this, the sampling error of a percentage giving a particular response is not simply a function of the number of respondents in the sample and the size of the percentage; it also depends on how that percentage response is spread within and between postcode sectors.

The complex design may be assessed relative to simple random sampling by calculating a range of design factors (DEFTs) associated with it, where

$$\text{DEFT} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Variance of estimator with complex design, sample size } n}{\text{Variance of estimator with srs design, sample size } n}}$$

and represents the multiplying factor to be applied to the simple random sampling error to produce its complex equivalent. A design factor of one means that the complex sample has achieved the same precision as a simple random sample of the same size. A design factor greater than one means the complex sample is less precise than its simple random sample equivalent.

If the DEFT for a particular characteristic is known, a 95 per cent confidence interval for a percentage may be calculated using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & p \pm 1.96 \times \text{complex sampling error (p)} \\ & = p \pm 1.96 \times \text{DEFT} \times \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

Calculations of sampling errors and design effects were made using the Word Fertility Survey 'Clusters' programme

The table below gives examples of the DEFTs and confidence intervals calculated. For most attitudinal questions asked of the whole sample, we can see that the confidence interval is usually around plus or minus two per cent of the survey proportion, so we can be 95 per cent certain that the true population proportion is within two per cent (in either direction) of the proportion we report

Classification variables	% (p)	Complex standard error of p (%)	95 per cent confidence interval	DEFT
Q 2 Party identification				
Conservative	32.8	1.4	30.1 - 35.6	1.57
Liberal Democrat	12.9	0.8	11.2 - 14.5	1.32
Labour	37.8	1.5	34.8 - 40.8	1.69
Q 101 Housing tenure				
Owns	69.2	1.4	66.3 - 72.0	1.66
Rents from local authority	20.9	1.4	18.1 - 23.6	1.86
Rents privately	9.0	0.7	7.5 - 10.5	1.42
Q 102 Religion				
No religion	36.8	1.2	34.5 - 39.2	1.33
Church of England	32.6	1.3	29.9 - 35.3	1.55
Catholic	10.8	0.8	9.3 - 12.4	1.35
Q 904 Age of completing continuous full-time education				
16 or under	70.5	1.3	67.9 - 73.0	1.53
17 or 18	15.0	0.8	13.5 - 16.5	1.48
19 or over	10.8	0.8	9.3 - 13.2	1.43
Attitudinal variables				
Q.5 Benefits for the unemployed are . .				
too low	58.2	1.4	55.5 - 61.0	1.48
too high	24.9	1.0	23.0 - 26.8	1.17
Q 8 Very or quite satisfied with the NHS	43.8	1.2	41.4 - 46.2	1.33
A96 Cannabis should be legal, without restrictions	5.0	0.6	3.7 - 6.3	1.11
B84 Expect unemployment to go up	54.8	1.5	51.7 - 57.8	1.18
A2 15 In favour of death penalty for terrorists who murder	77.7	1.4	74.9 - 80.5	1.18
B2 09 "It's just too difficult for someone like me to do much for the environment"				
Agree	35.0	1.4	32.5 - 38.0	0.99
Disagree	47.8	1.5	44.8 - 50.9	1.06
Neither agree nor disagree	16.9	1.1	14.7 - 19.2	1.03

However, as can be seen, for certain variables (those most associated with the area a person lives in) we find the confidence interval is plus or minus three per cent or more. This is particularly so for party identification and housing tenure. For instance, Labour identifiers and local authority tenants tend to be concentrated within certain areas; consequently there is proportionately more variation in a clustered sample than there would be in a simple random sample. But for most variables, especially attitudinal ones, the use of standard statistical tests of significance (based on the assumption of srs) is unlikely to be misleading. The confidence interval calculations are based on the total sample from the 1993 survey (2,945 weighted and unweighted), or on **A** version respondents (1,493 weighted, 1,484 unweighted) or **B** version respondents (1,452 weighted, 1,461 unweighted). As the examples above show, sampling errors for proportions administered on only one version of the questionnaire, or based on subgroups within the sample, are somewhat larger than they would have been had the questions been asked of everyone.

7. STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

As already noted, two different versions of the questionnaire were used (versions **A** and **B**). Each contained a 'core' of standard attitudinal and classificatory questions, but the middle part covered different topic areas according to which version was used. The structure of the personal interview and self-completion questionnaires administered in Britain, and the topics covered by each, is shown overleaf. For ease of reference, the contents of the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* questionnaires are shown alongside.

Britain

Interview questionnaire

Both versions

- Section 1 Newspaper readership
Party political identification
Government spending
National Health Service
- Section 2 Economic activity
Labour market participation
Redundancy
Employee decision-making

Version A

Version B

- Section 3 Aids
- Section 4 Education
- Section 5 Northern Ireland
- Section 6 Charities
- Section 7 Drugs
- Section 8 Sexual relations
- Section 3 Countryside
- Section 4 Transport and the environment
- Section 5 International relations
- Section 6 Economic prospects
- Section 7 Welfare

Both versions

- Version A, Section 9
Version B, Section 8 } Housing
- Version A, Section 10
Version B, Section 9 } Religious denomination
and attendance
- Version A, Section 11
Version B, Section 10 } Ethnic origin
- Version A, Section 12
Version B, Section 11 } Demographics and other
and attendance

Self-completion questionnaire

Version A

Version B

- A 2 01-03 National Health Service*
- A 2 04-08 Aids
- A 2 09-12 State secondary schooling
- A 2 13 Northern Ireland
- A 2 14 Tolerance
- A 2 15 Civil liberties
- A 2 16-17 Charity giving
- A 2 26-28 Welfarism*
- A 2 29 Attitude scales
- B 2 01-24 ISSP module environment
- B 2 25-50 Reap module environment
- B 2 51-52 National Health Service*
- B 2 53 Drugs
- B 2 54 Government spending
- B 2 55-64 Transport and the
environment
- B 2 65 European Community
- B 2 66-67 Welfarism*

* These questions were asked on both versions of the self-completion questionnaire

Northern Ireland

Interview questionnaire

- Section 1 Newspaper readership
Government spending and the NHS
- Section 2 Economic activity
Labour market participation
Workplace issues
- Section 3 European Community
- Section 4 Economic prospects and household income
issue and policies
- Section 5 Northern Ireland module
Religious prejudice and discrimination
Community relations*
Evenhandedness of institutions*
Discrimination in the labour market*
Integrated schooling and content of the curriculum*
Party political identification (NISA version)*
Constitutional issues
- Section 6 Social Security and welfare benefits
Child maintenance
- Section 7 Primary and secondary school education
- Section 8 The countryside
- Section 9 Charitable giving
- Section 10 Housing (short)
- Section 11 Religious denomination and attendance
- Section 12 Demographics and other classificatory variables
- Self-completion questionnaire
- Qs 2 01-2 23 Environment (ISSP module)
- Qs 2 24 2 28 Northern Ireland module (cont d)*
- Qs 2 29 European Community
- Qs 2 30 2 35 Countryside and environment
- Qs 2 36 2 39 Education
- Qs 2 40-2 41 Charities and volunteering
- Qs 2 42-2 43 Welfarist scale

* * These questions were asked in Northern Ireland only, the others in this module were also asked in Britain

Appendix D contains a copy of the questionnaires with marginals (percentages) and variable names

II NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1. THE SURVEY

In 1993, the survey was again extended to include Northern Ireland, with funding coming from all the government departments in Northern Ireland.²²

For the first time in 1993, the data for the survey was collected by interviewers using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Interviewers with prior experience in CAPI techniques keyed responses directly into a lap-top computer *via* the 'computer-generated' questionnaire (see **Part I, Section 4.1** below).

In 1993, as in previous years, core questions were asked in both surveys, but in addition there was a special module in the Northern Ireland questionnaire; this year the module was mainly concerned with community relations (Qs. 52-70 on the interview questionnaire and Qs. 2.25-2.28 on the self-completion questionnaire). To maintain the time-series, many items from the 1989, 1990 and 1991 surveys were repeated. Some of these questions were asked in Britain too (on version **B**), so allowing comparisons of the attitudes of those living in Northern Ireland with the attitudes of people in Britain. The structure of the Northern Ireland questionnaire, and its relationship to the British questionnaire, is shown in **Part I, Section 2.7** above.

Researchers from SCPR, the Policy Planning and Research Unit (PPRU) in Belfast (which also carried out the sampling and the fieldwork) and the Central Community Relations Unit in Belfast met in the months before fieldwork to plan the survey and design the questionnaire module. As with all questionnaire modules, however, final responsibility for its coverage and wording remains with SCPR.

We give below brief details of the methodology of the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Kevin Sweeney and his colleagues at the Central Survey Unit, PPRU, 2nd Floor, Londonderry House, Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4SX.

2. THE SAMPLE

2.1 Selection of addresses

The survey was designed to yield a representative sample of all adults aged 18 or over living in private households in Northern Ireland.

The sample was drawn from the rating list, the most up-to-date listing of private households, made available to PPRU for research purposes. People living in institutions (though not in private households in such institutions) were excluded.

²² A full account of the survey methodology will be found in Sweeney, K. and McClelland, A. 'Technical details of the survey', in Breen, R., Devine, P. and Robinson, G. (eds.) (1995, forthcoming), *Social Attitudes in Northern Ireland: the Fourth Report*. Belfast: Appletree Press.

A combination of the small geographical size of Northern Ireland, the generally low population density (outside the Greater Belfast area) and the extent of coverage of PPRU's fieldforce mean that it is not necessary to cluster addresses within areas. The sample was therefore a simple random sample of all households listed on the rating list. Addresses were selected from a computer-based copy of the rating list using a NAG random-number-generation routine. (The addresses selected for all surveys conducted by PPRU are excluded from further sampling for a period of two years.) Before addresses were selected, the rating list file was stratified into three geographical areas: Belfast, East Northern Ireland and West Northern Ireland. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses was selected, with probability proportionate to the number of addresses in that stratum. The issued sample was 1,400 addresses.

2.2 Selection of individuals

The ratings list provides a good sampling frame of *addresses*, but contains no information about the number of *people* living at an address. So a further selection stage was required to convert the listing of addresses to a listing of individuals.

Interviewers were instructed to call at each address issued in their assignments. They then had to list all people resident at the address who were eligible for inclusion in the sample: that is, all persons aged 18 or over living at the address. From this listing of eligible adults, one was selected for interview by a random procedure (part of the CAPI programme).

3. WEIGHTING

In Northern Ireland, addresses could not be selected with probability proportionate to the size of the household (as with the electoral register sampling used in *British Social Attitudes*). So before the analysis, the data were weighted to adjust for the fact that individuals living in large households had a lower chance than individuals in small households of being included in the sample. As the table below shows all the weights fell within a range between one and seven and the average weight applied was 2 (1.98).

No of adults 18 and over	Weight	No	%	Scaled weight
1	1	248	29.5	0.505
2	2	437	51.9	1.010
3	3	102	12.1	1.515
4	4	41	4.9	2.020
5	5	11	1.3	2.525
6	6	2	0.2	3.030
7	7	1	0.1	3.535

Thus, 30 per cent of households had only one adult present, 52 per cent were two-adult households, 12 per cent were three-adult households, and so on. The weighted sample was then scaled back to the size of the unweighted sample, yielding a total of 842 cases and an average scaled weight of one.

4. DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE

4.1 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing

In 1993, for the first time on NISA, the face-to-face interview was conducted using computer-assisted interviewing techniques. The questionnaire, including all questions and routing, was programmed with the Blaise software package. Responsibility for production of the programmed questionnaire was shared between SCPR and PPRU.

The fieldforce for the 1993 NISA survey comprised interviewers who had been fully trained to operate the lap-top computers and who had prior experience working on other PPRU surveys involving CAPI techniques.

4.2 Fieldwork

Fieldwork in Northern Ireland began in late February 1993. ?? per cent of interviews were carried out in February and March, with the remaining ?? interviews carried out later.

Fieldwork was conducted by 74 interviewers drawn from PPRU's panel. All attended a one-day briefing conference to familiarise them with the selection procedures and the questionnaires. The interview took, on average, 61 minutes to administer.

Overall response achieved was:

	Number	%
Addresses issued	1400	
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope	144	
In scope	1265	100
Interview achieved	842	67
Interview not achieved	414	33
Refused*	348	28
Not contacted*	41	3
Other non-response	25	2

* For definitions, see Part I, Section 4.3 above

A response rate of 68 per cent was achieved in Belfast and 64 per cent in East Northern Ireland; it was 71 per cent in West Northern Ireland.

As in the *British Social Attitudes* survey, respondents were asked to fill in a self-completion questionnaire which was, whenever possible, collected by the interviewer. Otherwise, the respondent was asked to post it direct to a Northern Ireland Post Office Box from which it was forwarded, through PPRU, to SCPR. If necessary, up to two postal reminders were sent to obtain the self-completion questionnaire from those who had not returned it. In all, 767 respondents returned the self-completion questionnaire, 91 per cent of those interviewed.

4.3 Advance letter

Although previous experiments have shown that the effect of sending an advance letter to respondents on overall response is negligible, it is popular with both interviewers and respondents. It has therefore become standard practice on the NISA surveys to send out a letter which briefly describes the purpose of the survey and the coverage of the questionnaire, and asks for co-operation when the interviewer calls. A copy will be found in **Appendix H**. (See also **Part I, Section 4.5** above.)

5 DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Data preparation

The completed questionnaires were edited in CADI (Computer-Assisted Data Input) by PPRU and SCPR. **Appendix D** contains a copy of the paper version of the main questionnaire (reproduced from the CAPI questionnaire) and a copy of the self-completion questionnaires with weighted marginals (percentages) and variable names. Coding frames and coding instructions are reproduced in **Appendix E**.

5.2 Analysis variables

Analysis variables were mostly the same as those used in the British survey (see **Appendix G**). There were two exceptions: questions about party identification included Northern Irish political parties. The relevant derived variables are

V8a)	[NIPYALG1]
V8b)	[NIPTYID2]
V8c)	[NIPYALG2]
V8d)	[NITYID4]

In addition, the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* questionnaire carried some questions about mixed or integrated schooling (Q 904 [SLFMXSCH] and Q 906 [CHDMXSCH]).

5.3 Sampling errors

Because the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey is based on a simple random sample, there are no complex sampling errors to calculate. The sampling error of any percentage, p , can be calculated using the formula

$$s e (p) = \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}}$$

where n is the number of respondents on which the percentage is based.

The absence of design effects in the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey (and therefore of the need to calculate complex standard errors) means that the standard error and confidence

intervals for percentage estimates from NISA are only slightly greater than for the British survey, despite the smaller sample size of the former.

The table below gives examples of the sampling errors and confidence intervals for a range of percentage estimates from the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey.

	% (p)	Standard error of p (%)	95 per cent confidence interval	95 per cent confidence limits	
Classification variables					
Q.102a Religion					
Protestant	57.8	1.7	3.3	54.5 - 61.1	
Catholic	31.5	1.6	3.1	28.4 - 34.6	
No religion	9.4	1.0	2.0	7.4 - 11.4	
Q.101 Housing tenure (unweighted data)					
Owns	68.7	1.6	3.1	65.6 - 71.8	
Rents from NIHE	25.1	1.5	2.9	22.2 - 28.0	
Q.9 Economic activity					
Working	47.1	1.7	3.4	43.2 - 49.9	
Unemployed	7.6	0.9	1.8	5.8 - 9.4	
Attitudinal variables					
Q.40	UK should have closer links with the European Community	40.2	1.7	3.3	36.9 - 43.5
Q.58a	Prefer to live in a mixed religion neighbourhood	73.7	1.5	3.0	70.7 - 76.7
Q93a	In favour of paying farmers to change to organic farming	46.6	1.7	3.4	43.2 - 50.0
Q.20b	Workplace is quite well-managed (employees only)	49.0	2.8	5.4	43.6 - 54.4
Q.2.08b	(Self-completion) Willing to pay more in taxes to protect the environment	31.7	1.7	3.3	28.4 - 35.0
Q.2.36a	(Self-completion) Exams are the best way of judging ability	61.1	1.8	3.5	57.6 - 64.6

Thus a percentage estimate of 10 per cent (or 90 per cent) from the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey has a standard error of 1.0 per cent and a 95 per cent confidence estimate of +/-2. A percentage estimate of 50 per cent has a standard error of 1.7 per cent and a 95 per cent confidence interval of +/-3.3 per cent. As the example above shows, sampling errors for proportions based on sub-groups within the sample are somewhat larger than they would have been, had the questions been asked of everyone.

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APPENDIX A

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

(1) Distribution of the sample between Standard Regions

(2) Sampled post-code sectors

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE BETWEEN STANDARD REGIONS

<u>BSA</u> <u>REGION</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>SAMPLE TYPE</u>		<u>SAMPLING FRAME</u>		<u>TOTAL</u> <u>SELECTED</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>CARI</u>	<u>PARI</u>	
01 <u>Scotland</u>	224	224	224	224	448
02 <u>Northern</u> (Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham Northumberland, Tyne and Wear)	140	140	140	140	280
03 <u>North West</u> (Cheshire, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside)	294	294	308	280	588
04 <u>Yorkshire and Humberside</u> (Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire)	210	210	196	224	420
05 <u>West Midlands</u> (Hereford and Worcester, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands)	238	238	252	224	476
06 <u>East Midlands</u> (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire)	154	154	140	168	208
07 <u>East Anglia</u> (Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk)	84	84	84	84	168
08 <u>South West</u> (Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire)	210	210	196	224	420
09 <u>South East</u> (excl Greater London) (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bucking- hamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex)	476	476	476	476	952
10 <u>Greater London</u>	308	308	308	308	616
11 <u>Wales</u>	126	126	140	112	252
TOTAL SELECTED	<u>2464</u>	<u>2464</u>	<u>2464</u>	<u>2464</u>	<u>4982</u>

SAMPLED POSTCODE SECTORS

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 01 SCOTLAND
139	3865-3892	FK6	Falkirk	
140	3893-3920	PA29	Argyle and Bute	
141	3921-3948	DG11	Annandale and Eskdale	
142	3949-3976	KY2	Kirkcaldy	
143	3977-4004	PA13	Inverclyde	
144	4005-4032	ML1	Motherwell	
145	4033-4060	KY7	Kirkcaldy	
146	4061-4088	EH48	West Lothian	
147	4089-4116	G74	East Kilbride	
148	4117-4144	IV30	Moray	
149	4145-4172	G64	Glasgow, Strathkelvin	
150	4173-4200	DD2	Dundee	
151	4201-4228	G15	Glasgow	
152	4229-4256	G3	Glasgow	
153	4257-4284	G43	Glasgow	
154	4285-4312	G12	Glasgow	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 02 NORTHERN
01	01-28	DH7	Durham	
02	29-56	DH9	Derwentside	
03	57-84	TS27	Hartlepool, Easington, Sedgefield	
04	85-112	NE35	South Tyneside	
05	113-140	SR8	Easington	
06	141-168	SR6	South Tyneside	
07	169-196	SR5	Sunderland	
08	197-224	NE8	Gateshead	
09	225-252	TS6	Langbaugh	
10	253-280	TS19	Stockton on Tees	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 03 NORTH WEST
26	701-728	L41	Wirral	
27	729-756	WA8	Halton	
28	757-784	BB4	Rossendale	
29	785-812	FY8	Fylde	
30	813-840	OL13	Rossendale	
31	841-868	BB3	Blackburn	
32	869-896	SK6	Stockport	
33	897-924	M11	Manchester	
34	925-952	SK16	Tameside	
35	953-980	SK8	Stockport	
36	981-1008	M24	Rochdale	
37	1009-1036	M31	Trafford	
38	1037-1064	FY8	Fylde	
39	1065-1092	L47	Wirral	
40	1093-1120	L19	Liverpool	
41	1121-1148	OL10	Rochdale	
42	1149-1176	BL3	Bolton	
43	1177-1204	OL8	Oldham	
44	1205-1232	SK4	Manchester, Stockport	
45	1233-1260	PR8	Sefton	
46	1261-1288	BB9	Pendle	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 04 YORKSHIRE+HUMBERSIDE
11	281-308	DN16	Glanford, Scunthorpe	
12	309-336	DN20	Glanford	
13	337-364	YO4	Selby	
14	365-392	HX4	Calderdale, Kirklees	
15	393-420	HU14	Beverley	
16	421-448	S63	Rotherham	
17	449-476	S72	Barnsley	
18	477-504	S61	Rotherham	
19	505-532	HU13	Beverley	
20	533-560	DN33	Great Grimsby	
21	561-588	LS14	Leeds	
22	589-616	HU8	Hull	
23	617-644	DN4	Doncaster	
24	645-672	BD19	Kirklees	
25	673-700	LS12	Leeds	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 05 WEST MIDLANDS
58	1597-1624	ST5	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent	
59	1625-1652	TF12	Bridgnorth	
60	1653-1680	HR2	S. Herefordshire	
61	1681-1708	B45	Bromsgrove, Birmingham	
62	1709-1736	WR3	Worcester	
63	1737-1764	TF3	(The) Wrekin	
64	1765-1792	WV13	Walsall	
65	1793-1820	SY1	Shrewsbury and Watcham	
66	1821-1848	B31	Birmingham	
67	1848-1876	DY10	Wyre Forest	
68	1877-1904	B72	Birmingham	
69	1905-1932	WV10	Walsall	
70	1933-1960	B64	Sandwell	
71	1961-1988	B34	Birmingham	
72	1989-2016	CV1	Coventry	
73	2017-2044	B92	Solihull	
74	2045-2072	B42	Birmingham	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 06 EAST MIDLANDS
47	1289-1316	PE12	South Holland	
48	1317-1344	PE9	Rutland	
49	1345-1372	NN9	E. Northhamshire	
50	1373-1400	NG20	Bolsover	
51	1401-1428	NG17	Ashfield, Bolsover	
52	1429-1456	NN15	Kettering	
53	1457-1484	LE8	Blaby	
54	1485-1512	NN3	Northampton	
55	1513-1540	NG18	Mansfield	
56	1541-1568	LE4	Northampton	
57	1569-1596	LE10	Hinkley and Bosworth	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 07 EAST ANGLIA
75	2073-2100	CB3	S. Cambridgeshire	
76	2101-2128	CO6	Colchester*, Babergh	
77	2129-2156	CB2	S. Cambridgeshire	
78	2157-2184	PE17	Huntingdonshire	
79	2185-2212	CB9	St. Edmundsbury	
80	2214-2240	NR32	Waveney	

* See also Region 09 South-East

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 08 SOUTH WEST
115	3193-3220	EX6	Teignbridge	
116	3221-3248	TQ9	South Hams, Teignbridge	
117	3249-3276	EA6	Mendip	
118	3277-3304	BS27	Sedgemoor	
119	3305-3332	GL2	Tewkesbury	
120	3333-3360	BA1	Bath	
121	3361-3388	DT4	Weymouth and Portland, West Dorset	
122	3389-3416	EX3	Exeter	
123	3417-3444	GL52	Cheltenham, Tewkesbury	
124	3445-3472	BS17	Northavon	
125	3473-3500	SN3	Thamesdown	
126	3501-3528	PL4	Plymouth	
127	3529-3556	BH8	Bournemouth	
128	3557-3584	TO1	Torbay	
129	3585-3612	BS5	Bristol	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 09 SOUTH EAST
81	2241-2268	RM16	Thurrock	
82	2269-2296	OX7	W. Oxfordshire	
83	2297-2324	BN18	Arun	
84	2325-2352	SL4	Windsor and Maidenhead, Bracknell Forest	
85	2353-2380	HP4	Dacorum	
86	2381-2408	CM7	Braintree	
87	2409-2436	SO4	New Forest	
88	2437-2464	OX7	Cherwell	
89	2465-2492	OX9	S. Oxfordshire	
90	2493-2520	CT15	Dover	
91	2521-2548	CM15	Brentwood	
92	2549-2576	DA1	Dartford	
93	2577-2604	RM15	Thurrock	
94	2605-2632	KT12	Elmbridge	
95	2633-2660	LU3	Luton	
96	2661-2688	ME20	Tonbridge and Malling	
97	2689-2716	RG26	Basingstoke and Dean, Newbury	
98	2717-2744	LU7	S. Bedfordshire	
99	2745-2772	EN7	Broxbourne	
100	2773-2800	CO3	Colchester*	
101	2801-2828	PO6	Portsmouth, Havant	
102	2829-2856	SS6	Rochdale	
103	2857-2884	CM20	Harlow	
104	2885-2912	LU1	Luton	
105	2913-2940	CM8	Braintree	
106	2941-2968	ME15	Maidstone	
107	2969-2996	RG1	Reading	
108	2997-3024	CT9	Thanet	
109	3025-3052	ME1	Rochester-upon-Medway	
110	3053-3080	PO12	Gosport	
111	3081-3108	IG8	Redbridge, Epping Forest	
112	3109-3136	PO4	Portsmouth	
113	3137-3164	ME7	Gillingham	
114	3165-3192	SS8	Castle Point	

* See also Region 07 East-Anglia

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 10 GREATER LONDON
155	4313-4340	E16	Newham	
156	4341-4368	N9	Enfield	
157	4369-4396	EN5	Barnet	
158	4397-4424	NW11	Barnet	
159	4425-4452	NW7	Barnet	
160	4453-4480	IG6	Redbridge	
161	4481-4508	RM13	Havering	
162	4509-4536	NW1	Camden	
163	4537-4564	W3	Ealing	
164	4565-4592	TW7	Hounslow	
165	4593-4620	SW19	Merton	
166	4621-4648	SE6	Lewisham	
167	4649-4676	E18	Redbridge	
168	4677-4704	E4	Waltham Forest	
169	4705-4732	SE17	Southwark	
170	4733-4760	W10	Kensington and Chelsea, City of Westminster, Brent	
171	4761-4788	NW10	Brent	
172	4789-4816	SE18	Greenwich	
173	4817-4844	SW2	Lambeth	
174	4845-4872	SW18	*Wandsworth	
175	4873-4900	N18	Enfield	
176	4901-4928	E6	Newham	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial numbers</u>	<u>Postcode sector</u>	<u>Local authority</u>	REGION 11 WALES
130	2613-3640	HR5	Leominster*	
131	3641-3668	SA44	Carmarthen, Ceredigion	
132	3669-3696	LL28	Colwyn, Aberconwy	
133	3697-3724	NP2	Islwyn	
134	3725-3752	SA31	Carmarthen	
135	3753-3780	CF37	Taff Ely	
136	3781-3808	CF6	Vale of Glamorgan	
137	3809-3836	NP9	Newport	
138	3837-3864	CF5	Cardiff	

* Sampled postcode sectors are in Wales

APPENDIX B

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

A Statement of response

- (1) By questionnaire version
- (2) By mode type

B Summary of response by Standard Region

- (1) A Sample
- (2) B Sample
- (3) Total Sample

STATEMENT OF RESPONSE

(1) By questionnaire version

	<u>A VERSION</u>		<u>B VERSION</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>ADDRESSES</u>						
Issued	2464		2464		4928	
Found to be out of scope						
- address empty/vacant	97		108		205	
- business/industrial premises only	131		107		238	
- premises derelict/demolished	19		21		40	
- address an institution	7		8		15	
- other	20		24		44	
Assumed to be out of scope						
- no trace of address	30		36		66	
- not yet built	5		6		11	
Total out of scope	309		310		619	
<u>SELECTED PERSONS</u>						
Total in scope	2155	100	2154	100	4309	100
Total interviewed	1484	68 9	1461	67 8	2945	68 3
Self-completion questionnaire collected/sent to office	1306	60 6	1261	58 5	2567	59 6
Total not interviewed	671	31 1	693	32 2	1364	31 7
<u>Reasons for non-response</u>						
Refusal (total)	537	24 9	572	26 6	1109	25 7
- personally refused interview	318	14 8	325	15 1	643	14 9
- complete refusal of information about occupants	118	5 5	145	6 7	263	6 1
- refusal on behalf of selected person	33	1 5	45	2 1	78	1 8
- refusal to office (letter/'phone)	33	1 5	25	1 2	58	1 3
- broke appointment and could not be recontacted	35	1 6	32	1 5	67	1 6
Non-contact (total)	66	3 1	72	3 3	138	3 2
- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls	38	1 8	44	2 0	82	1 9
- selected person not contacted (eg never in)	18	0 8	11	0 5	29	0 7
- away/in hospital during survey period	10	0 5	17	0 8	27	0 6
Other (total)	68	3 2	49	2 3	117	2 7
- senile/incapacitated	33	1 5	19	0 9	52	1 2
- could not speak adequate English	11	0 5	9	0 4	20	0 5
- ill (at home) during survey period	14	0 6	8	0 4	22	0 5
- partially complete/other reason	10	0 5	13	0 6	23	0 5

STATEMENT OF RESPONSE

(2) By mode type

	<u>CAPI</u>		<u>PAPI</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>ADDRESSES</u>						
Issued	2464		2464		4928	
Found to be out of scope						
- address empty/vacant	105		100		205	
- business/industrial premises only	125		113		238	
- premises derelict/demolished	21		19		40	
- address an institution	8		7		15	
- other	30		14		44	
Assumed to be out of scope						
- no trace of address	28		38		66	
- not yet built	6		5		11	
Total out of scope	323		296		619	
<u>SELECTED PERSONS</u>						
Total in scope	2141	100	2168	100	4309	100
Total interviewed	1443	67.4	1502	69.3	2945	68.3
Self-completion questionnaire collected/sent to office	1214	56.7	1353	62.4	2567	59.6
Total not interviewed	698	32.6	666	30.7	1364	31.7
<u>Reasons for non-response</u>						
Refusal (total)	563	26.3	546	25.2	1109	25.7
- personally refused interview	312	14.6	331	15.3	643	14.9
- complete refusal of information about occupants	135	5.5	128	6.7	263	6.1
- refusal on behalf of selected person	40	1.5	38	2.1	78	1.8
- refusal to office (letter/'phone)	40	1.5	18	1.2	58	1.3
- broke appointment and could not be recontacted	36	1.6	31	1.5	67	1.6
Non-contact (total)	65	3.1	73	3.3	138	3.2
- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls	32	1.8	50	2.0	82	1.9
- selected person not contacted (eg. never in)	19	0.8	10	0.5	29	0.7
- away/in hospital during survey period	14	0.5	13	0.8	27	0.6
Other (total)	70	3.2	47	2.3	117	2.7
- senile/incapacitated	31	1.5	21	0.9	52	1.2
- could not speak adequate English	6	0.5	14	0.4	20	0.5
- ill (at home) during survey period	13	0.6	9	0.4	22	0.5
- partially complete/other reason	20	0.5	3	0.6	23	0.5

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE BY STANDARD REGION

(1) A SAMPLE

		STANDARD REGION										TOTAL	
		Scotland	North- ern West	North West	Yorks & Humber- side	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	East Anglia	South West	South East	Greater London		Wales
<u>ADDRESSES</u>													
Issued		224	140	294	210	238	154	84	210	476	308	126	2464
Found to be out of scope		22	14	42	20	21	19	6	30	45	31	24	274
Assumed to be out of scope		1	1	3	3	7	4	0	6	5	4	1	35
Total out of scope		23	15	45	23	28	23	6	36	50	35	25	309
Total in scope (=100%)		201	125	249	187	210	131	78	174	426	273	101	2155
<u>PERSONS</u>													
Interviewed	No	146	91	142	141	149	105	55	122	280	175	78	1484
	%	73	73	57	75	71	80	71	70	66	64	77	69
Self-completion supplement returned	No	127	82	132	122	133	91	52	109	248	143	67	1306
	%	63	66	53	65	63	69	67	63	58	52	66	61
Not interviewed	No	55	34	107	46	61	26	23	52	146	98	23	671
	%	27	27	43	25	29	20	29	30	34	36	23	31
<u>Reasons for Non-response</u>													
Refusal (total)	No	39	28	81	37	53	21	18	44	119	80	17	537
	%	19	22	33	20	25	16	23	25	28	29	17	25
Non-contact (total)	No	9	2	11	6	4	3	2	3	12	11	3	66
	%	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	3
Other reason (total)	No	7	4	15	3	4	2	3	5	15	7	3	68
	%	3	3	6	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	3	3

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE BY STANDARD REGION

(2) B SAMPLE

		STANDARD REGION										TOTAL	
		Scotland	North- ern	North West	Yorks & Humber- side	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	East Anglia	South West	South East	Greater London		Wales
<u>ADDRESSES</u>													
Issued		224	140	294	210	238	154	84	210	476	308	126	2464
Found to be out of scope		23	16	40	22	19	18	8	26	48	29	19	268
Assumed to be out of scope		5	4	3	6	2	3	2	1	5	8	3	42
Total out of scope		28	20	43	28	21	21	10	27	53	37	22	310
Total in scope (=100%)		196	120	251	182	217	133	74	183	423	271	104	2154
<u>PERSONS</u>													
Interviewed	No.	142	93	153	133	158	99	47	133	267	160	76	1461
	%	72	78	61	73	73	74	64	73	63	59	73	68
Self-completion supplement returned	No.	123	77	130	109	129	90	43	125	234	138	63	1261
	%	63	64	52	60	59	68	58	68	55	51	61	58
Not interviewed	No.	54	27	98	49	59	34	27	50	156	111	28	693
	%	28	22	39	27	27	26	36	27	37	41	27	32
<u>Reasons for non-response</u>													
Refusal (total)	No.	44	21	82	39	52	28	21	44	136	82	23	572
	%	22	18	33	21	24	21	28	24	32	30	22	27
Non-contact (total)	No.	7	2	7	7	6	4	1	3	13	19	3	72
	%	4	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	3	7	3	3
Other reason (total)	No.	3	4	9	3	1	2	5	3	7	10	2	49
	%	2	3	4	2	-	2	7	2	2	4	2	2

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE BY STANDARD REGION

(3) TOTAL

		STANDARD REGION										TOTAL	
		Scotland	North- ern	North West	Yorks & Humber- side	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	East Anglia	South West	South East	Greater London		Wales
<u>ADDRESSES</u>													
Issued		448	280	588	420	476	308	168	420	952	616	252	4928
Found to be out of scope		45	30	82	42	40	37	14	56	93	60	43	542
Assumed to be out of scope		6	5	6	9	9	7	2	7	10	12	4	77
Total out of scope		51	35	88	51	49	44	16	63	103	72	47	619
Total in scope (=100%)		397	245	500	369	427	264	152	357	849	544	205	4309
<u>PERSONS</u>													
Interviewed	No	288	184	295	274	307	204	102	255	547	335	154	2945
	%	73	75	59	74	72	77	67	71	64	62	75	68
Self-completion supplement returned	No	250	159	262	231	262	181	95	234	482	281	130	2567
	%	63	65	52	63	61	69	63	66	57	52	63	60
Not interviewed	No	109	61	205	95	120	60	50	102	302	209	51	1364
	%	27	25	41	26	34	23	33	29	36	38	25	32
<u>Reasons for non-response</u>													
Refusal (total)	No	83	49	163	76	105	49	39	88	255	162	40	1109
	%	21	20	33	21	25	19	26	25	30	30	20	26
Non-contact (total)	No	16	4	18	13	10	7	3	6	25	30	6	138
	%	4	2	4	4	2	3	2	2	3	6	3	3
Other reason (total)	No	10	8	24	6	5	4	8	8	22	17	5	117
	%	3	3	5	2	1	2	5	2	3	3	2	3

APPENDIX C

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Address Record Form (ARF) for CAPI sample

Address Record Form (ARF) for PAPI sample

P.1235

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES : 1993 SURVEY
ADDRESS RECORD FORM (ARF)**

SPRING 1993

ADDRESS	SELECTION LABEL	
		Year 5 01 Ser. No. 02-05 Card 01 06-07 Region 08-09 Field area 10 Sampling point 11-14 Version (A/B) 15 Type (CAPI/PAPI) 16 Sector 17-22

ALL

Telephone No

Interviewer Name ..

... and No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ALL

23-26

ALL

CALLS RECORD (Note all calls, even if no reply)

INC 27-28

CALL NUMBER	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
TIME OF DAY:												
Up to noon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1201-1400	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1401-1700	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1701-1900	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1901 or later	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DATE												
i) Day (Mon = 1, Tues = 2 etc)	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
ii) Date	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
iii) Month	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

EXACT TIME OF CALL

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTES

ALL

First call Date 29-30
Month 31-32
Last call Date 33-34
Month 35-36

ALWAYS RETURN ARF SEPARATELY FROM DISK

COMPLETE AS FAR AS FINAL OUTCOME

RING
FINAL
OUTCOME
ALL
CODE
37-38*

1 IS THIS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?

Yes A GO TO Q.3

No B ANSWER Q.2

IF NO AT Q 1

2 WHY NOT?

Insufficient address (call office before returning) 01

Not traced (call office before returning) 02

Not yet built/not yet ready for occupation 03

Derelect/demolished 04 *

Empty 05 } END

Business/industrial only (no private dwellings) 06

Institution only (no private dwellings) 07

Weekend or holiday home 08

Other (please give details) 09

IF YES AT Q.1 if 137-38/23,24, 5,52, or 7oto 80
3 ESTABLISH NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS
(IF NOT KNOWN, TREAT AS OCCUPIED)

IF NECESSARY, ASK:

1) Can I just check, is this house/bungalow occupied as a single dwelling, or is it split up into flats or bedsitters?

11) How many of those flats/bedsitters are occupied at the present time?

Number of occupied units

2 digit

ANSWER Q.4

39-40

No contact made with any adult

A RING CODE -

21 *
END

Information refused

B RING CODE -

22 *
END

4 INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

CODE

1 unit only

A GO TO Q.10

2-12 units

B GO TO Q.5

13+ units

C GO TO Q.7

5 IF 2-12 UNITS
LIST ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS

● in flat/room number order

OR ● from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back

DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE
	01
	02
	03
	04
	05
	06

DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE
	07
	08
	09
	10
	11
	12

6. IF 2-12 UNITS
LOOK AT SELECTION LABEL ON PAGE 1.

- i) "PERSON/DU" ROW - Find number corresponding to total number of DUs
- ii) "SELECT" ROW - Number beneath total number of DUs is SELECTED DU CODE NUMBER. RING ON GRID.
- iii) GO TO Q8.

7. IF 13+ UNITS
CODE NUMBER OF SELECTED DU IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

8. IF 2+ UNITS
ENTER 'DU CODE' OF SELECTED DU

if 139-40/02 to 99

2 digit

41-42

9. RECORD FLAT NUMBER/DETAILS OF LOCATION OF SELECTED UNIT:

10. ALL (Q.4 A or B or C)
SEEK CONTACT WITH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT ADDRESS AND INTRODUCE SURVEY

Contact made
Contact not made with responsible adult (after 4+ calls)

A	ASK Q.11
B	RING CODE →

23 *
END

11. IF CONTACT MADE
ASK: Including yourself, how many people aged 18 or over live in this house/flat/ part of the accommodation?

if 137-28/ 51,52 or 70 to 80

No. of people aged 18+
Information refused

<i>2 digit</i>	ANSWER Q.12
A	RING CODE →

43-45
SPARE

46-47

24 *
END

INCLUDE	EXCLUDE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE AT ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY FOR UNDER 6 MONTHS ● PEOPLE AWAY AT WORK FOR WHOM THIS IS THE MAIN ADDRESS ● BOARDERS AND LODGERS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PEOPLE AGED 18+ WHO LIVE ELSEWHERE TO STUDY OR WORK ● SPOUSES WHO ARE SEPARATED AND NO LONGER RESIDENT ● PEOPLE AWAY FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE

12. IF INFORMATION OBTAINED
INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

1 person only
2-12 persons
13+ persons

A	GO TO Q.16
B	ASK Q.13
C	GO TO Q.14

IF 2-12 PERSONS

3a ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH PERSON. LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	PERSON NUMBER	FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	PERSON NUMBER
	01		07
	02		08
	03		09
	04		10
	05		11
	06		12

b LOOK AT SELECTION LABEL ON PAGE 1

- 1) "PERSON/DU" ROW - Find number corresponding to total number of persons
- 11) "SELECT" ROW - Number beneath total number of households is SELECTED PERSON NUMBER. RING ON GRID ABOVE
- 111) GO TO Q.15

IF 13+ PERSONS

is 146-47/02 to 99

14 PERSON NUMBER OF SELECTED PERSON IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS.

IF 2+ PERSONS

15 ENTER 'PERSON NUMBER' OF SELECTED PERSON

2 digit

48-49

ALL (Q.12 A or B or C)

16 RECORD FULL NAME OF SELECTED PERSON

17 OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW ATTEMPTS
CODE ONE ONLY

Interview obtained: - Full 51 } Q1 *
Partial (productive) 52 }

No interview obtained

RING ONE CODE
ONLY AND RECORD
DETAILS IN BOX
AT TOP OF PAGE 5

- Office refusal ('phone or letter) 70
- No contact with selected person after 4+ calls 71
- Personal refusal by selected person 72
- Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person) 73
- Broken appointment, no recontact 74
- Ill at home during survey period 75
- Away/in hospital during survey period 76
- Selected person senile/incapacitated 77
- Inadequate English 78

- Other reason (WRITE IN) _____ 79

Partial (unproductive) 80

*
END

FULL REASON FOR OUTCOME CODES 70-80

IF INTERVIEW AT Q.17 if 137-38/51 or 52

18. RECORD HOW SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE IS BEING RETURNED.

YOUR PLANS NOW: CODE ONE ONLY

- To be returned together with disk 1
- To be collected by interviewer and returned separately 2
- To be posted by respondent 3
- Not expected (SAY WHY NOT) 6

50

if 137-38/51 or 52

19. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW:

WRITE IN FROM END OF DISK

Minutes
3 digit

51-53

OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Self-completion questionnaire:</u> Returned later by interviewer	4
Returned later by respondent	5
Says has already returned questionnaire	7
Wrong version returned	8

50

188/1 = DWELLING UNIT SELECTION ERROR
 189/1 = PERSON SELECTION ERROR

1235

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES : 1993 SURVEY
ADDRESS RECORD FORM (ARF)**

SPRING 1993

ALL

ADDRESS

SELECTION LABEL

--	--

Year 5 01
Ser No 02-05
Card 01 06-07
Region 08-09
Field area 10
Sampling point 11-14
Version (A/B) 15
Type (CAPI/PAPI) 16
Sector 17-22

Telephone No

Interviewer Name

and No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

ALL

23-26

ALL

CALLS RECORD (Note all calls, even if no reply)

TMC 27-28

CALL NUMBER	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
TIME OF DAY												
Up to noon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1201-1400	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1401-1700	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1701-1900	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1901 or later	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DATE												
Day (Mon = 1, Tues = 2 etc)												
(1) Date												
(1) Month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EXACT TIME OF CALL

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTES

ALL

First call Date 29-30
Month 31-32
Last call Date 33-34
Month 35-36

ALWAYS RETURN ARF SEPARATELY FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPLETE AS FAR AS FINAL OUTCOME

RING
FINAL
OUTCOME
ALL

1 IS THIS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?

- Yes **A GO TO Q.3**
No **B ANSWER Q.2**

CODE
37-38*

IF NO AT Q.1

2 WHY NOT?

- Insufficient address (call office before returning) 01
Not traced (call office before returning) 02
Not yet built/not yet ready for occupation 03
Derelict/demolished 04 *
Empty 05 END
Business/industrial only (no private dwellings) 06
Institution only (no private dwellings) 07
Weekend or holiday home 08
Other (please give details) 09

IF YES AT Q.1

if 137-38/23,24, 51,52 or 70 to 80

3 ESTABLISH NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS
(IF NOT KNOWN, TREAT AS OCCUPIED)

IF NECESSARY, ASK:

- 1) Can I just check, is this house/bungalow occupied as a single dwelling, or is it split up into flats or bedsitters?
11) How many of those flats/bedsitters are occupied at the present time?

- Number of occupied units
No contact made with any adult
Information refused

2 digit

ANSWER Q.4

39-40

- A RING CODE -**
B RING CODE -

21 *
END
22 *
END

4 INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

CODE

- 1 unit only
2-12 units
13+ units

- A GO TO Q.10**
B GO TO Q.5
C GO TO Q.7

IF 2-12 UNITS

5 LIST ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS

- in flat/room number order
OR • from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back

DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE
	01
	02
	03
	04
	05
	06

DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE
	07
	08
	09
	10
	11
	12

6. IF 2-12 UNITS
LOOK AT SELECTION LABEL ON PAGE 1.

- i) "PERSON/DU" ROW - Find number corresponding to total number of DUs
- ii) "SELECT" ROW - Number beneath total number of DUs is SELECTED DU CODE NUMBER. RING ON GRID.
- iii) GO TO Q8.

7. IF 13+ UNITS
CODE NUMBER OF SELECTED DU IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

if 139-40/02 to 99

8. IF 2+ UNITS
ENTER 'DU CODE' OF SELECTED DU

2 digit

41-42

9. RECORD FLAT NUMBER/DETAILS OF LOCATION OF SELECTED UNIT:

10. ALL (Q.4 A or B or C)
SEEK CONTACT WITH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT ADDRESS AND INTRODUCE SURVEY

Contact made

A ASK Q.11

Contact not made with responsible adult (after 4+ calls)

B RING CODE →

23 *
END

IF CONTACT MADE

if 137-38 / 51, 52 or 70 to 80

11. ASK: Including yourself, how many people aged 18 or over live in this house/flat/part of the accommodation?

No. of people aged 18+

2 digit

ANSWER Q.12

43-45
SPARE

Information refused

A RING CODE →

46-47

24 *
END

INCLUDE

- PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE AT ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY FOR UNDER 6 MONTHS
- PEOPLE AWAY AT WORK FOR WHOM THIS IS THE MAIN ADDRESS
- BOARDERS AND LODGERS

EXCLUDE

- PEOPLE AGED 18+ WHO LIVE ELSEWHERE TO STUDY OR WORK
- SPOUSES WHO ARE SEPARATED AND NO LONGER RESIDENT
- PEOPLE AWAY FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE

12. IF INFORMATION OBTAINED
INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

1 person only

A GO TO Q.16

2-12 persons

B ASK Q.13

13+ persons

C GO TO Q.14

IF 2-12 PERSONS

13a ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH PERSON LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	PERSON NUMBER	FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	PERSON NUMBER
	01		07
	02		08
	03		09
	04		10
	05		11
	06		12

b LOOK AT SELECTION LABEL ON PAGE 1

- 1) "PERSON/DU" ROW - Find number corresponding to total number of persons
- 11) "SELECT" ROW - Number beneath total number of households is SELECTED PERSON NUMBER. RING ON GRID ABOVE
- 111) GO TO Q.15

IF 13+ PERSONS

14 PERSON NUMBER OF SELECTED PERSON IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

IF 2+ PERSONS if 146-147 / 02 to 99

15 ENTER 'PERSON NUMBER' OF SELECTED PERSON

2 digit

48-49

16 ALL (Q.12 A or B or C)
RECORD FULL NAME OF SELECTED PERSON

17 OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW ATTEMPTS
CODE ONE ONLY

Interview obtained. - Full
Partial (productive)

51 } Q1 *
52 }

No interview obtained - Office refusal ('phone or letter) 70

- No contact with selected person after 4+ calls 71

RING ONE CODE ONLY AND RECORD
DETAILS IN BOX - Personal refusal by selected person 72

AT TOP OF PAGE 5 - Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person) 73

- Broken appointment, no recontact 74

- Ill at home during survey period 75

- Away/in hospital during survey period 76

- Selected person senile/incapacitated 77

- Inadequate English 78

- Other reason (WRITE IN) _____ 79

Partial (unproductive) 80

*
END

FULL REASON FOR OUTCOME CODES 70-80

IF INTERVIEW AT Q.17 if 137-38/51 or 52

8. RECORD HOW SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE IS BEING RETURNED.

YOUR PLANS NOW: CODE ONE ONLY

To be returned <u>attached</u> to main interview questionnaire	1	50
To be collected by <u>interviewer</u> and returned <u>separately</u>	2	
To be posted by <u>respondent</u>	3	
Not expected (SAY WHY NOT)	6	

19. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW: if 137-38/51 or 52

999 = N/A

WRITE IN FROM END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Minutes

3 digit

51-53

check questionnaire

OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Self-completion questionnaire</u> : Returned later by interviewer	4	50
Returned later by respondent	5	
Says has already returned questionnaire	7	
Wrong version returned	8	

188/1 = DWELLING UNIT SELECTION ERROR

189/1 = PERSON SELECTION ERROR

190/1 = MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE - WRONG VERSION

APPENDIX D

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Questionnaires with marginals and variable names

- (1) A version interview questionnaire**
- (2) B version interview questionnaire, pp.26-39**
- (3) A version self-completion questionnaire**
- (4) B version self-completion questionnaire**

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Questionnaires with marginals and variable names

- (1) Interview questionnaire**
- (2) Self-completion questionnaire**

P1235/Britain

Spring 1993

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES:

1993 SURVEY

Serial Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{1 4}	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{5 7}	Card	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{8 9}	Version	A - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ¹⁰	B - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Field Area	<input type="text"/>	Sampling Point	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ⁰	OUO Batch Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{11 15}		
Interviewer Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{16 19}	Time interview started	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ^{20 27}		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
					Hours	Mins	

NEWSPAPER AND
PARTY ID

n=2945

INTERVIEWER: CODE SEX OF RESPONDENT

	Male	44.5
	Female	55.5

[READPAP]

- 1a. Do you normally read any daily morning newspaper at least 3 times a week?

	Yes	62.3
	No	37.6
	(DK)	0.1
	(NA)	0.1

IF YES AT a.

[WHPAPER]

- b. Which one do you normally read?
IF MORE THAN ONE ASK: Which one do you read most frequently?

ONE CODE ONLY

	(Scottish) Daily Express	6.1
	Daily Mail	8.6
	Daily Mirror/Record	15.2
	Daily Star	2.0
	The Sun	13.7
	Today	2.1
	Daily Telegraph	4.3
	Financial Times	0.3
	The Guardian	1.8
	The Independent	1.5
	The Times	1.2
	Morning Star	0.1

Other Irish/Northern Irish/Scottish regional or local daily morning paper (WRITE IN) 2.5

Other (WRITE IN) 1.4

More than one paper 1.4

(NA) 0.1

ASK ALL

[SUPPARTY]

- 2a. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a supporter of any one political party?

	Yes	47.7
	No	52.2
	(DK)	0.1
	(NA)	0.1

n=2945

IF NO AT a.

[CLOSEPTY]

- 2b. Do you think of yourself as a little closer to one political party than to the others?

	Yes	25.7
	No	26.1
	(DK)	0.1
	(NA)	0.2

IF NO AT b.

[PARTYIDI]

- c. If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party do you think you would be most likely to support? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER c./d.

IF YES AT a. OR b.

- d. Which one?

CODE ONE ONLY UNDER c./d.

	Conservative	32.7
	Labour	37.6
	Liberal Democrats	12.8
	Scottish Nationalist	1.3
	Plaid Cymru	0.3
	Green Party	1.3

Other party (WRITE IN) _____ 0.5

Other answer (WRITE IN) _____ 0.8

None 7.8

Refused/unwilling to say 2.1

(DK) 2.2

(NA) 0.2

IF ANY PARTY CODED AT c./d.

[IDSTRNG]

- e. Would you call yourself very strong _____ (QUOTE PARTY NAMED), fairly strong, or not very strong?

	Very strong	8.5
	Fairly strong	33.0
	Not very strong	44.4
	(Don't know)	0.3
	(NA)	0.2

ASK ALL

[LOCALB]

3. Do you happen to know which party or parties controls your local district or borough council at present?

	No	20.1
	Yes: Conservative	29.0
	Labour	39.2
	Liberal Democrat	6.6
	Scottish Nationalist	0.2
	Plaid Cymru	0.2

Other single party (WRITE IN) _____ 0.4

Shared control (WRITE IN) _____ 2.8

(DK) 1.3

(NA) 0.2

n=2308
(all naming
a party)

[PARTYCON]

Right party named: 70.7%

Wrong party named: 29.3%

GOVERNMENT SPENDING
AND NHS

n=2945

ASK ALL

CARD A

- 4 Here are some items of government spending Which of them, if any, would be your highest priority for extra spending? And which next? Please read through the whole list before deciding

ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN

	[SPEND1] Highest priority %	[SPEND 2] Next highest %
Education	27 0	29 7
Defence	1 1	1 4
Health	44 6	25 4
Housing	8 6	13 4
Public transport	1 4	2 8
Roads	1 8	2 2
Police and prisons	4 0	6 5
Social security benefits	4 7	8 0
Help for industry	5 7	8 3
Overseas aid	0 6	1 0
(None of these)	0 4	0 8
(Don't know)	0 2	0 3
(NA)	0 1	0 1

CARD B

- 5 Thinking now only of the government's spending on social benefits like those on the card Which, if any, of these would be your highest priority for extra spending? And which next?

ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN

	[SOCBEN1] Highest priority %	[SOCBEN2] Next highest %
Retirement pensions	41 8	21 3
Child benefits	14 0	17 5
Benefits for the unemployed	15 6	16 3
Benefits for disabled people	19 9	31 2
Benefits for single parents	7 2	10 9
(None of these)	0 8	1 5
(Don't know)	0 7	1 2
(NA)	0 1	0 1

[DOLE]

- 6 Opinions differ about the level of benefits for the unemployed Which of these two statements comes closest to your own view READ OUT

n=2945

	%
benefits for the unemployed are <u>too low</u> and cause hardship,	55 1
or, benefits for the unemployed are <u>too high</u> and discourage people from finding jobs?	23 6
(Neither)	11 2
(Both - some hardship but because wages are so low, no incentive)	0 2
(Both - some people benefit others suffer)	1 3
(About right - in between the two)	0 4
Other (WRITE IN) _____	2 9
(Don't know)	5 1
(NA)	0 3

CARD C

[TAXSPEND]

- 7 Suppose the government had to choose between the three options on this card Which do you think it should choose?

	%
Reduce taxes and spend <u>less</u> on health, education and social benefits	4 4
Keep taxes and spending on these services at the <u>same</u> level as now	28 5
Increase taxes and spend <u>more</u> on health, education and social benefits	63 1
(None)	1 8
(Don't know)	2 0
(NA)	0 1

CARD D

[NHSSAT]

- 8 All in all, how satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with the way in which the National Health Service runs nowadays? Choose a phrase from this card

	%
Very satisfied	9 0
Quite satisfied	34 6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17 9
Quite dissatisfied	22 8
Very dissatisfied	15 2
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	0 1

n=2945

CARD D AGAIN

9. From your own experience, or from what you have heard, please say how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the way in which each of these parts of the National Health Service runs nowadays.

READ OUT a.- d. AND
CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dis- satisfied	Quite dis- satisfied	Very dis- satisfied	(DK)	(NA)
[GPSAT]							
a. First, local doctors/GPs?	% 34.0	48.7	7.4	6.9	2.7	0.2	0.2
[DENTSAT]							
b. National Health Service dentists?	% 18.3	39.7	18.6	11.7	8.4	2.7	0.6
[INPATSAT]							
c. Being in hospital as an in-patient?	% 22.9	40.9	17.5	10.2	4.0	3.6	0.8
[OUTPASAT]							
d. Attending hospital as an out-patient?	% 16.2	40.7	16.6	15.8	7.3	2.8	0.7

[PRIVMED]

- 10a. Are you covered by a private health insurance scheme, that is an insurance scheme that allows you to get private medical treatment?
ADD, IF NECESSARY: For example? BUPA or PPP?

%
Yes 14.6
No 85.3
(NA) 0.2

IF YES AT a.
[PRIVPAID]

- b. Does your employer (or your husband's/wife's employer) pay the majority of the cost of membership of this scheme?

%
Yes 7.9
No 6.3
(Don't know) 0.4
(NA) 0.2

ASK ALL

[NHSLIMIT]

11. It has been suggested that the National Health Service should be available only to those with lower incomes. This would mean that contributions and taxes could be lower and most people would then take out medical insurance or pay for health care. Do you support or oppose this idea?

%
Support 21.0
Oppose 74.8
(Don't know) 4.0
(NA) 0.2

n=2945

CARD E

12. Now suppose you had to go into a local NHS hospital for observation, and maybe an operation.

From what you know or have heard, please say whether you think ...

READ OUT a.- g. AND
CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Defin- itely would not	Probably would not	Probably would not	Defin- itely would not	(Don't know)	(OA)	(NA)
[INPAT1]							
a. ... the hospital doctors would tell you all you feel you need to know?	% 18.2	50.7	23.1	5.5	2.4	-	0.1
[INPAT2]							
b. ... the hospital doctors would take seriously any views you may have on the sorts of treatment available?	% 13.0	45.1	29.3	6.4	6.0	0.1	0.1
[INPAT3]							
c. ... the operation would take place on the day it was booked for?	% 8.9	45.5	31.0	8.4	5.9	-	0.3
[INPAT4]							
d. ... you would be allowed home only when you were really well enough to leave?	% 17.0	42.0	29.3	8.5	3.0	-	0.2
[INPAT5]							
e. ... the nurses would take seriously any complaints you may have?	% 25.5	54.7	12.8	2.7	-	4.1	0.1
[INPAT6]							
f. ... the hospital doctors would take seriously any complaints you may have?	% 20.1	55.8	16.2	3.0	4.8	-	0.1
[INPAT7]							
g. ... there would be a particular nurse responsible for dealing with any problems you may have?	% 12.8	35.5	31.7	7.6	12.3	-	0.2

CARD E AGAIN

13. Now suppose you had a back problem and your GP referred you to a hospital out-patients' department.

From what you know or have heard, please say whether you think ...

READ OUT a.- c. AND
CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Definitely would	Probably would	Probably would not	Definitely would not	(Don't know)	(NA)
[OUTPAT1]						
a. ... you would get an appointment within three months?	% 11.7	33.0	33.4	15.8	6.0	0.1
[OUTPAT2]						
b. ... when you arrived, the doctor would see you within half an hour of your appointment time?	% 5.6	24.5	39.4	26.8	3.6	0.1
[OUTPAT3]						
c. ... if you wanted to complain about the treatment you received, you would be able to without any fuss or bother?	% 11.8	41.4	28.4	10.4	7.8	0.1

CARD E AGAIN
[NHCHOSP]

n=2945

14 Now suppose you needed to go into hospital for an operation. Do you think you would have a say about which hospital you went to?

	%
Definitely would	7 0
Probably would	19 7
Probably would not	40 7
Definitely would not	26 4
(Don't know)	6 0
NA	0 1

[GPCHANGE]

15 Suppose you wanted to change your GP and go to a different practice, how difficult or easy do you think this would be to arrange

	%
very difficult.	5 8
fairly difficult	17 8
not very difficult.	34 9
or, not at all difficult?	32 7
(Don't know)	8 6
(NA)	0 2

EMPLOYMENT

n=2945

CARD F

Now I'd like to ask a few questions about jobs

16 Suppose you were advising a young person who was looking for his or her first job. Which one of these would you say is the most important, and which next?

	Most important	Next most important
Good starting pay	3 1	11 2
A secure job for the future	56 3	15 0
Opportunities for promotion	7 9	23 8
Interesting work	25 7	24 8
Good working conditions	6 6	24 6
(Don't know)	0 3	0 4
(NA)	0 1	0 2

[HOWPAYJB]

17 Do you think that employees doing the same job should always be given the same pay, or, be paid according to qualifications and experience, or, be paid according to how well they do their job?

	%
should always be given the same pay,	17 3
or, be paid according to qualifications and experience,	23 3
or, be paid according to how well they do their job?	54 3
(Depends)	4 0
(Both)	0 1
(Don't know)	0 7
(NA)	0 3

[KNOWRED]

18a Do you yourself know anyone personally who has been made redundant in the last five years? 'PERSONALLY' MEANS ANYONE KNOWN ON FIRST NAME TERMS

	%
Yes	72 3
No	27 5
(NA)	0 1

[SELFRED]

b And, may I just check, have you yourself been made redundant from any job in the last five years?

	%
Yes	14 1
No	85 7
(NA)	0 2

CARD G

[REGONACT]

19 Which of these descriptions applies to what you were doing last week, that is, in the seven days ending last Sunday? PROBE Any others? CODE ALL THAT APPLY IN COLUMN I

IF ONLY ONE CODE AT I, TRANSFER IT TO COLUMN II

IF MORE THAN ONE AT I, TRANSFER HIGHEST ON LIST TO II

COL I	COL II ECONOMIC POSITION
-------	--------------------------

In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)	A	3 6
On government training/employment programme (eg Employment training Youth Training etc)	B	0 4
In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week	C	50 5
Waiting to take up paid work already accepted	D	0 2
Unemployed and registered at a benefit office	E	6 4
Unemployed, <u>not</u> registered, but actively looking for a job	F	0 6
Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hrs per week) but <u>not</u> actively looking for a job	G	0 4
Permanently sick or disabled	H	4 3
Wholly retired from work	J	16 9
Looking after the home	K	15 9
Doing something else (WRITE IN)	L	0 6

IF IN PAID WORK OR AWAY TEMPORARILY

[REMPLOYE]

20 In your (main) job are you

	%
an employee	83 3
or, self-employed?	16 6
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 1

n=1488

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES (CODE 1 AT Q20)
 [EMPLOYDT]

n=1239

21. For how long have you been continuously employed
-
- by your present employer?

 MEDIAN: 60 months
 (DK) 0.6% (NA) 1.8%

[ESRJBTIM]

- 22a. In your present job, are you working ... READ OUT

 RESPONDENT'S OWN
 DEFINITION

 ... full-time, 78.8 %
 or, part-time? 21.0
 (NA) 0.2

[EJBHOURS]

- b. How many hours a week do you normally work
-
- in your (main) job?

 IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER,
 ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK

 MEDIAN: 38 hours
 (DK) 0.3% (NA) 2.4%

 AND CODE: 10-15 hours a week 5.9 %
 16-23 hours a week 9.6
 24-29 hours a week 4.7
 30 or more hours a week 79.7

[WAGENOW]

- 23a. How would you describe the wages or salary you
-
- are paid for the job you do - on the low side,
-
- reasonable, or on the high side?
-
- IF LOW: Very low or a bit low?

 Very low 9.9 %
 A bit low 21.1
 Reasonable 60.2
 On the high side 8.3
 Other (WRITE IN) _____ 0.2
 (NA) 0.3

CARD H

[PAYGAP]

- b. Thinking of the highest and the lowest paid
-
- people at your place of work, how would you
-
- describe the gap between their pay, as far
-
- as you know? Please choose a phrase from
-
- this card.

 Much too big a gap 22.1 %
 Too big 23.9
 About right 44.4
 Too small 2.3
 Much too small a gap 0.7
 (Don't know) 6.2
 (NA) 0.3

[WAGEXPCT]

- 24a. If you stay in this job, would you expect
-
- your wages or salary over the coming year
-
- to ... READ OUT

n=1239

 ... rise by more than the cost of living, 12.8 %
 rise by the same as the cost of living, 40.5
 rise by less than the cost of living, 29.1
 or, not to rise at all? 14.7
 (Will not stay in job) 1.2
 (Don't know) 1.5
 (NA) 0.3

IF NOT TO RISE (CODE 4 AT a.)

[WAGEDROP]

- b. Would you expect your wages or salary to
-
- stay the same, or in fact to go down?

 Stay the same 13.4 %
 Go down 1.3

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[NUMEMP]

25. Over the coming year do you expect your
-
- workplace to be ... READ OUT

 ... increasing its number of employees, 18.6 %
 reducing its number of employees, 26.2
 or, will the number of employees stay about the same? 53.2
 Other (WRITE IN) _____ 0.4
 (DK) 1.1
 (NA) 0.4

[LEAVEJOB]

- 26a. Thinking now about your own job.

 How likely or unlikely is it that you will leave
 this employer over the next year for any reason?
 Is it ... READ OUT

 ... very likely, 9.4 %
 quite likely, 14.1
 not very likely, 30.3
 or, not at all likely? 45.7
 (DK) 0.3
 (NA) 0.3

IF VERY OR QUITE LIKELY AT a
 CARD I

n=1239

 26b Why do you think you will leave? Please
 choose a phrase from this card or tell me
 what other reason there is

CODE ALL THAT APPLY	%
[WHYG01] Firm will close down	0 8
[WHYG02] I will be declared redundant	3 3
[WHYG03] I will reach normal retirement age	1 2
[WHYG04] My contract of employment will expire	1 6
[WHYG05] I will take early retirement	1 1
[WHYG06] I will decide to leave and work for another employer	10 3
[WHYG07] I will decide to leave and work for myself, as self-employed	1 3
[WHYG10] I will leave to look after home/children/relative	2 2
[WHYG08] Other (WRITE IN) _____	2 9

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[EUNEMP]

 27a During the last five years - that is since March
 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work
 for any period?

	%
Yes	20 9
No	78 7
(NA)	0 3

 IF YES AT a
 [EUNEMPT]

 b For how many months in total during
 the last five years?

MEDIAN	6 months
(DK)	0 1%

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[WPUNIONS]

 28a At your place of work are there unions, staff
 associations, or groups of unions recognised by
 the management for negotiating pay and conditions
 of employment?

 IF YES, PROBE FOR UNION OR
 STAFF ASSOCIATION

	%
Yes, trade union(s)	50 5
Yes staff association	5 1
No, none	43 3
(DK)	0 8
(NA)	0 3

 IF YES AT a
 [WPUNIONW]

 b On the whole, do you think these unions or
 staff associations do their job well or not?

	%
Yes	32 1
No	21 2
(DK)	1 8
(NA)	0 6

CARD J

[TUSHOUD1]

n=1239

 28c Listed on the card are a number of things trade
 unions or staff associations can do Which, if any,
 do you think is the most important thing they should
 try to do at your workplace?

UNIONS OR STAFF ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD TRY TO

	%
Improve working conditions	11 7
Improve pay	6 8
Protect existing jobs	23 2
Have more say over how work is done day-to-day	2 2
Have more say over management's long-term plans	6 2
Work for equal opportunities for women	1 6
Work for equal opportunities for ethnic minorities	0 2
Reduce pay differences at the workplace	1 3
(None of these)	1 1
(Don't know)	0 4
(NA)	1 0

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[INDREL]

 29a In general how would you describe relations between
 management and other employees at your workplace
 READ OUT

	%
very good	31 3
quite good,	47 4
not very good	14 2
or, not at all good?	6 1
(DK)	0 8
(NA)	0 3

[WORKRUN]

 b And in general, would you say your workplace
 was READ OUT

	%
very well managed,	26 0
quite well managed,	52 3
or not well managed?	21 0
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	0 4

[ELOOKJOB]

 30a Suppose you lost your job for one reason or
 another - would you start looking for another
 job, would you wait for several months or
 longer before you started looking, or would
 you decide not to look for another job?

	%
Start looking	87 3
Wait several months or longer	4 7
Decide not to look	7 1
Don't know	0 7
(NA)	0 3

n=1239

IF START LOOKING AT a.		
[EFINDJOB]		
30b.	How long do you think it would take you to find an acceptable replacement job?	
	MEDIAN:	3 months
		%
	(DK)	19.0
	(NA)	2.5
IF 3 MONTHS OR MORE, NEVER, OR DK, ASK c.- e.		
IF 2 MONTHS OR LESS GO TO Q31		
[ERETRAIN]		
c.	How willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to retrain for a different job ... READ OUT	
		%
	... very willing,	27.6
	quite willing,	18.8
	or, not very willing?	9.6
	(Don't know)	0.7
	(NA)	0.4
[EJOBMOVE]		
d.	And how willing do you think you would be to move to a different area to find an acceptable job ... READ OUT	
		%
	... very willing,	7.1
	quite willing,	13.4
	or, not very willing?	35.8
	(Don't know)	0.5
	(NA)	0.4
[EBADJOB]		
e.	And how willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to take what you now consider to be an <u>un</u> acceptable job ... READ OUT	
		%
	... very willing,	6.4
	quite willing,	19.3
	or, not very willing?	30.1
	(Don't know)	0.9
	(NA)	0.4
ASK ALL EMPLOYEES		
[ESELFEM]		
31a.	For any period during the last five years, have you worked as a <u>self-employed</u> person as your main job?	
		%
	Yes	4.7
	No	95.1
	(NA)	0.3
IF YES AT a.		
[ESELFENT]		
b.	In total, for how many months during the last five years have you been self-employed?	
	MEDIAN:	12 months
		%
	(NA)	0.2%

n=1239

IF NO AT a.		
[ESELFSEER]		
31c.	How seriously in the last five years have you considered working as a self-employed person ... READ OUT	
		%
	... very seriously,	4.5
	quite seriously,	9.3
	not very seriously,	12.1
	or, not at all seriously?	69.0
	(NA)	0.3
ASK ALL EMPLOYEES		
[JBREVIEW]		
32a.	In your present job, is there a system for reviewing or reporting on your work performance?	
		%
	Yes	55.9
	No	42.1
	(Don't know)	1.8
	(NA)	0.3
IF YES AT a.		
[OFTREV]		
b.	How often do these reviews or reports take place? Is it ... READ OUT	
		%
	CODE FIRST TO APPLY	
	... about once a month,	8.6
	about once every three months,	7.7
	about twice a year,	9.9
	about once a year,	21.4
	or, less often than that?	2.7
	(Varies/depends)	3.8
	(Don't know)	1.7
	(NA)	0.3
[WRITREV]		
c.	And is this usually a <u>written</u> report?	
		%
	Yes	39.3
	No	14.2
	(Don't know)	2.1
	(NA)	0.3
[REVPAY]		
d.	Are the results of reports like these used in helping to decide your pay?	
		%
	Yes	22.8
	No	30.4
	(Don't know)	2.8
IF YES AT d.		
[REVPAYUP]		
e.	Has your pay ever gone up as a result of one of these reports?	
		%
	Yes	15.2
	No	6.5
	(Don't know)	0.9
	(NA)	0.1

n=1239

32f [REVWORKS]
And in general how well do you think this system works in your workplace

READ OUT

	%
very well,	5 4
quite well,	10 1
not very well,	4 9
or, not at all well?	1 5
(Don't know)	0 8

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES
CARD K

33a Some organisations have schemes which link pay or employee benefits to the financial performance of the organisation. As far as you know, does your organisation have any of the schemes on this card?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY IN COL a IF NONE/DON'T KNOW, GO TO Q34

FOR EACH MENTIONED AT a, ASK b

b Have you personally received any payments or benefits under the (_____ ITEM MENTIONED AT a), in the last twelve months?

RECORD YES OR NO FOR EACH MENTIONED AT a

	a	b		(DK/NA)
	Organisation	Received		
	has	Yes	No	
	%	%	%	
[PAYBEN1] Productivity-linked bonus scheme	14 5	9 1	5 4	3 4
[PAYBEN2] Annual bonus (at organisation's discretion)	13 0	8 1	4 8	3 1
[PAYBEN3] Share ownership or share option scheme	11 9	5 4	6 6	3 1
[PAYBEN4] Profit-sharing scheme	9 4	5 2	4 2	3 2
[PAYBEN7] Other similar scheme (WRITE IN) _____	2 5	1 5	1 0	1 3
[PAYBENS] (None of these)	58 2			
(Don't know)	2 5			
(NA)	0 4			

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[EMPEARN]

34a Now for some more general questions about your work. For some people their job is simply something they do in order to earn a living. For others it means much more than that. On balance, is your present job

READ OUT

	%
just a means of earning a living,	35 8
or, does it mean much more to you than that?	63 5
(Don't know)	0 5
(NA)	0 3

IF 'MEANS OF EARNING A LIVING' (CODE 1 AT a)

[EMPLIV]

b Is that because

READ OUT

	%
there are no better jobs around here,	13 7
you don't have the right skills to get a better job,	7 3
or, because you would feel the same about <u>any</u> job you had?	11 2
(Don't know)	3 1
(NA)	0 5

n=1239

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[EPREFJOB]

35 If without having to work you had what you would regard as a reasonable living income, do you think you would still prefer to have a paid job or wouldn't you bother?

	%
Still prefer paid job	73 5
Wouldn't bother	24 1
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1 5
(Don't know)	0 7
(NA)	0 3

[PREFHOUR]

36a Thinking about the number of hours you work each week including regular overtime, would you prefer a job where you worked

READ OUT

	%
more hours per week,	4 6
fewer hours per week	32 0
or, are you happy with the number of hours you work at present?	63 2
(NA)	0 2

IF WOULD PREFER MORE HOURS PER WEEK

[MOREHOUR]

b Is the reason why you don't work more hours because

READ OUT

	%
your employer can't offer you more hours,	3 6
or, your personal circumstances don't allow it?	0 7
(Both)	0 1

IF WOULD PREFER FEWER HOURS PER WEEK

[FEWHOUR]

c In which of these ways would you like your working hours to be shortened

READ OUT

	%
shorter hours each day,	12 1
or, fewer days each week?	19 2
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 5
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 1

[EARNHOUR]

d Would you still like to work fewer hours if it meant earning less money as a result?

	%
Yes	9 4
No	20 7
It depends	1 8
(NA)	0 1

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[SAYJOB]

n=1239

37a. Suppose there was going to be some decision made at your place of work that changed the way you do your job. Do you think that you personally would have any say in the decision about the change, or not?

	%
Yes	51.7
No	45.5
(It depends/Don't know)	2.3
(NA)	0.4

IF YES AT a.

[MUCHSAY]

b. How much say or chance to influence the decision do you think you would have ... READ OUT

	%
... a great deal,	10.5
quite a lot,	22.5
or, just a little?	17.7
(It depends/Don't know)	0.9

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[MORESAY]

c. Do you think you should have more say in decisions affecting your work, or are you satisfied with the way things are?

	%
Should have more say	51.6
Satisfied with way things are	47.3
(Don't know)	0.8
(NA)	0.3

CARD L

[EWKHRD]

38. Which of these statements best describes your feelings about your job?

	%
In my job: I only work as hard as I have to	7.6
I work hard, but not so that it interferes with the rest of my life	39.7
I make a point of doing the best I can, even if it sometimes does interfere with the rest of my life	51.9
(Don't know)	0.3
(NA)	0.5

[REDWKPLC]

39. In the last five years, has anyone been made redundant from your present workplace or from anywhere else you may have worked? INCLUDE ANY PREVIOUS WORKPLACE

	%
Yes	52.9
No	45.3
(Don't know)	1.4
(NA)	0.3

[FEARRED]

40. In your present job, have you (or your spouse/partner) ever seriously thought you might be made redundant, or lose your job because your employer could not afford to employ you any longer?

	%
Yes	39.8
No	59.7
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.3

IF YES AT a.

n=1239

41. In the last five years, have you or your household done any of these things because of worry that (either of) you might be made redundant?

	Yes	No	(Don't know)	(NA)
READ OUT a.- g. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH				
[REDWORR1]				
a. Put off moving house?	% 6.3	33.4	0.1	-
[REDWORR2]				
b. Put off buying a car?	% 9.6	30.2	0.1	-
[REDWORR3]				
c. Changed any plans for children's schooling?	% 0.9	37.8	0.6	0.5
[REDWORR4]				
d. Not gone away on holiday?	% 11.1	28.6	-	-
[REDWORR5]				
e. Cut down on buying everyday items to save money?	% 13.5	26.3	-	0.1
[REDWORR6]				
f. Put off having children?	% 3.3	35.9	0.3	0.3
[REDWORR7]				
g. Actively looked for other jobs?	% 15.4	24.3	-	0.1

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[SECUREJB]

42. Compared with most jobs these days, would you say that your job is ... READ OUT

	%
... much more secure,	17.6
a bit more secure,	29.4
about average,	38.3
a bit less secure,	8.9
or, much less secure?	5.3
(Don't know)	0.3
(NA)	0.3

ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED (CODE 2 AT Q20)

[SSRJBTH]

n=247

43a. In your present job, are you working ... READ OUT

	%
RESPONDENT'S OWN DEFINITION	
... full-time,	85.5
or, part-time?	14.5

[SJBHOURS]

b. How many hours a week do you normally work in your (main) job?

IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER, ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK

	MEDIAN:	48 hours
	(DK)	3.0%
	(NA)	3.3%

[SJBHRCAT]

	AND CODE:	%
10-15 hours a week		5.0
16-23 hours a week		6.8
24-29 hours a week		2.8
30 or more hours a week		85.5

[SUNEMP]		
44	During the last <u>five years</u> - that is since March 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work for any period?	%
	Yes	21 5
	No	78 5
[SEMPLEE]		
45a	Have you, for any period in the last five years, worked as an <u>employee</u> as your main job rather than as self-employed?	%
	Yes	21 8
	No	77 7
	(NA)	0 4
IF YES AT a		
[SEMPLEET]		
b	In total for how many months during the last five years have you been an employee?	MEDIAN 24 months
IF NO AT a		
[SEMPLEET]		
c	How seriously in the last five years have you considered getting a job as an <u>employee</u>	%
	READ OUT	
	very seriously,	6 9
	quite seriously,	8 8
	not very seriously,	8 6
	or, not at all seriously?	53 4
	(NA)	0 4
ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED		
[BUS1OK]		
46a	Compared with <u>a year ago</u> , would you say your business is doing	%
	READ OUT	
	very well,	9 3
	quite well,	21 5
	about the same,	38 3
	not very well,	16 0
	or, not at all well?	8 0
	(Business not in existence then)	6 0
	(NA)	0 9
[BUS1FUT]		
b	And over the <u>coming year</u> , do you think your business will do	%
	READ OUT	
	better,	36 0
	about the same,	46 7
	or, worse than this year?	13 5
	Other (WRITE IN)	0 4
	(Don't know)	1 7
	(NA)	0 4

[SPARTNRS]		
47a	In your work or business do you have any partners or other self-employed colleagues?	%
	NOTE DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYEES	
	Yes has partner(s)	48 1
	No	51 9
[SHUNEMP]		
b	And in your work or business do you have any employees or not?	%
	NOTE FAMILY MEMBERS MAY BE EMPLOYEES ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY	
	Yes, has employee(s)	36 3
	No	63 7
[SEMPARN]		
48	Now for some more general questions about your work	
a	For some people their job is simply something they do in order to earn a living For others it means much more than that On balance, is your present job	%
	READ OUT	
	just a means of earning a living,	31 0
	or, does it mean much more to you than that?	67 5
	(Don't know)	1 1
	(NA)	0 4
IF 'MEANS OF EARNING A LIVING' (CODE 1 AT a)		
[SEMPLIVE]		
b	Is that because	%
	READ OUT	
	there are no better jobs around here	8 4
	you don't have the right skills to get a better job,	3 8
	or, because you would feel the same about <u>any</u> job you had?	17 3
	(Don't know)	1 6
ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED		
[SPREFJOB]		
49	If without having to work, you had what you would regard as a reasonable living income, do you think you would still prefer to have a paid job or wouldn't you bother?	%
	Still prefer paid job	73 3
	Wouldn't bother	23 2
	Other (WRITE IN)	1 0
	(Don't know)	1 9
	(NA)	0 4

CARD L AGAIN			
[SWKHRD]			n=247
50.	Which of these statements best describes your feelings about your job?		
	In my job:	%	
	I only work as hard as I have to	8.0	
	I work hard, but not so that it interferes with the rest of my life	21.5	
	I make a point of doing the best I can, even if it sometimes does interfere with the rest of my life	69.4	
	(Don't know)	0.6	
	(NA)	0.4	
SELF-EMPLOYED NOW GO TO Q67			
ASK ALL NOT IN PAID WORK (CODES 01-02 OR 04-11 AT Q19)			n=1457
[NPWORK10]			
51a.	In the seven days ending last Sunday, did you have any paid work of less than 10 hours a week?	%	
	Yes	6.2	
	No	93.0	
	(DK)	0.1	
	(NA)	0.7	
52.	FOR ALL NOT IN PAID WORK, INTERVIEWER CHECK:		n=2945
	RESPONDENT IS:	%	
	IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION, CODE 01 AT Q19	3.6	
	PERMANENTLY SICK OR DISABLED, CODE 08 AT Q19	4.3	
	DOING SOMETHING ELSE, CODE 11 AT Q19	0.6	
	ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME, CODE 02 AT Q19	0.4	
	WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK, CODE 04 AT Q19	0.2	
	UNEMPLOYED, CODES 05,06,07 AT Q19	7.4	
	WHOLLY RETIRED FROM WORK, CODE 09 AT Q19	16.9	
	LOOKING AFTER THE HOME, CODE 10 AT Q19	15.9	
ASK ALL UNEMPLOYED (CODE C AT Q52)			
[UUNEMPT]			n=220
53a.	In total how many months <u>in the last five years</u> - that is, since March 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work?		
	MEDIAN:	16 months	
	(DK)	1.2%	
	(NA)	1.7%	
[CURUNEMP]			
b.	How long has this <u>present</u> period of unemployment and seeking work lasted so far?		
	MEDIAN:	14 months	
	(DK)	0.5%	
	(NA)	2.4%	

[JOBQUAL]			n=220
54a.	How confident are you that you will find a job to match your qualifications ... READ OUT	%	
	... very confident,	8.2	
	quite confident,	25.3	
	not very confident,	30.3	
	or, not at all confident?	34.8	
	(DK)	0.5	
	(NA)	1.0	
[UFINDJOB]			
b.	Although it may be difficult to judge, how long <u>from now</u> do you think it will be before you find an acceptable job?		
	MEDIAN:	48 months	
	%		
	One month or less	10.7	
	Two months	5.3	
	Three months	3.6	
	Four months	2.7	
	Five months	0.5	
	Six months	9.7	
	Twelve months	7.8	
	Twenty-four months	0.8	
	Thirty-six months	0.2	
	Never	8.0	
	Refused	7.6	
	(DK)	38.0	
	(NA)	5.1	
IF 3 MONTHS OR MORE, NEVER OR DK, ASK Q55			
IF 2 MONTHS OR LESS, GO TO Q56			
[URETRAIN]			
55a.	How willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to retrain for a a different job ... READ OUT	%	
	... very willing,	16.2	
	quite willing,	12.3	
	or, not very willing?	12.3	
[UJOBMOVE]			
b.	How willing would you be to move to a different area to find an acceptable job ... READ OUT	%	
	... very willing,	9.1	
	quite willing,	3.6	
	or, not very willing?	28.1	
[UBADJOB]			
c.	And how willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to take what you now consider to be an <u>unacceptable</u> job ... READ OUT	%	
	... very willing,	4.4	
	quite willing,	11.4	
	or, not very willing?	24.8	
	(Don't know)	0.2	
ASK ALL UNEMPLOYED			
[CONMOVE]			
56.	Have you ever <u>actually</u> considered moving to a different area - an area other than the one you live in now - to try to find work?	%	
	Yes	36.0	
	No	63.1	
	(NA)	1.0	

n=220

[UJOBCHNC]		
57	Do you think that there is a real chance nowadays that you will get a job in this area, or is there <u>no</u> real chance nowadays?	%
	Real chance	46 9
	No real chance	49 0
	(DK)	2 7
	(NA)	1 5
[FPTWORK]		
58a	Would you prefer full- or part-time work, if you had the choice?	%
	Full-time	75 2
	Part-time	18 0
	Not looking for work	3 6
	Don't know/Can't say	2 2
	(NA)	1 0
IF PART-TIME (CODE 2 AT a)		
[PARTIME]		
b	About how many hours per week would you like to work?	
	PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE	MEDIAN 20 hours
	(DK)	0 2%
ASK ALL UNEMPLOYED		
[UNEMEARN]		
59a	For some people work is simply something they do in order to earn a living. For others it means much more than that. In general, do you think of work as READ OUT	%
	just a means of earning a living.	33 6
	or, does it mean much more to you than that?	62 8
	(Don't know)	2 6
	(NA)	1 0
IF 'MEANS OF EARNING A LIVING' (CODE 1 AT a)		
[UNEMPLIV]		
b	Is that because READ OUT	%
	there are no good jobs around here,	11 6
	you don't have the right skills to get a good job	8 7
	or, because you would feel the same about <u>any</u> job you had?	12 7
	(DK)	0 5
ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED (CODE D AT Q52)		
[REMPLEN]		
60a	Do you receive a pension from any past employer?	%
	Yes	46 0
	No	49 6
	(DK)	0 6
	(NA)	3 7
[MSCHECK]		
b	May I just check, are you READ OUT	%
	married,	56 6
	or, not married?	43 0
	(NA)	0 4

n=498

n=498

IF MARRIED		
[SEMPLPEN]		
60c	Does your husband/wife receive a pension from any past employer?	%
	Yes	18 7
	No	29 7
	(DK)	1 8
	(NA)	6 3
ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED		
[PRPENGET]		
d	And do you receive a pension from any <u>private</u> arrangements you have made in the past, that is <u>apart</u> from the state pension or one arranged through an employer?	%
	Yes	9 1
	No	89 5
	(Don't know)	0 1
	(NA)	1 3
IF MARRIED (CODE 1 AT Q60b) OTHERS GO TO Q61		
[SPRPENGET]		
e	And does your husband/wife receive a pension from any <u>private</u> arrangements he/she has made in the past, that is <u>apart</u> from the state pension or one arranged through an employer?	%
	Yes	3 6
	No	51 4
	(Don't know)	1 5
ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED		
[RETAGE]		
61a	(Can I just check) are you over (MEN) sixty-five? (WOMEN) sixty?	%
	Yes	89 2
	No	10 3
	(NA)	0 5
IF YES AT a		
[RPENSION]		
b	On the whole would you say the present <u>state</u> pension is on the low side, reasonable, or on the high side?	%
	IF 'ON THE LOW SIDE' Very low or a bit low'	
	Very low	39 0
	A bit low	28 6
	Reasonable	20 6
	On the high side	0 2
	(DK)	0 1
	(NA)	0 4
[RPENINFR]		
c	Do you expect your state pension in a year's time to purchase <u>more</u> than it does now <u>less</u> or about the <u>same</u> ?	%
	More	4 1
	Less	57 9
	About the same	23 9
	(Don't know)	3 1
	(NA)	0 3

n=498

ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED
[RETIRAG2]

62. At what age did you retire from work?

MEDIAN:	61 years
Never worked	2.0%
(DK)	0.5%
(NA)	0.4%

ASK ALL LOOKING AFTER HOME (CODE E AT Q52)
[EVERJOB]

63. Have you, during the last five years, ever had a full- or part-time job of 10 hours or more a week?

	%
Yes	37.3
No	62.5
(NA)	0.2

IF NO AT Q63

[FTJOBSE]

64a. How seriously in the past five years have you considered getting a full-time job ...

READ OUT

PROMPT, IF NECESSARY:	... very seriously,	1.2
Full-time is more than 30+ hours a week	quite seriously,	3.2
	not very seriously,	7.1
	or, not at all seriously?	50.8
	(NA)	0.3

IF 'NOT VERY' OR 'NOT AT ALL' SERIOUSLY AT a.
[PTJOBSE]

b. How seriously, in the past five years, have you considered getting a part-time job ...

READ OUT

	%
... very seriously,	2.5
quite seriously,	5.6
not very seriously,	6.1
or, not at all seriously?	43.5
(NA)	0.2

ASK ALL ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME OR WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK
(CODES B AT Q52)

[WGUNEHP]

65. During the last five years - that is since March 1986 - have you been unemployed and seeking work for any period?

	n
Yes	9
No	3

[WGEARN]

66a. For some people work is simply something they do in order to earn a living. For others it means much more than that. In general, do you think of work as ... READ OUT

	n
... just a means of earning a living,	2
or, does it mean much more to you than that?	10

[WGLIV]

IF 'MEANS OF EARNING A LIVING' (CODE 1 AT a.)

66b. Is that because ... READ OUT

... there are no good jobs around here,	n
you don't have the right skills to get a good job,	1
or, because you would feel the same about any job you had?	-
	1

AIDS

n=1493

ASK ALL

67. Now I'd like to ask you about the disease called AIDS. I'm going to read out a list of different kinds of people.

CARD N

Please choose a phrase from this card to tell me how much at risk you think each of these groups is from AIDS.

READ OUT a. - h. BELOW
AND CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Greatly at risk	Quite a lot at risk	Not very much at risk	Not at all at risk	(Don't know)	(NA)
a. People who have sex with many different partners of the opposite sex [AIDSRK1]	% 65.6	29.2	3.8	0.1	1.2	0.1
b. Married couples who have sex only with each other [AIDSRK2]	% 0.1	0.5	25.4	72.7	1.1	0.1
c. Married couples who occasionally have sex with someone other than their regular partner [AIDSRK3]	% 10.8	53.3	32.9	0.7	2.1	0.2
d. People who have a blood transfusion [AIDSRK4]	% 9.6	26.4	47.1	14.5	2.3	0.1
e. Doctors and nurses who treat people who have AIDS [AIDSRK5]	% 12.6	30.9	44.2	9.7	2.3	0.3
f. Male homosexuals - that is, gays [AIDSRK6]	% 73.6	20.6	2.5	0.1	2.7	0.4
g. Female homosexuals - that is, lesbians [AIDSRK7]	% 33.0	25.6	23.2	8.7	9.3	0.2
h. People who inject themselves with drugs using shared needles [AIDSRK8]	% 90.8	7.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1

CARD O

n=1493

68 Please look at this card and tell me whether

READ OUT a - c BELOW AND CODE FOR EACH	Definitely should	Probably should	Probably should not	Definitely should not	(Don't know)	(NA)
a [AIDSSACK] employers should or should not have the legal right to dismiss people who have AIDS?	% 11 0	17 8	30 3	35 2	5 5	0 2
b [AIDSDOCS] doctors and nurses should or should not have the legal right to refuse to treat people who have AIDS?	% 10 6	17 6	27 1	41 4	3 1	0 1
c [AIDSIPEL] schools should or should not have the legal right to expel children who have AIDS?	% 7 2	12 1	25 7	50 0	4 9	0 1

69 I am going to read out two statements For each
one, please say whether you agree or disagree

	[AIDSSYMP] a Sympathy %	[AIDRESR] b Research %
a 'People who have AIDS get much less sympathy from society than they ought to get' Do you agree or disagree? PROBE Strongly or a little?	30 1	20 0
b 'More money should be spent trying to find a cure for AIDS, even if it means that research into other serious diseases is delayed Do you agree or disagree? PROBE Strongly or a little?	32 4	18 8
	19 5	26 7
	10 5	29 3
	(Don't know)	7 3
	(NA)	0 2
		4 6
		0 5

EDUCATION

n=1493

70a And now for a few questions about education
[PSOPP]
Thinking about the opportunities that children under 5
have to go to nursery schools or other pre-schooling,
should these opportunities be increased, or reduced,
or are they at about the right level now?

IF INCREASED OR REDUCED A lot or a little?	%
Increased a lot	39 4
Increased a little	17 9
About right	34 3
Reduced a little	0 5
Reduced a lot	0 5
(Don't know)	7 2
(NA)	0 2

[PSADV]

n=1493

70b Would you say that children who have some
sort of pre-schooling do better in adult
life, or does any advantage disappear in time?

	%
Do better in adult life	52 1
Advantage disappears in time	31 3
(Varies/depends on the person)	9 8
Other	0 2
(Don't know)	6 5
(NA)	0 1

[HEDOPP]
71a Do you feel that opportunities for young people
in Britain to go on to higher education - to a
university or college - should be increased or
reduced, or are they at about the right level now?

IF INCREASED OR REDUCED A lot or a little?	%
Increased a lot	32 0
Increased a little	16 8
About right	45 9
Reduced a little	1 9
Reduced a lot	0 5
(Don't know)	2 7
(NA)	0 2

[HEFEES]
b At present, British university students get
their teaching fees paid by their local
authorities Do you think that students should
READ OUT

	%
pay something towards their own teaching fees	25 0
or should local authorities continue to pay the whole amount?	68 9
(Don't know)	5 0
Depends	0 9
(NA)	0 1

CARD P

72 Which of the groups on this card if any,
would be your highest priority for extra govern-
ment spending on education, and which next?

ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN	[EDSPEND1] Highest priority %	[EDSPEND2] Next highest %
Nursery or pre-school children	11 0	12 0
Primary school children	15 8	20 4
Secondary school children	29 0	25 0
Less able children with special needs	34 2	22 2
Students at colleges or universities	7 2	16 3
(None of these)	0 6	1 2
(Don't know)	2 0	2 7
(NA)	0 1	0 1

		n=1493
73.	[FUTURE16] Suppose you were advising a 16 year old about their future. Would you say they should ... READ OUT	
	... stay in full-time education to get A' levels,	48.9
	or, study full-time to get other sorts of qualifications.	22.2
	or, leave full-time education and get work experience in a job?	10.6
	(Varies/depends on the person)	17.4
	(Don't know)	0.7
	(NA)	0.1
74.	[VOCVACAD] In the long-run, which do you think gives people more opportunities and choice in life ... READ OUT	
	... having good practical skills and training,	44.3
	or, having good academic results?	30.1
	(Mixture/depends)	25.0
	(Don't know)	0.6
	(NA)	0.1
75a.	[CHOICEPS] From what you know or have heard, do you think parents in your area have enough choice about which <u>primary school</u> their children attend, or would you like to see more choice? IF MORE: A bit more or a lot more?	
	Enough choice	45.8
	A bit more choice	20.2
	A lot more choice	18.0
	(Don't know)	15.9
	(NA)	0.1
b.	[CHOICESS] And do you think parents in your area have enough choice about which <u>secondary school</u> their children attend, or would you like to see more choice? IF MORE: A bit more or a lot more?	
	Enough choice	42.5
	A bit more choice	21.6
	A lot more choice	20.3
	(Don't know)	15.4
	(NA)	0.2
76a.	[PUBRES] It is now compulsory for state <u>secondary schools</u> to publish their exam results. How useful do you think this information is for parents of present or future pupils? Is it ... READ OUT	
	... very useful,	33.4
	quite useful,	38.5
	or, not really useful?	24.4
	(Don't know)	3.5
	(NA)	0.1

							n=1493
76b.	[PSTESTS] And how useful do you think it is for parents of present or future pupils to have results of tests for 7 and 11 year olds at <u>primary schools</u> ? Is it ... READ OUT						
	... very useful,					24.1	
	quite useful,					38.9	
	or, not really useful?					32.4	
	(Don't know)					4.3	
	(NA)					0.2	
77.	CARD Q And how helpful do you think it would be for parents to have information on each of these things for state secondary schools in their area? READ OUT a. - i. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH						
		Very helpful	Fairly helpful	Not very helpful	Should not be made available	(Don't know)	(NA)
a.	[PARINF1] Truancy records	% 54.7	28.1	13.3	1.6	2.0	0.2
b.	[PARINF2] Class sizes	% 49.1	39.2	8.9	0.5	2.1	0.1
c.	[PARINF3] The choice of subjects at different ages	% 55.8	35.8	5.6	0.5	2.2	0.1
d.	[PARINF4] The importance given to religion	% 18.9	39.9	35.5	2.5	3.1	0.2
e.	[PARINF5] The importance given to sports	% 23.1	53.4	20.3	0.7	2.2	0.2
f.	[PARINF6] The availability of music teaching	% 19.3	53.6	23.7	0.5	2.7	0.3
g.	[PARINF7] The number of school-leavers going to university	% 36.7	41.7	17.9	1.3	2.3	0.2
h.	[PARINF8] The educational background of pupils entering the school	% 19.7	32.2	32.2	12.7	3.1	0.2
i.	[PARINF9] The social background of pupils entering the school	% 13.9	27.5	28.0	27.4	2.9	0.2
78a.	[CHILDSCH] Do <u>you</u> have any children living in this household who are at school?						
		Yes				24.8	
		No				74.9	
		(DK)				0.1	
		(NA)				0.1	
	IF YES AT a. [SCHLMEET]						n=370
b.	In the past year, have you yourself attended any school meeting to which parents were invited? DO NOT INCLUDE CONCERTS, PLAYS, ETC.						
		Yes				77.8	
		No				21.6	
		(NA)				0.5	
c.	[TCHMEET] And in the past year have you arranged to meet any teacher to talk about your child's/ <u>children's</u> progress?						
		Yes				74.7	
		No				24.8	
		(NA)				0.5	

n=370

78d {PARRUN}
On the whole how satisfied are you that parents have enough say in the running of your (eldest) child's school READ OUT %

IF MORE THAN ONE SCHOOL-AGE CHILD, ASK ABOUT ELDEST	very satisfied,	34 1
	fairly,	47 8
	not very,	11 6
	or not at all satisfied?	4 6
	(Don't know)	1 6
	(NA)	0 3

NORTHERN IRELAND

n=1493

ASK ALL
Now I would like to ask some questions about religious prejudice against both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland

79a {PREJRC}
First thinking of Catholics - do you think there is a lot of prejudice against them in Northern Ireland nowadays, a little, or hardly any?

	%
A lot	49 7
A little	26 6
Hardly any	6 9
(Don't know)	16 1
(NA)	0 6

b {PREJPROT}
And now, thinking of Protestants - do you think there is a lot of prejudice against them in Northern Ireland nowadays, a little, or hardly any?

	%
A lot	44 1
A little	30 0
Hardly any	9 8
(Don't know)	15 5
(NA)	0 6

80 {SRRLPREJ}
How would you describe yourself READ OUT %

as very prejudiced against people of other religions,	1 2
a little prejudiced,	12 2
or, not prejudiced at all?	85 1
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 6
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 7

81a {RLRELAGO}
What about relations between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland? Would you say they are better than they were 5 years ago, worse or about the same now as then?

IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING %

Better	12 6
Worse	22 6
About the same	53 4
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 2
(Don't know)	10 6
(NA)	0 6

n=1493

81b {RLRELFUT}
And what about in 5 years time? Do you think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be better than now worse than now, or about the same as now?

IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING %

Better than now	16 3
Worse than now	14 7
About the same	57 0
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 5
(Don't know)	10 9
(NA)	0 6

82 {RELALWY}
Do you think that religion will always make a difference to the way people feel about each other in Northern Ireland?

Yes	84 8
No	8 0
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1 9
(Don't know)	4 8
(NA)	0 5

83 {OWNHXSCB}
If you were deciding where to send your children to school, would you prefer a school with children of only your own religion or a mixed-religion school?

PROBE IF NECESSARY Say if you did have school-age children %

Own religion only	13 7
Mixed-religion school	79 4
(Don't know)	6 4
(NA)	0 4

84 {BRTIRSDE}
When there is an argument between Britain and the Republic of Ireland, do you generally find yourself on the side of the British or of the Irish government?

IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING %

Generally British government	55 9
Generally Irish government	4 8
It depends (AFTER PROBE)	11 3
(Neither)	19 7
(Don't know/can't say)	7 6
(NA)	0 7

[UNTDIREL]

85. At any time in the next 20 years, do you think it is likely or unlikely that there will be a united Ireland? PROBE: Very likely/unlikely or quite likely/unlikely?

n=1493

	%
Very likely	3.6
Quite likely	15.3
Quite unlikely	27.3
Very unlikely	42.1
(Even chance)	1.9
(Don't know)	9.2
(NA)	0.5

CARD R

- 86a. Under direct rule from Britain, as now, how much do you generally trust British governments of any party to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland?
CODE ONE ONLY IN COL. a.
- b. If there was self-rule, how much do you think you would generally trust a Stormont government to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland?
CODE ONE ONLY IN COL b.
- c. And if there was a united Ireland, how much do you think you would generally trust an Irish government to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland?
CODE ONE ONLY IN COL c.

	[GOVINTNI] a. British govt. %	[STRINTNI] b. Stormont govt. %	[IREINTNI] c. Irish govt. %
Just about always	4.4	4.6	7.5
Most of the time	26.6	28.9	32.7
Only some of the time	40.5	31.5	29.0
Rarely	12.7	10.6	9.8
Never	5.8	4.9	5.5
(Don't know/can't say)	9.3	18.8	14.9
(NA)	0.6	0.6	0.6

CHARITIES

n=1493

CARD S

87. Here are some things on which money is spent. For each one, please tell me where you think the money should come from.

READ OUT a. - f.
AND CODE ONE
FOR EACH

	Entirely from govern- ment	Mainly from govern- ment	Shared equally	Mainly from charities	Entirely from charities	From some- where else	(Don't know)	(NA)
[KIDNEYSH] a. Kidney machines for NHS hospitals	% 58.6	31.5	7.5	1.7	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
[HOMELSSH] b. Housing for homeless people	% 41.6	39.9	12.5	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.1
[FODAIDS2] c. Food aid to starving people in poor countries	% 7.2	14.3	37.5	25.6	7.4	6.5	1.3	0.1
[DISHOLSH] d. Holidays for disabled people	% 12.6	18.6	32.4	26.5	5.3	2.7	1.6	0.2
[LIFEFTSH] e. Lifeboats	% 34.5	29.2	21.5	8.7	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.3
[RANIMLSH] f. Protecting rare animals	% 10.1	16.5	32.6	23.1	9.5	6.2	1.9	0.1

CARD T

88. For each of these services, do you think that people should be paid to do them or should they be done by volunteers?

	People should be paid to do it	It should be done by volunteers	A mixture of paid staff and volunteers	(Don't know)	(NA)
[VOLOLD] a. Visiting old people at home	% 22.3	32.5	44.5	0.6	0.1
[VOLPHONE] b. Answering a telephone helpline for people in crisis	% 24.8	32.3	41.8	1.0	0.1
[VOLCLUB] c. Organising youth club outings	% 10.9	52.0	35.8	1.0	0.3
[VOLHARR] d. Giving marriage guidance advice	% 31.4	26.4	39.7	2.3	0.2
[VOLCAB] e. Working in a Citizens' Advice Bureau	% 50.0	12.7	36.1	1.1	0.1

CARD U

n=1493

89 Which two of these causes do you think are the most important to raise money for in Britain?

a First, the most important?
CODE ONE IN COLUMN a

	[IHPCAUS1] [IMPCAUS2]	
	a	b
And which do you think is the <u>next</u> most important? CODE ONE IN COLUMN b	Most important	Next most important
	%	%
Medical supplies for poor countries in Africa and Asia	5 6	10 9
Homeless people in Britain	45 0	31 8
Starving people in poor countries	10 0	14 8
Protecting rare animals throughout the world	0 8	3 1
Kidney machines for British hospitals	35 3	31 9
Preventing cruelty to animals in Britain	2 1	5 7
(None of these)	0 3	0 6
(Don't know)	0 6	0 9
(NA)	0 2	0 4

DRUGS

n=1493

I'd like to ask you some questions about illegal drug-use in Britain
First, thinking about the drug heroin

[HERUSNOW]

90 Do you think there are more people taking heroin in Britain now than there were 5 years ago, less, or about the same number?

	%
More now	67 3
Less now	4 5
About the same number	16 0
Other (WRITE IN) _____	-
(Don't know)	12 0
(NA)	0 3

CARD V

91 How much do you agree or disagree that

READ OUT a AND b AND
CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	(NA)
--	----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	--------------	------

[HERCRIHE]

a heroin is a cause of crime and violence? % 54 6 30 4 8 6 2 9 0 7 2 6 0 2

[HEROINOK]

b heroin isn't nearly as damaging to users as some people think? % 3 7 6 2 6 2 33 5 42 8 7 4 0 2

CARD W

n=1493

92 [HERLEGAL] Which of these statements comes closest to your own view?

Taking heroin should be legal without restrictions	1 2
Taking heroin should be legal, but it should only be available from licensed shops	10 2
Taking heroin should remain illegal	85 7
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 4
(Don't know)	2 2
(NA)	0 2

[CANUSNOW]

93a Now thinking about the drug cannabis

Do you think there are more people taking cannabis in Britain now than there were 5 years ago <u>less</u> , or about the <u>same</u> number?	%
More now	61 0
Less now	2 9
About the same number	23 0
Other (WRITE IN) _____	-
(Don't know)	12 8
(NA)	0 3

[CANUSFUT]

b Do you think there will be more, less, or about the same number of people taking cannabis in Britain in 5 years time compared with now?

More in 5 years	58 4
Less	5 4
About the same number	24 0
Other	0 1
(Don't know)	12 0
(NA)	0 3

[CANYOUNG]

94a Do you think cannabis is mainly used just by young people nowadays?

Yes	35 1
No	51 8
(Don't know)	12 7
(NA)	0 3

[CANSELF]

b And have you yourself ever tried cannabis?

Yes	16 1
No	83 0
(DK)	0 5
(NA)	0 3

IF YES AT b

[CANFREQ]

c Have you tried it often occasionally hardly ever or only once?

Often	2 8
Occasionally	5 2
Hardly ever	4 4
Only once	3 8
Other (WRITE IN) _____	-

n=1493

ASK ALL
CARD X1

95. How much do you agree or disagree that ...
READ OUT a. AND b.
AND CODE ONE
FOR EACH

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Dis- agree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	(OA)	(NA)
[CANCRIME] a. ... cannabis is a cause of crime and violence? %	25.9	27.9	17.9	17.9	5.3	4.8	0.1	0.2
[CANNABOK] b. ... cannabis isn't nearly as damaging to users as some people think? %	6.0	26.1	10.7	31.3	16.2	9.5	-	0.2

CARD X2
[CANLEGAL]

96. Which of these statements comes closest to your
own view?

	%
Taking cannabis should be legal, without restrictions	4.8
Taking cannabis should be legal, but it should only be available from licensed shops	24.9
Taking cannabis should remain illegal	66.9
(Don't know)	3.1
(NA)	0.3

SEXUAL RELATIONS

n=1493

CARD M

97. Now I would like to ask you some questions about
sexual relationships.

READ OUT a.- c. AND
CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Always wrong	Mostly wrong	Some- times wrong	Rarely wrong	Not wrong at all	(Depends/ varies)	(DK)	(NA)
[PHS] a. If a man and a woman have sexual relations before marriage, what would your general opinion be? %	9.9	8.5	12.7	10.0	53.8	4.2	0.6	0.2
[EXMS] b. What about a <u>married person</u> having sexual relations with someone other than his or her partner? %	56.6	26.9	11.1	1.0	1.2	2.5	0.5	0.2
[HOMOSEX] c. What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex? %	50.4	13.8	7.2	4.8	18.1	4.5	0.8	0.2

n=1493

98. Now I would like you to tell me whether, in your
opinion, it is acceptable for a homosexual person ...

	Yes	No	Other answer	(DK)	(NA)
[GAYTEASC] a. ... to be a teacher in a school?	% 55.4	37.5	4.7	2.1	0.3
[GAYTEAHE] b. ... to be a teacher in a college or university?	% 60.7	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.4
[GAYPUB] c. ... to hold a responsible position in public life?	% 63.4	31.0	3.0	2.3	0.3
[HOMOHEAN] d. What did you understand the word "homosexual" to mean at this question ... READ OUT			%		
... men only - that is, gays,			28.1		
women only - that is, lesbians,			0.4		
or, either?			70.3		
(DK)			0.8		
(NA)			0.4		
[FGAYADPT] 99a. Do you think female homosexual couples - that is, lesbians - should be allowed to adopt a baby under the same conditions as other couples?			%		
Yes			20.4		
No			74.2		
Other (WRITE IN) _____			2.1		
(DK)			3.0		
(NA)			0.4		
[MGAYADPT] b. And do you think male homosexual couples - that is, gays - should be allowed to adopt a baby under the same conditions as other couples?			%		
Yes			11.2		
No			83.9		
Other (WRITE IN) _____			1.6		
(DK)			3.0		
(NA)			0.4		

HOUSING

n=2945

ASK ALL

Now a few questions on housing

100a INTERVIEWER CODE FROM OBSERVATION AND CHECK WITH RESPONDENT

[HOMETYPE]

Would I be right in describing this accommodation as a
READ OUT ONE YOU THINK APPLIES

	%
detached house or bungalow,	19 4
semi-detached house or bungalow	32 4
terraced house,	31 0
self-contained purpose built flat/maisonette (inc in tenement block),	12 7
self-contained converted flat/maisonette	2 6
room(s) - not self-contained*	0 6
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1 1
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 1

[HOMEEST]

b May I just check, is your home part of a housing estate?
NOTE MAY BE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, BUT IT IS THE
RESPONDENT'S VIEW WE WANT

	%
Yes, part of estate	38 4
No	60 1
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	1 2

[TENURE1]

101 Does your household own or rent this accommodation?
PROBE AS NECESSARY

IF OWNS	Outright or on a mortgage?		%
IF RENTS	From whom?		
Owns	Own (leasehold/freehold) outright		27 2
	Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage		41 7
Rents	Local authority		17 9
	New Town Development Corporation		0 5
	Housing Association		2 2
	Property company		1 0
	Employer		0 9
	Other organisation		1 4
	Relative		0 3
	Other individual		5 2
	Housing Trust		0 2
Rent free	Rent free, squatting etc		1 0
	(NA)		0 3

RELIGION AND
ETHNIC ORIGIN

n=2945

ASK ALL

[RELIGION]

102a Do you regard yourself as belonging to any
particular religion? IF YES Which?

	%
CODE ONE ONLY - DO NOT PROMPT	
No religion	36 7
Christian - no denomination	4 6
Roman Catholic	10 8
Church of England/Anglican	32 5
Baptist	1 1
Methodist	3 2
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	4 5
Free Presbyterian	-
Brethren	0 1
United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational	0 3
Other Protestant (WRITE IN) _____	0 7
Other Christian (WRITE IN) _____	1 6
Hindu	0 9
Jewish	0 6
Islam/Muslim	1 4
Sikh	0 2
Buddhist	0 2
Other non-Christian (WRITE IN) _____	0 3
Refused/unwilling to say	0 1
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 2

IF 'REFUSED' AT Q102 (CODE 97) GO TO Q104
ASK ALL OTHERS

n=2945

[FAMRELIG]

102b. In what religion, if any, were you brought
up? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What was your
family's religion?

CODE ONE ONLY - DO NOT PROMPT	%
No religion	8.0
Christian - no denomination	3.8
Roman Catholic	14.0
Church of England/Anglican	52.8
Baptist	1.8
Methodist	5.9
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	6.1
Free Presbyterian	0.1
Brethren	0.2
United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational	0.5
Other Protestant (WRITE IN) _____	1.1
Other Christian (WRITE IN) _____	1.3
Hindu	1.0
Jewish	0.7
Islam/Muslim	1.4
Sikh	0.2
Buddhist	0.2
Other non-Christian (WRITE IN) _____	0.2
Refused/unwilling to say	-
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.2

IF ANY RELIGION AT Q102a. OR b., ASK Q103; OTHERS GO TO Q104
[CHATTEND]

103. Apart from such special occasions as weddings,
funerals and baptisms, how often nowadays do
you attend services or meetings connected with
your religion?

PROBE AS NECESSARY	%
Once a week or more	11.7
Less often but at least once in two weeks	2.0
Less often but at least once a month	5.6
Less often but at least twice a year	10.3
Less often but at least once a year	5.2
Less often	3.8
Never or practically never	22.7
Varies too much to say	0.6
Refused/unwilling to answer	-
(NA)	0.1

ASK ALL

CARD X3

[RACEORIG]

104. To which of these groups do you consider
you belong? CODE ONE ONLY

n=2945

	%
Black: of African or Caribbean or other origin	1.8

Asian:	
of Indian origin	1.7
of Pakistani origin	0.5
of Bangladeshi origin	0.1
of Chinese origin	0.1
of other origin	0.9

White:	
of British origin	89.9
of Irish origin	2.6
of other origin	2.2
Refused	0.2
(NA)	0.1

CLASSIFICATION

n=2945

[MARSTAT]

900a Can I just check whether at present you are
READ OUT

CODE FIRST TO APPLY		%
	married	59 5
	living as married,	7 2
	separated or divorced,	5 9
	widowed	9 0
	or, not married?	18 2
	(NA)	0 2

[HOUSEHLD]

b Finally, a few questions about you and your household Including yourself how many people live here regularly as members of this household?

	%
Just myself	13 9
Two people	35 5
Three people	21 6
Four people	19 4
Five people	7 3
Six people	1 8
Seven people	0 3
Eight people	0 1
Nine people	0 1

901 Now I'd like to ask for a few details about each person in your household Starting with yourself, what was your age last birthday?

WORK DOWN COLUMNS OF GRID FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

	Resp	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a Sex									
Male	44 5%								
Female	55 5%								
b Age last birthday									
c Relationship to respondent									
Spouse/partner									
Son/daughter									
Parent/parent-in-law									
Other relative									
Not related									
d HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR									
ACCOMMODATION Yes	83 1								
(INC JOINT AND No SHARED) (DK)	15 4								
(NA)	0 1								
	1 5								

CHECK THAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN GRID EQUALS NUMBER GIVEN AT Q900b

n=2945

ASK ALL

[OTHCILD]

902 Apart from people you've just mentioned who live in your household have you had any (other) children, including stepchildren who grew up in your household?

NOTE INCLUDES CHILDREN NO LONGER LIVING CHILDREN MEANS THOSE THEN AGED UNDER 18

	%
Yes	29 0
No	70 9
(NA)	0 1

[RPRIVED]

903a Have you ever attended a fee-paying private primary or secondary school in the United Kingdom?

NOTE 'PRIVATE' INCLUDES INDEPENDENT/PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BUT EXCLUDES NURSERY SCHOOLS, VOLUNTARY-AIDED SCHOOLS AND 'OPTED-OUT' GRANT-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

	%
Yes	9 6
No	90 1
(Don't know/couldn't establish)	0 1
(NA)	0 1

INTERVIEWER CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT IS

b Married or living as married (CODES 1 OR 2 AT Q900a)

	%
Not married	66 7
(NA)	33 1
	0 2

IF MARRIED OR LIVING AS MARRIED

[SPRIVED]

c And has your (husband/wife/partner) ever attended a fee-paying, private primary or secondary school in the United Kingdom?

SEE Q903a ABOVE FOR DEFINITION

	%
Yes	5 8
No	60 5
(Don't know/couldn't establish)	0 3
(NA)	0 1

[CHLDCNK]

INTERVIEWER CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT

d Has son or daughter over 5 years old (SEE M/H GRID Q901)

	%
<u>OR</u> Has had children (CODE 1 AT Q902)	60 6
Has not	37 8
(NA)	1 8

IF CODE A AT d

[CBPRIVED]

e And (have any of your children/has your child) ever attended a fee-paying, private primary or secondary school in the United Kingdom?

SEE Q903a ABOVE FOR DEFINITION

	%
Yes	5 8
No	34 0
(Not asked in error)	19 7
(Don't know/couldn't establish/NA)	1 1

n=2945

ASK ALL
[TEA]

904. How old were you when you completed your continuous full-time education?

PROBE AS NECESSARY		%
15 or under		42.6
16		27.7
17		7.3
18		7.6
19 or over		11.5
Still at school		0.5
Still at college or university		2.6
(NA)		0.1

CARD X4
[SCHQUAL]

905a. Have you passed any of the examinations on this card?

	%
Yes	51.8
No	48.0
DK	-
NA	0.2

IF YES AT a.

b. Which ones? Any others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY	%
[EDQUAL1] CSE Grades 2-5 GCSE - D-G	16.4
[EDQUAL2] CSE-Grade 1 GCE O' level GCSE - Grades A-C School certificate Scottish (SCE) Ordinary Scottish School-leaving Certificate lower grade SUPE Ordinary Northern Ireland Junior Certificate	40.8
[EDQUAL3] GCE A' level/S' level Higher school certificate Matriculation Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at higher grade Northern Ireland Senior Certificate	15.6
[EDQUAL4] Overseas School Leaving Exam/Certificate	1.8

ASK ALL
CARD X5
[PSCHQUAL]

906a. And have you passed any of the exams or got any of the qualifications on this card?

	%
Yes	43.7
No	56.1
(NA)	0.2

n=2945

IF YES AT a.

906b. Which ones? Any others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY	%
[EDQUAL5] Recognised trade apprenticeship completed	6.9
[EDQUAL6] RSA/other clerical, commercial qualification	10.0
[EDQUAL7] City & Guilds Certificate - Craft/Intermediate/Ordinary/Part I	9.8
[EDQUAL8] City & Guilds Certificate - Advanced/Final/Part II or Part III	4.8
[EDQUAL9] City & Guilds Certificate - Full technological	2.1
[EDQUAL10] BEC/TEC General/Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND)	4.0
[EDQUAL11] BEC/TEC Higher/Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND)	3.0
[EDQUAL12] Teacher training qualification	3.3
[EDQUAL13] Nursing qualification	3.0
[EDQUAL14] Other technical or business qualification/certificate	4.3
[EDQUAL15] University or CNA degree or diploma	8.0
[EDQUAL16] Other recognised academic or vocational qualification	5.1

907a. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO ECONOMIC POSITION OF RESPONDENT (Q19, p.8)

RESPONDENT IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)	%	ASK Q.908 ABOUT PRESENT JOB
50.5		
RESPONDENT IS WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK (CODE 04)	0.2	ASK Q.908 ABOUT FUTURE JOB
ALL OTHERS (CODES 01-02; 05-11)	49.3	ASK Q.908 ABOUT LAST JOB

IF CODE C AT a.
[JOBCHK]

b. Have you ever had a job?

	%
Yes	45.6
No, never	3.7

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED
(CODES 1+2 AT Q907a. and CODE 1 AT Q907b.)

n=2836

Now I want to ask you about your (present/future/last) job.
CHANGE TENSES FOR (BRACKETED) WORDS AS APPROPRIATE

908. What (is) your job?
PROBE AS NECESSARY: What (is) the name or title of the job?

908b What kind of work (do) you do most of the time?
IF RELEVANT What materials/machinery (do) you use?

c What training or qualifications (are) needed for that job?

d [RSUPER]
(Do) you directly supervise or (are) you directly responsible for the work of any other people?

	Yes	%
	36	9
	No	62
	(NA)	0
[RMANY] IF YES How many?	MEDIAN	5 employees
	(DK)	0
	(NA)	0

e [RSUPHAM]
May I just check, (are) you READ OUT %
a manager, 13 9
a foreman or supervisor, 14 2
or not? 71 2
(DK) 0 1
(NA) 0 6

f [REMPLEE]
May I just check, (are) you READ OUT %
an employee 87 5
or self-employed? 12 2
(NA) 0 3

IF EMPLOYEE (CODE 1 AT f)
CARD X6
[RSECTOR]
g Which of the types of organisation on this card (do) you work for?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY	Private firm or company	%
	Nationalised industry/public corporation	5 0
	Local Authority/Local Education Authority	11 0
	Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust	5 2
	Central Government/Civil Service	4 8
	Charity or Trust	1 2
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	1 9
	(DK)	0 1
	(NA)	0 2

h [PREMISES]
Is where you (work) your employer's only premises, or (are) there other premises elsewhere?

	Employer's only premises	%
	Employer has other premises elsewhere	61 3
	(Don't know)	0 7
	(NA)	0 4

908i ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED
What (does) your employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED you) make or do at the place where you usually (work) (from)?

j [REHPWORK]
Including yourself, how many people (are) employed at the place where you usually (work) (from)?

IF SELF-EMPLOYED (Do) you have any employees?
IF YES How many?

	None	%
	Under 10	21 7
	10-24	15 6
	25-99	21 4
	100-499	19 8
	500 or more	15 2
	(DK)	0 9
	(NA)	0 6

k [RPARTFUL]
(Is) the job READ OUT %
full-time (30+ HOURS) 75 6
or part-time (10-29 HOURS)? 21 4
(DK) 0 3
(NA) 2 8

O U O RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATIONAL DETAILS

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOC	ES	SIC	SEG	SC	HG

909a ASK ALL
[UNIONSA]
(May I just check) are you now a member of a trade union or staff association?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY	Yes, trade union	%
	Yes staff association	3 5
	No	76 9
	(DK)	0 1
	(NA)	0 3

b IF NO AT a
[UNIONEVR]
Have you ever been a member of a trade union or staff association?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY	Yes trade union	%
	Yes staff association	28 2
	No	45 6
	(DK)	0 2
	(NA)	0 2

910a INTERVIEWER
CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT IS %
Married or living as married (CODES 1 OR 2 AT Q900a) 66 7
All others 33 3

CARD X7

[SECONACT]

n=1961

910b.

Which of these descriptions applied to what your (husband/wife/partner) was doing last week, that is the seven days ending last Sunday? PROBE: Any others? CODE ALL THAT APPLY IN COL. I

IF ONLY ONE CODE AT I, TRANSFER IT TO COL. II
IF MORE THAN ONE AT I, TRANSFER HIGHEST ON LIST TO II

	COL. I	COL. II ECONOMIC POSITION
In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)	A	0.8
On government training/employment programme (e.g. Employment Training, Youth Training etc.)	B	0.2
In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week	C	60.4
Waiting to take up paid work already accepted	D	0.4
Unemployed and registered at a benefit office	E	5.1
Unemployed, <u>not</u> registered, but actively looking for a job	F	0.5
Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hrs a week), but not actively looking for a job	G	0.5
Permanently sick or disabled	H	3.1
Wholly retired from work	J	14.3
Looking after the home	K	14.0
Doing something else (WRITE IN)	L	0.5

IF CODES 01-02, OR 05-11 AT b.

[SLASTJOB]

c. How long ago did your (husband/wife/partner) last have a paid job (other than the government programme you mentioned) of at least 10 hours a week?

	%
Within past 12 months	5.7
Over 1, up to 5 years ago	12.2
Over 5, up to 10 years ago	7.7
Over 10, up to 20 years ago	7.0
Over 20 years ago	3.9
Never had a paid job of 10+ hours a week	2.6
(DK)	0.2

911. INTERVIEWER:

REFER TO ECONOMIC POSITION OF SPOUSE/PARTNER (Q910b.)

	%	
SPOUSE/PARTNER IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)	60.4	ASK Q. 912 ABOUT PRESENT JOB
SPOUSE/PARTNER IS WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK (CODE 04)	0.4	ASK Q. 912 ABOUT FUTURE JOB
ALL OTHERS (CODES 01-02; 05-11)	39.1	ASK Q. 912 ABOUT LAST JOB

912.

Now I want to ask you about your (husband's/wife's/partner's) (present, future, last) job. CHANGE (BRACKETED) WORDS AS APPROPRIATE

n=1910

a. What (is) (his/her) job?
PROBE AS NECESSARY: What (is) the name or title of that job?

b. What kind of work (does) (he/she) do most of the time?
IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery (does) (he/she) use?

c. What training or qualifications (are) needed for that job?

[SSUPER]

d. (Does) (he/she) directly supervise or (is) (he/she) directly responsible for the work of any other people?

	%
Yes	36.4
No	62.5
(DK)	0.5
(NA)	0.6

[SMANY]

IF YES: How many?

MEDIAN: 6 employees

[SSUPMAN]

e. May I just check, (is) (he/she) ... READ OUT

	%
... a manager,	17.8
a foreman or supervisor,	13.5
or not?	67.2
(DK)	0.4
(NA)	0.8

[SEMPLOYE]

f. May I just check, (is) (he/she) ... READ OUT

	%
... an employee,	86.7
or, self-employed?	12.8
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.3

IF SPOUSE/PARTNER IS EMPLOYEE (CODE 1 AT f.)

CARD X8

[SSECTOR]

g. Which of the types of organisation on this card (does) (he/she) work for?

	%
Private firm or company	55.7
Nationalised industry/public corporation	5.8
Local Authority/Local Education Authority	13.7
Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust	4.5
Central Government/Civil Service	3.9
Charity or Trust	1.6
Other (WRITE IN)	1.0
(DK)	0.4
(NA)	0.1

912h ASK ALL WHOSE SPOUSE/PARTNER HAS EVER WORKED
What (does) the employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED (he/she)) make
or do at the place where (he/she) usually (works)? n=1910

[SEMPWORK]

i Including (him/herself) roughly how many
people (are) employed at the place where
(he/she) usually (works) (from)?

IF SELF-EMPLOYED (Does) (he/she) have any employees?

IF YES	How many?	%
	None	6 2
	Under 10	21 0
	10-24	14 0
	25-99	19 9
	100-499	19 9
	500 or more	14 8
	(DK)	2 9
	(NA)	1 4

[SPARTFUL]

j (Is) the job READ OUT %

full-time (30+ HOURS)	76 7
or, part-time (10-29 HOURS)?	20 2
(DK)	0 5
(NA)	2 5

O U O SPOUSE/PARTNER'S OCCUPATIONAL DETAILS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SOC	ES	SIC	SEG	SC	HG

ASK ALL

[CAROWN]

913 (May I just check) do you, or does anyone else
in your household own or have the regular use
of a car or a van? n=2945

	%
Yes	75 0
No	24 8
(NA)	0 2

CARD X9

[ANYBNEW]

914a Do you (or does your husband/wife/partner)
receive any of the state benefits on this
card at present?

	%
Yes	32 6
No	67 0
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 4

ASK ALL

[OWNSHARE]

916 Do you (or your husband/wife/partner) own any
shares quoted on the Stock Exchange, including
unit trusts? n=2945

	%
Yes	24 2
No	74 7
(DK)	0 5
(NA)	0 6

[PHONE]

917a Is there a telephone in (your part of) this
accommodation?

	%
Yes	90 0
No	9 5
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	0 2

IF YES AT a.

[TELNUM]

b Some of my interviews are checked May I take
your phone number for that purpose?
ADD, IF NECESSARY Your 'phone number will not be
passed to anyone outside SCPR

IF NUMBER GIVEN

WRITE ON THE ARF - NOT HERE!

	%
Number given	81 0
Number refused	8 6
(DK)	0 2
(NA)	0 3

[COMEBACK]

918 In a year's time we may be doing a similar
survey and we may wish to include you again
Would this be all right?

	%
Yes	89 5
No	9 0
(DK)	0 6
(NA)	0 9

INTERVIEWER THANK RESPONDENT FOR HIS OR HER
HELP AND COMPLETE Q919

n=2945

914b. IF YES AT a. %

Which ones? Any others? [BENFTN1] Unemployment benefit	4.1
CODE ALL THAT APPLY [BENFTN2] Income support	11.2
[BENFTN3] One-parent benefit	2.2
[BENFTN4] Family credit	2.0
[BENFTN5] Housing benefit (rent rebate)	8.3
[BENFTN6] N.I. sickness benefit	1.4
[BENFTN7] Invalidity benefit	5.7
[BENFTN8] Disability living allowance	2.6
[BENFTN9] Disability working allowance	0.1
[BENFTN10] Widow's pension	3.3
[BENFTN11] Community Charge rebate/Poll Tax/ Council Tax rebate	11.2
[BENFTN12] Other state benefit(s) (WRITE IN)	2.1

ASK ALL
CARD Y2

915a. Which of the letters on this card represents the total income of your household from all sources before tax? Please just tell me the letter.

NOTE: INCLUDES INCOME FROM BENEFITS, SAVINGS, ETC.
CODE ONE IN COLUMN a.

b. INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.19, PAGE 8 %

RESPONDENT IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)	50.5
ALL OTHERS	49.5

c. Which of the letters on this card represents your own gross or total earnings, before deduction of income tax and national insurance?

	[HHINCOME] n=2945	[REARN] n=1488
	a. Household income %	c. Own earnings %
Less than £4,000	8.1	10.3
£4,000 - £5,999	11.3	8.1
£6,000 - £7,999	7.8	9.9
£8,000 - £9,999	6.0	10.5
£10,000 - £11,999	6.1	12.2
£12,000 - £14,999	7.6	12.3
£15,000 - £17,999	6.4	10.1
£18,000 - £19,999	4.3	3.7
£20,000 - £22,999	5.3	5.4
£23,000 - £25,999	5.0	3.3
£26,000 - £28,999	3.7	2.1
£29,000 - £31,999	2.9	0.8
£32,000 - £34,999	2.0	1.0
£35,000 - £37,999	2.4	0.7
£38,000 - £40,999	1.5	0.4
£41,000 or more	4.7	2.0
(DK)	7.9	2.8
(NA)	6.9	4.6

n=2945

919a. IS THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ... %

[QFILLED] ... filled in immediately after interview	
in your presence,	21.0
or, left behind to be filled in later,	72.2
or, was it refused? (PLEASE SAY WHY)	5.6
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	1.0

b. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED:

WRITE IN: : : 0 0

c. TOTAL LENGTH OF INTERVIEW:
(SEE FRONT COVER AND b. ABOVE)

MEDIAN: Version A : 50 minutes
Version B : 50 minutes

d. INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE:

e. DATE OF INTERVIEW:

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	0	1 9 9 3

THANK YOU

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE ARF IS COMPLETELY FILLED IN, INCLUDING THE RESPONDENT'S NAME (AND 'PHONE NO., IF GIVEN)

- * RETURN THE COMPLETED ARF TO THE FIELD OFFICE IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE, NOT WITH THE QUESTIONNAIRE.
- * CHECK THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE, AND THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE (IF YOU HAVE COLLECTED IT).
- * DOUBLE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE FILLED IN ALL THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS, ESPECIALLY THE SERIAL NUMBER AND YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND ON THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE
- * THEN RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE(S) TO THE FIELD OFFICE AS SOON AS YOU CAN.

P1235/Britain

Spring 1993

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES:

1993 SURVEY

Serial Number	1 4 [][][][]	5 7 [0][0][1]	8 9 Card [02]	Version A - 1 B - 2	10 [2]
Field Area	[]	0 [][][] Sampling Point	OUO Batch Code	11 15 [][][][]	
Interviewer Number		16 19 [][][][][]	Time interview started	20 27 [][][][][]	0 0 Hours Mins

COUNTRYSIDE

n=1452

ASK ALL

[CTRYSAME]

- 67a. Do you think the countryside generally is much the same as it was twenty years ago, or do you think it has changed? IF CHANGED: Has it changed a bit or a lot?

	%
Much the same	12.4
Changed a bit	18.7
Changed a lot	64.7
(Don't know)	4.1
(NA)	0.1

IF CHANGED A BIT OR A LOT (CODES 2 OR 3 AT a.)

[CTRYBETR]

- b. Do you think the countryside generally has changed for the better or worse?

	%
Better	9.6
Worse	62.7
(Better in some ways/worse in others)	10.9
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.1

ASK ALL

[CTRYCONC]

68. Are you personally concerned about things that may happen to the countryside, or does it not concern you particularly? IF CONCERNED: Are you very concerned, or just a bit concerned?

	%
Very concerned	41.2
A bit concerned	34.9
Does not concern me particularly	23.6
(NA)	0.2

CARD L2

n=1452

- 69a. Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think is the greatest threat to the countryside; if you think none of them is a threat, please say so. CODE ONE ONLY IN COL. a.

	[CTHREAT1] a. Greatest threat %	[CTHREAT2] b. Next greatest %
Motorways and road building	17.6	15.1
Industrial pollution	33.9	23.2
Removal by farmers of traditional landscapes, such as hedgerows/woodlands	6.7	11.0
Tourism and visitors	1.6	1.8
Litter	7.5	10.1
Urban growth and housing development	16.1	12.5
Use of chemicals and pesticides in farming	14.4	23.1
(None of these)	1.2	0.5
(Don't know)	1.0	0.5

CARD M

70. Modern methods of farming mean it now takes less land to produce the same amount of food. Please say how much you are in favour of or against each of these ways of paying farmers to use their spare land.

Remember that if this happened on a large scale, income tax or VAT might have to go up to meet the costs.

READ OUT a.- d. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Strongly in favour	In favour	Neither in favour nor against	Against	Strongly against	(Don't know)
[SETASID1] a. First, paying farmers to change to organic farming which takes up more land?	% 11.4	41.7	23.4	15.5	3.9	4.1
[SETASID2] b. Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land and not use it at all?	% 2.7	14.4	17.1	46.0	16.3	3.6
[SETASID3] c. Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for woodland to encourage wildlife?	% 24.3	59.8	6.9	5.4	1.7	1.8
[SETASID4] d. Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for forestry and timber?	% 13.4	56.9	13.6	11.4	2.4	2.3

CARD M AGAIN

71 And how much are you in favour of or against each of these ways of using spare farmland? Remember that if it happened on a large scale, it would mean less open countryside

READ OUT a - c AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Strongly		Neither in favour in nor against		Strongly (Don't against know)	
	favour	In favour	against	Against	against	
a [SETASID5] Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be developed for housing	% 3 0	15 8	12 7	42 8	23 5	2 2
b [SETASID6] Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for golf courses and leisure activities	% 2 3	21 1	18 1	39 6	17 1	1 8
c [SETASID7] Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for industry	% 1 9	17 4	11 9	43 5	23 7	1 6

[FACTVSTE]

72a Suppose it is discovered that some of a factory's waste has begun leaking into a nearby river

Should the factory	READ OUT	%
	just be asked to do something about it.	7 3
	or, should it be <u>heavily fined</u> for every week it continues	37 5
	or, should it be shut down unless it does something about it?	54 4
	(Don't know)	0 7
	(NA)	0 1

[POLLPAY5]

b Do you think the government should

READ OUT	%
help factories meet the costs of preventing pollution.	25 5
or, should those factories that cause pollution be made to pay the bills themselves?	71 0
(Don't know)	3 4
(NA)	0 1

TRANSPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

CARD N

73 Some people have traffic and transport problems in their neighbourhood In this neighbourhood how serious a problem for you is

READ OUT a - e AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	A very serious problem	A serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	(Don't know)	(NA)
a [TRAFFRB1] traffic congestion or jams	% 9 5	18 5	44 5	27 1	0 4	-
b [TRAFFRB2] poor local public transport	% 7 0	14 6	32 7	38 7	6 8	0 2
c [TRAFFRB3] traffic going too fast	% 16 9	39 9	28 0	14 5	0 5	0 2
d [TRAFFRB4] heavy lorries	% 10 6	22 5	38 8	27 5	0 5	0 1
e [TRAFFRB5] risks to pedestrians and cyclists	% 16 4	33 1	33 0	16 7	0 8	-

CARD N AGAIN

74 Now thinking about traffic and transport problems more generally, how serious a problem is READ OUT

READ OUT a - c AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	A very serious problem	A serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	(Don't know)	(NA)
a [TRAFFRB6] congestion on motorways	% 22 1	43 0	22 1	5 4	7 3	-
b [TRAFFRB7] increased traffic on country roads and lanes	% 11 3	44 7	30 6	5 5	7 9	-
c [TRAFFRB8] traffic congestion at popular places in the countryside	% 16 3	48 0	24 5	4 3	6 7	0 3

[TRANSCAR]

75a Do you, or does anyone in your household own or have the regular use of a car or a van? IF 'YES', PROBE FOR WHETHER RESPONDENT, OR OTHER PERSON(S) ONLY, OR BOTH

	%
Yes, respondent	34 1
Yes, other	17 0
Yes, both	25 7
No	23 1

IF YES AT a

[NUMBCARS]

b How many vehicles in all?

	%
One	46 9
Two	22 4
Three	6 3
Four	1 0
Five or more	0 3

n=1452

[COMPCAR]			
75c.	Is this vehicle/are any of these vehicles provided by an employer or run as a business expense?	%	
	No, none	56.6	
	Yes, one (of them)	17.1	
	Yes, two (of them)	2.5	
	Yes, three or more (of them)	0.5	
	(Don't know)	0.1	

ASK ALL [DRIVE]			
d.	(May I just check) do you <u>drive</u> a car at all these days?	%	
	Yes	60.0	
	No	40.0	

IF YES AT a.

CARD O

n=872

76. Compared with two or three years ago, do you nowadays do any of these things <u>more</u> , for the sake of <u>the environment</u> ?					
READ OUT a.- f. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		No	A bit more often nowadays	A lot more often nowadays	(Don't know)
[ENVWALK]					
a.	Walking rather than driving to local shops and services?	% 58.8	25.9	14.3	0.3
[ENVPTCAR]					
b.	Using public transport instead of a car?	% 80.5	14.6	4.2	0.1
[ENVSPEED]					
c.	Cutting down your driving speed to save petrol?	% 55.1	29.9	14.1	0.3
And compared with two or three years ago, are you doing any of <u>these</u> things more nowadays?					
[ENVOUTCSC]					
d.	Making fewer car trips to out-of-town shopping centres to save petrol?	% 65.1	21.1	11.9	1.3
[ENVLIFTS]					
e.	Giving people lifts, or taking lifts, to cut down on using cars?	% 60.9	26.5	11.8	0.2
[ENVPKOUT]					
f.	Parking your car on the outskirts of towns and using public transport to get to the centre?	% 81.6	11.6	5.9	0.3

n=1452

ASK ALL CARD P									
77.	How often nowadays do you <u>usually</u> travel ...								
		Every day or nearly every day	2-5 days a week	Once a week	Less often but at least once a month	Less often than that	Never nowadays	(DK)	(NA)
READ OUT a.- f. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH									
[TRAVEL1]									
a.	... by car as a driver?	% 37.7	15.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	-	0.1
[TRAVEL2]									
b.	... by car as a passenger?	% 9.6	25.0	25.1	12.6	12.1	15.4	-	0.1
[TRAVEL3]									
c.	... by local bus?	% 6.7	12.7	10.0	9.2	11.3	49.9	0.1	0.1
[TRAVEL4]									
d.	... by train?	% 2.4	2.5	2.9	8.3	24.9	58.7	-	0.2
[TRAVEL5]									
e.	... by motorbike, moped or scooter?	% 1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	96.6	-	0.2
[TRAVEL6]									
f.	... by bicycle?	% 3.4	4.1	2.8	3.6	5.6	80.4	-	0.1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

n=1452

ASK ALL			
Now a few questions about Britain's relationships with other countries.			
[ECGBCLSE]			
78.	As a member state, would you say that Britain's relationship with the European Community should be ... READ OUT	%	
	... closer,	30.2	
	... less close,	23.5	
	or, is it about right?	36.2	
	(Don't know)	10.1	
[ECLNKINF]			
79a.	Do you think that closer links with the European Community would give Britain ... READ OUT	%	
	... <u>more</u> influence in the world,	27.2	
	... <u>less</u> influence in the world,	17.9	
	or, would it make no difference?	47.4	
	(Don't know)	7.4	
[ECLNKSTR]			
b.	And would closer links with the European Community make Britain ... READ OUT	%	
	... <u>stronger</u> economically,	32.9	
	... <u>weaker</u> economically,	21.7	
	or, would it make no difference?	32.3	
	(Don't know)	13.0	

	[NIRELAND]	
80a	Do you think the long-term policy for Northern Ireland should be for it	READ OUT %
	to remain part of the United Kingdom,	28 0
	or, to reunify with the rest of Ireland?	53 5
	(Become an independent state)	0 3
	(Northern Ireland should be split into two)	0 3
	(Up to Irish to decide)	2 9
	Other answer	2 5
	(DK)	11 2
	(NA)	1 2
	[TROOPOUT]	
b	Some people think that government policy towards Northern Ireland should include a complete withdrawal of British troops. Would you personally support or oppose such a policy? PROBE Strongly or a little?	%
	Support strongly	33 7
	Support a little	20 0
	Oppose strongly	21 3
	Oppose a little	14 7
	(Withdraw in long-term)	0 1
	(Up to Irish to decide)	0 2
	Other answer	2 2
	(DK)	7 0
	(NA)	0 8
	[NATION]	
81	On the whole, do you think Britain's interests are better served by	READ OUT %
	closer links with Western Europe,	41 7
	or, closer links with America?	24 5
	(Both equally)	17 5
	(Neither)	5 5
	(Don't know)	10 7
	(NA)	0 1
	CARD Q AND READ OUT	
	[UNITREC]	
82	Which of these comes closer to your views	READ OUT %
	Britain should do all it can to unite fully with the European Community,	38 3
	OR Britain should do all it can to protect its independence from the European Community	51 5
	Other answer	0 1
	(Don't know)	9 7
	(NA)	0 4
	CARD R AND READ OUT	
	[ECPOLICY]	
83a	Do you think Britain's long-term policy should be	READ OUT %
	CODE ONE ONLY to leave the European Community,	10 6
	to stay in the EC and try to reduce its powers,	27 1
	to leave things as they are,	22 1
	to stay in the EC and try to increase the EC's powers,	22 1
	or, to work for the formation of a single European government?	8 9
	(Don't know)	9 1

	CARD S	
	[ECUVIEW]	
83b	And here are three statements about the future of the pound in the European Community. Which one comes closest to your view?	CODE ONE ONLY %
	Replace the pound by a single currency	14 3
	Use both the pound and a new European currency in Britain	16 6
	Keep the pound as the only currency for Britain	65 5
	(Don't know)	3 3
	(NA)	0 2
	ECONOMIC PROSPECTS	
	Now I would like to ask you about two economic problems - inflation and unemployment	[PRICES]
84a	First, inflation in a year from now do you expect prices generally to have gone up to have stayed the same, or to have gone down? IF GONE UP OR GONE DOWN By a lot or a little?	%
	To have gone up by a lot	36 9
	To have gone up by a little	48 5
	To have stayed the same	10 0
	To have gone down by a little	3 4
	To have gone down by a lot	0 4
	(Don't know)	0 7
	(NA)	0 2
	[UNEMP]	
b	Second, unemployment in a year from now, do you expect unemployment to have gone up, to have stayed the same, or to have gone down? IF GONE UP OR GONE DOWN By a lot or a little?	%
	To have gone up by a lot	26 2
	To have gone up by a little	27 8
	To have stayed the same	26 8
	To have gone down by a little	15 3
	To have gone down by a lot	2 6
	(Don't know)	1 1
	(NA)	0 2
	[UNEMPINF]	
85a	If the government had to choose between keeping down inflation or keeping down unemployment, to which do you think it should give highest priority?	%
	Keeping down inflation	23 8
	Keeping down unemployment	72 2
	Both equally	1 2
	Other answer	0 4
	(DK)	1 9
	(NA)	0 4

n=1452

[CONCERN]	
85b.	Which do you think is of the most concern to you and your family ... READ OUT
	... inflation, 46.8
	or, unemployment? 50.5
	Both equally 1.1
	Other answer 0.3
	(Don't know) 1.1
	(NA) 0.3
[INDUSTRY]	
86.	Looking ahead over the next year, do you think Britain's general industrial performance will improve, stay much the same, or decline? IF IMPROVE OR DECLINE: By a lot or a little?
	Improve a lot 3.3
	Improve a little 29.8
	Stay much the same 40.8
	Decline a little 15.4
	Decline a lot 6.1
	(Don't know) 4.3
	(NA) 0.3
[INCOHGAP]	
87a.	Thinking of income levels generally in Britain today, would you say that the gap between those with high incomes and those with low incomes is ... READ OUT
	... too large, 84.8
	about right, 10.9
	or, too small? 2.0
	(DK) 1.1
	(NA) 1.2
[SRINC]	
b.	Among which group would you place yourself ... READ OUT
	... high income, 2.1
	middle income, 48.7
	or, low income? 48.3
	(DK) 0.5
	(NA) 0.4
CARD T	
[HINCDIFF]	
88.	Which of the phrases on this card would you say comes closest to your feelings about your household's income these days?
	Living comfortably on present income 25.3
	Coping on present income 50.3
	Finding it difficult on present income 16.0
	Finding it very difficult on present income 7.9
	(NA) 0.4

n=1452

[HINCPAST]	
89a.	Looking back over the last year or so, would you say your household's income has ... READ OUT
	... fallen behind prices, 51.2
	kept up with prices, 40.6
	or, gone up by more than prices? 6.7
	(Don't know) 1.4
	(NA) 0.1
[HINCPCT]	
b.	And looking forward to the year ahead, do you expect your household's income will ... READ OUT
	... fall behind prices, 42.9
	keep up with prices, 44.7
	or, go up by more than prices? 8.0
	(Don't know) 4.3
	(NA) 0.1
[WELFARE]	
ASK ALL	
[UBPOOR]	
90a.	Think of a married couple without children living only on unemployment benefit. Would you say that they are ... READ OUT
	... really poor, 18.3
	hard up, 50.3
	have enough to live on, 21.8
	or, have more than enough? 1.2
	(Don't know) 8.2
	(NA) 0.2
[PENSPOOR]	
b.	Now thinking of a married couple living only on the state pension. Would you say they are ... READ OUT
	... really poor, 26.0
	hard up, 53.5
	have enough to live on, 16.1
	or, have more than enough? 0.3
	(Don't know) 4.0
	(NA) 0.2
[POORUB40]	
91a.	Now thinking of a married couple without children living on £70 per week. Would you say they are ... READ OUT
	... really poor, 39.8
	hard up, 49.1
	have enough to live on, 8.0
	or, have more than enough? 0.1
	(Don't know) 2.7
	(NA) 0.2

n=1452

91b [POORSPNO]
And what about a pensioner couple living on
£87 per week Would you say they are
READ OUT

	%
really poor,	25 1
hard up,	50 9
have enough to live on	20 7
or have more than enough?	0 4
(Don't know)	2 8
(NA)	0 2

92a [SAMEHLTH]
Do you think that health care should be the same
for everyone, or should people who can afford it
be able to pay for better health care?

	%
Same for everyone	54 6
Able to pay for better	43 3
(Don't know)	1 9
(NA)	0 1

b [SAMEEDUC]
Should the quality of education be the same for
all children, or should parents who can afford it
it be able to pay for better education?

	%
Same for everyone	58 1
Able to pay for better	40 5
(Don't know)	1 3
(NA)	0 1

c [SAMEPENS]
And do you think that pensions should be the
same for everyone, or should people who can
afford it be able to pay for better pensions?

	%
Same for everyone	35 5
Able to pay for better	61 8
(Don't know)	2 5
(NA)	0 3

93 CARD U
[PENWHOSE]
Please say, from this card who you think should
be mainly responsible for ensuring that people
have an adequate retirement pension

	%
Mainly the government	47 8
Mainly employers	8 9
Shared equally	37 6
Some other arrangement	4 2
(Don't know)	1 1
(NA)	0 4

n=1452

94 [HSTUNEMP]
Suppose two people working for a large firm each
became unemployed through no fault of their own
One had a very high income, one had a very low
income Do you think the very high earner should
be entitled to READ OUT

	%
more unemployment benefit than the very low earner	9 8
the same amount,	77 4
less benefit,	7 2
or, no unemployment benefit at all?	2 3
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 9
(Don't know)	2 2
(NA)	0 1

95 [HSTRETIR]
Now suppose a very high earner and a very low
earner in a large firm retired Do you think
the very high earner should be entitled to
READ OUT

	%
a bigger <u>state</u> retirement pension than the very low earner,	8 6
the same amount,	77 2
a lower <u>state</u> pension,	8 4
or, no <u>state</u> pension at all?	2 3
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 8
(Don't know)	2 4
(NA)	0 3

96 [HSTCHILD]
Now what about child benefit Should very high
earners be entitled to READ OUT

	%
more child benefit than very low earners,	1 7
the same amount,	54 9
less,	20 2
or, no child benefit at all?	20 2
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1 1
(Don't know)	1 8
(NA)	0 2

CARD V

n=1452

97. Pensions are taking up a larger and larger part of government spending. Here are some things that might be done about it. Please use this card to say how far you are in favour of or against each one.

READ OUT a.- f. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Strongly in favour		Neither in favour nor Against		Strongly against	(Don't know)	(NA)
	%		%				
a. [PENS1] Raising the legal retirement age for both men <u>and</u> women	4.0	16.9	10.6	41.4	25.7	1.2	0.2
b. [PENS2] Raising the legal retirement age for women to 65, the same as for men	6.0	29.9	9.3	32.9	20.7	1.0	0.1
c. [PENS3] Increasing National Insurance contributions for everyone in work	3.4	38.4	18.5	29.7	6.9	2.9	0.3
d. [PENS4] Lowering the amount of state pension for <u>all</u> pensioners	0.1	2.1	2.5	38.2	55.8	0.8	0.4
e. [PENS5] Lowering the amount of state pension for people with <u>private</u> incomes or <u>private</u> pensions	2.5	22.5	14.7	41.3	16.0	2.8	0.1
f. [PENS6] Making it compulsory for all medium-sized and large employers to set up company pension schemes	20.5	56.6	11.0	7.3	1.7	2.8	0.1

Now a few questions about couples who divorce.

[MTCADASH]

98. Imagine a married couple who divorce. They have a child at primary school who remains with the mother.

a. Do you think that the father should be made to make maintenance payments to support the child?		%
	Yes	94.0
	No	2.2
	(Don't know)	2.8
	(NA)	0.2

[MTDPDINC]

- b. If he does make maintenance payments for the child, should the amount depend on the father's income, or not?

	%
Yes	90.6
No	7.3
(Don't know)	1.9
(NA)	0.3

[MTDPMINC]

- c. Do you think the amount of maintenance should depend on the mother's income, or not?

	%
Yes	65.2
No	31.7
(Don't know)	2.8
(NA)	0.2

[MTDPHREM]

- 98d. Suppose the mother re-marries. Should the father go on paying maintenance for the child, should he stop, or should it depend on the new husband's income?

n=1452

	%
Continue	38.1
Stop	17.5
Depends	41.8
(Don't know)	2.3
(NA)	0.2

[MTSTYDAD]

99. Now suppose that the child had remained with the father, not the mother. Do you think you would have answered differently about maintenance payments for the child, or would your answers have been much the same?

	%
Different	9.4
Much the same	87.4
(Don't know)	2.9
(NA)	0.2

P 1235/GB

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1993

SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

Spring 1993

OFFICE USE ONLY		INTERVIEWER TO ENTER	
1	<input type="text" value="5"/>	9-12	Sampling point <input type="text" value="0"/>
2-5	S N	13-16	Serial No <input type="text"/>
6-8	C N	17-20	Interviewer No <input type="text"/>
21-25	BATCH NO		

To the selected respondent:

Thank you very much for agreeing to take part in this important study - the ninth in this annual series. The study consists of this self-completion questionnaire, and the interview you have already completed. The results of the survey are published in a book each autumn, some of the questions are also being asked in twenty other countries, as part of an international survey.

Completing the questionnaire.

The questions inside cover a wide range of subjects, but each one can be answered simply by placing a tick (✓) or a number in one or more of the boxes. No special knowledge is required - we are confident that everyone will be able to take part, not just those with strong views or particular viewpoints. The questionnaire should not take very long to complete, and we hope you will find it interesting and enjoyable. It must be filled in only by the person actually interviewed at your address. The answers you give will be treated as confidential and anonymous.

Returning the questionnaire.

Your interviewer will arrange with you the most convenient way of returning the questionnaire. If the interviewer has arranged to call back for it, please fill it in and keep it safely until then. If not, please complete it and post it back in the pre paid, addressed envelope, AS SOON AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP

Social and Community Planning Research is an independent social research institute registered as a charitable trust. Its projects are funded by government departments, local authorities, universities and foundations to provide information on social issues in Britain. The British Social Attitudes survey series is funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from other grant-giving bodies and government departments. Please contact us if you would like further information.

n = 2595

2.01 From what you know or have heard, please tick a box for each of the items below to show whether you think the National Health Service in your area is, on the whole, satisfactory or in need of improvement.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	In need of a lot of improvement	In need of some improvement	Satisfactory	Very good	(DK)	(NA)
<i>IHSAREA11</i>						
a. GPs' appointment systems	% 10.4	30.6	44.1	13.7	0.2	1.0
<i>IHSAREA21</i>						
b. Amount of time GP gives to each patient	% 6.8	23.6	53.4	14.7	0.4	1.0
<i>IHSAREA31</i>						
c. Being able to choose which GP to see	% 7.5	18.7	52.3	19.3	0.4	1.7
<i>IHSAREA41</i>						
d. Quality of medical treatment by GPs	% 4.4	18.8	52.3	22.2	0.3	1.9
<i>IHSAREA51</i>						
e. Hospital waiting lists for non-emergency operations	% 37.1	42.2	16.3	1.2	1.0	2.3
<i>IHSAREA61</i>						
f. Waiting time before getting appointments with hospital consultants	% 40.8	39.4	15.1	1.6	1.1	2.1
<i>IHSAREA71</i>						
g. General condition of hospital buildings	% 15.9	37.8	35.4	8.9	0.5	1.5
<i>IHSAREA91</i>						
h. Staffing level of nurses in hospitals	% 26.0	41.5	25.2	4.6	0.9	1.8
<i>IHSAREA101</i>						
i. Staffing level of doctors in hospitals	% 25.9	41.7	25.1	4.0	0.9	2.3
<i>IHSAREA111</i>						
j. Quality of medical treatment in hospitals	% 5.8	25.0	52.1	14.9	0.6	1.6
<i>IHSAREA121</i>						
k. Quality of nursing care in hospitals	% 4.7	18.1	50.1	24.5	0.5	2.1
<i>IHSAREA131</i>						
l. Waiting areas in accident and emergency departments in hospitals	% 19.0	38.0	34.8	5.2	0.9	2.1
<i>IHSAREA141</i>						
m. Waiting areas for out-patients in hospitals	% 14.1	35.7	41.1	6.1	0.9	2.1
<i>IHSAREA151</i>						
n. Waiting areas at GPs' surgeries	% 4.5	18.2	59.6	15.0	0.5	2.1
<i>IHSAREA161</i>						
o. Time spent waiting in out-patient departments	% 29.2	46.0	20.3	1.2	1.0	2.2
<i>IHSAREA171</i>						
p. Time spent waiting in accident and emergency departments before being seen by a doctor	% 31.2	40.5	21.8	2.6	1.5	2.3
<i>IHSAREA181</i>						
q. Time spent waiting for an ambulance after a 999 call	% 13.8	29.3	40.6	10.3	2.5	3.4

2.02 In the last two years, have you or a close family member ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Yes	No	(DK)	(NA)
<i>INHSDOC1</i>				
... visited an NHS GP?	% 93.9	4.0	-	2.1
<i>INHSOUTP1</i>				
... been an out-patient in an NHS hospital?	% 66.9	28.9	-	4.1
<i>INHSINP1</i>				
... been an in-patient in an NHS hospital?	% 44.2	50.5	-	5.2
<i>INHSVISIT1</i>				
... visited a patient in an NHS hospital?	% 74.3	21.9	-	3.7
<i>IPRIVPAT1</i>				
... had any medical treatment as a private patient?	% 13.1	82.4	-	4.5

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n = 1327

2.03 Thinking now of your main local hospital, please say how much you agree or disagree that ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>LOCHOSP11</i>							
a. ... it does as well as it can with the money it has available	% 10.3	58.1	17.0	5.4	1.3	6.1	1.7
<i>LOCHOSP21</i>							
b. ... its appointment systems are designed to suit hospital staff, not patients	% 6.5	30.8	30.2	20.2	2.7	7.6	2.0
<i>LOCHOSP31</i>							
c. ... no-one seems to care that patients also have busy lives	% 8.7	31.8	27.2	21.9	3.2	5.6	1.7
<i>LOCHOSP41</i>							
d. ... on the whole, the doctors treat you as an individual, not just another case	% 5.5	45.1	19.1	22.5	3.4	3.2	1.1

AIDSKILL1

2.04 Now a few questions about the disease called AIDS.

Please tick one box to show which is closest to your views about the following statement:

"Within five years AIDS will cause more deaths in Britain than any other single disease."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
It is highly exaggerated	18.9
It is slightly exaggerated	30.4
It is more or less true	48.9
(DK)	0.6
(NA)	1.2

2.05 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>AIDSBLEME1</i>							
a. Most people with AIDS have only themselves to blame	% 17.5	31.3	19.3	25.0	6.2	-	0.7
<i>AIDSMONY1</i>							
b. The National Health Service should spend more of its resources on giving better care to people dying from AIDS	% 6.4	29.5	32.7	26.3	3.8	3.8	1.4
<i>AIDSWRNG1</i>							
c. Official warnings about AIDS should say that some sexual practices are morally wrong	% 20.1	32.3	18.4	18.0	9.6	0.1	1.6
<i>AIDSVACC1</i>							
d. Within the next five years doctors will discover a vaccine against AIDS	% 1.9	19.2	47.3	25.8	4.2	0.4	1.2
<i>AIDSPUN1</i>							
e. AIDS is a way of punishing the world for its decline in moral standards	% 7.0	13.1	22.2	29.4	27.2	-	1.0

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[AIDSBL0D]

2 06 As one way of getting to know how AIDS is spreading it has been suggested that hospitals should be allowed to test any patient's blood (that has been taken for other reasons) to see whether it contains the virus that causes AIDS. Do you agree or disagree with this suggestion?

n = 1327

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Agree strongly	41.8
Agree	41.2
Neither agree nor disagree	7.7
Disagree	5.7
Disagree strongly	2.7
(NA)	0.9

[AIDSTELL]

2 07 Thinking of patients whose blood has been tested for the AIDS virus without their knowledge - should they

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
<u>not</u> be told the test has been carried out	4.8
be told about the test, <u>but not</u> be told the result,	1.5
be told about the test <u>and</u> have the choice of knowing or not knowing the result	44.3
or be told about the test <u>and</u> be told the result?	47.9
(DK)	0.2
(NA)	1.3

[AIDSKNOW]

2 08 As far as you know have you ever met anyone who was confirmed as having the virus that causes AIDS?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Yes	9.0
No	90.3
(NA)	0.7

2 09 Please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements about secondary schooling

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
[SECSCHL1]							
a Formal exams are the best way of judging the ability of pupils	% 11.2	42.1	18.4	24.5	4.2		1.5
[SECSCHL2]							
b On the whole pupils are too young when they have to decide which subjects to specialise in	% 9.6	50.7	19.3	17.5	0.9	0.1	1.9
[SECSCHL3]							
c The present law allows pupils to leave school when they are too young	% 4.1	23.2	26.5	40.8	3.6	0.1	1.8
[SECSCHL4]							
d So much attention is given to exam results that a pupil's everyday classroom work counts for too little	% 13.4	46.4	19.6	17.7	1.3	0.1	1.6

2 10 From what you know or have heard, please tick one box on each line to show how well you think state secondary schools nowadays

n = 1327

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX**ON EACH LINE****[STATSEC1]**

	Very well	Quite well	Not very well	Not at all well	(DK)	(NA)
a prepare young people for work?	% 4.5	37.8	47.0	8.4	0.8	1.6
[STATSEC2]						
b teach young people basic skills such as reading, writing and maths?	% 12.0	53.4	25.4	7.5	0.6	1.3
[STATSEC3]						
c bring out young people's natural abilities?	% 5.9	39.8	42.1	10.0	0.7	1.5

2 11 From what you know or have heard please tick one box for each statement about state secondary schools now compared with 10 years ago

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX**ON EACH LINE**

	Much better now than 10 years ago	A little better	About the same	A little worse	Much worse now than 10 years ago	(DK)	(NA)
[SCHLEAV]							
a On the whole, do you think school leavers are <u>better</u> qualified or <u>worse</u> qualified nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 14.0	25.5	27.6	21.3	9.0	1.2	1.5
[TEACHPAY]							
b Do you think teachers are <u>better</u> paid or <u>worse</u> paid nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 22.9	33.2	23.3	13.1	4.6	1.5	1.4
[CLASSBEH]							
c And do you think classroom behaviour is <u>better</u> or <u>worse</u> nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 1.2	2.7	12.5	30.2	50.6	1.1	1.7
[TEACHBET]							
d And do you think the standard of teaching is <u>better</u> or <u>worse</u> nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 5.5	14.5	38.6	28.8	11.5	1.4	1.9
[PARTEACH]							
e Do you think parents have <u>more</u> respect or <u>less</u> respect for teachers nowadays than they did 10 years ago?	% 2.2	7.2	27.4	40.2	20.7	0.9	1.5
[PUPTTEACH]							
f And do you think pupils have <u>more</u> respect or <u>less</u> respect for teachers nowadays than they did 10 years ago?	% 0.7	2.5	12.6	33.6	48.1	0.9	1.5
[TEACHDED]							
g Do you think teachers are <u>more</u> dedicated to their jobs or <u>less</u> dedicated nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 3.5	8.1	42.4	31.1	12.2	1.1	1.7
[TEACHDIF]							
h And, on the whole, do you think the job of a state secondary school-teacher is <u>more</u> difficult or <u>less</u> difficult nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 40.4	35.5	12.5	4.1	4.9	1.0	1.6

n=1327

2.12 Please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree that ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose
--	-------------------	-------	----------------------------------	----------	----------------------	-----------------

(NA)

[SKILLIMP]

- a. ... when recruiting school-leavers, employers pay too much attention to practical skills and training, and too little to exam results [EXAMIMP] % 2.6 16.8 31.4 34.5 8.2 5.3 1.2
- b. ... when choosing students, universities pay too much attention to exam results, and too little to practical skills and training % 10.5 42.3 22.9 15.4 2.2 5.6 1.1

[PROTRCMX]

2.13 Some people think that better relations between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland will only come about through more mixing of the two communities. Others think that better relations will only come about through more separation. Which comes closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Better relations will come about through more mixing	86.7
Better relations will come about through more separation	9.2
(DK)	1.8
(NA)	2.3

2.14 People feel closer to some groups than to others. For you personally, how close would you say you feel towards ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Very close	Fairly close	A little close	Not very close	Not at all close	(DK)
--	---------------	-----------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------------------	------

(NA)

- a. ... people born in the same area as you? [CLSEBORN] % 8.4 33.9 26.7 17.8 11.2 0.2 1.9
- b. ... people who have the same social class background as yours? [CLSECLAS] % 9.3 43.4 27.8 12.9 4.3 0.2 2.1
- c. ... people who have the same religious background as yours? [CLSERELG] % 7.2 26.4 23.7 21.8 16.9 0.4 3.7
- d. ... people of the same race as you? [CLSERACE] % 11.8 35.7 27.9 14.0 7.5 0.3 2.8
- e. ... people who live in the same area as you do now? [CLSELIVE] % 7.1 34.6 31.1 17.8 6.9 0.2 2.3
- f. ... people who have the same political beliefs as you? [CLSEPOLI] % 4.2 24.8 30.9 21.6 15.3 0.3 2.9

n=1327

2.15 Are you in favour of or against the death penalty for ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	In favour	Against	(DK)	(NA)
[CAPPUN1] ... murder in the course of a terrorist act?	% 74.4	21.4	0.8	3.5
[CAPPUN2] ... murder of a police officer?	% 70.5	25.2	0.7	3.6
[CAPPUN3] ... other murders?	% 64.6	31.6	0.7	3.2

2.16 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
[CHARRFSE] a. I can't refuse when someone comes to the door with a collecting tin [CHARRELY]	% 9.5	36.4	16.3	25.4	10.3	1.4	0.6
b. People should look after themselves and not rely on charities [CHARRESP]	% 5.2	21.2	25.5	37.1	7.4	2.7	0.8
c. It is not everyone's responsibility to give what they can to charities [CHARMANY]	% 8.3	51.4	19.9	15.2	3.3	1.0	0.9
d. There are so many charities that it is difficult to decide which to give to [CHARBRIT]	% 16.4	60.7	10.5	8.1	1.7	1.7	0.9
e. We should support more charities which benefit people in Britain, rather than people overseas [CHARWAST]	% 26.7	37.1	16.3	14.4	3.3	1.2	0.8
f. Most charities are wasteful in their use of funds [CHARMORE]	% 10.4	29.5	29.7	20.4	4.7	4.2	1.2
g. The government should do less for the needy and encourage charities to do more instead	% 2.9	4.9	14.1	43.4	32.2	1.7	0.8

2.17 And now please tick one box for each to show how much you agree or disagree with these statements.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
[VOLUNT1] a. As a society, we rely too much on volunteers [VOLUNT2]	% 11.7	45.6	22.6	15.9	1.3	1.8	1.2
b. Everyone has a duty to do voluntary work at some time in their lives [VOLUNT3]	% 4.6	29.0	25.7	33.0	5.8	1.1	0.9
c. I would rather donate money to a charity than give up my time for it	% 2.6	27.3	30.2	30.6	4.4	4.0	1.0

2 18 The following are eleven examples of things that young people study in secondary school. In your view, how important are each of these?

n = 1327

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE	Very						(DK)	(NA)
	Essential	important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not sure either way		
[SUBJECT1]								
a Physical Education [SUBJECT2]	% 16.6	23.8	40.4	14.0	2.2	1.8	-	1.4
b The Arts (eg Music, Fine Art) [SUBJECT3]	% 7.1	17.8	45.2	23.4	2.7	2.4	0.1	1.3
c The Sciences (eg Chemistry, Biology, Physics) [SUBJECT4]	% 22.3	42.8	28.2	3.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.6
d Foreign Languages [SUBJECT5]	% 20.2	35.2	30.4	9.7	1.9	1.3	-	1.1
e English Language/Literature [SUBJECT6]	% 50.6	35.8	9.4	1.4	0.1	1.4		1.4
f Social Subjects (eg History, Geography) [SUBJECT7]	% 13.9	34.7	38.5	8.4	1.0	1.3		2.2
g Mathematics [SUBJECT8]	% 60.2	31.1	6.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	-	1.5
h Education for Citizenship (eg 'Civic'/'Social' Education) [SUBJECT9]	% 11.9	23.4	41.2	14.6	3.6	3.7	0.2	1.6
i Religious Studies [SUBJECT10]	% 7.2	13.1	32.6	27.9	14.3	3.7		1.3
j Technology/Technical Studies [SUBJECT11]	% 16.3	39.9	33.2	6.2	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.4
k Information Technology (eg Computing)	% 29.4	42.0	22.0	3.0	0.6	1.8	0.1	1.1

2 19 In your view, how confident are you that schools are teaching these well?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE	Very						(DK)	(NA)
	confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Not sure either way			
[QUALTCH1]								
a Physical Education [QUALTCH2]	% 8.0	55.2	18.6	4.8	11.5	0.4		1.6
b The Arts (eg Music, Fine Art) [QUALTCH3]	% 3.7	45.3	30.0	6.6	12.8	0.4		1.4
c The Sciences (eg Chemistry, Biology, Physics) [QUALTCH4]	% 10.6	55.0	17.9	4.5	10.4	0.4		1.2
d Foreign Languages [QUALTCH5]	% 7.3	42.8	28.5	9.8	9.8	0.3		1.4
e English Language/Literature [QUALTCH6]	% 13.0	48.9	21.2	7.0	8.3	0.3		1.2
f Social Subjects (eg History, Geography) [QUALTCH7]	% 8.1	54.4	20.4	4.0	11.0	0.3		1.8
g Mathematics [QUALTCH8]	% 16.8	47.7	18.7	7.0	7.9	0.3		1.4
h Education for Citizenship (eg 'Civic'/'Social' Education) [QUALTCH9]	% 4.0	34.7	28.0	11.3	19.9	0.3		2.0
i Religious Studies [QUALTCH10]	% 4.5	31.6	26.8	14.7	20.6	0.2		1.7
j Technology/Technical Studies [QUALTCH11]	% 7.5	50.3	21.0	5.8	13.5	0.3		1.7
k Information Technology (eg Computing)	% 11.2	53.8	16.2	5.4	11.8	0.3		1.4

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2 20 The following are qualities that young people may have developed by the age of 16. In your view, how important is it that schools aim to develop such qualities?

n = 1327

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE	Very						(DK)	(NA)
	Essential	important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not sure either way		
[QUALDEV1]								
a Self-confidence [QUALDEV2]	% 46.0	41.5	10.0	0.3	-	1.0		1.2
b How to live among people from different backgrounds [QUALDEV3]	% 29.8	42.6	19.8	4.0	0.6	2.2		1.2
c Skills and knowledge which will help to get a good job [QUALDEV4]	% 47.0	43.0	6.7	0.5		1.4		1.5
d Gaining qualifications or certificates of achievement [QUALDEV5]	% 33.1	43.4	18.5	2.1	0.1	1.1		1.6
e A desire to continue studies or training [QUALDEV6]	% 21.8	45.5	25.7	3.0	0.3	2.1		1.8
f An understanding of other countries of the world [QUALDEV7]	% 13.8	34.0	39.2	8.4	1.0	2.1		1.5
g A lifestyle which promotes good health [QUALDEV8]	% 31.2	39.7	23.2	3.0	0.4	1.2		1.2
h Being a good citizen	% 45.5	35.5	13.4	2.1	0.7	1.5		1.3

(RESPSCHU)

2 21 How much responsibility do you think the school should have for the personal and social development of young people?

The main responsibility	4.6
Shared equally with the home	78.6
Less responsibility than the home	13.5
(DK)	0.2
(NA)	3.2

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

2 22 How confident are you that schools in general actually do have a major effect on the development of these qualities?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE	Very						(DK)	(NA)
	confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Not sure either way			
[SCHQUAL1]								
a Self-confidence [SCHQUAL2]	% 9.3	36.8	36.7	7.2	7.8	0.2		1.8
b How to live among people from different backgrounds [SCHQUAL3]	% 5.6	33.9	39.2	9.4	9.9	0.2		1.7
c Skills and knowledge which will help to get a good job [SCHQUAL4]	% 8.3	45.8	29.7	7.2	7.3	0.3		1.5
d Gaining qualifications or certificates of achievement [SCHQUAL5]	% 13.0	55.5	19.4	2.8	7.1	0.3		1.9
e A desire to continue studies or training [SCHQUAL6]	% 8.5	45.0	30.8	5.3	8.4	0.3		1.6
f An understanding of other countries of the world [SCHQUAL7]	% 4.2	33.3	39.5	10.6	10.4	0.3		1.8
g A lifestyle which promotes good health [SCHQUAL8]	% 7.5	30.9	38.2	11.9	9.3	0.3		1.7
h Being a good citizen	% 9.1	28.5	35.5	16.0	9.1	0.3		1.5

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		n = 1327						
2.23 If schools in general are to help young people develop such a range of qualities, which of the following, in your view, should they place emphasis on? PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not sure either way	(NA)
	<i>[SCHEMPH1]</i>							
a.	Careers advice and guidance <i>[SCHEMPH2]</i>	% 37.7	46.0	12.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.8
b.	Helping with difficulties in learning <i>[SCHEMPH3]</i>	% 53.7	38.9	4.8	0.5	-	0.8	1.4
c.	Strong leadership from the headteacher <i>[SCHEMPH4]</i>	% 39.3	34.0	19.3	4.2	0.6	1.4	1.3
d.	Maintaining discipline <i>[SCHEMPH5]</i>	% 59.1	29.1	8.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.5
e.	Regular homework <i>[SCHEMPH6]</i>	% 21.3	40.5	27.1	6.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
f.	A wide range of different subjects taught <i>[SCHEMPH7]</i>	% 26.5	42.6	23.3	4.5	0.2	1.4	1.5
g.	Keeping parents well-informed	% 48.5	37.1	10.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.7
2.24 In your view, how important is it that the following decisions are made by the individual school itself? PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE			Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not sure either way	(NA)
	<i>[SCHLDEC1]</i>							
a.	What subjects are taught <i>[SCHLDEC2]</i>	% 38.4	39.8	10.9	4.0	5.5		1.3
b.	How subjects are taught <i>[SCHLDEC3]</i>	% 49.2	36.7	6.0	2.0	4.6		1.5
c.	Amount of time spent teaching each subject <i>[SCHLDEC4]</i>	% 43.0	42.6	6.3	1.7	4.8		1.6
d.	How the school budget is spent <i>[SCHLDEC5]</i>	% 55.9	31.0	4.9	1.3	5.3		1.6
e.	Teacher selection and promotion <i>[SCHLDEC6]</i>	% 49.0	35.4	6.5	1.6	5.8		1.7
f.	Teachers' salaries and working conditions	% 31.9	40.4	12.9	5.9	7.4		1.4
2.25 <i>[TEACHERS]</i> In your view how respected are secondary school teachers as a profession? PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY								
			Very respected	6.9				
			Fairly respected	48.3				
			Not very respected	31.5				
			Not at all respected	6.1				
			Not sure either way	5.8				
			(DK)	0.1				
			(NA)	1.2				

		n = 2595						
2.26 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree with it. PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
	<i>[WELFRESP]</i>							
a.	The welfare state makes people nowadays less willing to look after themselves <i>[WELFSTIG]</i>	% 8.5	32.1	24.1	29.2	4.8	0.1	1.2
b.	People receiving social security are made to feel like second class citizens <i>[WELFHLP]</i>	% 12.0	42.9	22.2	20.1	1.4	0.1	1.4
c.	The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other <i>[MOREWELF]</i>	% 4.1	27.8	29.2	33.8	3.4	0.1	1.6
d.	The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor, even if it leads to higher taxes <i>[UNEMPJOB]</i>	% 14.0	38.9	25.4	17.5	2.6	0.1	1.5
e.	Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one <i>[SOCHELP]</i>	% 6.0	21.0	19.9	38.7	12.8	0.1	1.4
f.	Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help <i>[DOLEFIDL]</i>	% 5.3	18.4	24.7	37.5	12.6	0.1	1.4
g.	Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another <i>[WELFFEET]</i>	% 7.6	23.9	29.5	29.0	8.7	0.2	1.1
h.	If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet	% 5.6	19.7	22.0	36.0	15.6	0.1	1.0
2.27 And how much do you agree or disagree that ... PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
	<i>[SOCWCHLD]</i>							
a.	... social workers should put the child's interests first, even if it means taking a child away from its natural parents <i>[SOCWPOWR]</i>	% 17.6	43.6	21.6	12.4	3.2	0.2	1.4
b.	... social workers have too much power to interfere with people's lives	% 11.4	29.0	34.2	19.2	3.7	0.1	2.3
2.28 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it. PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK/NA)	
	<i>[REDISTRB]</i>							
a.	Government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well off <i>[BIGBUSNN]</i>	% 14.2	30.6	21.1	26.9	6.3	1.0	
b.	Big business benefits owners at the expense of workers <i>[WEALTH]</i>	% 14.3	40.5	26.5	15.3	1.7	1.6	
c.	Ordinary working people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth <i>[RICHLAW]</i>	% 15.7	45.5	24.2	12.7	0.9	1.0	
d.	There is one law for the rich and one for the poor <i>[INDUST4]</i>	% 29.7	39.3	15.3	13.0	1.8	0.8	
e.	Management will always try to get the better of employees if it gets the chance	% 21.0	41.7	21.1	14.0	1.4	0.8	

n = 1327

2 29 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(NA)
<i>[TRADVALS]</i>						
a Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values <i>[STIFSENT]</i>	% 23.1	48.1	22.0	5.1	0.4	1.2
b People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences <i>[DEATHAPP]</i>	% 40.8	42.9	11.8	3.0	0.5	1.0
c For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence <i>[OBEY]</i>	% 44.7	28.8	6.7	10.6	8.2	1.0
d Schools should teach children to obey authority <i>[WRONGLAW]</i>	% 38.9	47.9	7.9	3.3	0.8	1.3
e The law should always be obeyed even if a particular law is wrong <i>[CENSOR]</i>	% 9.9	31.7	28.2	25.0	3.9	1.4
f Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards	% 23.4	39.6	17.8	13.0	5.3	0.9

[QTIMEA]

2 30a To help us plan better in future please tell us about how long it took you to complete this questionnaire

	%
Less than 15 minutes	13.7
Between 16 and 20 minutes	35.0
Between 21 and 30 minutes	29.8
Between 31 and 45 minutes	13.8
Between 46 and 60 minutes	4.0
Over one hour	3.0
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.6

b And on what date did you fill in the questionnaire?

PLEASE WRITE IN 1993
DATE MONTH

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

Please keep the completed questionnaire for the interviewer if he or she has arranged to call for it. Otherwise, please post it as soon as possible in the pre-paid addressed envelope provided

P 1235/GB

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1993

SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

Spring 1993

OFFICE USE ONLY		INTERVIEWER TO ENTER			
1	<input type="text" value="5"/>	Sampling point			
		9-12	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2-5	S N	Serial No			
		13-16	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6-8	C N	Interviewer No			
		17-20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21-25	BATCH NO				

To the selected respondent.

Thank you very much for agreeing to take part in this important study - the ninth in this annual series. The study consists of this self-completion questionnaire, and the interview you have already completed. The results of the survey are published in a book each autumn, some of the questions are also being asked in twenty other countries, as part of an international survey.

Completing the questionnaire.

The questions inside cover a wide range of subjects, but each one can be answered simply by placing a tick (✓) or a number in one or more of the boxes. No special knowledge is required - we are confident that everyone will be able to take part, not just those with strong views or particular viewpoints. The questionnaire should not take very long to complete, and we hope you will find it interesting and enjoyable. It must be filled in only by the person actually interviewed at your address. The answers you give will be treated as confidential and anonymous.

Returning the questionnaire.

Your interviewer will arrange with you the most convenient way of returning the questionnaire. If the interviewer has arranged to call back for it, please fill it in and keep it safely until then. If not, please complete it and post it back in the pre-paid, addressed envelope, AS SOON AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP

Social and Community Planning Research is an independent social research institute registered as a charitable trust. Its projects are funded by government departments, local authorities, universities and foundations to provide information on social issues in Britain. The British Social Attitudes survey series is funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from other grant-giving bodies and government departments. Please contact us if you would like further information.

1		OFFICE USE ONLY	
<i>[PREPCHLD]</i>		n = 1268	
2.01	Which of these would you say is more important in preparing children for life ... PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY		
	... to be obedient,	30.8	
	OR		
	... to think for themselves?	61.6	
	Can't choose	4.9	
	(NA)	2.8	

2.02		OFFICE USE ONLY	
How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?			
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE			
		Strongly agree	Agree
		Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree
		Strongly disagree	Can't choose
<i>[PRIVENT]</i>			
a.	Private enterprise is the best way to solve Britain's economic problems <i>[INCDIFF]</i>	% 7.8	28.6
		27.6	18.2
		5.9	6.4
		5.6	
b.	It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes	% 19.7	36.9
		15.1	16.4
		3.0	4.0
		5.0	

2.03a		OFFICE USE ONLY	
<i>[BPRIOR1]</i>			
Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be Britain's highest priority, the most important thing it should do.			
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			
		Highest priority	
		%	
Britain should...			
	Maintain order in the nation	36.4	
	Give people more say in government decisions	33.4	
	Fight rising prices	18.0	
	Protect freedom of speech	7.8	
	Can't choose	3.2	
	(NA)	1.2	
<i>[BPRIOR2]</i>			
b. And which one do you think should be Britain's next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do?			
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			
		Next highest priority	
		%	
Britain should ...			
	Maintain order in the nation	22.7	
	Give people more say in government decisions	25.0	
	Fight rising prices	31.0	
	Protect freedom of speech	14.3	
	Can't choose	5.4	
	(NA)	1.6	

2		OFFICE USE ONLY	
2.04		How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?	
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONE EACH LINE			
		Strongly agree	Agree
		Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree
		Strongly disagree	Can't choose
<i>[SCIEBELF]</i>			
a.	We believe too often in science, and not enough in feelings and faith <i>[SCIEHARM]</i>	% 9.2	36.6
		28.1	15.5
		3.2	4.7
		2.8	
b.	Overall, modern science does more harm than good <i>[CHANGBAD]</i>	% 4.2	19.6
		23.2	38.5
		7.2	4.5
		2.8	
c.	Any change humans cause in nature - no matter how scientific - is likely to make things worse <i>[SCIESOLV]</i>	% 6.5	26.7
		23.1	31.3
		3.8	5.3
		3.3	
d.	Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life	% 2.1	16.0
		25.2	39.2
		9.8	4.8
		2.9	
2.05		And please tick one box for each of these statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.	
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE			
		Strongly agree	Agree
		Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree
		Strongly disagree	Can't choose
<i>[FUTENVIR]</i>			
a.	We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today <i>[HARMEVIR]</i>	% 9.4	26.9
		12.8	37.6
		10.1	1.2
		2.0	
b.	Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment <i>[ANIMRGHT]</i>	% 6.2	39.2
		17.8	30.3
		2.0	1.6
		2.9	
c.	Animals should have the same moral rights that human beings do <i>[INATRESP]</i>	% 11.0	32.0
		20.4	27.6
		4.3	2.4
		2.4	
d.	Human beings should respect nature because it was created by God	% 17.4	40.5
		20.7	9.9
		6.7	2.4
		2.4	
2.06		How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?	
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONE BOX ONLY			
		Strongly agree	Agree
		Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree
		Strongly disagree	Can't choose
<i>[HARMVIRW]</i>			
a.	People worry too much about human progress harming the environment <i>[NATALONE]</i>	% 3.9	25.9
		17.6	39.8
		7.0	1.7
		4.1	
b.	Nature would be at peace and in harmony if only human beings would leave it alone <i>[ENVIRECG]</i>	% 12.0	45.3
		17.6	19.6
		1.2	1.5
		2.8	
c.	In order to protect the environment Britain needs economic growth <i>[MEDTEST2]</i>	% 5.4	35.8
		24.8	22.4
		2.2	5.2
		4.1	
d.	It is right to use animals for medical testing if it might save human lives <i>[NATSTRUG]</i>	% 8.6	41.9
		12.7	17.4
		12.9	3.2
		3.3	
e.	Nature is really a fierce struggle for survival of the fittest <i>[GROWHARM]</i>	% 10.7	53.7
		15.4	10.7
		1.5	3.9
		4.1	
f.	Economic growth always harms the environment	% 3.3	19.2
		30.2	35.5
		2.7	5.0
		4.0	

n=1268

*[NATVIEW]*2 07 Please tick one box to show which statement is closest to your views

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Nature is sacred because it is created by God	19 8
Nature is spiritual or sacred in itself	12 8
Nature is important but not spiritual or sacred	56 9
Can't choose	9 3
(NA)	1 3

*[PRENVIR]*2 08a How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Very willing	8 4
Fairly willing	37 4
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	29 6
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	13 4
Very <u>un</u> willing	7 8
Can't choose	2 7
(NA)	0 9

*[TAXENVIR]*b And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Very willing	5 8
Fairly willing	31 6
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	26 2
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	18 9
Very <u>un</u> willing	13 9
Can't choose	2 7
(NA)	1 0

[CUTENVIR]

c And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Very willing	5 0
Fairly willing	24 7
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	24 0
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	24 4
Very <u>un</u> willing	18 8
Can't choose	2 1
(NA)	1 0

n=1268

2 09 How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[ENVIRDIF]</i>							
a It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment	5 4	28 2	16 2	39 6	8 0	2 1	2 8
<i>[ENVIRRG1]</i>							
b I do what is right for the environment even when it costs more money or takes more time	3 9	37 7	32 2	15 9	1 1	5 1	4 0

2 10 For each statement below just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Definitely true	Probably true	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Can't choose	(NA)
In your opinion how true is this?						
<i>[RADIOACT]</i>						
a 'All radioactivity is made by humans'	6 5	25 9	25 3	31 8	8 6	2 0
<i>[ANTIBIOT]</i>						
b 'Antibiotics can kill bacteria but not viruses'	23 3	38 8	16 2	8 6	10 9	2 1
In your opinion how true is this?						
<i>[STARSIGN]</i>						
c Astrology - the study of star signs - has some scientific truth	5 3	34 2	26 7	23 7	7 9	2 1
<i>[ORIGMAN]</i>						
d Human beings developed from earlier species of animals	29 8	45 1	8 3	8 4	6 1	2 2
<i>[CHEMEAT]</i>						
e 'All man-made chemicals can cause cancer if you eat enough of them'	7 0	30 8	33 5	15 8	11 5	1 5

2 11 And for each of these statements, just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Definitely true	Probably true	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Can't choose	(NA)
In your opinion how true is this?						
<i>[RADIODIE]</i>						
a If someone is exposed to any amount of radioactivity, they are certain to die as a result'	6 4	23 0	31 9	31 5	5 5	1 8
<i>[RADIONUC]</i>						
b Some radioactive waste from nuclear power stations will be dangerous for thousands of years	41 9	48 0	4 6	0 8	3 0	1 7
<i>[GRHSEFF]</i>						
c 'The greenhouse effect is caused by a hole in the earth's atmosphere'	33 4	37 1	7 5	12 2	6 9	2 9
In your opinion how true is this?						
<i>[GRHSEFF1]</i>						
d Every time we use coal or oil or gas we contribute to the greenhouse effect'	33 0	48 1	10 1	1 8	6 5	2 5
<i>[CHEMCANC]</i>						
e All pesticides and chemicals used on food crops cause cancer in humans	4 3	24 9	43 3	16 7	8 8	1 9
<i>[SPECDIE]</i>						
f 'Human beings are the main cause of plant and animal species dying out'	25 3	44 6	16 4	8 0	5 7	2 0
<i>[CARSPOLL]</i>						
g Cars are not really an important cause of air pollution in Britain'	7 2	15 5	25 8	48 8	3 1	1 6

n = 1268

[CARSPOL1]

2.12a In general, do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	21.2
very dangerous,	26.9
somewhat dangerous,	42.6
not very dangerous,	6.8
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.4
Can't choose	1.5
(NA)	0.5

[CARSPOL2]

b. And do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	17.3
very dangerous,	22.4
somewhat dangerous,	45.8
not very dangerous,	10.9
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.1
Can't choose	1.9
(NA)	0.6

*[CARSPOL3]*c. Within the next ten years, how likely do you think it is that there will be a large increase in ill-health in Britain's cities as a result of air pollution caused by cars?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Certain to happen	15.6
Very likely to happen	29.2
Fairly likely to happen	31.8
Not very likely to happen	18.7
or - Certain <u>not</u> to happen	0.5
Can't choose	3.5
(NA)	0.5

n = 1268

[NUCPOW1]

2.13a In general, do you think that nuclear power stations are ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	22.6
very dangerous,	21.3
somewhat dangerous,	36.0
not very dangerous,	14.4
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.6
Can't choose	3.9
(NA)	1.2

[NUCPOW2]

b. And do you think that nuclear power stations are ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	21.4
very dangerous,	16.5
somewhat dangerous,	35.4
not very dangerous,	18.8
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	2.5
Can't choose	4.2
(NA)	1.3

[INDPOL1]

2.14a In general, do you think that air pollution caused by industry is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	25.4
very dangerous,	28.4
somewhat dangerous,	37.4
not very dangerous,	5.1
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.4
Can't choose	2.1
(NA)	1.2

[INDPOL2]

b. And do you think that air pollution caused by industry is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	22.4
very dangerous,	22.1
somewhat dangerous,	41.5
not very dangerous,	9.3
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.1
Can't choose	2.2
(NA)	1.4

n = 1268

[PESTCHE1]

2 15a In general, do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for the environment		15 4
	very dangerous,		21 8
	somewhat dangerous		47 0
	not very dangerous		12 1
	or not dangerous at all for the environment?		0 3
	Can't choose		2 6
	(NA)		0 9

[PESTCHE2]

b And do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for you and your family		15 2
	very dangerous		17 2
	somewhat dangerous,		44 4
	not very dangerous		17 4
	or not dangerous at all for you and your family?		1 7
	Can't choose		2 9
	(NA)		1 3

[WATRPOL1]

2 16a In general, do you think that pollution of Britain's rivers lakes and streams is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for the environment		29 2
	very dangerous,		31 5
	somewhat dangerous		32 6
	not very dangerous,		3 9
	or, not dangerous at all for the environment?		0 4
	Can't choose		1 5
	(NA)		1 0

[WATRPOL2]

b And do you think that pollution of Britain's rivers, lakes and streams is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for you and your family,		21 9
	very dangerous		24 8
	somewhat dangerous,		39 4
	not very dangerous,		10 0
	or not dangerous at all for you and your family?		1 2
	Can't choose		1 4
	(NA)		1 2

n = 1268

[GRHSEFF2]

2 17a In general, do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by the greenhouse effect is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for the environment,		24 5
	very dangerous,		26 1
	somewhat dangerous,		32 9
	not very dangerous		8 3
	or not dangerous at all for the environment?		0 9
	Can't choose		6 8
	(NA)		0 6

[GRHSEFF3]

b And do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by the 'greenhouse effect' is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	extremely dangerous for you and your family,		20 2
	very dangerous		23 7
	somewhat dangerous		34 7
	not very dangerous		11 6
	or not dangerous at all for you and your family?		2 1
	Can't choose		6 8
	(NA)		1 0

[PROTENVP]

2 18a If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment even if it means they don't always do the right thing		23 9
OR	Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions		57 1
	Can't choose		18 1
	(NA)		0 8

[PROTENVB]

b And which one of the following would be closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY			%
	Government should let businesses decide for themselves how to protect the environment even if it means they don't always do the right thing		5 8
OR	Government should pass laws to make businesses protect the environment even if it interferes with business' rights to make their own decisions		84 3
	Can't choose		9 1
	(NA)		0 7

n = 1268

[RECYCLE]

2.19a How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	19.1
Often	23.3
Sometimes	30.4
Never	20.6
(Recycling not available where I live)	6.2
(NA)	0.4

[ORGANVEG]

b. And how often do you make a special effort to buy fruits and vegetables grown without pesticides or chemicals?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	4.4
Often	16.0
Sometimes	37.3
Never	36.7
(Not available where I live)	4.9
(NA)	0.7

[NOMEAT]

c. And how often do you refuse to eat meat for moral or environmental reasons?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	4.7
Often	5.6
Sometimes	19.8
Never	69.6
(NA)	0.4

[LESSDRIV]

d. And how often do you cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	2.1
Often	6.5
Sometimes	23.3
Never	40.2
(I do not have or cannot drive a car)	26.8
(NA)	1.2

n = 1268

[MEMBENV]

2.20 Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Yes	5.6
No	93.5
(NA)	0.9

2.21 In the last five years, have you...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Yes, I have	No, I have not	(NA)
<i>[PETITENV]</i> a. ... signed a petition about an environmental issue?	% 35.6	58.1	6.2
<i>[MONEYENV]</i> b. ... given money to an environmental group?	% 28.9	61.5	9.6
<i>[DEMOENV]</i> c. ... taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?	% 3.0	85.6	11.3

[GODBELF1]

2.22 Please tick one box below to show which statement comes closest to expressing what you believe about God.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
I don't believe in God	11.2
I don't know whether there is a God and I don't believe there is any way to find out	15.3
I don't believe in a personal God, but I do believe in a Higher Power of some kind	12.1
I find myself believing in God some of the time, but not at others	10.2
While I have doubts, I feel that I do believe in God	23.0
I know God really exists and I have no doubts about it	23.0
Can't choose	4.3
(NA)	1.1

[RESPRES]

2.23 Would you describe the place where you live as...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... a big city,	10.3
the suburbs or outskirts of a big city,	23.0
a small city or town,	44.0
a country village,	18.0
or, a farm or home in the country?	3.9
(NA)	0.9

n = 1268

(HOUSENV)

2 24 Which of the following best describes your home?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
My home is a house or bungalow	82 7
a flat or maisonette	14 1
or — self contained room(s) (not a flat)?	1 0
Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) _____	1 0
(NA)	1 1

IF YOU DO NOT LIVE IN A HOUSE OR BUNGALOW

n = 219

(HEATBILL)

2 25 Which of the following best describes your home heating bills?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
My household's bills for home heating are <i>mainly</i> based on the amount of heating that <i>my</i> household uses	73 9
My household's bills for home heating are <i>mainly</i> based on dividing up the total heating bill with other households in the building (on the basis, say, of size of apartment or number of inhabitants)	4 1
My household does not pay for home heating or fuel	4 1
Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) _____	1 8
(DK)	3 2
(NA)	12 8

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

n = 1268

(HEATING)

2 26 In mid-winter how often do you lower or turn off heating in your home when you are out for, say, more than four hours?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Always	47 3
Often	22 5
Sometimes	14 5
Never	11 4
I cannot lower or turn off heat in my home	2 8
(NA)	1 6

(LIGHTS)

2 27 How often do you switch off lights in rooms you leave for a short time?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Always	43 6
Often	31 4
Sometimes	17 5
Never	8 3
(NA)	1 1

n = 1268

(WATERPAY)

2 28 Does your household pay for its water supply according to the amount of water it uses (as measured by a water meter)?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes	10 8
No	83 1
My home does not have running water	0 3
Don't know	4 7
(NA)	1 1

(SHORTOIL)

2 29a How true do you think the following statement is?

"Within the next twenty years or so shortages of oil and gas will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Definitely true	10 2
Probably true	48 5
Probably not true	27 9
Definitely not true	3 8
Can't choose	9 0
(NA)	0 8

(RISETEMP)

b And how true do you think the following statement is?

"Within the next twenty years or so a rise in the world's temperature caused by the greenhouse effect will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Definitely true	10 8
Probably true	49 9
Probably not true	27 1
Definitely not true	2 5
Can't choose	8 9
(NA)	0 8

n = 1268

- 2.30 There are various ways governments might try to get people to use less energy, for the sake of the environment. Please tick one box for each policy below to show your views.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
FOR EACH

	Strongly in favour	Somewhat in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Somewhat against	Strongly against	Can't choose	(NA)
For the sake of the environment, the British government should ... <i>[SAVENER1]</i>							
a. ... spend public money on campaigns to persuade people to use less energy <i>[SAVENER2]</i>	% 17.0	39.1	19.9	10.9	5.2	3.8	4.2
b. ... put up energy taxes each year for the next ten years to get people to use less energy <i>[SAVENER3]</i>	% 3.9	14.2	15.9	30.0	28.0	3.4	4.6
c. ... spend public money on grants to help all households put in better home insulation in order to save energy <i>[SAVENER4]</i>	% 35.8	43.3	8.9	5.4	1.9	2.2	2.4
d. ... restrict or ration the amount of energy that each household is allowed to use to make people use less energy	% 4.3	12.3	14.5	29.2	31.2	4.0	4.4

- [VEHUSE]*
2.31 Whether or not you own a car, how many days a week do you usually drive a car or van or motorbike?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
I never drive	34.0
I usually drive less often than once a week	4.7
I usually drive one or two days a week	8.0
I usually drive three or four days a week	10.9
I usually drive five or six days a week	18.5
I usually drive seven days a week	23.1
(NA)	0.8

- [VEHOWN]*
2.32 Does your household own, or have the regular use of, a car or van or motorbike?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes, one vehicle only	48.1
Yes, two vehicles	24.2
Yes, three or more vehicles	6.7
No	20.1
(NA)	0.9

n = 1268

[VEHCHOOS]

- 2.33a Have you chosen or helped choose a car, van or motorbike for yourself or your household in the last five years or so?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes	58.4
No	39.7
Can't remember	0.6
(NA)	1.3

IF YOU ANSWERED YES AT a.

[VEHCHO01]

- b. When you chose or helped choose the last car, van or motorbike, how important to you personally was it to choose a model which was less harmful to the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

Choosing a model less harmful to the environment was the single most important thing,	%
	very important,	1.1
	fairly important,	9.8
	not important.	21.1
	I did not consider it at all	9.8
	Can't remember	14.2
	(NA)	1.0
		1.4

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

[ACTOUTS]

- 2.34a Do you work or study outside the home?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes	51.9
No	45.4
(NA)	2.6

IF YOU ANSWERED YES AT a.

[ACTOUTS1]

- b. About how long does your daily journey to your normal workplace or place of study usually take door-to-door?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

My one-way journey usually takes ...	%
... up to 5 minutes,	5.8
more than 5, up to 10 minutes,	8.6
more than 10, up to 15 minutes,	8.7
more than 15, up to 20 minutes,	8.5
more than 20, up to 30 minutes,	7.1
more than 30, up to 45 minutes,	4.3
more than 45, up to 60 minutes,	3.6
more than 60, up to 90 minutes,	1.8
or — more than 90 minutes.	0.8
(I have no normal workplace)	2.1
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.6

n=1268

[WAYTRAVL]

2.34c What is the main form of transport you normally use for your journey to your workplace or place of study? (By 'main form of transport' we mean the form you use for the longest distance.)

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
I travel by car on my own	24.5
I travel by car with at least one other person	9.0
I travel by motorbike, moped or motor scooter	0.9
I travel by public transport (train, bus, underground, tram)	7.2
I travel by bicycle	1.9
I walk	7.0
Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) _____	0.9
(NA)	0.5

IF YOU TRAVEL TO WORK OR TO STUDY IN A CAR ON YOUR OWN
[WAYTRAV1]

d Suppose you could not use your car(s) for your journey to work or to study for a week. What main form of transport would you be most likely to use in that case? (By 'main form' we mean the form you use for the longest distance.)

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

If I could not use my car(s) for a week, I would	%
stay at home	1.9
get a lift with someone else	7.2
go by motorbike or moped	0.4
use public transport	7.5
cycle	3.0
walk	2.9
Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) _____	1.4
(NA)	0.3

n=1268

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

[VEHSHOP]

2.35 What is the main form of transport you normally use for your main food shopping? (By 'main form' of transport we mean the form you use for the longest distance.)

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
I do not do the main food shopping for my household	14.1
I travel by car on my own	20.3
I travel by car with at least one other person	38.8
I travel by motorbike, moped or motor scooter	0.2
I travel by public transport (train, bus, underground, tram)	10.6
I travel by bicycle	0.4
I walk	14.0
Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) _____	0.7
(NA)	0.9

[REDDRIVE]

2.36 Compared with most people, how much effort would you say you make to cut back on driving, for the sake of the environment? Please tick one box that best describes your effort.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
I do not have a car, van or motorcycle for the sake of the environment	6.2
I do not own or drive a car, van or motorcycle for some other reason	20.5
I make	
much more effort than most people	3.7
a bit more effort	11.5
about the same effort	29.5
a bit less effort	6.6
or — much less effort than most people	6.0
Can't choose	11.1
(NA)	4.8

[TRAFNOIS]

2.37 How true do you think the following statement is? "Within the next twenty years or so, traffic noise will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Definitely true	13.6
Probably true	44.0
Probably not true	32.2
Definitely not true	5.8
Can't choose	3.9
(NA)	0.4

n = 1268

2.38 There are various ways governments might try to get people to cut back on driving, for the sake of the environment. Please tick one box for each policy below to show your views.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH

	Strongly in favour	Somewhat in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Somewhat against	Strongly against	Can't choose	(NA)
For the sake of the environment, the British government should ... [DRIVPOL1]							
a. ... spend public money on campaigns to persuade people to cut back on driving [DRIVPOL2]	% 10.7	28.3	27.7	17.5	7.4	5.3	3.1
b. ... put up taxes on petrol each year for the next ten years to get people to cut back on driving [DRIVPOL3]	% 3.7	13.7	13.4	28.8	31.6	3.9	5.0
c. ... put a special environment tax on private cars and use the money to improve public transport [DRIVPOL4]	% 9.7	20.7	14.5	21.4	24.1	5.7	3.6
d. ... restrict or ration the amount of petrol or diesel that people are allowed to buy to make them cut back on driving	% 3.0	9.8	11.5	27.2	39.3	5.0	4.2

[ATTWRAP]

2.39 When you are shopping, how often do you pay attention to the amount of wrapping or packaging used on products before you decide to buy something?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Always	9.0
Often	18.9
Sometimes	33.2
Never	38.2
(NA)	0.7

[ATTWRAP1]

2.40 In the last month or so, did you actually NOT buy something because you felt it used too much packaging or wrapping?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes, did NOT buy something because of the amount of packaging or wrapping	15.4
No	72.3
Don't know/can't remember	11.7
(NA)	0.5

OFFICE USE ONLY

n = 1268

(COLLRECY)

2.41 Some household waste can be recycled (for instance, glass, paper, tins and plastics).

In your area, are there regular collections from your home of any materials for recycling?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Yes	22.2
No	72.0
Don't know	4.8
(NA)	1.0

[WASTEPRO]

2.42 How true do you think the following statement is?

"Within the next twenty years or so, finding official sites to dump or burn household waste will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Definitely true	20.5
Probably true	53.4
Probably not true	17.6
Definitely not true	2.7
(DK)	5.0
(NA)	0.8

2.43 There are various ways governments might try to get people to produce less household waste, for the sake of the environment. Please tick one box for each policy below to show your views.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH

	Strongly in favour	Somewhat in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Somewhat against	Strongly against	Can't choose	(NA)
For the sake of the environment, the British government should ... [WASTPOL1]							
a. ... spend public money on campaigns to persuade people to produce less household waste [WASTPOL2]	% 13.8	33.9	21.9	15.4	7.5	3.9	3.6
b. ... make each household pay for its rubbish collection according to the amount of rubbish it leaves out, to get people to produce less household waste [WASTPOL3]	% 3.4	17.8	14.3	27.8	29.6	3.0	4.1
c. ... control the amount and type of packaging on products, even if it leads to higher prices or less convenience for the customer	% 14.4	35.7	18.7	15.8	9.1	3.7	2.7

OFFICE USE ONLY

n = 1268

Now a few questions about environmental labelling that is, information about how a product or its packaging may affect the environment
[LABELATT]

- 2.44 When you are choosing a product how often do you pay attention to any environmental labelling before deciding to buy?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Always	7.3
Often	21.6
Sometimes	39.4
Never	30.6
(DK)	0.2
(NA)	0.9

[LABELTRU]

- 2.45 And if you look at environmental labelling on products how often do you trust it?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
(Never look at environmental labelling)	9.5
Always	17.4
Often	42.7
Sometimes	10.3
Never	18.7
(NA)	1.5

- 2.46 There are various ways governments might try to get people to do less harm to the environment. Please tick one box for each policy below to show your views.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH

	Strongly in favour	Somewhat in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Somewhat against	Strongly against	Can't choose	(NA)
For the sake of the environment, the British government should							
[ENVPOL1]							
a spend public money on campaigns to persuade people not to harm the environment	% 16.8	37.3	19.2	13.0	6.5	3.3	4.0
[ENVPOL2]							
b put up taxes on things which harm the environment each year for the next ten years to get people not to buy or use them	% 9.1	29.1	18.5	21.4	13.7	3.8	4.4
[ENVPOL3]							
c pass strict environmental laws in order to stop people causing harm to the environment	% 27.2	41.4	14.5	7.1	3.9	3.4	2.4

n = 1268

[EFFORTEN]

- 2.47 Thinking now of all the possible things that people can do compared with most people how much effort would you say YOU make in general to do what is right for the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
In general I make much more effort than most people,	5.4
a bit more effort	25.2
about the same effort	46.9
a bit less effort	9.0
or — much less effort than most people	5.2
Can't choose	7.8
(NA)	0.4

[ENVEEC1]

- 2.48 Who do you think should have the final say when it comes to passing laws to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
the British Parliament,	63.0
OR	
the European Community?	20.0
Can't choose	16.4
(NA)	0.5

[ENVEEC2]

- 2.49 Compared to other countries in the European Community how much do you think Britain does to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Britain does much more than other EC countries to protect the environment,	6.7
a bit more	16.4
about the same amount	26.9
a bit less	22.1
or — a lot less than other EC countries to protect the environment?	9.3
Can't choose	17.9
(NA)	0.7

[EVVEEC3]

- 2.50 Do you agree or disagree

"Britain should pass special laws to protect the environment only if all the other European Community countries do the same"

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Strongly agree	16.7
Somewhat agree	23.2
Neither agree nor disagree	13.3
Somewhat disagree	17.9
Strongly disagree	21.2
Can't choose	7.2
(NA)	0.6

Note: Questions B2.51 and B2.52 are the same as Questions A2.01 and A2.02 on page 1 of the A Version of the questionnaire.

n = 1268

2.53 *[LEGCAN]*
Please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree with this statement.
"Smoking cannabis (marijuana) should be legalised."
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Agree strongly	8.3
Just agree	11.9
Neither agree nor disagree	16.8
Just disagree	12.9
Disagree strongly	48.7
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	1.3

2.54 Listed below are various areas of government spending. Please show whether you would like to see more or less government spending in each area.
Remember that if you say "much more", it might require a tax increase to pay for it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Spend much more	Spend more	Spend the same as now	Spend less	Spend much less	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[GVSPEND1]</i> a. The environment	9.5	44.4	35.7	2.1	0.6	4.2	3.4
<i>[GVSPEND2]</i> b. Health	37.9	49.1	8.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.9
<i>[GVSPEND3]</i> c. The police and law enforcement	22.8	45.3	25.0	2.4	0.5	1.9	2.2
<i>[GVSPEND4]</i> d. Education	33.5	45.8	15.5	0.8	0.2	1.6	2.5
<i>[GVSPEND5]</i> e. The military and defence	4.4	16.2	40.4	23.1	10.0	3.2	2.8
<i>[GVSPEND6]</i> f. Old age pensions	29.5	48.8	16.9	0.8	0.3	1.4	2.3
<i>[GVSPEND7]</i> g. Unemployment benefits	12.2	35.8	38.5	7.1	1.1	2.8	2.4
<i>[GVSPEND8]</i> h. Culture and the arts	1.6	8.4	38.1	25.8	18.1	6.1	2.0

n = 1268

[DAMAGE]
2.55a Which one of these two statements comes closest to your own views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
Industry should be prevented from causing damage to the countryside, even if this sometimes leads to higher prices	85.2
OR	
Industry should keep prices down, even if this sometimes causes damage to the countryside	10.8
(DK)	0.7
(NA)	3.3

[CTRYJOBS]
b. And which of these two statements comes closest to your own views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
The countryside should be protected from development, even if this sometimes leads to fewer new jobs	64.7
OR	
New jobs should be created, even if this sometimes causes damage to the countryside	30.6
(DK)	0.7
(NA)	4.0

2.56 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[GOVENVIR]</i> a. The government should do more to protect the environment, even if it leads to higher taxes	7.3	35.4	35.4	17.6	1.7	0.3	2.3
<i>[INDENVIR]</i> b. Industry should do more to protect the environment, even if it leads to lower profits and fewer jobs	10.1	40.8	30.0	14.9	1.1	0.3	2.8
<i>[PLENVIR]</i> c. Ordinary people should do more to protect the environment, even if it means paying higher prices	7.5	42.1	30.9	15.5	1.6	0.3	2.2
<i>[CARALLOW]</i> d. People should be allowed to use their cars as much as they like, even if it causes damage to the environment	3.0	14.2	39.9	31.5	8.2	0.2	2.9

[TOWNTRAN]
2.57a Thinking first about towns and cities. If the government had to choose ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
It should improve roads	38.7
It should improve public transport	58.6
(DK)	0.4
(NA)	2.3

[CTRYTRAN]
b. And in country areas, if the government had to choose ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

	%
It should improve roads	33.8
It should improve public transport	63.8
(DK)	0.3
(NA)	2.1

n=1268

2 58 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>(RARPLANT)</i>							
a Too much money is spent trying to protect rare plants and animals	% 2 9	14 9	44 1	31 4	4 9	0 2	1 5
<i>(COSMTEST)</i>							
b It is acceptable to use animals for testing and improving cosmetics	% 1 4	6 7	11 1	40 9	38 6	0 1	1 1
<i>(MEDITEST)</i>							
c It is acceptable to use animals for testing medicines if it could save human lives	% 14 3	45 6	14 6	16 3	8 0	0 1	1 1
<i>(FOXHUNT)</i>							
d Fox hunting should be banned by law	% 36 1	25 4	19 1	10 0	8 5	0 1	0 8
<i>(CARTAXHI)</i>							
e For the sake of the environment, car users should pay higher taxes	% 3 9	15 5	29 4	37 7	12 3	0 1	1 1

2 59 How much trust do you have in each of the following groups to help Britain make the right decisions about the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	A lot of trust	Some trust	Very little trust	No trust at all	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>(SCIENENV)</i>						
a Scientists	% 13 8	57 0	18 3	2 4	6 6	1 9
<i>(BUSENV)</i>						
b Business and industry	% 0 9	25 4	47 1	18 8	5 6	2 2
<i>(ENVENV)</i>						
c Environmental groups	% 25 8	51 0	12 7	3 7	4 9	1 9
<i>(GOVTENV)</i>						
d The government	% 3 0	34 5	37 5	18 2	5 0	1 8
<i>(PEOPENV)</i>						
e Ordinary people	% 8 8	47 2	28 3	7 5	7 0	1 2

(TRAFPRBM)

2 60 Please tick one box to show which is closest to your views about the following statement

"The amount of traffic on the roads is one of the most serious problems for Britain"

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Definitely true	31 1
Probably true	46 7
Probably not true	15 3
Definitely not true	2 9
Can't choose	3 4
(NA)	0 5

n=1268

2 61 Please tick one box for each of these statements below to show how much you agree or disagree with it

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>(RAILSHUT)</i>							
a Local rail services that do not pay for themselves should be closed down	% 2 0	14 2	23 0	43 4	11 8	4 5	1 0
<i>(BUSPRIOR)</i>							
b Buses should be given more priority in towns and cities even if this makes things more difficult for car drivers	% 13 0	47 0	19 4	14 8	1 8	2 9	1 2
<i>(CARCNTRY)</i>							
c A visitor to the countryside these days really needs a car to get around	% 15 4	56 6	12 4	10 7	2 1	2 0	0 9
<i>(CAREASY)</i>							
d Car drivers still are given too easy a time in Britain's towns and cities	% 4 6	20 3	28 6	33 9	7 1	4 0	1 5
<i>(BUSSHUT)</i>							
e Local bus services that do not pay for themselves should be closed down	% 2 5	11 1	19 0	47 9	15 4	3 2	1 0
<i>(IMPTRP)</i>							
f Britain should do more to improve its public transport system even if its road system suffers	% 18 2	30 6	25 4	18 0	2 0	4 8	1 1

2 62 Here are some things that might be done about Britain's traffic problems. Please tick one box for each to say how strongly you would be in favour or against it

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly in favour	In favour	Neither in favour nor against	Against	Strongly against	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>(TOLLDRIV)</i>							
a Drivers charged tolls on all motorways	% 3 9	19 6	20 9	33 9	16 8	3 2	1 5
<i>(VEHPERM)</i>							
b Only vehicles with permits for essential business allowed in city centres in working hours	% 8 9	39 9	16 8	23 3	7 6	2 2	1 4
<i>(MOTCHARG)</i>							
c Motorists charged for each mile they drive in city centres in working hours	% 3 0	15 0	20 6	40 6	16 7	2 7	1 5
<i>(PARKCHAR)</i>							
d Much higher parking charges in towns and cities	% 3 3	12 7	17 2	42 3	20 0	2 6	1 8
<i>(SHOPMOVE)</i>							
e Shops and offices encouraged to move out of town and city centres	% 4 3	21 6	24 8	31 9	12 1	3 7	1 5
<i>(COMPCARS)</i>							
f Banning company cars except where they are essential for employees in their work	% 13 5	39 2	18 8	17 5	6 2	3 6	1 2
<i>(PEDESTRI)</i>							
g Many more streets in cities and towns reserved for pedestrians only	% 19 1	50 3	17 4	7 2	2 8	2 4	0 9

n = 1268

(CARWALK)

2.63 How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

"Many of the short journeys I now make by car I could just as easily walk."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	Agree strongly	11.9
	Agree	33.2
	Neither agree nor disagree	8.5
	Disagree	21.5
	Disagree strongly	8.8
	I never travel by car	10.4
	Can't choose	4.3
	(NA)	1.5

2.64 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>(CARTAX2)</i>							
a. For the sake of the environment, car users should pay higher taxes <i>(MOTORWAY)</i>	% 2.9	14.2	22.9	41.7	14.4	2.6	1.3
b. The government should build more motorways to reduce traffic congestion <i>(CARECON)</i>	% 6.7	30.3	23.5	26.7	7.8	3.5	1.5
c. A thriving car industry is essential to Britain's economy <i>(CARCONV)</i>	% 9.0	37.1	27.2	18.2	1.6	5.6	1.5
d. Driving ones own car is too convenient to give up for the sake of the environment <i>(BUILDTRA)</i>	% 4.3	35.0	29.1	20.4	3.0	6.4	1.7
e. Building more roads just encourages more traffic	% 10.3	36.3	20.5	24.9	2.6	4.1	1.3

2.65 Please tick one box for each of these statements about the European Community to show how much you agree or disagree.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>(EECBRIT1)</i>							
a. If we stay in the European Community, Britain will lose control over decisions that affect Britain <i>(EECBRIT2)</i>	% 15.9	41.1	18.1	15.3	1.1	7.0	1.5
b. The competition from other EC countries is making Britain more modern and efficient <i>(EECBRIT3)</i>	% 2.7	28.4	29.8	26.3	3.2	7.8	1.8
c. Lots of good traditions will have to be given up if we stay in the EC	% 11.4	34.6	21.0	20.8	3.7	7.0	1.5

Note: Questions B2.66 and B2.67 are the same as Questions A2.26 and A2.27 on page 10 of the A Version of the questionnaire.

(QTIMEB)

2.68a To help us plan better in future, please tell us about how long it took you to complete this questionnaire.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Less than 15 minutes	3.4
Between 15 and 20 minutes	20.8
Between 21 and 30 minutes	27.0
Between 31 and 45 minutes	27.5
Between 46 and 60 minutes	11.4
Over one hour	8.9
(DK)	0.3
(NA)	0.7

2.68b. And on what date did you fill in the questionnaire?

PLEASE WRITE IN 1993
DATE MONTH

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

Please keep the completed questionnaire for the interviewer if he or she has arranged to call for it. Otherwise, please post it as soon as possible in the pre-paid addressed envelope provided.

P1235/Northern Ireland

Spring 1993

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES:

1993 SURVEY

Drawn from Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) program

Year	5	Serial Number		Version	3
Region	1 2	Area number		Time interview started	
Interviewer number	0				

NEWSPAPER READERSHIP

n=842

[READPAP]
1a. Do you normally read any daily morning newspaper at least 3 times a week?

	Yes	%
	52.4	
	No	47.6

IF YES AT a.

[WHPPAPER]
b. Which one do you normally read?
IF MORE THAN ONE ASK: Which one do you read most frequently?

ONE CODE ONLY

	%
(Scottish) Daily Express	1.9
Daily Mail	2.9
Daily Mirror/Record	9.5
Daily Star	2.0
The Sun	13.4
Today	0.9
Daily Telegraph	1.4
Financial Times	0.1
The Guardian	0.5
The Independent	0.4
The Times	0.4
Morning Star	0.1
The News Letter	10.3
The Irish News	6.4
The Irish Times	0.7
Other Irish/Northern Irish/Scottish regional or local <u>daily morning</u> paper (WRITE IN)	0.5
Other (WRITE IN)	0.4
More than one paper	0.4
(NA)	0.2

GOVERNMENT SPENDING
and NHS

n=842

ASK ALL

CARD A

2. Here are some items of government spending. Which of them, if any, would be your highest priority for extra spending? And which next? Please read through the whole list before deciding.

ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN	{SPEND1} Highest priority %	{SPEND2} Next highest %
Education	15.7	32.0
Defence	2.2	2.0
Health	50.8	23.1
Housing	6.7	9.8
Public transport	1.2	2.0
Roads	4.5	3.4
Police and prisons	1.6	2.0
Social security benefits	9.1	14.9
Help for industry	7.1	8.6
Overseas aid	0.8	1.3
(None of these)	0.1	0.5
(Don't know)	0.1	0.2
(NA)	0.1	0.1

CARD B

3. Thinking now only of the government's spending on social benefits like those on the card. Which, if any, of these would be your highest priority for extra spending? And which next?

ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN	{SOCBEN1} Highest priority %	{SOCBEN2} Next highest %
Retirement pensions	40.3	23.4
Child benefits	14.6	17.3
Benefits for the unemployed	15.5	16.6
Benefits for disabled people	22.2	29.9
Benefits for single parents	7.0	10.9
(None of these)	0.2	1.0
(Don't know)	0.2	0.8

[DOLE]

N=842

4 Opinions differ about the level of benefits for the unemployed Which of these two statements comes closest to your own view READ OUT

benefits for the unemployed are <u>too low</u> and cause hardship,	%	57	0
or, benefits for the unemployed are <u>too high</u> and discourage people from finding jobs?	%	27	8
(Neither)	%	10	3
(Both - some people benefit, others suffer)	%	0	1
(About right, in between the two)	%	0	4
Other (WRITE IN) _____	%	2	0
(Don't know)	%	2	4

CARD C

[TAXSPEND]

5 Suppose the government had to choose between the three options on this card Which do you think it should choose?

Reduce taxes and spend <u>less</u> on health, education and social benefits	%	4	7
Keep taxes and spending on these services at the <u>same</u> level as now	%	33	4
Increase taxes and spend <u>more</u> on health, education and social benefits	%	58	9
(None)	%	1	8
(Don't know)	%	1	2

CARD D

6 From your own experience, or from what you have heard, please say how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the way in which each of these parts of the National Health Service runs nowadays

READ OUT a - d AND CODE ONE FOR EACH

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	(DK)
[GPSAT] a First, local doctors/GPs? %	37 0	49 2	6 3	5 6	1 5	0 4
[DENTSAT] b National Health Service dentists? %	21 0	51 1	14 1	9 0	2 2	2 6
[INPATSAT] c Being in hospital as an in-patient? %	26 7	43 6	12 6	6 9	3 9	6 4
[OUTPASAT] d Attending hospital as an out-patient? %	17 6	43 0	13 0	15 2	6 8	4 4

[PRIVMED]

n=842

7a Are you covered by a private health insurance scheme, that is an insurance scheme that allows you to get private medical treatment? ADD, IF NECESSARY For example? BUPA or PPP?

Yes	%	8	3
No	%	91	7

IF YES AT a

[PRIVPAID]

b Does your employer (or your husband's/wife's employer) pay the majority of the cost of membership of this scheme?

Yes	%	2	3
No	%	6	0
(Don't know)	%	-	-

ASK ALL

[NHSLIMIT]

8 It has been suggested that the National Health Service should be available only to those with lower incomes This would mean that contributions and taxes could be lower and most people would then take out medical insurance or pay for health care Do your support or oppose this idea?

Support	%	26	6
Oppose	%	71	2
(Don't know)	%	2	2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

n=842

CARD E

[RECONACT]

9 Which of these descriptions applies to what you were doing last week, that is, in the seven days ending last Sunday? PROBE Any others? CODE ALL THAT APPLY IN COLUMN I

IF ONLY ONE CODE AT I, TRANSFER IT TO COLUMN II

IF MORE THAN ONE AT I, TRANSFER HIGHEST ON LIST TO II

	COL I	COL II ECONOMIC POSITION
In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)	A	3 1
On government training/employment programme (eg Employment Training Youth Training etc)	B	1 7
In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week	C	47 1
Waiting to take up paid work already accepted	D	0 3
Unemployed and registered at @ benefit office	E	7 9
Unemployed, <u>not</u> registered, but actively looking for a job	F	0 7
Unemployed wanting a job (of at least 10 hrs per week) but <u>not</u> actively looking for a job	G	0 5
Permanently sick or disabled	H	6 4
Wholly retired from work	J	14 0
Looking after the home	K	18 1
Doing something else (WRITE IN) _____	L	0 2

IF IN PAID WORK OR AWAY TEMPORARILY
[REMPLOYE]

n=397

10. In your (main) job are you ... READ OUT %
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| ... an employee, | 81.4 |
| or, self-employed? | 18.6 |

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES (CODE 1 AT Q10)
[EMPLOYDT]

n=323

11. For how long have you been continuously employed
by your present employer?
- MEDIAN: 84 months

[ESRJBTIM]

- 12a. In your present job, are you working ... READ OUT %
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|
| RESPONDENT'S OWN DEFINITION | ... full-time, | 79.0 |
| | or, part-time? | 21.0 |

- b. How many hours a week do you normally work
in your (main) job?

IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER,
ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK

[EJBHOURS]	MEDIAN: 38 hours	%
[EJBHRCAT]	10-15 hours a week	6.6
	16-23 hours a week	8.0
	24-29 hours a week	4.2
	30 or more hours a week	81.2

[WAGENOW]

13. How would you describe the wages or salary you
are paid for the job you do - on the low side,
reasonable, or on the high side?
IF LOW: Very low or a bit low?
- | | |
|------------------|------|
| Very low | 8.1 |
| A bit low | 24.9 |
| Reasonable | 62.1 |
| On the high side | 4.9 |

Other (WRITE IN) _____

CARD F

[PAYGAP]

14. Thinking of the highest and the lowest paid
people at your place of work, how would you
describe the gap between their pay, as far
as you know? Please choose a phrase from
this card.
- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| Much too big a gap | 24.7 |
| Too big | 22.2 |
| About right | 47.1 |
| Too small | 1.1 |
| Much too small a gap | 0.6 |
| (Don't know) | 4.2 |

[WAGEXPCT]

n=323

- 15a. If you stay in this job, would you expect
your wages or salary over the coming year
to ... READ OUT %
- | | |
|--|------|
| ... rise by <u>more</u> than the cost of living, | 12.8 |
| rise by the <u>same</u> as the cost of living, | 38.8 |
| rise by <u>less</u> than the cost of living, | 34.7 |
| or, <u>not</u> to rise at all? | 12.2 |
| (Will not stay in job) | 0.9 |
| (Don't know) | 0.5 |

IF NOT TO RISE (CODE 4 AT a.)

[WAGEDROP]

- b. Would you expect your wages or salary to
stay the same, or in fact to go down?
- | | |
|---------------|------|
| Stay the same | 12.1 |
| Go down | 0.2 |
| (Don't know) | - |

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[NUMEMP]

16. Over the coming year do you expect your
workplace to be ... READ OUT %
- | | |
|---|------|
| ... increasing its number of employees, | 17.5 |
| reducing its number of employees, | 26.6 |
| or, will the number of employees stay about the same? | 53.4 |
| Other (WRITE IN) _____ | - |
| (DK) | 2.5 |

[LEAVEJOB]

- 17a. Thinking now about your own job.
How likely or unlikely is it that you will leave
this employer over the next year for any reason?
Is it ... READ OUT %
- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| ... very likely, | 6.4 |
| quite likely, | 7.5 |
| not very likely, | 33.5 |
| or, not at all likely? | 51.2 |
| (DK) | 1.4 |

n=323

IF VERY OR QUITE LIKELY AT a

CARD G

17b Why do you think you will leave? Please choose a phrase from this card or tell me what other reason there is

CODE ALL THAT APPLY	%
[WHYG01] Firm will close down	0 2
[WHYG02] I will be declared redundant	1 4
[WHYG03] I will reach normal retirement age	0 5
[WHYG04] My contract of employment will expire	2 0
[WHYG05] I will take early retirement	1 1
[WHYG06] I will decide to leave and work for another employer	6 1
[WHYG07] I will decide to leave and work for myself, as self-employed	0 3
[WHYG010] I will leave to look after home/children/relative	1 6
[WHYG08] Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 8

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[EUNEMP]

18a During the last five years - that is since March 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work for any period?

	%
Yes	14 6
No	85 4

IF YES AT a

[EUNEMPT]

b For how many months in total during the last five years?

MEDIAN	6 months
--------	----------

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[WPUNIONS]

19a At your place of work are there unions staff associations, or groups of unions recognised by the management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

IF YES, PROBE FOR UNION OR STAFF ASSOCIATION

	%
Yes	63 8
No	36 2

IF YES AT a

[WPUNIONV]

b On the whole, do you think these unions or staff associations do their job well or not?

	%
Yes	33 8
No	26 8
(DK)	3 3

n=323

ASK ALL EMPLOYEES

[INDREL]

20a In general how would you describe relations between management and other employees at your workplace

READ OUT	%
very good,	32 7
quite good	46 9
not very good,	15 2
or not at all good?	4 9
(DK)	0 3

[WORKRUN]

b And in general, would you say your workplace was

READ OUT	%
very well managed,	33 3
quite well managed,	49 0
or, not well managed?	17 7

[ELOOKJOB]

21a Suppose you lost your job for one reason or another - would you start looking for another job, would you wait for several months or longer before you started looking, or would you decide not to look for another job?

	%
Start looking	82 9
Wait several months or longer	7 8
Decide not to look	8 6
Don't know	0 6

IF START LOOKING AT a

[EFINDJOB]

b How long do you think it would take you to find an acceptable replacement job?

MEDIAN	3 months
--------	----------

Never	6 3%
(Don't know)	26 0%

IF 3 MONTHS OR MORE, NEVER, OR DK, ASK c - a
IF 2 MONTHS OR LESS GO TO Q22

[BRETRAIN]

c How willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to retrain for a different job

READ OUT	%
very willing	16 0
quite willing,	7 5
or not very willing?	3 4
(Don't know)	-

[EJOBMOVE]

d And how willing do you think you would be to move to a different area to find an acceptable job

READ OUT	%
very willing	2 5
quite willing,	5 5
or, not very willing?	18 9
(Don't know)	-

n=323

[EBADJOB]		
21e.	And how willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to take what you now consider to be an <u>unacceptable</u> job ...	
	READ OUT	%
	... very willing,	4.1
	quite willing,	14.2
	or, not very willing?	8.5
	(Don't know)	0.2
ASK ALL EMPLOYERS		
[ESELFEM]		
22a.	For any period during the last five years, have you worked as a <u>self-employed</u> person as your main job?	%
	Yes	4.1
	No	95.9
IF YES AT a.		
[ESELFENT]		
b.	In total, for how many months during the last five years have you been self-employed?	
	MEDIAN:	19 months
	(Don't know)	0.3%
IF NO AT a.		
[ESELFESR]		
c.	How seriously in the last five years have you considered working as a self-employed person ... READ OUT	%
	... very seriously,	0.8
	quite seriously,	13.3
	not very seriously,	10.6
	or, not at all seriously?	71.2
	(Don't know)	-
ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED (CODE 2 AT Q10)		
[SSRJBTIM]		
23a.	In your present job, are you working ... READ OUT	
	RESPONDENT'S OWN DEFINITION	%
	... full-time,	83.6
	or, part-time?	16.4
[SJBHOURS]		
b.	How many hours a week do you <u>normally</u> work in your (main) job?	
IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER, ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK		
	[SJBHOURS] MEDIAN:	50 hours
		%
	[SJBHRCAT] 10-15 hours a week	6.8
	16-23 hours a week	2.7
	24-29 hours a week	2.1
	30 or more house a week	88.4

n=74

n=74

[SUNEMP]		
24.	During the last <u>five years</u> - that is since March 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work for any period?	%
	Yes	15.1
	No	84.9
[SEMPLEE]		
25a.	Have you, for any period in the last five years, worked as an <u>employee</u> as your main job rather than as self-employed?	%
	Yes	13.0
	No	87.0
IF YES AT a.		
[SEMPEET]		
b.	In total for how many months during the last five years have you been an employee?	
	MEDIAN:	24 months
ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED		
[BUS1OK]		
26a.	Compared with <u>a year ago</u> , would you say your business is doing ... READ OUT	%
	... very well,	4.1
	quite well,	15.1
	about the same,	57.5
	not very well,	16.4
	or, not at all well?	2.7
	(Business not in existence then)	4.1
[BUSIFUT]		
b.	And over <u>the coming year</u> , do you think your business will do ... READ OUT	%
	... better,	16.4
	about the same,	60.3
	or, worse than this year?	19.9
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	1.4
	(Don't know)	2.1
[SPARTNERS]		
27a.	In your work or business, do you have any partners or other self-employed colleagues?	
	NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYEES	%
	Yes, has partner(s)	45.2
	No	54.8
[SNUHEMP]		
b.	And in your work or business, do you have any employees, or not?	
	NOTE: FAMILY MEMBERS MAY BE EMPLOYEES ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY	%
	Yes, has employee(s)	37.0
	No	63.0

SELF-EMPLOYED NOW GO TO Q40

n=445

ASK ALL NOT IN PAID WORK (CODES 01-02 OR 04-11 AT Q9)		
[NPWORK10]		
28a	In the seven days ending last Sunday, did you have any paid work of less than 10 hours a week?	
		%
	Yes	3 5
	No	96 5
b FOR ALL NOT IN PAID WORK, INTERVIEWER CHECK		n=842
RESPONDENT IS		%
	IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION, CODE 01 AT Q9	3 1
	PERMANENTLY SICK OR DISABLED, CODE 08 AT Q9	6 4
	DOING SOMETHING ELSE, CODE 11 AT Q9	0 2
	ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME, CODE 02 AT Q9	1 7
	WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK, CODE 04 AT Q9	0 3
	UNEMPLOYED, CODES 05, 06 07 AT Q9	9 1
	WHOLLY RETIRED FROM WORK, CODE 09 AT Q9	14 0
	LOOKING AFTER THE HOME, CODE 10 AT Q9	18 1
[VUNEMP]		n=76
29a	In total how many months in the last five years - that is, since March 1988 - have you been unemployed and seeking work?	
	MEDIAN	28 months
[CURUNEMP]		
b	How long has this present period of unemployment and seeking work lasted so far?	
	MEDIAN	18 months
[JOBQUAL]		
30a	How confident are you that you will find a job to match your qualifications	READ OUT
		%
	very confident,	4 6
	quite confident,	21 9
	not very confident,	44 4
	or, not at all confident?	29 1
[UFINDJOB]		
b	Although it may be difficult to judge, how long from now do you think it will be before you find an acceptable job?	
	MEDIAN	4 months
	OR CODE Never	12 6%
	(Don t know)	39 1%

IF 3 MONTHS OR MORE, NEVER OR DK, ASK Q31		
IF 2 MONTHS OR LESS, GO TO Q32		n=76
[URETRAIN]		
31a	How willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to retrain for a a different job	
	READ OUT	%
	very willing,	19 9
	quite willing	17 9
	or, not very willing?	11 9
	(Don t know)	-
[UJOBMOVE]		
b	How willing would you be to move to a different area to find an acceptable job	READ OUT
		%
	very willing,	7 3
	quite willing,	11 3
	or, not very willing?	31 1
	(Don't know)	-
[UBADJOB]		
c	And how willing do you think you would be in these circumstances to take what you now consider to be an unacceptable job	READ OUT
		%
	very willing,	7 9
	quite willing,	15 9
	or, not very willing?	25 8
	(Don't know)	-
ASK ALL UNEMPLOYED		
[NICONMOV]		
32	Have you ever actually considered moving to a different area - an area other than the one you live in now - to try to find work?	
		%
	Yes, in Northern Ireland	13 2
	Yes, in mainland Britain	21 2
	No	65 6
[UJOBCHNC]		
33	Do you think that there is a real chance nowadays that you will get a job in this area, or is there no real chance nowadays?	
		%
	Real chance	40 4
	No real chance	59 6
ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED (CODE D AT Q28b)		n=118
[REHPLPEN]		
34a	Do you receive a pension from any past employer?	
		%
	Yes	38 9
	No	61 1
[MSCHECK]		
b	May I just check, are you	
		%
	married	52 1
	or, not married	47 9
IF MARRIED		
[SEHPLPEN]		
c	Does your husband/wife receive a pension from any past employer?	
		%
	Yes	19 7
	No	32 5

ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED

[PRPENGET]

n=118

- 34d. And do you receive a pension from any private arrangements you have made in the past, that is apart from the state pension or one arranged through an employer?

	%
Yes	3.4
No	96.6
(Don't know)	-

ASK MARRIED RESPONDENTS. OTHERS GO TO Q35

[SPRPNGET]

- e. And does your husband/wife receive a pension from any private arrangements he/she has made in the past, that is apart from the state pension or one arranged through an employer?

Yes	} NOT ASKED: ROUTING ERROR
No	

ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED

[RETAGE]

- 35a. (Can I just check) are you over (MEN:) sixty-five? (WOMEN:) sixty?

	%
Yes	47.0
No	53.0

IF YES AT a.

[RPENSION]

- b. On the whole would you say the present state pension is on the low side, reasonable, or on the high side?
IF 'ON THE LOW SIDE': Very low or a bit low?

	%
Very low	8.5
A bit low	23.5
Reasonable	10.7
On the high side	-
(DK)	4.3

[RPENINYR]

- c. Do you expect your state pension in a year's time to purchase more than it does now, less, or about the same?

	%
More	-
Less	28.2
About the same	14.1
(Don't know)	4.7

ASK ALL WHOLLY RETIRED

[RETIRAG2]

36. At what age did you retire from work?

MEDIAN: 61 years

OR CODE: Never worked -

ASK ALL LOOKING AFTER HOME (CODE E AT Q28b)

[EVERJOB]

n=152

37. Have you, during the last five years, ever had a full- or part-time job of 10 hours or more a week?

	%
Yes	21.9
No	76.7
(NA)	1.3

IF NO AT Q37

[FTJOBSEB]

- 38a. How seriously in the past five years have you considered getting a full-time job ...

READ OUT

	%
PROMPT, IF NECESSARY: ... very seriously,	1.0
Full-time is more than quite seriously,	4.0
30+ hours a week not very seriously,	15.6
or, not at all seriously?	56.1
(NA)	1.3

IF 'NOT VERY' OR 'NOT AT ALL' SERIOUSLY AT a.

[PTJOBSEB]

- b. How seriously, in the past five years, have you considered getting a part-time job ...

READ OUT

	%
... very seriously,	0.7
quite seriously,	6.3
not very seriously,	15.6
or, not at all seriously?	49.2

ASK ALL ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME OR WAITING TO

TAKE UP PAID WORK (CODE B AT 28b)

[WGUNEMP]

n=14

39. During the last five years - that is since March 1986 - have you been unemployed and seeking work for any period?

	n
Yes	7
No	7

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

n=842

ASK ALL
[ECGBCLSE]
Now a few questions about the UK's relationships with other countries

40 As a member state, would you say that the UK's relationship with the European Community should be READ OUT

	closer,	40 2
	less close,	14 3
	or, is it about right?	33 6
	(Don't know)	12 0

[ECLNKINF]
61a Do you think that closer links with the European Community would give the UK READ OUT

	more influence in the world,	35 5
	less influence in the world	12 4
	or, would it make no difference?	42 9
	(Don't know)	9 2

[ECLNKSTR]
b And would closer links with the European Community make the UK READ OUT

	stronger economically	41 8
	weaker economically,	15 7
	or, would it make no difference?	31 6
	(Don't know)	10 9

[NIRELAND]
42a Do you think the long-term policy for Northern Ireland should be for it READ OUT

	to remain part of the United Kingdom,	70 0
	or, to reunify with the rest of Ireland?	20 0
Other (WRITE IN)		3 9
	(To become an independent state)	0 8
	(Up to Irish to decide)	0 1
	(DK)	4 8
	(NA)	0 4

[TROOPOUT]
b Some people think that government policy towards Northern Ireland should include a complete withdrawal of British troops. Would you personally support or oppose such a policy? PROBE Strongly or a little?

	Support strongly	12 9
	Support a little	10 1
	Oppose strongly	55 0
	Oppose a little	14 3
Other (WRITE IN)		2 6
	(DK)	4 6
	(NA)	0 5

n=842

[NATION]
43 On the whole, do you think the UK's interests are better served by READ OUT

	closer links with Western Europe	38 1
	or, closer links with America?	18 3
	(Both equally)	23 3
	(Neither)	7 7
	(Don't know)	12 5
	(NA)	0 1

CARD H AND READ OUT
[UNITEEC]
44 Which of these comes closer to your views READ OUT

	the UK should do all it can to unite fully with the European Community,	51 1
OR		
	the UK should do all it can to protect its independence from the European Community	38 6
	(Don't know)	10 2
	(NA)	0 1

CARD I AND READ OUT
[ECPOLICY]
45a Do you think the UK's long-term policy should be READ OUT

CODE ONE ONLY

	to leave the European Community	6 8
	to stay in the EC and try to reduce its powers,	21 1
	to leave things as they are,	24 3
	to stay in the EC and try to increase the EC's powers,	26 1
	or, to work for the formation of a single European government?	13 3
	(Don't know)	8 5
	(NA)	0 1

CARD J
[ECUVIEW]
b And here are three statements about the future of the pound in the European Community. Which one comes closest to your view?

CODE ONE ONLY

	Replace the pound by a single currency	22 7
	Use both the pound and a new European currency in the UK	15 5
	Keep the pound as the only currency for the UK	57 7
	(Don't know)	3 8
	(NA)	0 1

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

n=842

Now I would like to ask you about two economic problems - inflation and unemployment.

[PRICES]

46a. First, inflation: in a year from now, do you expect prices generally to have gone up, to have stayed the same, or to have gone down?
IF GONE UP OR GONE DOWN: By a lot or a little?

	%
To have gone up by a lot	39.1
To have gone up by a little	46.0
To have stayed the same	10.2
To have gone down by a little	2.5
To have gone down by a lot	1.2
(Don't know)	1.0

[UNEMP]

b. Second, unemployment: in a year from now, do you expect unemployment to have gone up, to have stayed the same, or to have gone down?
IF GONE UP OR GONE DOWN: By a lot or a little?

	%
To have gone up by a lot	41.0
To have gone up by a little	33.4
To have stayed the same	16.9
To have gone down by a little	5.8
To have gone down by a lot	1.6
(Don't know)	1.3

[UNEMPINF]

47a. If the government had to choose between keeping down inflation or keeping down unemployment, to which do you think it should give highest priority?

	%
Keeping down inflation	26.4
Keeping down unemployment	70.6
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1.6
(DK)	1.4

[CONCERN]

b. Which do you think is of the most concern to you and your family ... READ OUT

	%
... inflation,	53.9
unemployment?	44.5
(both)	1.4
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0.2
(Don't know)	0.1

n=842

[INDUSTRY]

48. Looking ahead over the next year, do you think the UK's general industrial performance will improve, stay much the same, or decline?
IF IMPROVE OR DECLINE: By a lot or a little?

	%
Improve a lot	2.0
Improve a little	16.8
Stay much the same	46.0
Decline a little	23.0
Decline a lot	8.3
(Don't know)	3.7
(NA)	0.1

[INCOMGAP]

49a. Thinking of income levels generally in the UK today, would you say that the gap between those with high incomes and those with low incomes is ...
READ OUT

	%
... too large,	85.4
about right,	10.0
or, too small?	2.2
(DK)	2.5

[SRINC]

b. Among which group would you place yourself ...
READ OUT

	%
... high income,	2.4
middle income,	49.6
or, low income?	47.2
(DK)	0.7
(NA)	0.1

CARD K

[HINCDIFF]

50. Which of the phrases on this card would you say comes closest to your feelings about your household's income these days?

	%
Living comfortably on present income	27.4
Coping on present income	46.9
Finding it difficult on present income	17.6
Finding it very difficult on present income	8.1
Other (WRITE IN) _____	-

[HINCPAST]

51a. Looking back over the last year or so, would you say your household's income has ...
READ OUT

	%
... fallen behind prices,	48.7
kept up with prices,	43.6
or, gone up by more than prices?	7.0
(Don't know)	0.7

[HINCXPCT]

b. And looking forward to the year ahead, do you expect your household's income will ...
READ OUT

	%
... fall behind prices,	46.6
keep up with prices,	46.4
or, go up by more than prices?	4.7
(Don't know)	2.2

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

n=842

ASK ALL

Now I would like to ask some questions about religious prejudice against both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland

[PREJRC]

52a	First thinking of <u>Catholics</u> - do you think there is a lot of prejudice against them in Northern Ireland nowadays a little or hardly any?	%
	A lot	24 4
	A little	46 9
	Hardly any	26 0
	(Don't know)	2 5
	(NA)	0 2

[PREJPROT]

b	And now, thinking of <u>Protestants</u> - do you think there is a lot of prejudice against them in Northern Ireland nowadays, a little, or hardly any?	%
	A lot	18 5
	A little	52 2
	Hardly any	26 3
	(Don't know)	2 8
	(NA)	0 2

[SRRLPREJ]

53	How would you describe yourself	%
	READ OUT as very prejudiced against people of other religions,	0 8
	a little prejudiced,	14 9
	or, not prejudiced at all?	83 6
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 3
	(NA)	0 4

[RLRELAGO]

54a	What about <u>relations</u> between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland? Would you say they are <u>better</u> than they were 5 years ago, <u>worse</u> , or about the <u>same</u> now as then?	%
	IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING	
	Better	25 1
	Worse	26 4
	About the same	45 9
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 4
	(Don't know)	2 2

[RLRELFUT]

b	And what about in 5 years time? Do you think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be <u>better</u> than now, <u>worse</u> than now, or about the <u>same</u> as now?	%
	IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING	
	Better than now	28 5
	Worse than now	18 4
	About the same	47 3
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 6
	(Don't know)	5 2

n=842

[REL GALVY]

55	Do you think that religion will <u>always</u> make a difference to the way people feel about each other in Northern Ireland?	%
	Yes	84 6
	No	11 4
	Other (WRITE IN) _____	2 2
	(Don't know)	1 8

CARD L

[FRENDRLG]

56a	About how many of your <u>friends</u> would you say are the same religion as you - that is, Protestant or Catholic? Please choose an answer from this card	%
	PROBE AS NECESSARY As far as you know?	
	All	15 5
	Most	45 8
	Half	28 0
	Less than half	9 3
	None	0 9
	(Don't know)	0 5

CARD L AGAIN

[RELATRLG]

b	What about your <u>relatives</u> including relatives by marriage?	%
	All	49 5
	Most	37 0
	Half	8 6
	Less than half	3 5
	None	1 3
	(Don't know)	0 1
	(NA)	0 1

CARD L AGAIN

[NEIGHRLG]

c	And what about your <u>neighbours</u> ?	%
	PROBE AS NECESSARY As far as you know?	
	All	32 6
	Most	30 6
	Half	20 0
	Less than half	8 2
	None	2 6
	(Don't know)	5 9
	(NA)	0 1

CARD M

n=842

57. For each of the next questions, please use this card to say whether you think Catholics are treated better than Protestants in Northern Ireland, or whether Protestants are treated better than Catholics, or whether both are treated equally.

READ OUT a. - j. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Cath- olics treated much better	Cath- olics treated a bit better	Both treated equally	Protes- tants treated a bit better	Protes- tants treated much better	(It depends/ Don't know/ Can't say	(NA)
[NHSRLGPJ] a. First, the <u>National Health Service</u> in Northern Ireland. How does it treat Catholic and Protestant patients?	% 1.5	4.3	88.1	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.1
[NIHRLGPJ] b. What about the <u>Northern Ireland Housing Executive</u> - how does it treat Catholics and Protestants who apply for a home?	% 3.7	9.1	60.9	5.0	1.1	20.0	0.1
[DCRLGPJ] c. What about your <u>local district council</u> - how does it treat Catholics and Protestants who apply for jobs?	% 0.9	4.9	51.1	16.9	4.4	21.7	0.1
[STRRLGPJ] d. And what about <u>central government</u> in Stormont - how does it treat Catholics and Protestants who apply for jobs?	% 1.6	9.7	53.7	11.9	4.2	18.7	0.2
[GSURLGPJ] e. What about <u>government programmes for the unemployed</u> - how do they treat Catholics and Protestants who apply for places?	% 2.3	7.1	68.7	4.4	0.6	16.8	0.1
[RUCRLGPJ] f. And the <u>RUC</u> - how do they treat Catholic and Protestant members of the public?	% 0.2	1.3	59.5	19.1	7.6	12.0	0.3
[ARHRLGPJ] g. What about the <u>army</u> - how do they treat Catholic and Protestant members of the public?	% 0.1	0.3	60.5	16.6	8.5	13.8	0.2
[UDRRLGPJ] h. And the <u>Ulster Defence Regiment</u> - how do they treat Catholic and Protestant members of the public?	% 0.1	0.3	48.4	20.8	11.8	18.4	0.2
[INTRRLGPJ] i. And the <u>courts</u> - how do they treat Catholics and Protestants accused of committing <u>non-terrorist</u> offences?	% 0.7	1.4	83.1	3.4	0.6	10.4	0.4
[TERRLGPJ] j. And how do the <u>courts</u> treat Catholics and Protestants accused of committing <u>terrorist</u> offences?	% 1.6	3.9	70.4	9.4	4.3	10.3	0.2

n=842

58a. [MXRLGNHG] If you had a choice, would you prefer to live in a neighbourhood with people of only your own religion, or in a mixed-religion neighbourhood?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: Say if you <u>were</u> moving ...	%
Own religion only	23.2
Mixed-religion neighbourhood	73.7
(Don't know)	3.0
(NA)	0.1

[MXRLGWRK]
b. And if you were working and had to change your job, would you prefer a workplace with people of only your own religion, or a mixed-religion workplace?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: Say if you <u>did</u> have a job ...	%
Own religion only	8.3
Mixed-religion workplace	89.9
(Don't know)	1.7
(NA)	0.1

[OWNMXSCH]
c. And if you were deciding where to send your children to school, would you prefer a school with children of only your own religion, or a mixed-religion school?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: Say if you <u>did</u> have school-age children ...	%
Own religion only	40.8
Mixed-religion school	56.1
(Don't know)	3.1

[JBRLGCH1]
59a. On the whole, do you think the Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland who apply for the same jobs have the same chance of getting a job or are their chances of getting a job different?

IF 'IT DEPENDS': On the whole ...	%
Same chance	53.4
Different chance	40.1
(Don't know/Can't say)	6.1
(NA)	0.4

IF 'DIFFERENT' OR 'DON'T KNOW' AT a.

[JBRLGCH2]
b. Which group is more likely to get a job - Protestants or Catholics?

IF 'IT DEPENDS': On the whole ...	%
Protestants	23.5
Catholics	11.5
(DK)	4.9
(NA)	0.2

[JOBRLGCH]
c. Are they much more likely or just a bit more likely to get a job?

	%
Much more	10.3
Bit more	25.3
(Don't know/Can't say)	5.5
(NA)	0.4

n=842

ASK ALL
[JOBRLG58]

59d And do you think Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland who apply for the same jobs should have the same chance of getting a job or should Protestants have a better chance or should Catholics have a better chance?

	%
Same chance	98 1
Protestants better	0 6
Catholics better	0 2
(Don't know/Can't say)	1 1

Now I am going to ask separately about employment chances of Protestants and Catholics

60 [PROTJOB]
Some people think that many employers are more likely to give jobs to Protestants than to Catholics. Do you think this happens

	%
READ OUT a lot,	15 3
IF 'IT DEPENDS' In <u>general</u> what would you say? a little	46 8
or hardly at all?	31 8
(Don't know)	6 1

[RCJOB]
61 Some people think that many employers are more likely to give jobs to Catholics than to Protestants. Do you think this happens

	%
READ OUT	
IF 'IT DEPENDS' In <u>general</u> , what would you say? a lot	10 6
a little,	49 6
or hardly at all?	33 9
(Don't know)	5 9

[FAIREMP1]
62a Do you generally support or oppose the fair employment law in Northern Ireland, that is, the law which requires employers to keep records on the religion of their employees and make sure there is no discrimination?

	%
Support	73 6
Oppose	22 7
(Don't know/Can't say)	3 7

IF SUPPORT OR OPPOSE AT b)
[FRENPLAW]
b Do you support/oppose it strongly, or just a bit?

	%
Support strongly	49 0
Support just a bit	24 6
Oppose just a bit	7 8
Oppose strongly	14 9
(Don't know)	3 7

n=842

ASK ALL
[GOVMXSCN]

63 Thinking about education

First, about mixed or integrated schooling - that is, schools with fairly large numbers of both Catholic and Protestant children do you think the government should encourage mixed schooling, discourage mixed schooling or leave things as they are?

	%
Encourage it	64 9
Discourage it	3 2
Leave things as they are	30 9
(DK)	1 0

CARD M

64 All pupils in state secondary schools study certain subjects - like English and maths. For each subject I read out please tell me whether you agree or disagree that all secondary school pupils should have to study it

READ a -g AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	(NA)
[NIHISTRY] the history of Northern Ireland?	% 27 1	51 8	8 9	9 4	1 9	0 8	0 1
[BHISTORY] British history?	% 20 5	54 0	12 1	11 0	1 2	1 1	0 1
[ERHISTRY] the history of the Republic of Ireland?	% 14 0	46 3	15 7	19 3	4 1	0 5	0 1

[IRSHLANG] Irish language and culture?	% 5 9	22 4	22 0	36 2	12 2	1 1	0 1
[PROTRELG] Protestant religious beliefs?	% 8 1	35 4	21 3	29 7	4 5	1 0	0 1
[RCRELG] Catholic religious beliefs?	% 6 7	32 7	20 5	33 4	5 9	0 8	0 1
[NONDRELG] religious beliefs in general - not specifically Catholic or Protestant?	% 12 8	57 6	17 2	8 5	-	3 9	0 1

CARD O

842

65.	READ OUT a. TO d. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH {CHRLGRSP}	Definitely should	Probably should	Probably should not	Definitely should not	(Don't know)	(NA)
a.	Do more to teach Catholic and Protestant children greater respect for each other? {INTEGHE}	% 77.0	19.3	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.1
b.	Do more to create integrated housing? {BTRCOHRL}	% 41.3	43.0	9.8	4.4	1.4	0.1
c.	Do more to create better community relations generally? {INTEGWRK}	% 64.2	31.6	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.1
d.	Do more to create integrated workplaces?	% 52.5	39.0	5.6	1.9	0.9	0.1
[NISUPPTY]							
66a.	Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a supporter of any one political party?						
		Yes	%				
		No	%				
		(DK)	%				
		(NA)	%				
IF NO AT a.							
[NICLSPTY]							
b.	Do you think of yourself as a little closer to one political party than to the others?						
		Yes	%				
		No	%				
		(DK)	%				
		(NA)	%				

n=842

66c.	IF NO AT b.		
	If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party do you think you would be most likely to support? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER c & d.		
IF YES AT a. OR b.			
d.	Which one? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER c & d.		
IF MAINLAND PARTY NAMED AT c. OR d.			
e.	If there were a general election in which only Northern Ireland parties were standing, which one do you think you would be most likely to support? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER e.	{NIPTYID1}	{NIPTYID3}
		c & d.	e.
		%	%
	MAINLAND PARTIES		
	Conservative	9.5	-
	Labour	7.5	-
	Liberal Democrat/Liberal/SLD	1.1	-
	Alliance (NI)	6.5	2.3
	DUP/Democratic Unionist Party	8.6	2.5
	OUP/Official Unionist Party/Ulster Unionist Party	24.6	4.5
	Other Unionist	0.8	0.4
	Sinn Fein	2.3	0.2
	SDLP	12.2	3.1
	Workers Party	1.3	3.1
	Campaign for Equal Citizenship	0.4	0.5
	Green Party	1.4	0.2
	Other Party (WRITE IN)	0.5	0.5
	Other answer (WRITE IN)	0.5	0.7
	None	17.6	2.1
	Refused/unwilling to say	0.1	-
	(DK)	2.1	0.5
	(NA)	2.8	0.1
IF ANY NORTHERN IRELAND PARTY CODED AT c. & d. OR e.			
[NIIDSTRN]			
f.	Would you call yourself very strong ... (QUOTE PARTY NAMED) ... fairly strong, or not very strong?		
		%	
	Very strong	7.3	
	Fairly strong	24.5	
	Not very strong	40.3	
	(Refused)	1.1	
	(Don't know)	0.1	

n=842

ASK ALL CARD P [NINATID]				
67	Which of these best describes the way you usually think of yourself?		%	
		British	47 8	
		Irish	21 8	
		Ulster	9 5	
		Northern Irish	17 3	
	(Sometimes British, sometimes Irish)		2 4	
	Other (WRITE IN) _____		1 0	
		(NA)	0 2	
[BRTIRSDE]				
68	When there is an argument between the UK and the Republic of Ireland, do you generally find yourself on the side of the British or of the Irish government? IF 'IT DEPENDS', PROBE BEFORE CODING		%	
		Generally British government	54 2	
		Generally Irish government	14 1	
		It depends (AFTER PROBE)	16 8	
		(Neither)	14 0	
		(Don't know/Can't say)	0 7	
		(NA)	0 2	
[UNTDIREL]				
69	At any time in the next 20 years, do you think it is likely or unlikely that there will be a united Ireland? PROBE Very likely/unlikely or quite likely/unlikely?		%	
		Very likely	5 9	
		Quite likely	16 4	
		Quite unlikely	29 4	
		Very unlikely	40 0	
		(Even chance)	3 4	
		(Don't know)	4 9	
		(NA)	0 1	
CARD Q				
70a	Under direct rule from the UK as now, how much do you generally trust <u>British governments</u> of any party to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER COL a BELOW			
b	If there was self-rule how much do you think you would generally trust a <u>Stormont government</u> to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER COL b BELOW			
c	And if there was a united Ireland how much do you think you would generally trust an <u>Irish government</u> to act in the best interests of Northern Ireland? CODE ONE ONLY UNDER COL c BELOW			
		[GOVINTNI]	[STRINTNI]	[IREINTNI]
		a	b	c
		British govt	Stormont govt	Irish govt
		%	%	%
	Just about always	3 1	11 3	3 3
	Most of the time	22 4	40 8	16 3
	Only some of the time	42 2	26 2	32 8
	Rarely	21 7	12 2	24 3
	Never	8 0	5 6	18 2
	(Don't know/can't say)	2 5	3 8	4 9
	(NA)	0 1	0 1	0 2

WELFARE

n=842

Now a few questions about other topics			
[UBPOOR]			
71a	Think of a married couple without children living only on unemployment benefit. Would you say that they are READ OUT	%	
	really poor,	17 8	
	hard up,	51 2	
	have enough to live on,	23 9	
	or, have more than enough?	1 6	
	(Don't know)	5 3	
	(NA)	0 2	
[PENSPOR]			
b	Now thinking of a married couple living only on the state pension. Would you say they are READ OUT	%	
	really poor,	25 3	
	hard up,	56 9	
	have enough to live on,	15 7	
	or, have more than enough?	0 3	
	(Don't know)	1 8	
	(NA)	0 1	
[POORUB40]			
72a	Now thinking of a married couple without children living on £70 per week. Would you say they are READ OUT	%	
	really poor,	36 3	
	hard up,	52 6	
	have enough to live on,	9 3	
	or have more than enough?	0 5	
	(Don't know)	1 1	
	(NA)	0 1	
[POORSPWO]			
b	And what about a pensioner couple living on £87 per week. Would you say they are READ OUT	%	
	really poor,	25 5	
	hard up,	54 5	
	have enough to live on,	18 8	
	or, have more than enough?	0 6	
	(Don't know)	0 5	
	(NA)	0 1	
[SAHEHLTH]			
73a	Do you think that health care should be the same for everyone, or should people who can afford it be able to pay for better health care?	%	
	Same for everyone	63 7	
	Able to pay for better	35 5	
	(Don't know)	0 7	
	(NA)	0 1	

n=842

[SAHEEDUC]	
73b.	Should the quality of education be the same for all children, or should parents who can afford it be able to pay for better education?
	%
	Same for everyone 77.0
	Able to pay for better 21.8
	(Don't know) 1.1
	(NA) 0.1
[SAMEPENS]	
c.	And do you think that pensions should be the same for everyone, or should people who can afford it be able to pay for better pensions?
	%
	Same for everyone 46.8
	Able to pay for better 50.5
	(Don't know) 2.6
	(NA) 0.1
CARD R	
[PENWHOSH]	
74.	Please say, from this card, who you think should be <u>mainly</u> responsible for ensuring that people have an adequate retirement pension.
	%
	Mainly the government 55.1
	Mainly employers 7.0
	Shared equally 34.3
	Some other arrangement 2.3
	(Don't know) 1.1
	(NA) 0.2
[MSTUNEHP]	
75.	Suppose two people working for a large firm each became unemployed through no fault of their own. One had a very high income, one had a very low income. Do you think the very high earner should be entitled to ... READ OUT
	%
	... more unemployment benefit than the very low earner, 11.5
	the same amount, 75.3
	less benefit, 8.8
	or, no unemployment benefit at all? 1.5
	Other (WRITE IN) _____ 0.5
	(Don't know) 2.3
	(NA) 0.2
[MSTRETIR]	
76.	Now suppose a very high earner and a very low earner in a large firm retired. Do you think the very high earner should be entitled to ... READ OUT
	%
	... a bigger <u>state</u> retirement pension than the very low earner, 10.6
	the same amount, 74.4
	a lower <u>state</u> pension, 10.3
	or, no <u>state</u> pension at all? 2.2
	Other (WRITE IN) _____ 0.1
	(Don't know) 2.2
	(NA) 0.2

n=842

[MSTCHILD]	
77.	Now what about child benefit. Should very high earners be entitled to ... READ OUT
	%
	... more child benefit than very low earners, 0.4
	the same amount, 55.9
	less, 22.9
	or, no child benefit at all? 19.6
	Other (WRITE IN) _____ 0.2
	(Don't know) 0.8
	(NA) 0.2
CARD S	
78.	Pensions are taking up a larger and larger part of government spending. Here are some things that might be done about it. Please use this card to say how far you are in favour of or against each one.
	Neither
	Strongly in favour
	in In in favour
	favour favour against
	Against Strongly (Don't
	against against (Depends) know) (NA)
	[PENS1]
a.	Raising the legal retirement age for both men and women % 3.6 12.5 12.7 37.6 32.7 0.1 0.6 0.1
	[PENS2]
b.	Raising the legal retirement age for women to 65, the same as for men % 7.1 23.8 8.5 34.6 25.2 0.1 0.7 0.1
	[PENS3]
c.	Increasing National Insurance contributions for everyone in work % 2.6 24.2 21.1 35.1 13.8 0.1 2.9 0.1
	[PENS4]
d.	Lowering the amount of state pension for all pensioners % 0.4 1.0 2.3 27.0 68.8 - 0.3 0.2
	[PENS5]
e.	Lowering the amount of state pension for people with <u>private</u> incomes or <u>private</u> pensions % 2.6 23.0 18.5 36.3 16.7 - 2.6 0.2
	[PENS6]
f.	Making it compulsory for all medium-sized and large employers to set up company pension schemes % 27.7 54.4 8.2 6.5 0.8 - 2.3 0.1
Now a few questions about couples who divorce.	
79.	Imagine a married couple who divorce. They have a child at primary school who remains with the mother.
	[HTCDADSH]
a.	Do you think that the father should be made to make maintenance payments to support the child? %
	Yes 96.6
	No 2.1
	(Don't know) 1.1
	(NA) 0.1

		n=842	
79b	[MTDPDINC] If he <u>does</u> make maintenance payments for the child, should the amount depend on the father's income, or not?	%	
	Yes	91.6	
	No	7.4	
	(Don't know)	1.0	
	(NA)	0.1	
c	[MTDPMINC] Do you think the amount of maintenance should depend on the <u>mother's</u> income, or not?	%	
	Yes	61.6	
	No	36.6	
	(Don't know)	1.7	
	(NA)	0.1	
d	[MTDPHREM] Suppose the mother re-marries. Should the father go on paying maintenance for the child, should he stop, or should it depend on the new husband's income?	%	
	Continue	41.4	
	Stop	21.6	
	Depends	35.1	
	(Don't know)	1.9	
	(NA)	0.1	
80	[MTSTYDAD] Now suppose that the child had remained with the <u>father</u> not the mother. Do you think you would have answered differently about maintenance payments for the child, or would your answers have been much the same?	%	
	Different	12.4	
	Much the same	86.7	
	(Don't know)	0.8	
	(NA)	0.1	

		n=842	
		EDUCATION	
And now for a few questions about education			
[PSOPP]			
81a	Thinking about the opportunities that children under 5 have to go to nursery schools or other pre-schooling, should these opportunities be increased, or reduced or are they at about the right level now?		
		IF INCREASED OR REDUCED A lot or a little?	
		%	
		Increased a lot	34.2
		Increased a little	25.4
		About right	35.4
		Reduced a little	0.5
		Reduced a lot	0.5
		(Don't know)	3.9
		(NA)	0.1
[PSADV]			
b	Would you say that children who have some sort of pre-schooling do better in adult life or does any advantage disappear in time?		
		%	
		Do better in adult life	47.4
		Advantage disappears in time	32.4
		(Varies/depends on the person)	14.3
		(Don't know)	5.8
		(NA)	0.1
[HEDOPP]			
82a	Do you feel that opportunities for young people in Britain to go on to <u>higher education</u> - to a university or college - should be increased or reduced, or are they at about the right level now?		
		IF INCREASED OR REDUCED A lot or a little?	
		%	
		Increased a lot	22.4
		Increased a little	25.1
		About right	49.0
		Reduced a little	1.4
		Reduced a lot	-
		(Don't know)	2.1
		(NA)	0.1
[HEFEES]			
b	At present, British university students get their <u>teaching</u> fees paid by their local authorities. Do you think that students should		
		READ OUT	
		%	
		pay something towards their own teaching fees,	17.4
		or should local authorities continue to pay the whole amount?	78.7
		(Don't know)	3.8
		(NA)	0.1

CARD T

n=842

		[EDSPEND1]	[EDSPEND2]
		Highest	Next
		priority	highest
ONE CODE ONLY IN EACH COLUMN		%	%
83.	Which of the groups on this card, if any, would be your highest priority for <u>extra</u> government spending on education, and which next?		
	Nursery or pre-school children	11.2	16.9
	Primary school children	15.8	17.4
	Secondary school children	15.9	21.1
	Less able children with special needs	43.5	23.8
	Students at colleges or universities	11.2	17.8
	(None of these)	0.7	1.0
	(Don't know)	1.6	1.9
	(NA)	0.1	0.1
[FUTURE16]			
84.	Suppose you were advising a 16 year old about their future. Would you say they should ...		
	READ OUT	%	
	... stay in full-time education to get A' levels,	64.8	
	or, study full-time to get other sorts of qualifications.	16.3	
	or, leave full-time education and get work experience in a job?	5.6	
	(Varies/depends on the person)	12.7	
	(Don't know)	0.6	
	(NA)	0.1	
[VOCVACAD]			
85.	In the long-run, which do you think gives people more opportunities and choice in life ...		
	READ OUT	%	
	... having good practical skills and training,	43.2	
	or, having good academic results?	52.0	
	(Mixture/depends)	-	
	(Don't know)	4.7	
	(NA)	0.1	
[CHOICEPS]			
86a.	From what you know or have heard, do you think parents in your area have enough choice about which <u>primary school</u> their children attend, or would you like to see more choice?		
	IF MORE: A bit more or a lot more?	%	
	Enough choice	65.4	
	A bit more choice	19.4	
	A lot more choice	9.4	
	(Don't know)	5.8	
	(NA)	0.1	

[CHOICESS]

n=842

		%
86b.	And do you think parents in your area have enough choice about which <u>secondary school</u> their children attend, or would you like to see more choice?	
	IF MORE: A bit more or a lot more?	
	Enough choice	62.5
	A bit more choice	22.4
	A lot more choice	10.3
	(Don't know)	4.7
	(NA)	0.1
[PUBRES]		
87a.	It is now compulsory for state <u>secondary schools</u> to publish their exam results. How useful do you think this information is for parents of present or future pupils? Is it ...	READ OUT
	... very useful,	30.3
	quite useful,	42.6
	or, not really useful?	24.4
	(Don't know)	2.7
	(NA)	0.1
[PSTESTS]		
b.	And how useful do you think it is for parents of present or future pupils to have results of tests for 7 and 11 year olds at <u>primary schools</u> ?	
	Is it ...	READ OUT
	... very useful,	21.4
	quite useful,	41.3
	or, not really useful?	33.6
	(Don't know)	3.7
	(NA)	0.1

CARD U

		Very helpful	Fairly helpful	Not very helpful	Should not be made available	(Don't know)	(NA)
88.	And how helpful do you think it would be for parents to have information on each of these things for state secondary schools in their area?						
	READ OUT a.- i. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH						
	[PARINF1]						
a.	Truancy records	% 43.2	36.4	14.6	2.7	3.1	0.1
	[PARINF2]						
b.	Class sizes	% 41.6	42.4	13.6	0.2	2.1	0.1
	[PARINF3]						
c.	The choice of subjects at different ages	% 50.0	39.7	7.1	0.6	2.6	0.1
	[PARINF4]						
d.	The importance given to religion	% 20.8	46.6	24.5	5.5	2.6	0.1
	[PARINF5]						
e.	The importance given to sports	% 20.7	53.8	22.3	0.8	2.3	0.1
	[PARINF6]						
f.	The availability of music teaching	% 19.9	52.3	24.2	1.2	2.3	0.1
	[PARINF7]						
g.	The number of school-leavers going to university	% 36.4	46.5	14.3	0.7	1.9	0.1
	[PARINF8]						
h.	The educational background of pupils entering the school	% 14.5	37.1	31.3	14.3	2.7	0.1
	[PARINF9]						
i.	The social background of pupils entering the school	% 9.4	24.8	26.9	36.5	2.3	0.1

n=842

[CHILDSCH]			
89a	Do you have any children living in this household who are at school?	%	
	Yes	35	3
	No	64	6
IF YES AT a			
[SCHLMEET]			
b	In the past year, have you yourself attended any school meeting to which parents were invited?	%	
	Yes	26	4
	No	8	9
	(NA)	0	1
[TCHMEET]			
c	And in the past year have you arranged to meet any teacher to talk about your child s/children's progress?	%	
	Yes	24	5
	No	10	7
	(NA)	0	1
[PARRUN]			
d	On the whole, how satisfied are you that parents have enough say in the running of your (eldest) child s school READ OUT	%	
	IF MORE THAN ONE SCHOOL-AGE CHILD, ASK ABOUT ELDEST		
	very satisfied,	12	0
	fairly,	16	4
	not very,	4	3
	or, not at all satisfied?	2	2
	(Don't know)	0	5
	(NA)	0	1

COUNTRYSIDE

n=842

ASK ALL			
[CTRYSAME]			
90a	Do you think the countryside generally is much the same as it was twenty years ago or do you think it has changed? IF CHANGED Has it changed a bit or a lot?	%	
	Much the same	17	6
	Changed a bit	23	8
	Changed a lot	57	1
	(Don't know)	1	5
	(NA)	0	1
IF CHANGED A BIT OR A LOT (CODES 2 OR 3 AT a)			
[CTRYBETR]			
b	Do you think the countryside generally has changed for the better or worse?	%	
	Better	19	1
	Worse	46	0
	(Better in some ways/worse in others)	15	5
	(DK)	0	2

n=842

ASK ALL																
[CTRYCONC]																
91	Are you personally concerned about things that may happen to the countryside or does it not concern you particularly? IF CONCERNED Are you very concerned or just a bit concerned?	%														
	Very concerned	33	4													
	A bit concerned	37	3													
	Does not concern me particularly	29	1													
	(DK)	0	1													
	(NA)	0	1													
CARD V																
92a	Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think is the <u>greatest threat</u> to the countryside if you think none of them is a threat, please say so CODE ONE ONLY IN COL a															
		[CHTREAT1]	[CHTREAT2]													
b	And which do you think is the <u>next greatest threat</u> ? CODE ONE ONLY IN COL b	a	b													
		Greatest threat	Next greatest													
		%	%													
	Motorways and road buildings	8	6													
	Industrial pollution	30	3													
	Removal by farmers of traditional landscapes, such as hedgerows/woodlands	8	2													
	Tourism and visitors	0	7													
	Litter	12	1													
	Urban growth and housing development	18	7													
	Use of chemicals and pesticides in farming	17	8													
	(None of these)	2	6													
	(Don't know)	1	0													
	(NA)	0	1													
CARD W																
93	Modern methods of farming mean it now takes less land to produce the same amount of food Please say how much you are in favour of or against each of these ways of paying farmers to use their spare land Remember that if this happened on a large scale, income tax or VAT might have to go up to meet the costs															
		Strongly in favour	Neither in favour nor against	Strongly against	(Don't know)	(NA)										
	READ OUT a - d AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	in favour	in favour	against	Against	against	know									
	[SETASID1]															
a	First, paying farmers to change to organic farming which takes up more land?	%	11	2	35	4	26	6	19	4	4	1	3	2	0	1
	[SETASID2]															
b	Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land and not use it at all?	%	2	9	17	8	21	1	40	0	15	9	2	1	0	2
	[SETASID3]															
c	Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for woodland to encourage wildlife?	%	18	2	55	2	16	3	7	1	1	4	1	5	0	2
	[SETASID4]															
d	Paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for forestry and timber?	%	12	9	58	5	16	4	9	4	1	1	1	4	0	2

CARD W AGAIN

n=842

94. And how much are you in favour of or against each of these ways of using spare farmland? Remember that if it happened on a large scale, it would mean less open countryside.

READ OUT a.- c. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Strongly in favour	In favour	Neither in favour nor against	Against	Strongly against	(Don't know)	(NA)
[SETASID5] a. Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be developed for housing	% 1.3	16.1	12.4	43.7	24.4	1.9	0.2
[SETASID6] b. Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for golf courses and leisure activities	% 2.1	28.6	18.2	36.4	12.0	2.5	0.2
[SETASID7] c. Relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for industry	% 1.5	21.8	17.6	35.8	21.1	2.0	0.2

[FACTWSTE]

- 95a. Suppose it is discovered that some of a factory's waste has begun leaking into a nearby river.

Should the factory ... READ OUT

... just be asked to do something about it,	% 9.2
or, should it be <u>heavily fined</u> for every week it continues,	44.2
or, should it be shut down unless it does something about it?	45.9
(Don't know)	0.6
(NA)	0.2

[POLLPAYS]

- b. Do you think the government should ...

READ OUT ... help factories meet the costs of preventing pollution,	% 26.0
or, should those factories that cause pollution be made to pay the bills themselves?	71.8
(Don't know)	2.0
(NA)	0.2

CHARITIES

n=842

CARD X2

96. Here are some things on which money is spent. For each one, please tell me where you think the money should come from.

READ OUT a.- f. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	Entirely from government	Mainly from government	Shared equally	Mainly from charities	Entirely from charities	From somewhere else	(Don't know)	(NA)
[KIDNEYSH] a. Kidney machines for NHS hospitals	% 59.2	31.1	8.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
[HOMELSSH] b. Housing for homeless people	% 41.5	41.4	14.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2
[FODAIIDS2] c. Food aid to starving people in poor countries	% 13.7	16.4	42.9	20.0	3.3	2.9	0.5	0.2
[DISHOLSH] d. Holidays for disabled people	% 10.0	19.6	40.0	26.1	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.2
[LIFEBTSH] e. Lifeboats	% 30.2	30.9	28.2	6.9	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.2
[RANIHLSH] f. Protecting rare animals	% 9.2	24.4	35.3	19.5	4.5	5.6	1.3	0.2

CARD X3

97. For each of these services, do you think that people should be paid to do them or should they be done by volunteers?

READ OUT a.- e. AND CODE ONE FOR EACH	People should be paid to do it	It should be done by volunteers	A mixture of paid staff and volunteers	(Don't know)	(NA)
[VOLOLD] a. Visiting old people at home	% 18.1	41.8	39.3	0.7	0.2
[VOLPHONE] b. Answering a telephone helpline for people in crisis	% 25.6	31.1	42.0	1.1	0.2
[VOLCLUB] c. Organising youth club outings	% 12.8	52.3	34.1	0.6	0.2
[VOLMARR] d. Giving marriage guidance advice	% 29.4	31.1	37.5	1.9	0.2
[VOLCAB] e. Working in a Citizens' Advice Bureau	% 46.7	14.0	37.7	1.4	0.2

CARD X4

n=842

98 Which two of these causes do you think are the most important to raise money for in Britain?

a First, the most important?
CODE ONE IN COLUMN a

b And which do you think is the next most important?
CODE ONE IN COLUMN b

	[IMPCAUS1] a Most important %	[IMPCAUS2] b Next most important %
Medical supplies for poor countries in Africa and Asia	10 1	17 2
Homeless people in Britain	34 2	28 4
Starving people in poor countries	23 5	20 6
Protecting rare animals throughout the world	0 5	1 1
Kidney machines for British hospitals	30 0	26 8
Preventing cruelty to animals in Britain	0 5	4 2
(None of these)	0 4	0 8
(Don't know)	0 7	0 6
(NA)	0 2	0 2

HOUSING

n=842

ASK ALL

Now a few questions on housing

[HOME TYPE]

99 INTERVIEWER CODE FROM OBSERVATION AND CHECK WITH RESPONDENT

Would I be right in describing this accommodation as a
READ OUT ONE YOU THINK APPLIES

	%
detached house or bungalow,	39 3
semi-detached house or bungalow,	26 0
terraced house,	29 8
self-contained, purpose built flat/maisonette (inc in tenement block),	3 6
self-contained converted flat/maisonette,	1 0
room(s) - not self-contained?	0 1
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0 3

[HOME EST]

100 May I just check, is your home part of a housing estate?

NOTE MAY BE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, BUT IT IS THE
RESPONDENT'S VIEW WE WANT

	%
Yes, part of estate	41 6
No	58 4

[TENURE]

n=842

101 Does your household own or rent this accommodation?

PROBE AS NECESSARY

IF OWNS Outright or on a mortgage?

IF RENTS: From whom?

	t
Owns	
Own (leasehold/freehold) outright	31 1
Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage	37 6
Rents:	
Housing Executive	25 1
Housing Association	1 0
Property company	0 5
Employer	0 4
Other organisation	0 3
Relative	0 5
Other individual	2 6
Housing Trust	0 2
Rent free:	
Rent free, squatting etc	0 5
(DK)	0 1

RELIGION

n=842

ASK ALL

[RELIGION]

102a Do you regard yourself as belonging to any
particular religion? IF YES Which?

	%
CODE ONE ONLY - DO NOT PROMPT	
No religion	9 3
Christian - no denomination	4 6
Roman Catholic	31 5
Church of Ireland/Anglican	15 8
Baptist	1 7
Methodist	4 4
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	25 9
Free Presbyterian	1 2
Brethren	0 3
United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational	-
Other Protestant (WRITE IN) _____	2 6
Other Christian (WRITE IN) _____	1 3
Hindu	0 2
Jewish	-
Islam/Muslim	-
Sikh	-
Buddhist	-
Other non-Christian (WRITE IN) _____	0 1
Refused/unwilling to say	1 0

IF 'REFUSED' AT Q102 (CODE 97) GO TO Q104
ASK ALL OTHERS
[FAMRELIG]

n=842

102b. In what religion, if any, were you brought up? **PROBE IF NECESSARY:** What was your family's religion?

CODE ONE ONLY - DO NOT PROMPT	%
No religion	0.4
Christian - no denomination	2.0
Roman Catholic	34.3
Church of Ireland/Anglican	22.2
Baptist	1.3
Methodist	5.3
Presbyterian	29.4
Free Presbyterian	0.1
Brethren	0.7
United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational	-
Other Protestant (WRITE IN) _____	2.2
Other Christian (WRITE IN) _____	0.5
Hindu	0.2
Jewish	-
Islam/Muslim	-
Sikh	-
Buddhist	-
Other non-Christian (WRITE IN) _____	0.1
Refused/unwilling to say	1.1

IF ANY RELIGION AT Q102a OR b, ASK Q103; OTHERS GO TO Q104
[CHATTEND]

103. Apart from such special occasions as weddings, funerals and baptisms, how often nowadays do you attend services or meetings connected with your religion?

PROBE AS NECESSARY	%
Once a week or more	48.8
Less often but at least once in two weeks	9.6
Less often but at least once a month	9.1
Less often but at least twice a year	12.8
Less often but at least once a year	4.7
Less often	3.0
Never or practically never	9.6
Varies too much to say	1.2
Refused/unwilling to answer	-

CLASSIFICATION

n=842

[NUMADULT]

900a. Finally, a few questions about you and your household. Including yourself, how many adults live here regularly as members of this household?

CHECK INTERVIEWER MANUAL FOR DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD, IF NECESSARY.

MEDIAN: 2 adults

[RHOH]

b. INTERVIEWER: CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT IS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	%
Yes	51.4
No	48.6

901. Now I'd like to ask for a few details about each person in your household. Starting with yourself, what was your age last birthday?

WORK DOWN COLUMNS OF GRID FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

	Resp.	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8
a. Sex:	[RSEX] %	[P2SEX]	[P3SEX]	[P4SEX]	[P5SEX]	[P6SEX]	[P7SEX]	[P8SEX]
Male	44.6							
Female	55.4							
b. MEDIAN	[RAGE]	[P2AGE]	[P3AGE]	[P4AGE]	[P5AGE]	[P6AGE]	[P7AGE]	[P8AGE]
Age last birthday: 44 yrs								
c. Marital status:	MARSTAT %	[P2AGE]	[P3AGE]	[P4AGE]	[P5AGE]	[P6AGE]	[P7AGE]	[P8AGE]
Married	65.7							
Cohabiting	1.6							
Single, no children	17.5							
Single parent	1.5							
Widowed	7.9							
Divorced	2.1							
Separated	3.7							
d. Relationship to respondent:		[P2HOH]	[P3HOH]	[P4HOH]	[P5HOH]	[P6HOH]	[P7HOH]	[P8HOH]
Spouse/partner								
Son/daughter								
Parent/parent-in-law								
Other relative								
Not related								
e. HHOLD MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCOMMODATION (INC. JOINT AND SHARED)	[RRESP] %	[P2RESP]	[P3RESP]	[P4RESP]	[P5RESP]	[P6RESP]	[P7RESP]	[P8RESP]
Yes	77.9							
No	21.3							
(NA)	0.2							

[NUMCHILD]

902. How many children are there in your household aged under 18?

	%
No children	52.1
Yes, one child	15.9
two children	18.2
three children	9.4
four children	2.3
five children	1.6
six children	0.5
seven children	0.1

IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD ASK 903 OTHERWISE GO TO Q904

n=842

903 I'd like to ask a few details about the children in your household

a	Sex	n=403		n=269		n=116		n=37		n=18		n=5		n=1	
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14
		C1SEX		C2SEX		C3SEX		C4SEX		C5SEX		C6SEX		C7SEX	
		%		%		%		n		n		n		n	
	Male	54.8	52.5	59.1	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	45.2	47.5	40.9	18	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		C1AGE		C2AGE		C3AGE		C4AGE		C5AGE		C6AGE		C7AGE	
		1	2	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	3	0	8	0	0
b	MEDIAN Age last birthday														
c	Relationship to respondent	C1REL		C2REL		C3REL		C4REL		C5REL		C6REL		C7REL	
		%		%		%		n		n		n		n	
	Spouse/partner	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Son/daughter	81.5	83.7	91.7	29	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parent/parent-in-law	2.0	1.9	1.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other relative	16.0	14.1	6.5	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[SLFHXSCB]

904 Did you ever attend a mixed or integrated school, that is, a school with fairly large numbers of both Catholic and Protestant children?

IF YES In Northern Ireland or somewhere else?

	%
Yes, in Northern Ireland	16.7
Yes, somewhere else	4.0
No, did not	79.1
Don't know	0.2
(NA)	0.1

ASK ALL

[OTHCHILD]

905a Apart from people you've just mentioned who live in your household, have you had any (other) children, including stepchildren, who grew up in your household?

NOTE INCLUDES CHILDREN NO LONGER LIVING
CHILDREN MEANS THOSE THEN AGED UNDER 18

	%
Yes	8.9
No	91.1
(NA)	0.1

INTERVIEWER CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT

[CHLDCHECK]

	%
Has son or daughter over 5 years old (SEE H/H GRID Q902)	53.8
OR Has had children (CODE 1 AT Q905a)	
Has not	46.2

[CHDMXSCH]

905c And (have any of your children/has your child) ever attended a mixed or integrated school, with fairly large numbers of both Catholic and Protestants attending?

IF YES In Northern Ireland or somewhere else?

	%
Yes, in Northern Ireland	10.8
Yes, somewhere else	1.6
No, did not	41.1
Don't know	0.1
(NA)	0.2

ASK ALL

[TEA]

906 How old were you when you completed your continuous full-time education?

PROBE AS NECESSARY

	%
15 or under	40.5
16	28.6
17	9.8
18	7.1
19 or over	10.3
Still at school	0.7
Still at college or university	2.8
Other (WRITE IN) _____	0.2
(NA)	0.1

CARD X5

[SCBQUAL]

907a Have you passed any of the examinations on this card?

	%
Yes	42.9
No	56.8
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	0.2

IF YES AT a

b Which ones? Any others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

[EDQUAL1]	CSE Grades 2-5	
	GCSE - D-G	8.3%
[EDQUAL2]	CSE-Grade 1	
	GCE O' level	
	GCSE - Grades A-C	
	School certificate	36.4%
	Scottish (SCE) Ordinary	
	Scottish School-leaving Certificate lower grade	
	SUPE Ordinary	
	Northern Ireland Junior Certificate	
[EDQUAL3]	GCE A' level/S' level	
	Higher school certificate	
	Matriculation	18.2%
	Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at higher grade	
	Northern Ireland Senior Certificate	
[EDQUAL4]	Overseas School Leaving Exam/Certificate	0.7%

n=842

ASK ALL

n=842

CARD X6

[PSCHQUAL]

908a. And have you passed any of the exams or got any of the qualifications on this card?

	%
Yes	40.3
No	59.4
(NA)	0.2

IF YES AT a.

908b. Which ones? Any others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

	%
[EDQUAL5] Recognised trade apprenticeship completed	5.6
[EDQUAL6] RSA/other clerical, commercial qualification	14.7

[EDQUAL7] City & Guilds Certificate - Craft/Intermediate/Ordinary/Part I	6.8
[EDQUAL8] City & Guilds Certificate - Advanced/Final/Part II or Part III	3.5
[EDQUAL9] City & Guilds Certificate - Full technological	2.6

[EDQUAL10] BEC/TEC General/Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND)	3.1
[EDQUAL11] BEC/TEC Higher/Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND)	1.6

[EDQUAL12] Teacher training qualification	4.1
[EDQUAL13] Nursing qualification	3.0
[EDQUAL14] Other technical or business qualification/certificate	2.2
[EDQUAL15] University or CNAA degree or diploma	7.3
[EDQUAL16] Other recognised academic or vocational qualification	4.3

(WRITE IN) _____

909a. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO ECONOMIC POSITION OF RESPONDENT

(Q9, p.4)

RESPONDENT IS IN PAID WORK 47.1%

(CODE 03)

RESPONDENT IS WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK 0.3%

(CODE 04)

ALL OTHERS 52.6%

(CODES 01-02; 05-11)

IF CODE C AT a.

[JOBCHK]

b. Have you ever had a job?

	%
Yes	41.3
No, never	7.7
(DK)	0.6
(NA)	0.2
(ERROR)	3.1

IF EVER HAD A PAID JOB (CODE 1 AT Q909b.)

n=747

910. Now I want to ask you about your (present/future/last) job. CHANGE TENSES FOR (BRACKETED) WORDS AS APPROPRIATE

a. What (is) your job?

PROBE AS NECESSARY: What (is) the name or title of the job?

910b. What kind of work (do) you do most of the time?

IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery (do) you use?

c. What training or qualifications (are) needed for that job?

[RSUPER]

d. (Do) you directly supervise or (are) you directly responsible for the work of any other people?

[RMANY]

IF YES: How many?

	%
Yes	33.4
No	66.5
(DK)	0.1
MEDIAN: 7 employees	
(DK)	0.3%

[RSUPMAN]

e. May I just check, (are) you ... READ OUT

	%
... a manager,	15.0
a foreman or supervisor,	11.1
or not?	74.0

[REMPLOYEE]

f. May I just check, (are) you ... READ OUT

	%
... an employee,	86.7
or, self-employed?	13.3

IF EMPLOYEE (CODE 1 AT f.)

CARD X7

[RSECTOR]

g. Which of the types of organisation on this card (do) you work for?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY	%
Private firm or company	51.6
Nationalised industry/public corporation	4.1
District Authority/Education and Library Board	9.1
Health Board/NHS hospital	9.6
Central Government/Civil Service	8.9
Charity or Trust	1.7
Other (WRITE IN) _____	1.3
(DK)	0.3
(NA)	0.1

[PREMISES]

h. Is where you (work) your employer's only premises, or (are) there other premises elsewhere?

	%
Employer's only premises	28.0
Employer has other premises elsewhere	58.3
(Don't know)	0.3
(NA)	0.1

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED

n=747

910i What (does) your employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED you) make or do at the place where you usually (work) (from)?

[REMPWORK]

j Including yourself, how many people (are) employed at the place where you usually (work) (from)?

IF SELF-EMPLOYED (Do) you have any employees?
IF YES How many?

	%
None	6 8
Under 10	23 0
10-24	16 2
25-99	22 5
100-499	19 4
500 or more	11 4
(DK)	0 5
(NA)	0 1

[RPARTFUL]

k (Is) the job READ OUT

	%
full-time (30+ HOURS)	80 2
or, part-time (10-29 HOURS)?	19 8

O U O RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATIONAL DETAILS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SOC	ES	SIC	SEG	SC	HC

ASK ALL
[UNIONSA]

n=842

911a (May I just check) are you now a member of a trade union or staff association?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY		%
Yes, trade union		19 7
Yes, staff association		5 1
No		75 0
(NA)		6 1

IF NO AT a
[UNIONEVR]

b Have you ever been a member of a trade union or staff association?

CODE FIRST TO APPLY		%
Yes trade union		22 0
Yes staff association		2 2
No		50 8

INTERVIEWER

912a CHECK WHETHER RESPONDENT IS

	%
Married or living as married (CODES 1 OR 2 AT Q901c)	67 3
All others	32 7

CARD X8

n=567

[SECONACT]

912b Which of these descriptions applied to what your (husband/wife/partner) was doing last week, that is the seven days ending last Sunday? PROBE Any others? CODE ALL THAT APPLY IN COL I

IF ONLY ONE CODE AT I, TRANSFER IT TO COL II

IF MORE THAN ONE AT I, TRANSFER HIGHEST ON LIST TO II

	COL I	COL II ECONOMIC POSITION
In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)	A	-
On government training/employment programme (e.g. Employment Training Youth Training etc)	B	0 4
In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week	C	54 2
Waiting to take up paid work already accepted	D	-
Unemployed and registered at a benefit office	E	5 7
Unemployed, <u>not</u> registered, but actively looking for a job	F	0 4
Unemployed wanting a job (of at least 10 hrs a week), but not actively looking for a job	G	1 1
Permanently sick or disabled	H	4 8
Wholly retired from work	J	12 3
Looking after the home	K	20 5
Doing something else (WRITE IN) _____	L	0 4
(NA)		0 2

IF CODES 01-02, OR 05-11 AT b

[SLASTJOB]

c How long ago did your (husband/wife/partner) last have a paid job (other than the government programme you mentioned) of at least 10 hours a week?

	%
Within past 12 months	4 6
Over 1, up to 5 years ago	16 1
Over 5, up to 10 years ago	8 1
Over 10, up to 20 years ago	8 0
Over 20 years ago	4 9
Never had a paid job of 10+ hours a week	3 8
(NA)	0 2

IF CODES 01-05 AT Q912c

n=545

913 INTERVIEWER

REFER TO ECONOMIC POSITION OF SPOUSE/PARTNER (Q912b)

SPOUSE/PARTNER IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)	36 5%
SPOUSE/PARTNER IS WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK (CODE 04)	-
ALL OTHERS (CODES 01-02 05-11)	63 5%

- 914a. What (is) (his/her) job?
PROBE AS NECESSARY: What (is) the name or title of that job? n=545
-
- b. What kind of work (does) (he/she) do most of the time?
IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery (does) (he/she) use?
-
- c. What training or qualifications (are) needed for that job?
-
- d. **[SSUPER]**
 (Does) (he/she) directly supervise or (is) (he/she) directly responsible for the work of any other people?
[SMANY]
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| Yes | 33.4 |
| No | 65.7 |
| (DK) | 0.7 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
| MEDIAN: | 6 employees |
| (DK) | 3.0% |
| (NA) | 0.2% |
- e. **[SSUPMAN]**
 May I just check, (is (he/she) ... **READ OUT**
- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| | % |
| ... a manager, | 15.4 |
| a foreman or supervisor, | 13.2 |
| or not? | 70.9 |
| (DK) | 0.4 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
- f. **[SEMPLOYE]**
 May I just check, (is) (he/she) ... **READ OUT**
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| | % |
| ... an employee, | 84.0 |
| or, self-employed? | 15.8 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
- IF SPOUSE/PARTNER IS EMPLOYEE (CODE 1 AT f.)**
CARD X9
[SSECTOR]
- g. Which of the types of organisation on this card (does) (he/she) work for?
- | | |
|--|------|
| | % |
| Private firm or company | 45.9 |
| Nationalised industry/public corporation | 3.4 |
| District Authority/Education and Library Board | 10.8 |
| Health Board/NHS hospital | 10.9 |
| Central Government/Civil Service | 11.1 |
| Charity or Trust | 1.3 |
| Other (WRITE IN) _____ | 0.6 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
- ASK ALL WHOSE SPOUSE/PARTNER HAS EVER WORKED**
- h. What (does) the employer (**IF SELF-EMPLOYED:** (he/she)) make or do at the place where (he/she) usually (works)?

- [SEMPWORK]** n=544
- 914i. Including (him/herself), roughly how many people (are) employed at the place where (he/she) usually (works) (from)?
- IF SELF-EMPLOYED:** (Does) (he/she) have any employees?
IF YES: How many?
- | | |
|-------------|------|
| | % |
| None | 7.0 |
| Under 10 | 19.6 |
| 10-24 | 16.0 |
| 25-99 | 20.7 |
| 100-499 | 22.7 |
| 500 or more | 11.6 |
| (DK) | 2.1 |
| (NA) | 0.4 |
- j. **[SPARTFUL]**
 (Is) the job ... **READ OUT**
- | | |
|------------------------------|------|
| | % |
| ... full-time (30+ HOURS) | 83.5 |
| or, part-time (10-29 HOURS)? | 16.5 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
- O.U.O. SPOUSE/PARTNER'S OCCUPATIONAL DETAILS**
- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| | | | | | |
| SOC | ES | SIC | SEG | SC | HG |
- IF RESPONDENT IS MARRIED OR LIVING AS MARRIED, ASK Q.915.** n=567
ALL OTHERS GO TO Q.916
[RELIGSAM]
915. Is your (husband/wife/partner) the same religion as you are?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| | % |
| Yes, same religion | 92.3 |
| No, not same religion | 6.4 |
| No religion at all | 1.1 |
| (Don't know) | - |
| (Refused) | 0.2 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |
- PROBE AS NECESSARY**
- ASK ALL**
CARD Y1
[CAROWN] n=842
916. (May I just check) do you, or does anyone else in your household own or have the regular use of a car or a van?
- | | |
|------|------|
| | % |
| Yes | 76.0 |
| No | 23.9 |
| (NA) | 0.1 |
- [ANYBNEW]**
- 917a. Do you (or does your husband/wife/partner) receive any of the state benefits on this card at present?
- | | |
|------|------|
| | % |
| Yes | 36.9 |
| No | 62.9 |
| (NA) | 0.2 |

n=842

917b IF YES AT a

Which ones? Any others? %

CODE ALL THAT APPLY	[BENFTN1] Unemployment benefit	4 0
	[BENFTN2] Income support	16 4
	[BENFTN3] One-parent benefit	3 1
	[BENFTN4] Family credit	1 9
	[BENFTN5] Housing benefit (rate or rent rebate)	8 7
	[BENFTN6] NI sickness benefit	1 4
	[BENFTN7] Invalidity benefit	8 9
	[BENFTN8] Disability living allowance	2 9
	[BENFTN9] Disability working allowance	0 7
	[BENFTN10] Widow's pension	3 5
	[BENFTN12] Other state benefit(s) (WRITE IN)	1 4

ASK ALL

[EVRLIVGB]

918a Have you ever lived in mainland Britain for more than a year? %

Yes	17 4
No	82 4
(NA)	0 2

[EVRLIVER]

b And have you ever lived in the Republic of Ireland for more than a year? %

Yes	4 3
No	95 7
(NA)	0 1

[UNINATID]

919a Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a unionist, a nationalist or neither? %

Unionist	44 1
Nationalist	13 1
Neither	42 0
(DK)	0 1
(NA)	0 0

IF UNIONIST OR NATIONALIST AT a

[UNINATST]

b Would you call yourself a very strong (QUOTE ANSWER AT a) fairly strong or not very strong? %

Very strong	11 0
Fairly strong	23 0
Not very strong	22 2
(Don't know)	-
(NA)	0 1

n=842

ASK ALL
CARD YZ

920a Which of the letters on this card represents the total income of your household from all sources before tax? Please just tell me the letter

NOTE INCLUDES INCOME FROM BENEFITS, SAVINGS, ETC
CODE ONE IN COLUMN a

b INTERVIEWER CHECK Q 9, PAGE 4

RESPONDENT IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)	47 1%
ALL OTHERS	52 9%

c Which of the letters on this card represents your own gross or total earnings, before deduction of income tax and national insurance?

	a Household income %	c Own earnings %
Less than £4,000	8 5	9 7
£4,000 - £5,999	13 0	10 3
£6,000 - £7,999	9 9	13 2
£8,000 - £9,999	6 8	10 8
£10,000 - £11,999	6 4	10 8
£12,000 - £14,999	6 1	9 3
£15,000 - £17,999	6 8	7 0
£18,000 - £19,999	3 9	5 1
£20,000 - £22,999	4 1	4 2
£23,000 - £25,999	5 6	5 7
£26,000 - £28,999	2 2	1 0
£29,000 - £31,999	2 5	0 9
£32,000 - £34,999	2 2	2 0
£35,000 - £37,999	1 6	0 8
£38,000 - £40,999	1 6	0 4
£41,000 or more	3 6	1 4
(DK)	11 1	3 3
(NA)	4 1	3 9

ASK ALL

[OWNSHARE]

921 Do you (or your husband/wife/partner) own any shares quoted on the Stock Exchange including unit trusts? %

Yes	14 9
No	83 7
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	1 0

[QFILLED]

922a IS THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE

filled in immediately after interview in your presence.	31 2
or, left behind to be filled in later.	65 8
or, was it refused? (PLEASE SAY WHY)	3 1

n=842

922b. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED:

WRITE IN:

		:		:	0	0
--	--	---	--	---	---	---

24 hour clockc. [COMPTIME]
TOTAL LENGTH OF INTERVIEW:
(SEE FRONT COVER AND b. ABOVE)

MEDIAN: 57 minutes

(DK) 1.8%

P 1235/NI

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1993

SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

Spring 1993

<p style="text-align: center;">OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>1 <input type="text" value="5"/> YEAR</p> <p>6-8 SPARE</p> <p>12-18 SPARE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEWER TO ENTER</p> <p>2 6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SERIAL NO</p> <p>8 12 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NO</p>
--	--

To the selected respondent

Thank you very much for agreeing to take part in this important study - the fourth in this annual series. The study consists of this self-completion questionnaire, and the interview you have already completed. The results of the survey are published in a book each autumn, some of the questions are also being asked in twenty other countries, as part of an international survey.

Completing the questionnaire

The questions inside cover a wide range of subjects, but each one can be answered simply by placing a tick (✓) or a number in one or more of the boxes. No special knowledge is required - we are confident that everyone will be able to take part, not just those with strong views or particular viewpoints. The questionnaire should not take very long to complete, and we hope you will find it interesting and enjoyable. It must be filled in only by the person actually interviewed at your address. The answers you give will be treated as confidential and anonymous.

Returning the questionnaire

Your interviewer will arrange with you the most convenient way of returning the questionnaire. If the interviewer has arranged to call back for it, please fill it in and keep it safely until then. If not, please complete it and post it back in the pre-paid, addressed envelope, AS SOON AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP

Social and Community Planning Research is an independent social research institute registered as a charitable trust. Its projects are funded by government departments, local authorities, universities and foundations to provide information on social issues in the UK. This survey series has been funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from other grant-giving bodies and government departments. Please contact us if you would like further information.

[PREPCHLD]

2.01 Which of these would you say is more important in preparing children for life ... n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... to be obedient,	43.2
OR	
... to think for themselves?	49.7
Can't choose	5.5
(NA)	1.6

2.02 How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[PRIVENT]</i>							
a. Private enterprise is the best way to solve the UK's economic problems	7.9	30.0	26.2	15.3	6.4	9.3	4.8
<i>[INCDIFF]</i>							
b. It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes	26.0	37.1	14.7	12.1	2.6	4.8	2.7

[BRPRIOR1]

2.03a Looking at the list below, please tick a box next to the one thing you think should be the UK's highest priority, the most important thing it should do.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

The UK should...	Highest priority %
Maintain order in the nation	37.4
Give people more say in government decisions	29.0
Fight rising prices	24.3
Protect freedom of speech	5.5
Can't choose	3.4
(NA)	0.4

[BRPRIOR2]

2.03b And which one do you think should be the UK's next highest priority, the second most important thing it should do? n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

The UK should ...	Next highest priority %
Maintain order in the nation	26.8
Give people more say in government decisions	22.8
Fight rising prices	36.5
Protect freedom of speech	6.8
Can't choose	5.9
(NA)	1.1

2.04 How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[SCIEBELF]</i>							
a. We believe too often in science, and not enough in feelings and faith	14.8	38.1	25.1	12.1	1.4	7.3	1.2
<i>[SCIEHARM]</i>							
b. Overall, modern science does more harm than good	5.2	20.9	23.4	35.2	7.4	6.1	1.8
<i>[CHANGBAD]</i>							
c. Any change humans cause in nature - no matter how scientific - is likely to make things worse	7.7	26.4	22.9	30.8	2.9	7.7	1.6
<i>[SCIESOLV]</i>							
d. Modern science will solve our environmental problems with little change to our way of life	3.2	15.4	24.1	38.8	8.9	7.8	1.8

2.05 And please tick one box for each of these statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[FUTENVIR]</i>							
a. We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today	10.2	30.4	14.7	34.3	7.2	1.8	1.4
<i>[HARMEVIR]</i>							
b. Almost everything we do in modern life harms the environment	6.4	40.9	17.4	30.4	1.4	2.0	1.3
<i>[ANIMRGHT]</i>							
c. Animals should have the same moral rights that human beings do	9.1	29.9	20.5	28.9	7.5	2.7	1.6
<i>[NATRESP]</i>							
d. Human beings should respect nature because it was created by God	30.4	50.7	13.0	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.9

2 06 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[HARMVIRW]</i>							
a People worry too much about human progress harming the environment <i>[NATALONE]</i>	% 3.1	28.4	18.6	40.3	5.4	2.4	1.7
<i>[ENVIRECG]</i>							
b Nature would be at peace and in harmony if only human beings would leave it alone <i>[MEDTEST2]</i>	% 15.2	51.6	14.2	16.1	0.6	1.4	1.0
<i>[NATSTRUG]</i>							
c In order to protect the environment, the UK needs economic growth <i>[GROWHARM]</i>	% 6.5	39.0	25.3	19.1	2.0	6.8	1.4
<i>[GROWHARM]</i>							
d It is right to use animals for medical testing if it might save human lives <i>[GROWHARM]</i>	% 10.7	44.4	13.5	17.5	10.5	1.5	1.8
<i>[GROWHARM]</i>							
e Nature is really a fierce struggle for survival of the fittest <i>[GROWHARM]</i>	% 9.1	50.9	18.7	14.0	1.9	3.5	1.9
<i>[GROWHARM]</i>							
f Economic growth always harms the environment	% 2.9	22.5	28.8	36.0	1.5	6.0	2.3

*[NATVIEW]*2 07 Please tick one box to show which statement is closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Nature is sacred because it is created by God	46.4
Nature is spiritual or sacred in itself	8.7
Nature is important but not spiritual or sacred	34.9
Can't choose	9.2
(NA)	0.9

*[PRENVIR]*2 08a How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Very willing	5.8
Fairly willing	38.1
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	28.3
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	13.2
Very <u>un</u> willing	8.5
Can't choose	5.4
(NA)	0.6

*[TAXENVIR]*2 08b And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Very willing	4.3
Fairly willing	27.4
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	27.2
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	19.5
Very <u>un</u> willing	15.7
Can't choose	5.3
(NA)	0.7
<i>[CUTENVIR]</i>	
c And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment?	
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	%
Very willing	3.4
Fairly willing	23.2
Neither willing nor <u>un</u> willing	23.9
Fairly <u>un</u> willing	25.9
Very <u>un</u> willing	19.8
Can't choose	3.5
(NA)	0.5

2 09 How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[ENVIRDIF]</i>							
a It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment <i>[ENVIRRGT]</i>	% 8.9	31.4	14.6	34.6	5.5	3.1	1.8
<i>[ENVIRRGT]</i>							
b I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time	% 5.6	40.3	29.4	16.7	1.6	4.6	1.8

2.10 For each statement below, just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is.

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Definitely true	Probably true	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Can't choose	(NA)
In your opinion, how true is this? <i>[RADIOACT]</i>						
a. 'All radioactivity is made by humans'	% 10.7	33.7	19.3	22.3	13.2	0.9
<i>[ANTIBIOT]</i>						
b. 'Antibiotics can kill bacteria but not viruses'	% 26.6	38.7	12.9	5.6	15.0	1.2
In your opinion, how true is this? <i>[STARSIGN]</i>						
c. 'Astrology - the study of star signs - has some scientific truth'	% 3.5	31.7	26.1	27.9	9.6	1.2
<i>[ORIGMAN]</i>						
d. 'Human beings developed from earlier species of animals'	% 14.5	36.4	12.2	25.9	9.8	1.2
<i>[CHEMEAT]</i>						
e. 'All man-made chemicals can cause cancer if you eat enough of them'	% 8.8	38.4	27.4	11.6	12.9	1.0

2.11 And for each of these statements, just tick the box that comes closest to your opinion of how true it is.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Definitely true	Probably true	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Can't choose	(NA)
In your opinion, how true is this? <i>[RADIODIE]</i>						
a. 'If someone is exposed to any amount of radioactivity, they are certain to die as a result'	% 8.1	30.1	30.4	24.9	5.8	0.8
<i>[RADIONUC]</i>						
b. 'Some radioactive waste from nuclear power stations will be dangerous for thousands of years'	% 39.0	50.1	4.5	0.3	5.2	0.9
<i>[GRHSEFF]</i>						
c. 'The greenhouse effect is caused by a hole in the earth's atmosphere'	% 33.3	43.9	4.4	8.0	9.1	1.3
In your opinion, how true is this? <i>[GRHSEFF1]</i>						
d. 'Every time we use coal or oil or gas, we contribute to the greenhouse effect'	% 26.4	50.1	11.5	1.8	8.7	1.4
<i>[CHEMCANC]</i>						
e. 'All pesticides and chemicals used on food crops cause cancer in humans'	% 6.2	32.8	36.9	12.4	10.3	1.4
<i>[SPECDIE]</i>						
f. 'Human beings are the main cause of plant and animal species dying out'	% 22.2	45.6	16.8	6.7	7.6	1.0
<i>[CARSPOLL]</i>						
g. 'Cars are not really an important cause of air pollution in the UK'	% 6.3	17.7	27.8	42.6	4.9	0.9

2.12a *[CARSPOL1]*
In general, do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	17.3
very dangerous,	24.9
somewhat dangerous,	44.3
not very dangerous,	10.2
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.7
Can't choose	2.4
(NA)	0.3

[CARSPOL2]

b. And do you think that air pollution caused by cars is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	15.2
very dangerous,	18.6
somewhat dangerous,	45.6
not very dangerous,	16.1
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.8
Can't choose	2.4
(NA)	0.3

*[CARSPOL3]*c. Within the next ten years, how likely do you think it is that there will be a large increase in ill-health in the UK's cities as a result of air pollution caused by cars?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Certain to happen	14.1
Very likely to happen	22.3
Fairly likely to happen	33.9
Not very likely to happen	23.2
or - Certain <u>not</u> to happen	0.9
Can't choose	5.4
(NA)	0.3

n=770

(NUCPOW1)

2 13a In general do you think that nuclear power stations are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for the environment	34.8
very dangerous	25.9
somewhat dangerous	29.5
not very dangerous	5.2
or not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.9
Can't choose	3.5
(NA)	0.3

(NUCPOW2)

b And do you think that nuclear power stations are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for you and your family	28.7
very dangerous	25.9
somewhat dangerous,	30.6
not very dangerous	8.9
or not dangerous at all for you and your family?	2.4
Can't choose	3.1
(NA)	0.4

(INDPOL1)

2 14a In general do you think that air pollution caused by industry is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for the environment,	27.8
very dangerous	28.6
somewhat dangerous	37.5
not very dangerous	3.5
or not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.1
Can't choose	2.2
(NA)	0.3

n=770

(INDPOL2)

2 14b And do you think that air pollution caused by industry is

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for you and your family	19.2
very dangerous,	25.8
somewhat dangerous	42.5
not very dangerous	8.9
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.0
Can't choose	1.9
(NA)	0.7

(PESTCHE1)

2 15a In general, do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for the environment	17.5
very dangerous	21.9
somewhat dangerous,	44.9
not very dangerous	12.3
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.3
Can't choose	2.4
(NA)	0.7

(PESTCHE2)

b And do you think that pesticides and chemicals used in farming are

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
extremely dangerous for you and your family	16.1
very dangerous,	19.4
somewhat dangerous	45.3
not very dangerous,	14.9
or not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.2
Can't choose	2.5
(NA)	0.7

n = 770

[WATRPOL1]

2.16a In general, do you think that pollution of the UK's rivers, lakes and streams is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	24.6
very dangerous,	30.0
somewhat dangerous,	36.9
not very dangerous,	5.8
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.1
Can't choose	2.0
(NA)	0.7

[WATRPOL2]

b. And do you think that pollution of the UK's rivers, lakes and streams is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	18.8
very dangerous,	25.2
somewhat dangerous,	42.8
not very dangerous,	9.6
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	0.7
Can't choose	2.2
(NA)	0.8

[GRHSEFF2]

2.17a In general, do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by the 'greenhouse effect' is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for the environment,	26.0
very dangerous,	21.6
somewhat dangerous,	32.5
not very dangerous,	10.1
or, not dangerous at all for the environment?	0.7
Can't choose	8.5
(NA)	0.7

n = 770

[GRHSEFF3]

2.17b And do you think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by the 'greenhouse effect' is ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... extremely dangerous for you and your family,	18.9
very dangerous,	19.6
somewhat dangerous,	36.4
not very dangerous,	14.1
or, not dangerous at all for you and your family?	1.6
Can't choose	8.7
(NA)	0.9

[PROTENVP]

2.18a If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing	21.0
OR	
Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions	64.4
Can't choose	14.0
(NA)	0.7

[PROTENVB]

b. And which one of the following would be closest to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Government should let businesses decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing	6.0
OR	
Government should pass laws to make businesses protect the environment, even if it interferes with business' rights to make their own decisions	83.7
Can't choose	9.5
(NA)	0.9

n = 770

(RECYCLE)

2 19a How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tin or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	9 9
Often	14 0
Sometimes	32 2
Never	31 7
(Recycling not available where I live)	11 4
(NA)	0 7

(ORGANVEG)

b And how often do you make a special effort to buy fruits and vegetables grown without pesticides or chemicals?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	4 5
Often	17 5
Sometimes	38 1
Never	31 0
(Not available where I live)	8 1
(DK)	0 3
(NA)	0 6

(NOMEAT)

c And how often do you refuse to eat meat for moral or environmental reasons?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	3 4
Often	6 0
Sometimes	16 9
Never	73 0
(NA)	0 8

(LESSDRIV)

d And how often do you cut back on driving a car for environmental reasons?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Always	1 8
Often	4 3
Sometimes	17 3
Never	53 1
(I do not have or cannot drive a car)	23 0
(NA)	0 7

n = 770

(MEMBENV)

2 20 Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Yes	4 0
No	95 7
(NA)	0 3

2 21 In the last five years have you

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

		Yes I have	No I have not	(NA)
(PETITENV)				
a	signed a petition about an environmental issue?	% 24 5	69 4	6 2
(MONEYENV)				
b	given money to an environmental group?	% 30 7	62 0	7 3
(DEMOENV)				
c	taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?	% 3 7	86 4	10 0

(GODBELF)

2 22 Please tick one box below to show which statement comes closest to expressing what you believe about God

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
I don't believe in God	3 0
I don't know whether there is a God and I don't believe there is any way to find out	4 1
I don't believe in a personal God but I do believe in a Higher Power of some kind	4 5
I find myself believing in God some of the time, but not at others	6 5
While I have doubts I feel that I do believe in God	22 3
I know God really exists and I have no doubts about it	57 0
Can't choose	2 1
(NA)	0 6

(RESPRES)

2 23 Would you describe the place where you live as

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
a big city	9 2
the suburbs or outskirts of a big city	21 1
a small city or town	34 0
a country village	13 8
or a farm or home in the country?	21 7
(NA)	0 2

n=770

2.24 How much confidence do you have in ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Complete confidence	A great deal of confidence	Some confidence	Very little confidence	No confidence at all	Can't choose	(NA)
[PARLCONF]							
a. ... the Westminster parliament?	% 1.4	6.8	40.1	31.1	14.9	4.9	0.9
[BUSCONF]							
b. ... business and industry?	% 0.9	8.9	52.6	22.4	6.0	7.4	1.8
[CIVSCONF]							
c. ... the Civil Service?	% 2.1	11.2	51.3	21.4	5.8	6.2	2.0
[CHCHCONF]							
d. ... churches and religious organisations?	% 11.4	26.6	40.8	11.7	4.5	3.4	1.6
[CORTCONF]							
e. ... courts and the legal system?	% 2.6	19.8	45.5	18.2	8.6	3.9	1.4
[SCHLCONF]							
f. ... schools and the educational system?	% 3.5	32.3	48.4	8.0	2.2	3.8	1.8

2.25 Some people think that better relations between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland will only come about through more mixing of the two communities. Others think that better relations will only come about through more separation. Which comes closest to your views ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Better relations will come about through more mixing	90.6
Better relations will come about through more separation	7.9
(DK)	0.1
(NA)	1.4

2.26 And are you in favour of more mixing or more separation in ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Much more mixing	Bit more mixing	Keep things as they are	Bit more separation	Much more separation	(DK)	(NA)
[MIXDPRIM]							
a. ... primary schools?	% 44.8	27.6	24.7	1.0	0.9	-	1.0
[MIXDGRAM]							
b. ... secondary and grammar schools?	% 45.3	27.8	23.3	1.0	1.0	-	1.6
[MIXDLIV]							
c. ... where people live?	% 40.3	38.3	17.3	1.9	1.1	-	1.1
[MIXDWORK]							
d. ... where people work?	% 47.2	35.2	14.4	1.2	0.7	-	1.2
[MIXDLEIS]							
e. ... people's leisure or sports activities?	% 50.6	34.8	12.1	0.7	0.7	-	1.1
[MIXDMARR]							
f. ... people's marriages?	% 25.7	23.4	37.1	4.3	7.3	0.5	1.6

n=770

2.27 People feel closer to some groups than to others. For you personally, how close would you say you feel towards ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Very close	Fairly close	A little close	Not very close	Not at all close	(DK)	(NA)
[CLSEBORN]							
a. ... people born in the same area as you?	% 11.1	46.9	22.3	12.1	5.2	-	2.4
[CLSECLAS]							
b. ... people who have the same social class background as yours?	% 12.9	49.4	24.3	8.2	2.4	0.2	2.6
[CLSERELG]							
c. ... people who have the same religious background as yours?	% 16.2	48.9	20.1	9.1	3.6	0.2	1.8
[CLSERACE]							
d. ... people of the same race as you?	% 13.1	49.8	22.4	7.9	3.5	-	3.3
[CLSELIVE]							
e. ... people who live in the same area as you do now?	% 10.1	49.9	24.3	9.6	3.8	-	2.3
[CLSEPOL]							
f. ... people who have the same political beliefs as you?	% 7.3	40.7	27.6	14.9	5.8	0.3	3.4

2.28 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Just agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Just disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
[PEACFLNI]							
a. Northern Ireland is a much more peaceful place than people living in Britain think	% 53.8	32.4	6.9	3.8	1.8	-	1.2
[PCARMYOF]							
b. When the police or the army commit an offence in Northern Ireland, they usually get away with it	% 15.4	13.5	23.4	19.6	26.5	0.1	1.5
[RCINRUC]							
c. It would be better for Northern Ireland if there were more Catholics in the RUC	% 30.3	25.7	29.4	6.6	6.4	-	1.6

2.29 Please tick one box for each of these statements about the European Community to show how much you agree or disagree.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
[EECBRIT1]							
a. If we stay in the European Community, the UK will lose control over decisions that affect the UK	% 12.7	31.0	23.4	17.8	2.0	11.6	1.5
[EECBRIT2]							
b. The competition from other EC countries is making the UK more modern and efficient	% 4.9	34.0	27.0	16.7	3.4	12.0	2.0
[EECBRIT3]							
c. Lots of good traditions will have to be given up if we stay in the EC	% 8.6	23.0	25.1	25.5	5.2	10.9	1.7

2 30 Listed below are various areas of government spending
Please show whether you would like to see more or less
government spending in each area

n = 770

Remember that if you say "much more" it might
require a tax increase to pay for it

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Spend much more	Spend more	Spend the same as now	Spend less	Spend much less	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[GVSPEND1]</i>							
a The environment <i>[GVSPEND2]</i>	% 9.4	40.6	40.4	3.0	0.2	3.0	3.5
b Health <i>[GVSPEND3]</i>	% 42.7	47.6	7.4	0.2	-	0.6	1.4
c The police and law enforcement <i>[GVSPEND4]</i>	% 11.8	35.0	40.0	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.6
d Education <i>[GVSPEND5]</i>	% 28.0	46.1	21.2	1.1	0.2	1.2	2.2
e The military and defence <i>[GVSPEND6]</i>	% 7.0	18.0	38.6	19.8	10.0	3.8	3.0
f Old age pensions <i>[GVSPEND7]</i>	% 39.1	49.3	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.7
g Unemployment benefits <i>[GVSPEND8]</i>	% 19.4	40.1	29.6	6.3	1.3	1.4	1.8
h Culture and the arts	% 2.3	12.3	43.2	24.7	9.1	6.8	1.8

[DAMAGE]

2 31a Which one of these two statements comes closest
to your own views?

PLEASE TICK
ONE BOX ONLY

Industry should be prevented from causing
damage to the countryside, even if this
sometimes leads to higher prices

%
80.8

OR

Industry should keep prices down even if
this sometimes causes damage to the countryside

16.1

(DK) 0.6

(NA) 2.5

[CTRYJOBS]

b And which of these two statements comes closest
to your own views?

PLEASE TICK
ONE BOX ONLY

The countryside should be protected from
development even if this sometimes leads
to fewer new jobs

%
61.2

OR

New jobs should be created even if this
sometimes causes damage to the countryside

35.5

(DK) 0.3

(NA) 3.1

2 32 Please tick one box for each statement below to
show how much you agree or disagree with it

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[GOENVIR]</i>							
a The government should do more to protect the environment even if it leads to higher taxes <i>[IINDENVIR]</i>	% 7.4	38.3	36.2	14.6	2.0		1.6
b Industry should do more to protect the environment, even if it leads to lower profits and fewer jobs <i>[PLENVIR]</i>	% 7.5	40.8	31.1	17.3	1.4	0.1	1.7
c Ordinary people should do more to protect the environment even if it means paying higher prices <i>[CARALLOW]</i>	% 7.8	41.5	31.3	16.3	1.4		1.6
d People should be allowed to use their cars as much as they like even if it causes damage to the environment	% 2.6	16.5	36.5	36.4	6.0		2.1

[TOWNTRAN]

2 33a Thinking first about towns and cities If the
government had to choose

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

%

It should improve roads 46.6

It should improve public transport 52.0

(NA) 1.4

[CTRYTRAN]

b And in country areas if the government had to choose

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

%

It should improve roads 54.6

It should improve public transport 43.9

(NA) 1.5

- 2.34 Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

n=770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[RARPLANT]</i>								
a.	Too much money is spent trying to protect rare plants and animals	% 4.0	22.3	43.4	24.0	4.6	-	1.7
<i>[COSMTEST]</i>								
b.	It is acceptable to use animals for testing and improving cosmetics	% 0.8	7.5	11.5	45.5	33.3	-	1.4
<i>[MEDITEST]</i>								
c.	It is acceptable to use animals for testing medicines if it could save human lives	% 14.4	48.2	13.2	15.2	7.4	-	1.6
<i>[FOXHUNT]</i>								
d.	Fox hunting should be banned by law	% 30.8	28.0	21.2	11.9	6.4	-	1.6
<i>[CARTAXHI]</i>								
e.	For the sake of the environment, car users should pay higher taxes	% 4.3	16.6	30.4	36.5	10.7	0.1	1.4

- 2.35 How much trust do you have in each of the following groups to help the UK make the right decisions about the environment?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		A lot of trust	Some trust	Very little trust	No trust at all	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[SCIENENV]</i>							
a.	Scientists	% 11.3	57.5	15.7	4.4	9.5	1.5
<i>[BUSENV]</i>							
b.	Business and industry	% 2.1	35.0	40.6	12.7	7.8	1.8
<i>[ENVENV]</i>							
c.	Environmental groups	% 24.9	52.7	11.2	2.6	6.7	2.0
<i>[GOVTENV]</i>							
d.	The government	% 2.9	45.7	31.6	10.6	6.7	2.5
<i>[PEOPENV]</i>							
e.	Ordinary people	% 10.2	51.5	25.5	4.4	7.0	1.4

- 2.36 Please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements about secondary and grammar schooling.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(NA)
<i>[SECSCHL1]</i>							
a.	Formal exams are the best way of judging the ability of pupils	% 11.0	50.1	17.5	17.1	2.6	1.8
<i>[SECSCHL2]</i>							
b.	On the whole, pupils are too young when they have to decide which subjects to specialise in	% 15.2	55.3	15.9	10.9	1.2	1.4
<i>[SECSCHL3]</i>							
c.	The present law allows pupils to leave school when they are too young	% 5.6	30.4	30.6	30.1	1.8	1.5
<i>[SECSCHL4]</i>							
d.	So much attention is given to exam results that a pupil's everyday classroom work counts for too little	% 15.4	49.5	19.2	12.7	1.8	1.4

- 2.37 From what you know or have heard, please tick one box on each line to show how well you think secondary or grammar schools nowadays ...

n=770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Very well	Quite well	Not very well	Not at all well	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[STATSEC1]</i>							
a.	... prepare young people for work?	% 10.7	52.2	32.2	3.5	0.1	1.2
<i>[STATSEC2]</i>							
b.	... teach young people basic skills such as reading, writing and maths?	% 21.8	59.6	15.4	2.2	0.1	1.0
<i>[STATSEC3]</i>							
c.	... bring out young people's natural abilities?	% 12.0	51.6	31.0	3.9	0.3	1.1

- 2.38 From what you know or have heard, please tick one box for each statement about secondary and grammar schools now compared with 10 years ago.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Much better now than 10 years ago	A little better	About the same	A little worse	Much worse now than 10 years ago	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[SCHLLEAV]</i>								
a.	On the whole, do you think school-leavers are <u>better</u> qualified or <u>worse</u> qualified nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 24.4	38.3	21.3	10.8	4.1	0.1	1.0
<i>[TEACHPAY]</i>								
b.	Do you think teachers are <u>better</u> paid or <u>worse</u> paid nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 26.0	38.7	18.8	10.9	3.6	0.5	1.6
<i>[CLASSBEH]</i>								
c.	And do you think classroom behaviour is <u>better</u> or <u>worse</u> nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 2.3	5.3	17.3	32.9	40.6	0.3	1.3
<i>[TEACHBET]</i>								
d.	And do you think the standard of teaching is <u>better</u> or <u>worse</u> nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 11.1	26.0	40.4	15.0	5.9	0.3	1.3
<i>[PARTEACH]</i>								
e.	Do you think parents have <u>more</u> respect or <u>less</u> respect for teachers nowadays than they did 10 years ago?	% 5.2	11.9	37.0	32.8	12.0	0.2	0.9
<i>[PUPTEACH]</i>								
f.	And do you think pupils have <u>more</u> respect or <u>less</u> respect for teachers nowadays than they did 10 years ago?	% 1.0	5.8	17.3	40.7	34.0	0.2	1.0
<i>[TEACHDED]</i>								
g.	Do you think teachers are <u>more</u> dedicated to their jobs or <u>less</u> dedicated nowadays than they were 10 years ago?	% 5.6	13.2	42.0	30.5	7.4	0.2	1.0
<i>[TEACHDIF]</i>								
h.	And, on the whole, do you think the job of a secondary or grammar school-teacher is <u>more</u> difficult or <u>less</u> difficult nowadays than it was 10 years ago?	% 42.0	37.5	13.7	1.9	3.6	0.2	1.0

2 39 Please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree that		n=770						
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[SKILLIMP]</i>								
a	when recruiting school-leavers university pay too much attention to <u>practical skills and training</u> , and too little to exam results	% 2.8	17.7	25.3	36.2	8.2	8.7	1.2
<i>[EXAMIMP]</i>								
b	when choosing students university pay too much attention to <u>exam results</u> and too little to practical skills and training	% 11.5	42.0	22.4	13.1	1.8	7.9	1.2

2 40 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree		n=770						
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[CHARRFSE]</i>								
a	I can't refuse when someone comes to the door with a collecting tin	% 14.4	47.6	10.8	20.1	4.5	1.5	1.2
<i>[CHARRELY]</i>								
b	People should look after themselves and not rely on charities	% 5.2	25.5	21.1	38.6	6.4	2.0	1.2
<i>[CHARRESP]</i>								
c	It is <u>not</u> everyone's responsibility to give what they can to charities	% 4.7	43.4	21.0	21.7	5.7	1.9	1.6
<i>[CHARMANY]</i>								
d	There are so many charities that it is difficult to decide which to give to	% 18.0	65.9	7.5	7.8	0.3	1.2	1.2
<i>[CHARBRIT]</i>								
e	We should support more charities which benefit people in the UK rather than people overseas	% 14.0	36.3	21.5	22.5	2.8	1.7	1.2
<i>[CHARWAST]</i>								
f	Most charities are wasteful in their use of funds	% 9.6	28.0	25.9	28.2	4.7	4.3	1.4
<i>[CHARMORE]</i>								
g	The government should do less for the needy and encourage charities to do more instead	% 2.3	7.5	9.6	51.0	25.7	2.7	1.1

2 41 And now please tick one box for each to show how much you agree or disagree with these statements		n=770						
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Can't choose	(NA)
<i>[VOLUNT1]</i>								
a	As a society we rely too much on volunteers	% 7.3	40.6	27.3	19.9	0.7	3.1	1.0
<i>[VOLUNT2]</i>								
b	Everyone has a duty to do voluntary work at some time in their lives	% 6.5	46.4	22.9	19.9	1.7	1.7	0.9
<i>[VOLUNT3]</i>								
c	I would rather donate money to a charity than give up my time for it	% 2.0	30.2	27.2	30.6	3.6	5.4	1.0

2 42 Please tick one box for each statement to show how much you agree or disagree with it		n=770						
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[WELFRESP]</i>								
e	The welfare state makes people nowadays less willing to look after themselves	% 8.5	34.2	20.3	32.5	3.2	-	1.2
<i>[WELFSTIG]</i>								
b	People receiving social security are made to feel like second class citizens	% 11.4	42.2	20.9	23.2	1.6	-	0.8
<i>[WELFHLP]</i>								
c	The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other	% 4.5	28.2	29.9	33.7	2.5	-	1.2
<i>[MOREWELF]</i>								
d	The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor even if it leads to higher taxes	% 10.5	45.0	25.4	17.1	0.6	0.1	1.3
<i>[UNEMPJOB]</i>								
e	Around here most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one	% 6.6	23.3	17.5	38.2	13.5	-	1.0
<i>[SOCHELP]</i>								
f	Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help	% 5.2	19.0	21.0	39.3	14.2	-	1.3
<i>[DOLEFIDL]</i>								
g	Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another	% 10.3	24.2	26.4	30.1	7.7	0.1	1.2
<i>[WELFFEET]</i>								
h	If welfare benefits weren't so generous people would learn to stand on their own two feet	% 8.6	21.7	20.1	34.8	13.8	-	1.0

2 43 And how much do you agree or disagree that		n=770						
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(DK)	(NA)
<i>[SOCWCHLD]</i>								
a	social workers should put the child's interests first even if it means taking a child away from its natural parents	% 17.5	45.6	19.8	11.7	3.7	0.1	1.6
<i>[SOCWPOWR]</i>								
b	social workers have too much power to interfere with people's lives	% 10.2	28.7	32.9	23.7	3.3	0.1	1.0

[QTIME]
2.44a To help us plan better in future, please tell us about
how long it took you to complete this questionnaire.

n = 770

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Less than 15 minutes	3.1
Between 15 and 20 minutes	21.7
Between 21 and 30 minutes	36.4
Between 31 and 45 minutes	24.0
Between 46 and 60 minutes	10.0
Over one hour	4.6
(NA)	0.3

b. And on what date did you fill in the questionnaire?

PLEASE WRITE IN 1993
DATE MONTH

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

Please keep the completed questionnaire for the interviewer if he or she has arranged to call for it. Otherwise, please post it as soon as possible in the pre-paid addressed envelope provided.

APPENDIX E

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

and

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

A: Coding instructions for selected precoded questions

Q 1b	(GB, A and B)	Q 1b (NI)
Q 6	(GB, A and B)	Q 4 (NI)
Q 17	(GB, A and B)	-
Q.27b	(GB, A and B)	Q 18b (NI)
Q28a	(GB, A and B)	Q 19a (NI)
Q.32b	(GB, A and B)	-
Q.53b	(GB, A and B)	Q 29b(NI)
Q 71b	(GB, A version)	Q 82b (NI)
Q.72a	(GB, B version)	Q 95a (NI)
Q 80a	(GB, B version)	Q 42a (NI)
Q 80b	(GB, B version)	Q 42b (NI)
Q.85b	(GB, B version)	Q 47b (NI)
Q.94	(GB, B version)	Q 75 (NI)
Q 102a,b	(GB, A and B)	Qs 102a,b (NI)
Q 908g	(GB, A and B)	Q 910g (NI)
Income bands,	1983-87, 1989-91, 1993	Q 915 a & c (GB, A and B)
	1989-91, 1993	Q 920 a & c (NI)

B: Questions for which listings of other answers are available

A, B and NI versions

Q.1b Notes for coding regular readership of daily morning newspapers

The following papers are all daily morning papers, NOT 'free sheets', which should be coded 94 on cols 230-31, and final listed with serial numbers at Q 1b

Do not include free papers, note any other papers mentioned (as these have to be checked first to see that they are indeed daily morning newspapers) In that way this list can be kept up-to-date

Birmingham Post
Daily News
Daily Post
Dundee Courier
Eastern Daily Press
East Anglian Times
Glasgow Herald
Irish Press
Jang
Liverpool Post
Newcastle Journal
Northern Echo
Press & Journal
The Scotsman
Western Daily Press
Western Mail
Western Morning News
Yorkshire Post

N.B. These papers are coded 94 if and only if they are the only papers mentioned. If two or more papers are mentioned (one national and one regional), then use code 96, delete any other codes and final list both papers with serial numbers.

A, B and NI versions

Q.6 (A and B) Notes on coding
Q.4 (NI)

This question asks whether 'benefits for the unemployed are too low and cause hardship' (code 1), or whether they are 'too high and discourage people from finding jobs' (code 2).

In addition to Don't know (code 8) and Not answered (code 9), there are 4 additional codes (added in 1984).

4 Both: Unemployment Benefit causes hardship but can't be higher or there would be no incentive to work

Include here if main mention is that benefit discourages people from working that wages are so low that benefit is "disincentive" that minimum wage is too close to benefit level, etc.

In short, any comparison of benefit level to wages, that benefit level in relation to wages doesn't pay people to work, etc.

5 Both: Unemployment Benefit causes hardship to some, while others benefit

Here the point is slightly different - that some categories of people gain (unjustly) from getting benefit (unjustly) whilst others suffer.

So here include distinctions made between "genuine" claimants and "scroungers", people with families versus young people, differences between North and South, etc.

6 About right/in between

All mentions that level of benefit is about right, is enough with careful management, etc.

7 All other answers - please TAB first, then list with serial no.

NB Sometimes there is some difficulty in deciding between codes 4 and 5 -partly because both reasons are given. Need to decide "main reason" -either most elaborated and detailed reason or first mention if both mentions are short. The important thing to remember is that code 4 relates the answer to level of wages while code 5 is about dividing claimants into two different groups.

If you have any doubts, please TAB.

A, B versions

Q.17 (A and B) Notes on coding

This question asks whether respondents think employees doing the same job should always be given the same pay (code 1), should be paid according to qualifications (code 2) or should be paid according to how well they do their job (code 3).

Respondents who felt codes 2 and 3 applied equally will be coded as 5

A, B and NI versions

Q.27b (A and B) Notes on coding

Q.18b (NI)

This question asks employees, who say they have been unemployed during the last 5 years, how many months this period of unemployment has lasted.

Respondents who have been unemployed for less than one month will be coded as 1.

A, B and NI versions

Q.28a (A and B) Notes on coding

Q.19a (NI)

This question asks employees whether at their place of work there are unions (code 1) or staff association (code 2).

Respondents who said that at their place of work they have both trade union(s) and a staff association are coded as 4

A and B versions

Q.32b (A and B) Notes on coding

This questions ask of employees who have a system for reviewing or reporting work performance in their present job how often these reviews or reports take place.

If reports take place once a month or less frequently, code 1 will be entered

A, B and NI versions

Q.53b (A and B) Notes on coding

Q.29b (NI)

This question asks unemployed people how long they have been unemployed and seeking work since March 1988.

Respondents who answered less than a month, will be coded as 1

A and NI versions

Q.71b (A) Notes on coding
Q.82b (NI)

This question asks whether British university students should pay something towards their own teaching fees (code 1) or whether local authorities should continue to pay the whole amount (code 2).

Respondents who said 'it depends' will be coded as 3.

B and NI versions

Q.72a (B) Notes on coding
Q.95a (NI)

This question asks if it is discovered that some of a factory's waste has begun leaking into a nearby river whether the factory should just be asked to do something about it (code 1), whether the factory should be heavily fined for every week it continues (code 2) or whether the factory should be shut down unless it does something about it (code 3).

If both codes 2 and 3 are rung, recode to 3.

B and NI versions

Q.80a (B) Notes on coding
Q.42a (NI)

This question asks whether the long-term policy for Northern Ireland should be for it to remain part of the United Kingdom (code 1) or whether it should reunify with the rest of Ireland (code 2).

In addition to Other answer (code 7), Don't know (code 8) and Not answered (code 9), there are 2 additional codes (added in 19??).

4 Northern Ireland should be split up into two

5 It should be up to the Irish to decide

B and NI versions

Q.80b (B) Notes on coding
Q.42b (NI)

This question asks whether respondents support or oppose a complete withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

In addition to Other answer (code 7), Don't know (code 8) and Not answered (code 9), there are 2 additional codes (added in 19??).

4 Troops should be withdrawn in the long-term, not immediately

5 It should be up to the Irish to decide

B and NI versions

Q.85b (B) Notes on coding
Q.47b (NI)

This question asks respondents whether inflation (code 1) or unemployment (code 2) is more of a concern to them and their family.

If respondents said both were of equal concern, code 4 will be used

B and NI versions

Q.94 (B) Notes on coding
Q.75 (NI)

This question gives respondents a hypothetical example in which two people working for a large firm become unemployed through no fault of their own. One worker had a very high income, the other a very low income. The respondents are asked whether the high earner should be entitled to more unemployment benefit than the low earner (code 1), the same amount, less benefit, or no unemployment benefit at all.

If more than one answer has been rung, recode to 8

A, B and NI versions

Q.102a, 102b

Religious affiliation. Rules for coding 'other answers'
(codes 27, 08 and 14)

First, you need to distinguish between **Other Protestant** (code 27) and **Other Christian** (code 08).

Other Protestant (27) should include members of any church that separated from the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, or any church, chapel or group that separated from a church that itself separated from the Catholic Church in the 16th century. In practice, this means any Western Christian church that is not Catholic.

Also included would be people who say "Protestant", but do not name any specific church or denomination.

So included under other Protestant would be any of the following (which should also be final listed with serial numbers):

- Apostolic Church
- Church of Christ
- Church of God
- Church of Nazarene
- Church of Sweden
- Christadelphians
- Christian Scientist
- Congregational
- Covenanter
- Elim
- English Church Mission
- Evangelical; Evangelical Christian
- German Evangelist
- House Church Movement
- Independent Chapel
- 'Interdenominational'
- Jehovah's Witness
- Lutheran
- Moravian
- Mormon
- New Testament Church
- 'Non-conformist'
- Pentecostal
- Salvation Army
- Society of Friends/Quakers
- Unitarian

N.B. Other codes to be **TABBED** so that they can be added to this list.

Codes like "Independent Methodist" and "Wesleyan Reform" are to be coded under "Methodist" (code 06); varieties of Presbyterian to be coded under "Presbyterian" (codes 07 or 21); Church in Wales which is part of the Anglican Communion under "Church of England" (code 04); etc.

NOTE THAT 'CHURCH OF IRELAND' CAN BE RECODED 04

Religious affiliation. Rules for coding 'other answers' (cont'd)

Other Christian (code 08) should include any of the ORTHODOX churches - that is churches which developed separately from the Catholic Church, or split from it before the 16th century, and are either the Eastern or Greek branches of Christianity

It would also include people who say "Christian, but no denomination"

So included under this category would be

- 'Christian Orthodox'
- Greek Orthodox
- Russian Orthodox
- Serbian Orthodox

N.B. Please TAB any other categories so that they can be added to this list; all other answers should be final listed with serial numbers.

The final category, Other non-Christian (code 14) can include other clearly non-Christian religions. Examples might be.

- Baha'1
- Believer in God, but not Christian
- Church of God of Prophecy
- Hare Krishna
- Humanist
- Satanist
- Spirit worship
- Wicca, or white witchcraft

N.B. Please TAB any other categories so that they can be added to this list; all other answers should be final listed with serial numbers.

A,B and NI versions

Q.908g (A,B) Notes on coding
Q.910g (NI)

At this question employees are shown a card and asked to say what type of organisation they work for. Interviewers are instructed to code the first answer that applies. Interviewers rang code 7 and noted respondents' answers if their option did not appear on the card.

The only other answer given was 'university'. The value label for code 7 ('other answer') will be changed to 'university'

Income bands for gross household income and gross personal income, 1983-93

GB Q.915 a and c
NI Q.920 a and c

Code	Letter on card	1983, 1984 and 1985 (GB only)	1986 and 1987 (GB only)	1989 (GB and NI)	1990 (GB and NI)	1991 (GB and NI)	1993 (GB and NI)
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	£2,000 - £2,999		
03	Q	£3,000 - £3,999	£3,000 - £3,999	£3,000 - £3,999	£3,000 - £3,999	Less than £3,999	Less than £3,999
04	R	£4,000 - £4,999	£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	£5,000 - £5,999	£4,000 - £5,999	£4,000 - £5,999
06	S	£6,000 - £6,999	£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	£7,000 - £7,999	£6,000 - £7,999	£6,000 - £7,999
08	K	£8,000 - £9,999	£8,000 - £9,999	£8,000 - £9,999	£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	£10,000 - £11,999	£10,000 - £11,999	£10,000 - £11,999
10	B	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999	£12,000 - £14,999
11	Z	£15,000 or more	£15,000 - £17,999	£15,000 - £17,999	£15,000 - £17,999	£15,000 - £17,999	£15,000 - £17,999
12	M		£18,000 - £19,999	£18,000 - £19,999	£18,000 - £19,999	£18,000 - £19,999	£18,000 - £19,999
13	F		£20,000 or more	£20,000 - £22,999	£20,000 - £22,999	£20,000 - £22,999	£20,000 - £22,999
14	J			£23,000 or more	£23,000 - £25,999	£23,000 - £25,999	£23,000 - £25,999
15	D				£26,000 - £28,999	£26,000 - £28,999	£26,000 - £28,999
16	H				£29,000 - £31,999	£29,000 - £31,999	£29,000 - £31,999
17	C				£32,000 or more	£32,000 - £34,999	£32,000 - £34,999
18	G					£35,000 or more	£35,000 - £37,999
19	P						£38,000 - £40,999
20	N						£41,000 or more

B: Questions for which listings of other answers are available

GB #	Version	NI #	Variable name	Description
Q 1b	(A and B)	Q 1b	OTHR	Other Irish/Northern Irish/Scottish regional or local daily morning paper
			OTHNRA	Other answer
Q 2c,d	(A and B)	-	OTHRNRB	Other party
			OTHRNRC	Other answer
Q 3	(A and B)	-	OTHNRD	Other single party
			OTHNRE	Shared control
Q 6	(A and B)	Q 4	OTHGSA	Other answer
Q 19	(A and B)	Q 9	OTHLMA	Doing something else
Q 25	(A and B)	Q 16	OTHLMC	Other answer
Q 26b	(A and B)	Q 17b	OTHLMD	Other answer
Q 33a	(A and B)	-	OTHLMX	Other similar scheme
Q 35	(A and B)	-	OTHLMW	Other answer
Q 36b	(A and B)	-	OTHLMV	Other answer
Q 36c	(A and B)	-	OTHLMU	Other answer
Q 46b	(A and B)	Q 26b	OTHLME	Other answer
Q 49	(A and B)	-	OTHLMT	Other answer
Q 80	(A)	Q 53	OTHNIA	Other answer
Q 81a	(A)	Q 54a	OTHNIB	Other answer
Q 81b	(A)	Q 54b	OTHNIC	Other answer
Q 82	(A)	Q 55	OTHNIC	Other answer
Q 90	(A)	-	OTHDRA	Other answer
Q 92	(A)	-	OTHDRB	Other answer
Q 93a	(A)	-	OTHDRC	Other answer
Q 94c	(A)	-	OTHDRD	Other answer
Q 98a	(A)	-	OTHSRA	Other answer
Q 98b	(A)	-	OTHSRB	Other answer
Q 98c	(A)	-	OTHSRC	Other answer
Q 99a	(A)	-	OTHSRD	Other answer
Q 99b	(A)	-	OTHSRE	Other answer
Q 80a	(B)	Q 42a	OTHIRA	Other answer
Q 80b	(B)	Q 42b	OTHIRB	Other answer
Q 85a	(B)	Q 47b	OTHIRC	Other answer
Q 85b	(B)	Q 47b	OTHIRD	Other answer
Q 88	(B)	Q 50	OTHIRE	Other answer
Q 94	(B)	Q 75	OTHWSA	Other answer
Q 95	(B)	Q 76	OTHWSB	Other answer
Q 96	(B)	Q 77	OTHWSC	Other answer
Q 100a	(A and B)	Q 99	OTHHOA	Other answer
Q 104	(A and B)	-	OTHREG	Other Asian
			OTHREH	Other White
Q 904	(A and B)	Q 906	OTHCLC	Other answer
Q 906b	(A and B)	Q 908b	OTHCLD	Other recognised academic or vocational qualification
Q 908a	(A and B)	Q 910a	RTITLE	Job title of respondent*
Q 908b	(A and B)	Q 910b	RTYPEWK	Type of work respondent does*
Q 908c	(A and B)	Q 910c	RTRAIN	Training needed for job*
Q 908g	(A and B)	Q 910g	OTHCLE	Other answer

* Only available where confidentiality of respondent will not be at risk

GB #	Version	NI #	Variable name	Description
Q.910b	(A and B)	Q.912b	OTHCLF	Doing something else
Q.912a.	(A and B)	Q.914a	STITLE	Job title of spouse/partner*
Q.912b.	(A and B)	Q.914b	STYPEWK	Type of work spouse/partner does*
Q.912c.	(A and B)	Q.914c	STRAIN	Training needed for job*
Q.912g	(A and B)	Q.914g	OTHCLG	Other answer
Q.914b.	(A and B)	Q.917b	OTHCLH	Other state benefit(s)

* Only available where confidentiality of respondent will not be at risk.