

APPENDIX E

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

and

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Edit and coding instructions for selected questions

NEWSPAPER READERSHIP

WhPaper (GB and NI)

Code 94 should be used for **British or Irish regional daily morning** papers (NOT 'free sheets'). Check whether any can be recoded as codes 1-12. This is a list of examples of such daily morning regional papers, which should be coded 94:

GB list

Birmingham Post	Newcastle Journal
Daily News	Northern Echo
Daily Post	Press & Journal
Dundee Courier	The Scotsman
Eastern Daily Press	Shropshire Star
East Anglia Times	South Shields Gazette
Glasgow Herald	Western Daily Press
Irish Press	Western Mail
Jang	Western Morning Post
Liverpool Post	Yorkshire Post

Any other papers mentioned should be checked for whether they are **daily morning** papers. Any new ones identified should be **final listed with serial number** (so that the above list can be kept up to date). Please confirm that you have an up to date source to check the names of papers (e.g. 'British Rate and Data')

Code 95 should be used for **other daily morning papers** (e.g. foreign daily morning papers) - do not include free papers. Please check whether any can be recoded as 94. **Final list code 95s with serial numbers.**

Add a code 96 for '**More than one paper read with equal frequency**' and use wherever there are two or more daily morning papers mentioned (exclude 'free sheets').

Note about NISA: The NISA question should be treated in the same way as the BSA question, but note that there are bound to be papers mentioned by NISA respondents which are not included in the GB list of examples. If in doubt, **TAB** so that we can check with our colleagues in Northern Ireland. Any new ones identified should be final listed with serial number.

PARTY ID

PartyFW (GB)

Code 7 and 8: Check whether any can be recoded 1-6.

HOUSING

HomeType (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 6. **Tenure1a (GB)**

Code 14: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 13..

BES CAMPAIGN PANEL

OthCit (GB)

Code to the following code frame:

1	<i>Irish (Republic)/Eire</i>	
2	<i>Commonwealth countries:</i>	Malaysia
	Anguilla	Maldives
	Antigua & Barbuda	Malta
	Australia	Mauritius
	Bahamas	Montserrat
	Bangladesh	Mozambique
	Barbados	Namibia
	Belize	Nauru
	Bermuda	New Zealand
	Botswana	Nigeria
	Britain	Pakistan
	British Antarctic Territory	Papua new Guinea
	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie And Oeno Islands
	British Virgin Islands	St Helena (and dependencies, Ascension and Tristan da Cuhna)
	Brunei Darussalam	St Kitts & Nevis
	Cameroon	St Lucia
	Canada	St Vincent & the Grenadines
	Cayman Islands	Seychelles
	Cyprus	Sierra Leone
	Dominica	Singapore
	Falkland Islands	Solomon Islands
	The Gambia	South Africa
	Ghana	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
	Gibraltar	Sri Lanka
	Grenada	Swaziland
	Guyana	Tanzania
	Hong Kong	Tonga
	India	Trinidad & Tobago
	Jamaica	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Kenya	
	Kiribati	
	Lesotho	
	Malawi	

	Tuvalu	Western Samoa
	Uganda	Zambia
	Vanuatu	Zimbabwe
3	<i>European Union (EXCEPT Ireland):</i>	Germany
		Greece
	Austria	Italy
	Belgium	Luxembourg
	Denmark	Netherlands
	Finland	Portugal
	France	Spain
		Sweden
4	<i>Other</i>	

NOTE:

- Answers of *UK/Britain/England/Scotland/Wales* should be recoded as code 1 at Citizen.
- Answers giving several non-British nationalities should be coded to the first code to apply. E.g. if a respondent is a citizen of Spain and Canada, they should be coded 2 ('Commonwealth').

EIRegNot (GB)

Code 9: Check whether any can be recoded code 1-8.

FuturVot (GB)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1-6 or 8-10.

Code 9: Include 'Not eligible to vote'.

PUBLIC SPENDING, WELFARE BENEFITS AND HEALTH CARE

Dole (GB and NI)

Add code 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 a "disincentive", that minimum wage is too close to benefit level, etc.

In short, any **comparison** of the benefit level to wages, that benefit level in relation to wages doesn't pay people to work, etc.

Add code 5: 'Both: unemployment benefit causes hardship to some, while others do well out of it'

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.

Add code 6 'About right/in between'

All mentions that level of benefit is about right, is enough with careful management, etc.

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-6.

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 mentioned 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 groups. If in any doubt, please TAB.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

EconFW and EconAct (GB and NI)

Code 11: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-10.

EmplyFW1, EmplyFW2 (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for answers of "*less than one month*" and recode as **1 month**.

WageNow (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-4.

PayGap (GB and NI)

Add code 7: 'Other answers'.

Since there was no 'other' category on this question, these would have to be other answers on the Notepad.

WageXpct (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for answers of '*expect wages to fall*'

NumEmp (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-3.

WhyGoFW (GB and NI)

Add code 11: 'Return to education'

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-11.

EFdJbFW1, EFJbFW2 UFindFW1, UFindFW2 (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for answers of '*less than one month*' and recode as **1 month**.

NwUnFW2 (GB and NI)

Check Notepad for answers of '*less than one month*' and recode as **1 month**.

CurUnFW1, CurUnFW2 (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for answers of '*less than one month*' and recode as **1 month**.

Bus1Fut (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 3.

NwEmpLiv (GB and NI)

Check for possible 'other answers' on the NotePad and recode if possible.

WkWork (GB and NI)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 8.

WkPrefJob (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 or 2.

UJobChnc (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for other answers and recode if possible.

PrPenGet (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for other answers and recode if possible.

SCRATCHCARDS

SizePriz

Keep existing code numbers as they are except code 08 ('Other answer') which is to be recoded as 97.

Add codes:

- 09 (No more than £10,000)
- 10 (No more than £50,000)
- 11 (No more than £2,000,000)
- 12 (Other limit mentioned)
- 13 (Shouldn't be a lottery)
- 14 (Prizes should be shared more equally/more smaller prizes/more winners)
- 15 (Not interested/wouldn't take part)

HOME OFFICE

ScOpport (GB)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 - 4.

National (GB - see also Classification)

Code 8: Check whether any can be recoded 1 - 7 or 9.

BNation (GB - see also Classification)

Code 8: Check whether any can be recoded 1 - 7 or 9.

RaceOri2 (GB - see also Classification)

Code 3: Check whether any can be recoded 1-2.

Code 8: Check whether any can be recoded 4-7.

Code 9: Include "British", "Irish", "English", "Welsh", "Scottish" or any combination of these.

Code 10: Check whether any can be recoded 9.

Note that "British", "Irish", "English", "Welsh" or "Scottish" should be recoded 9.

Code 11: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 10.

Recode "mixed Asian" (e.g. "Turkish/Kurdish") as 'Other Asian' (code 8).

Recode "mixed European white" (e.g. British/Italian") as 'White of any European origin' (code 9).

Code 12: Check whether any can be recoded 1-11.

POLITICAL TRUST

GovtWork, Lords, LordShow (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for 'other' answers and recode if possible.

Coalitin (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for 'other' answers and recode if possible.

VoteSyst (GB and NI)

Check NotePad for 'other' answers and recode if possible.

ScotParl (GB and NI)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded 1-4.

WelshPar (GB)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded 1-4.

NIreland (GB and NI)

Add code 3: 'Northern Ireland should be an independent state'

Add code 4: 'Northern Ireland should be split up into two'

Add code 5: 'It should be up to the Irish to decide'

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 5.

DecFutNI (GB and NI)

Add code 4: 'Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic - all three together'

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 4.

TroopOut (GB and NI)

Add code 08: 'Troops should be withdrawn in the long-term, but not immediately'

Add code 09: 'It should be up to the Irish to decide'

Code 07: Check whether any can be recoded 01 to 06 or 08 or 09.

MPQuals

Add codes and check whether 'other' answers can be recoded to these:

- 08 To be honest/trustworthy/open/have integrity/tell the truth
- 09 To be caring/compassionate/have a social conscience/have a desire to help others/be concerned for others/have people's well-being at heart (no mention of constituents in particular)
- 10 To be loyal to their constituents/to people who elected them; to be in tune with their feelings/listen to them (exclude more general mentions of keeping in touch, being aware of what people think - i.e. must be mention of their local area)
- 11 To be upright/moral
- 12 To be courageous/tough/strong
- 13 To be prepared to listen/to keep in touch/be aware of what is going on (no mentions of constituents, or of caring/being concerned for others which are covered by the additional codes above)

NORTHERN IRELAND

(On NISA these questions are part of the Community Relations module)

SrRIPrej (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 3.

RIRelAgo (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 3.

RIRelFut (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 3.

RelgAlwy (GB and NI)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 2.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS MODULE

(NISA only - see also heading 'Northern Ireland' above)

Throughout this module: check NotePad for 'Other answers' and recode if possible. Final list with serial numbers.

Which1, Which2, Which3 (used to compute NIPTYID1)

Code 13: Check whether any can be recoded 1-12 or 15.

Code 14: Check whether any can be recoded 1-13 or 15.

Please make sure that any recodes are carried over to NIPTYID1.

Which4 (used to compute NIPtyID3)

Code 10: Check whether any can be recoded 1-9 or 12.

Code 11: Check whether any can be recoded 1-10 or 12.

Please make sure that any recodes are carried over to NIPtyID3.

NINatID

Add code 5: 'British Irish'

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1-5.

COUNTRYSIDE AND TRANSPORT

CthtNew1, CthtNew2 (GB and NI)

Code 96: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 9 or 97.

EnvirPty (GB)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 3, 6 or 96.

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

Alevel (GB)

Check NotePad carefully for any comments on this question. We are particularly interested in comments from Scottish respondents as we expect the question to have caused problems in Scotland.

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-13.

WhatSci (GB)

NOTE:

- It is particularly important on this question to check the NotePad for continuation answers.
- See also example sheets attached.
- **TAB any problems.**

Additional clarification was supplied after the start of the coding process, as indicated below.

Priority code as follows:

Code 1 **'Theory construction and testing'**

Response states that studying something scientifically means that it is studied in the context of a theory about the problem/phenomenon being examined, and/or that it is an attempt to disprove a hypothesis about the nature of the phenomenon/problem being studied.

The words "theory" and/or "hypothesis" would almost certainly need to appear in the response to justify inclusion in this code.

Added clarification: Mention of 'theory' or 'hypothesis'

Code 2

'To undertake experiments/tests'

Responses not falling into code 1 which refer to the process of the study being to carry out **experiments** or **tests** in a strictly controlled way (this may be implied rather than explicitly stated). Words used, in addition to "experiment" or "test", could be "using strict controls", "control groups".

Added clarification: Mention of 'experiment' or 'test' or 'survey'.

Code 3

'Open-minded, rational in-depth exploration of phenomena/problem to be examined'

Responses that do not fall into codes 1 or 2 but which talk about evaluating the problem in an unbiased/open minded way, taking into account all possible information, studying it on a rigorous (logical) basis.

Added clarification: Other mentions of 'unbiased', 'open-minded', 'logical', 'systematic', 'objective', 'methodical', 'reasoned', 'analytical', 'non-subjective', 'dispassionate' or 'principled' study but without mention of experiment or test. Also include mentions of 'panel of experts'. Just saying 'going into a lot of detail' is not sufficient to qualify for code 3. A good example of a code 3 would be this one from 1988:

To get a grasp of the problem, to study it logically etc. - apply the knowledge required to reach a solution.

Code 4

'To measure or classify but no mention of any rigour in process'

Codes 1-3 do not apply to response. Response may describe study in terms of concrete actions used by scientists (e.g. use a microscope or telescope) or it may talk about measuring or classifying but without mentioning the need to use an unbiased rational approach. For example, "they look into it one bit at a time to understand it in depth".

Added clarification: Mentions of instruments: 'microscopes', 'telescopes' etc and talk of 'measuring' and 'classifying', but without mention of unbiased way. Also mention of e.g. 'chemical reactions'. Also, references to 'laboratories' which do not qualify for a higher code but show some understanding of what is done there e.g.

To find about the workings of it in a laboratory or somewhere.

(Just saying 'Working in a lab' should be coded 5.)

Code 5

Other answers

(except those falling into codes 8 or 9 below). This includes all answers that make general comments like "look into it in depth".

Added clarification: Other answers except those that amount to DK. The rationale is that code 4 should be specific mentions of measuring/classifying things, rather than just looking at them, whereas code 5 is very general comments. Just saying 'looking (unspecified) at something for a long time' is not sufficient to qualify for code 4. Also, in code 5 include mentions of 'discovering', 'inventing', 'finding something new', 'new technology' if there is nothing else in the answer to justify codes 1-4, e.g.

New invention, new procedure, new product

Code 8 **'Don't Know/Guessed/Etc'**

Code 9 **'Not answered'**

This question was also coded to a separate coding scheme by colleagues at the London School of Economics and the National Museum of Science and Industry - see separate code frame at the end of this appendix.

EDUCATION

PrimImp1, PrimImp2 (GB)

Code 9: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 8.

SecImp1, SecImp2 (GB)

Code 10: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 9.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SPENDING AND TAXATION

HIncDiff (GB)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 4.

WELFARE

MstUnemp, MstRetir, MstChild (GB)

Add code 5: **'It depends'**

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 5, 8 or 9.

Recode 'More than one answer applies' to Don't Know.

CLASSIFICATION

RelRFFW, RelFFW (GB and NI)

Code 11: **'Other Protestant'**

Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 10.

'Other Protestant' 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:

Apostolic Church
Church of Christ

Church of God	'Interdenominational'
Church of Nazarene	Jehovah's Witness
Church of Sweden	Lutheran
Christadelphians	Moravian
Christian Scientist	Mormon (Latter Day Saints)
Congregational	New Jerusalem Church
Covenanter	New Testament Church
Elim	'Non-conformist'
English Church Mission	Pentecostal
Evangelical; Evangelical Christian	Salvation Army
German Evangelist	Seventh Day Adventist
House Church Movement	Society of Friends/Quakers
Independent Chapel	Unitarian

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, 08); 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

Code 12: 'Other Christian'

Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 11.

'Other Christian' 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

Code 18: 'Other non-Christian'

Check whether any can be recoded 13 to 17 (or, indeed, 1 to 12).

'Other non-Christian' can include other clearly non-Christian religions. Examples might be:

Baha'i
Believer in God, but not Christian
Church of God of Prophecy
Hare Krishna
Humanist
Satanist
Spirit worship
Spiritualist
Wicca, or white witchcraft

ChAttend (GB and NI)

Check the NotePad for other answers, particularly "Refused/unwilling to say" which should be recoded as **Refused**.

RaceOri2 (GB and NI - see also Home Office section)

Code 3: Check whether any can be recoded 1-2.

Code 8: Check whether any can be recoded 4-7.

Code 9: Include "British", "Irish", "English", "Welsh", "Scottish" or any combination of these.

Code 10: Check whether any can be recoded 9 .

Note that "British", "Irish", "English", "Welsh" or "Scottish" should be recoded 9.

Code 11: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 10.

Recode "mixed Asian" (e.g. "Turkish/Kurdish") as 'Other Asian' (code 8).

Recode "mixed European white" (e.g. British/Italian") as 'White of any European origin' (code 9).

Code 12: Check whether any can be recoded 1-11.

TEA2 (GB and NI)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded.

Note that if they finished school and had a gap of **more than one year** before continuing in education, age when they **first** left should be coded. If on the other hand they had a gap of **less than one year**, the **final** leaving age should be coded.

PSchFW (GB and NI)

Code 97: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 16 at SchQFW or 5 to 20 at PSchQFW.

Note that postgraduate qualifications (e.g. MA, MSc, PhD should be code 20).

PastVot (GB)

Code 7: Check whether any can be recoded 1-6 or 8-10.

Code 9: Include anyone saying 'Too young to vote/ineligible'.

EconFW and EconAct (GB and NI)

Code 11: Check whether any can be recoded as 1-10.

BenftNFW (GB and NI)

Code 16: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 15.

MainInc (GB)

Codes 2 and 3: Include spouse/partner's pension.

Code 8: Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 7 or 9 to 11.

Note that:

* 'Maintenance' should be coded 12.

* Child Benefit counts as 'other state benefit'.

Code 12: Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 11.

Code 12 includes 'maintenance'.

UniNatID, UniNatSt (NI)

Check NotePad for 'other' answers and recode if possible.

SELF-COMPLETION

Version A Q2.47a-2.48d

Version B Q2.33a-2.34d

Version C Q2.24a-2.25d

Code 3: Check whether any can be recoded 1-2.

For those that cannot be recoded, final list with serial numbers.

**A Descriptive Coding Frame
for the open survey question**

'what does it mean to study something scientifically'

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1. Introduction and justification

The coding frame was developed in a secondary analysis of a 12 nation survey of Eurobarometer no 31 in 1989 (Bauer et.al., 1992a). The coding frame is used to code the answers to the open question, that is used in science and technology surveys since 1957 (Withey, 1959) as shown in table 1.

Table 1: translations of the open question

Original form: conceptual version

GB and Ireland: Please tell me, **in your own words**, what does it mean to 'study something scientifically' ?

Lux: Kennt Dir mat Eren eegene Wierder soen wat 'eppes wessenschaftlech studeiren' heescht ?

Port: Pode dizer-me **por palavras suas** o que significa 'estudar qualquer coisa cientificamente' ?

E: Digame por favor, con **sus propias palabras** que significa 'estudiar algo cientificamente' ?

G: Bitte sagen Sie mir in **Ihren eigenen Worten**, was es heisst, 'etwas wissenschaftlich zu untersuchen' ?

Personalized form: experiential version

F: Pouvez-vous me dire **dans vos propres termes** ce que cela signifie **pour vous** 'd'etudier quelque chose scientifiquement' ?

I: Puo dirmi con **le sue parole** cio che significa **per Lei** 'studiare qualcosa scientificamente' ?

Greece: Could you please tell me **in your own words**, what does it mean if you study something scientifically ? (translated)

NL: Kunt u mij in **uw eigen woorden** vertellen wat **voor u** de betekenis is van 'iets wetenschappelijk bestuderen' ?

Table 1 shows the translations that have been used in the European context. Our analysis has shown that at translations diverted from the original English version. When using the open question in a multi-lingual survey it is necessary to use adequate translation of the form that are grouped as 'conceptual versions'.

The purpose of the descriptive coding frame is to reduce the complexity of possible answers to this question in an open way, without privileging a particular view of science as baseline. The coding frame was developed to replace the prescriptive coding frame that was used since 1957 (Withey, 1959). The total frame combines 25 categories on 5 dimensions to code the content of the responses as shown in table 2. The prescriptive frame is restricted to one dimension. The 25 categories are on five dimensions: process, institution, effect, example and level of differentiation, 'do not know', and 'no answers'. A single response may be coded on several dimensions. The number of dimensions coded is measured by the variable 'level of differentiation'.

Table 2: The descriptive frame and its dimensions

dimensions	number of values	level of measurement
Process	3	ordinal
Institution	3	nominal
Effect	6	nominal
Example	6	nominal
Differentiation	5	ordinal
do not know	1	
no response	1	
Total	25	(multiple coding possible)

Any coding frame aims at reducing the complexity of a text by representing it in a certain manner. Complexity can be reduced in many different ways. Any particular way is therefore contingent and needs justification. We take it that a good coding frame is at the same time theoretically rooted as well as grounded in the material that it tries to represent. We call the preservation of theoretical preconceptions the top-down process, and the accommodation of

the coding frame to the concrete material the bottom-up process.

Top-down considerations

Firstly, we stipulate three dimensions of the public understandings of science and technology (Durant et al., 1989; Bauer and Durant, 1991; Durant et al.; 1992): a) We find an understanding by scientific method (process), according to which science is basically a matter of a particular way of going about. The focus on method is the normative approach, which is often presented in science teaching, in textbooks, and philosophical discussions. It represents the ideal self-conception of scientists. b) We find an understanding by social institution (institution), according to which science is an organisation that gives people a living and social status. The focus on institutions is the sociological, stressing the fact that science is an organisation among others. c) We find an understanding by consequences and effects of science and technology (effect). Effects are separated into positive and negative ones. Negative effects are the reasons for people to worry about science and technology. Positive effects justify science and technology pragmatically. The focus on effect is value oriented, e.g. in a utilitarian cost-benefit approach or the modern approach of impact analysis. It defines science in terms of costs and benefits. We expect all three notions to appear in public responses. In addition, we code the kind of examples people give to illustrate their answer (understanding by example).

Secondly, social science theories commonly distinguish at least three levels of analysis: the interactional-individual, the institutional, and the societal level (Luhmann, 1984). The interactional level describes the roles and expectations that people have in their lives. The organisational level describes collective bodies and the kinds of technical expertise they create. The societal level describes generalized norms and culture. Culture may or may not be identical with a political border of the country.

Combining these two distinctions yields a grid of nine categories as described in table 3. The first distinction defines the variables process, institution, effect. The second distinction defines the values that each variable can take: interactional and role related (1), institutional (2), general norm of society (3). The coding frame is recursive in so far as the threefold distinction of interactional, institutional and societal level is differentiated for each category. We assume that the macro distinctions apply also for the micro distinctions.

Bottom-up considerations

- The American coding frame, used so far, produces many 'other answers', and 8 'do not know'. As closer inspections have shown, these answers are very varied, and often rather sophisticated. Up to 35% of answers fall into that category. This information is lost. A new coding frame should be able to unfold that variety. It is interesting what kind of examples people invoke to explain what they mean. We will classify the examples used.
- Coders examined answers in nine European languages to familiarize with the range of responses before the coding frame was developed. Coders were unanimously dissatisfied with the one-dimensional coding frame that was used so far.

Context of development

We have developed the descriptive coding frame as an alternative to the prescriptive frame that has been used to analyze the open question up to the present (Miller, 1983 and 1991; Durant et al., 1989). We have analyze the verbatim responses of the Eurobarometer survey no 31 from 1989, and American responses from 1988 and 1990 to the open question, with both the prescriptive and descriptive coding frame, in order to compare feasibility and reliability (Bauer et al., 1992; Bauer and Schoon, 1993). The prescriptive coding and the comparison of the results is shown in the appendix. Most of the 'noise' in the prescriptive coding can be analyzed with the descriptive frame as shown in figure 1.

Trying to identify distinct representations of science survey research is confronted with the problem of how to use open-ended and closed questions. Closed questions activate processes of passive recognition of reformulated alternatives. The reformulated choice renders it fast and easy to handle for computer analysis. Open questions invite active production of salient responses. For the analysis they require additional effort before they are computable: they need coding in relation to the responses, which is time consuming, and therefore more costly. A good coding frame needs to be clear, applicable, and reliable to produce useful results. Survey research tends to avoid open questions, because they are laborious, supposedly measure verbal competence rather than attitudes, and the analysis is ridden with complications (Converse & Presser, 1988, 34). We take the position a) that PUST surveys should make use of open and closed questions, and b) that a careful analysis of open questions balances their drawbacks with richness of content. Open questions are

recommended (a) to explore a new issue, (b) to measure sensitive issues, and (c), more recently again, to measure social attitudes (Geer, 1988), and d) to measure change in social preferences if the question can be regularly repeated and tested in various versions (Schuman and Scott, 1987). They offer the advantage to explore different frames of reference in various contexts. Instead of obtaining responses to reformulated answers, open questions explore the way a particular topic is represented in people's active use of language. The problem is how to reduce the complexity of responses in a way that is both theoretically interesting and adequate for the responses obtained. Since we know little about cross-cultural differences in PUST it is recommended to use open questions to explore such variation.

We argue that the prescriptive coding frame for the open-ended question is inadequate for several reasons: first, it arbitrarily takes a Popperian view of science with falsification and experimental method as normative baseline. Secondly, it regards up to 25% of valid responses as noise, and thirdly the coding is relatively unreliable. Intercoder reliability among two coders measured with Kappa is 0.44 (Bauer et al., 1992).

Because of its Popperian norm the prescriptive scale does not measure people's understanding of science, but rather the diffusion of a particular notion of science among the general public¹. The scale stipulates a norm as the baseline to rate people's responses. As our intention is not primarily to know to what extent the public is Popperian, we take an alternative approach. Furthermore the frequency of 'other answers' indicates a limitation of the coding frame: 25% of the responses being mere noise seems to be a waste of potentially interesting data.

A more adequate coding frame would incorporate most of these responses. If we wanted to know what people think of science rather than to qualify the majority as 'illiterate' a more sensitive approach is required. Our alternative coding frame is theoretically informed and it is also grounded in the data. In order to distinguish more or less differentiated answers we apply multiple coding ².

Recommendations for the fielding of the open-ended question

In the past the open-ended question has been fielded together with a filter question, to filter out those who are unable to answer the question:

Some news stories talk about the results of a 'scientific study'. When you read or hear the term 'scientific study', do you have

- a) a clear understanding what it means
- b) a general sense of what it means
- c) or, a little understanding of what it means
- d) do, do not know

if a 'clear understanding' (a) or a 'general sense' (b) go to open-ended question 'Please tell me in your own words, what does it mean to study something scientifically'

This procedure filters out on average around 30% of the responses. We recommend not to use the filter and to code responses independently as either 'no answers' or 'do not know' in order not to bias the results towards answers with higher level of differentiation. The first question can be interpreted as a subjective measure of confidence in talking about scientific matters.

The unfiltered open-ended question 'what does it mean to study something scientifically' is difficult to answer and elicits on average around 17% 'no responses'. Nearly 50% of respondents give one-dimensional answers, and 20% answer the question in a more differentiated way. The descriptive coding frame is a method to map diversity in public understanding of science and technology. Future efforts in that direction will have to concentrate on several issues. First, the quality of the data collected with the open-ended question has to be ensured rigorously to allow comparability across countries. That includes the standardization of interview procedures:

- correct translations;
- complete verbatim recording of responses, possibly by adding a prompt for further comments;
- coding by a coder who is not the interviewer.

Secondly, it is desirable to extend the data basis beyond the European countries and the USA by implementing the open-ended question and the descriptive coding frame in various survey contexts. The EEC have under the most unfortunate circumstances missed to include the open question in the survey of October 1992, while the NSF in Washington continues to field the open question. Thirdly, it is necessary to replicate and to validate the grouping of national public understanding of science that we found in the present study. Such replications should include survey experiments with various formulations and locations of the question within the questionnaire to test the sensitivity of results and to explore the frames of referents that are elicited by the question in different contexts (Schuman and Scott, 1987). Fourthly, we will have to interpret and explain these differences in relation to socio-demographic variables. On the collective level such variables may include the GDP, R&D investment, educational indicators; on the individual level these are the PUS knowledge quiz and socio-demographic data like age, social class, sex, political participation and orientation, and level of education.

2. The Science Museum Coding Frame and Coding Conventions

multiple coding on four dimensions

process

- 1 - in depth analysis, discovery, attitudinal
- 2 - measurement, mathematics, experiment
- 3 - hypothesis and theory testing

- 7 - not mentioned
- 8 - do not know
- 9 - missing

process

institution

- 1 - general role and image
- 2 - naming and organisation or an individual
- 3 - common societal and normed enterprise

- 7 - not mentioned
- 8 - do not know
- 9 - missing

instit

effect, outcome

effect

- 1 - positive personal growth
- 2 - negative personal outcomes
- 3 - localized positive outcomes
- 4 - localized negative outcomes
- 5 - Progress of human kind
- 6 - threat or damage to human kind

- 7 - not mentioned
- 8 - do not know
- 9 - missing

example

exam

- 1 - medical
- 2 - other life sciences
- 3 - physical sciences
- 4 - technology
- 5 - social sciences
- 6 - others

- 7 - not mentioned
- 8 - do not know
- 9 - missing

- 0 no answer at all or does not know
- 1 one-dimensional answer
- 2 two-dimensional answer
- 3 three-dimensional answer
- 4 four-dimensional answer

'Level of differentiation' is a combination of the four previous dimensions. It is defined by the sum of the dichotomized variables. Before the variables are added, each variable is recoded into 0 or 1: 1 = the category is coded; 0 = the category is not coded. Missing variables are included as 0.

coding conventions:

Each response is characterized with a string of 4 numbers for each category and a fifth number calculating the number of codings that applied.

77770 other category

any answer which cannot be fitted into the category system
0 = level of differentiation

88880 'do not know'

multiple coding: a code has 4 digits, each digit corresponding to one of the four categories.

99990 'missing value'

no answer given to that question

19392

- 1: in-depth analysis
- 9: institutional dimension does not apply
- 3: a specific positive outcome is mentioned
- 9: no example is given
- 2: level of differentiation

- in case several categories apply from one code three rules are used:

- a) the most elaborated point is coded
- b) the first mentioned is coded
- c) the highest code possible in case of 'process'

3. The detailed SM Coding Frame

3.1 Understanding by Method or Process

under this category we integrate the US coding system, as an ordinal scale of 'degree of positivism'.

rule: the highest possible coding is applied

1 in-depth analysis, discovery, attitude

any statement which refers the intellectual attitude of doing in-depth inquires, investigations; referring to going beyond everyday life investigations; classifying; the broad notion of 'science methodology'; transcending the surface of everyday life (US code = 3 or sometimes 5)

Examples:

- to study in depth
- to read
- to deepen the problem
- to do scientific investigation

2 measurement, mathematics, experiments

inductive reasoning: any reference to the collection and mathematical treatment of data, or doing an experiment without the explicit notion of theory testing; the 'Method of Science' (empirical, observation, experiment); idea of testing + a notion of how to do it (UScode = 2 and 4);

- to experiment

- to test
- to demonstrate
- research, experiment and raise funds to promote the product
- to use scientific methods

3 hypothesis and theory testing

deductive reasoning: any reference to strict Popperian notions of falsification of hypothesis and theory by controlled experimental methods, (UScode=1)

Examples:

- a theoretical study, compilation of documents, practical investigations, experiments using techniques-synthesis
- to formulate hypotheses based on a theory and verify them through experimentation

7 not mentioned

the coder judges, that the answer given does not refer to none of the process categories at all, but to other categories

8 'do not know' answers

the response is explicitly 'I do not know'

9 user missing

this is different from the system missing value (sysmis), where no trace of a response is given at all, the coder has no answer to code at all.

3.2 Understanding by Institution or Organisation

rule: code the points which is most elaborated, if more than one code applies

1 General role and image of the scientist

Making a distinction scientist-lay persons:

Any statement referring to what scientists do in a general sense; any attributes explicating the image of scientists; What they do and who they are in distinction to the lay people

Examples:

- 'it is what scientists do' (tautology);
- scientists have to be very intelligent;
- they are clever
- they have a way of their own
- not everybody can do that
- scientists do it
- the privileged do it (het hoege herren: NL)
- 'somebody with a high IQ' (GB)
- 'profession or hobby' (E)
- 'to work well and diligent' (It)
- 'they bubble a lot and do not understand anything' (F)

2 naming a particular organisation or individual

Making a distinction about the distinction scientist- lay persons: naming or identifying an organisation or an institution which does or relates to science; talking about expertise and experts; naming people present or historical as examples of that enterprise

Examples:

- That is what they do in the labs

- it is on the level of microscope, lab culture ...
- to do something at the university level
- studies founded by the CNRS and universities
- in my livelihood fishing, the sea fishery board is doing it
- farmers associations do it
- 'to get a job with ICI' (Eire),
- 'what is taught at universities'
- 'The National Geographic guys' (US)
- 'what they do at the power station' (NIreland), or 'imagine an uncle in a lab' (E)

3 common, societal and normed enterprise

any statement which refers to a common undertaking, where many people are involved and cooperate; any mentioning of norms which guide the production of consensus and its legitimization

- .. with the agreement of other powers and organisms. Not to be limited to only one country.
- to gather around a table and decide the outcome
- to gather the opinions of other scientists and discuss them
- you base yourself on the passed consensus
- 'to communicate the results very clearly' (NL)
- 'several scientists investigate something together' (G)
- 'It is fascinating, because we create something that does not exist' (F)
- 'needs lots of money and collaboration' (P).

7 not mentioned

The institutional dimension does not apply to the answer

8 do not know

9 missing

3.3 Understanding by Effect, Consequences and Outcome

rule: code the points which is most elaborated, if more than one code applies

1 positive personal outcomes

any reference to personal gains from doing science

Examples:

- education, cultivation
- I learn about life
- to know more
- ... when I have found the solution

2 negative personal outcomes

any reference to personal risks and losses involved in doing science

Examples:

- becoming an odd person,
- losing track with reality,
- 'they think they know everything, but they make mistakes'
- I do research, and nobody is interested

3 localizing positive outcomes

any statement referring to positive outcomes in a particular area, progress specified technology of a particular area of inquire; specific progress, progress with small letter

Examples:

- improve medicine,
- to develop new technology,

- fighting aids, find a cure for aids and cancer,
- increase the competitive power of the company or the nation
- to send rockets
- finding a solution to a problem
- a project coming to a conclusion

4 localizing negative outcomes (progress)

any statement referring to negative outcomes in a particular area; risks deriving from a particular area of development

Examples:

- a virus escaping from a lab
- plenty of taxpayer's money .. fellows and soft cushy jobs'
- waste of time
- they have gone too far with robots

5 Progress of human kind

any statement referring to positive outcomes from science to human kind in general;
Progress of human kind and society, Progress with capital letter;

Examples:

- help the development of human kind;
- to improve knowledge;
- to develop society to the better;
- to make a step forward
- it is of great importance
- a step into the future
- Progress
- to foresee the future

6 Damage or threat to human kind

any statement referring to negative outcomes from science to human kind in general;
risks arising to human kind as a whole

Examples:

- nuclear power is bad
- technologies that are a nuisance
- the thing which we cannot trust and understand
- they don't try to explain it to us
- we do not know any more, where we are going now

7 not mentioned

The outcome dimension does not apply to the answer

8 do not know

9 missing

3.4 Understanding by Example

Many answers give examples of scientific fields or studies.

This category codes just the type of example given in one of the following fields.

This is just an interesting additional information.

Rule: code only one example per answer; code the one first mentioned in case several examples are given

1 medical and pharmaceutical

e.g. medicine, cancer, aids cure,

2 other life sciences

e.g. biology, zoology, ecology

3 physical sciences

e.g. physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology,

4 technology

e.g. rockets, automobiles, satellites, computers

5 social sciences

e.g. demography, psychology, sociology, crime studies

6 others

Any example which does not fit into the above categories

e.g. technical devices used: telescope, microscope, pipette
mathematics, geometry, statistics

7 not mentioned

No example is given in the answer

8 do not know

9 not mentioned

4. Reliability of the coding frame

Reliability is a quality criterion of a measurement instrument. An acceptable reliability demonstrates that the measure is consistent when obtained repeatedly, in different contexts and by different coders. Only a reliable measure is a useful measure. In the present study the reliability was measured without intensive coder training. Coding frames for surveys must be simple and immediately applicable by coders. A subsample of data (n=378) was recoded by another coder a month after the first coding. The inter-rater reliability was measured¹ with kappa (Cohen, 1960). Krippendorff (1980, 147) defines an acceptable level of reliability for cultural indicators $p=0.80$. Reliability of greater than 0.60 is only acceptable for tentative conclusions, when the implications are not very costly. The reliability of the descriptive coding frame is compared with the one-dimensional prescriptive frame that has been used so far in table 1.

Table 1: The reliability of the coding frames compared

variable	kappa	
US coding	.44	presecriptive coding frame
Process	.62	descriptive Coding Frame
Institution	.55	
Effect	.40	
Example	.68	
Differentiation	.42	"

The variables Process, Institution and Example are more reliable than the simple US coding. The variables Effect and Complicatedness are as reliable as the US coding frame. All codings are well beyond random judgements. The differences in reliability have to be taken into account for the interpretation of the results. Results of the variable process, institution and example are more important than results from effect or complexity. Because the frame is complex, coder training is necessary to ensure reliability.

¹ The software package SPSS was used for the calculation of the index

5. Experiences with Science Museum Coding Frame

Applications of the coding frame so far:

- Eurobarometer no 31, October 1989: analysis April 1992 (Bauer et al., 1992a and b)

Comments by coders:

- richer coding, many answers which would fall into '5' can be differentiated
- it is a problem that there is no priority rule among the categories
- a problem with neutral description of effects and outcomes
 - two possibilities:
 - a) neutral / or pro-con answers are eo ipso affirmative answers: who does not decide, opt for the present status, i.e. science as it is, therefore (+)coding
 - b) pro/con answers are coded negative, because the taken for granted is positive. Alone the fact that a negative outcome is conceived, makes it a critical answer, i.e. empirically deviant from the common sense

rule1: pro/con or neutral answers are coded negative, unless there is a good reason for not doing so

- 1777 is the most frequent category
- problem of differentiating the scientific attitude (process1) and the personal characteristic of the scientist (institution1)

rule2: use process1 without double coding for attitudinal answers, unless there is particular reference to personality characteristics

rule3: do not over interpret the data

- the process1 category 'in-depth, attitudinal' covers two different categories: attitudinal or modes of doing
- reference to applications in general are coded Outcome3
- 'personal growth' as criteria for outcomel is too narrow; take it as personal outcomes without the implication of development

6. References

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Appendix

Table 1: The Prescriptive Coding Frame

Priority code in order listed below (code 1 has highest priority).

1.	Theory construction and testing	3.5%
	Response states that studying something scientifically means that is studies in the context of a theory about the problem/phenomenon being examined, and/or that it is an attempt to disprove a hypothesis about the nature of the phenomenon/problem being studied.	
	The words 'theory' and/or 'hypothesis' would almost certainly need to appear in the response to justify inclusion in this code.	
2.	To undertake experiments/tests	13.1%
	Responses not falling into code 1 above which refer to the process of the study being to carry out experiments or tests in a strictly controlled way (this may be implied rather than explicitly stated). Words used, in addition to experiment or test, could be 'using strict controls', 'control groups'.	
3.	Open, in-depth exploration of phenomena/problem to be examined	19.2
	Responses to not fall into codes 1 or 2 but which talk about evaluating the problem in an unbiased/open minded way, taking into account all possible information, studying it on a rigorous (logical basis).	
4.	To measure or classify/ no mention of any rigour in the process	9.3%
	Codes 1-3 do not apply to response. Response may describe study in terms of concrete actions used by scientists (e.g. use a microscope or telescope) or it may talk about measuring or classifying but without mentioning the need to use an unbiased rational approach.	
5.	Other answers (except those falling into codes 8 or 9 below)	24.6
8.	Does not know/guessed etc.	13.0
9.	Not answered	17.2
	Total number of interviews	100 N=14897

Percentages are based on 13 data sets including USA data for 1988 and 1990. The coding frame in that form has been used by Miller in various surveys since 1979 and by Durant et al. in their 1988 survey on Britain.

Table 2: The Descriptive Coding Frame

The coding frame applies multiple codings on four dimensions

1.	Process, method		58.3%
	1 - in depth analysis, discovery	61.5	
	2 - measurement, mathematics, experiment	32.4	
	3 - hypothesis and theory testing	6.1	
2.	Institution		13.2%
	1 - general role and image	37.1	
	2 - naming and organisation or an individual	45.7	
	3 - common societal and rule based enterprise	17.2	
3.	Effects, consequences, outcomes		11.0%
	1 - positive personal development	26.6	
	2 - negative personal outcomes	1.9	
	3 - localized positive outcomes	42.8	
	4 - localized negative outcomes	4.6	
	5 - Progress of human kind	22.8	
	6 - threat or damage to human kind	1.4	
4.	Examples		6.9%
	1 - medical	38.6	
	2 - other life sciences	13.5	
	3 - physical sciences	15.0	
	4 - technology	17.4	
	5 - social sciences	4.1	
	6 - others	11.4	
5.	Differentiation		
	1 one-dimensional answer	49.7	
	2 two-dimensional answer	15.1	67.8%
	3 three-dimensional answer	2.6	
	4 four-dimensional answer	0.4	
	Other	2.0	
	do not know	13.0	32.2%
	no answers	17.2	
Total number of interviews		N=14897	

Differentiation is a combination of the four previous dimensions. It is defined by the sum of the dichotomized variables. Before the variables are added, each dimension is recoded into 0 or 1: 1 = the response can be coded; 0 = the coding category is not applicable. Missing variables are included as 0.

The percentages are based on 12 European data sets and USA data from 1988 and 1990.

1. This has been confirmed by Jon Miller in a personal communication in London in April 1992.

2. For details on the development of the coding frame, the coding procedure and various examples for the coding we refer the reader to the coder handbook 'Descriptive Coding Frame' that is available from the first author.

APPENDIX F

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

and

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992)

CODE**AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY**

- 01 Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities
02 Forestry, Logging and related service activities

FISHING

- 05 Fishing, Operations of fish hatcheries and fish farms;
service activities incidental to fishing

MINING AND QUARRYING

- 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas;
service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
excluding surveying
12 Mining of Uranium and Thorium ores
13 Mining of metal ores
14 Other mining and quarrying

MANUFACTURING

- 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
16 Manufacture of tobacco products
17 Manufacture of textiles and textile products
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and
dyeing of fur
19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage,
handbags, saddlery harness and footwear
20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork,
except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and
plaiting material
21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and
nuclear fuel
24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
27 Manufacture of basic metals
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except
machinery and equipment
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere
classified
30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus not
elsewhere classified
32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication
equipment and apparatus
33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments,
watches and clocks
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing not elsewhere
classified
37 Recycling

	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
	CONSTRUCTION
45	Construction
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
55	Hotels and restaurants
	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
61	Water transport
62	Air transport
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
64	Post and telecommunications
	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
	REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
70	Real estate, renting and business activities
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72	Computer and related activities
73	Research and development
74	Other business activities
	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

CODE**EDUCATION**

80

Education

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK

85

Health and Social work

**OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL
SERVICE ACTIVITIES**

90

Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

91

Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere
classified

92

Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

93

Other service activities

**PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED
PERSONS**

95

Private households with employed persons

**EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND
BODIES**

99

Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

APPENDIX G

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

and

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Derived variables (Britain and Northern Ireland)

Appendix G

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

Derived variable: [StRegion] (BSA and NISA)
Standard Region

Supplied with the sample file.

	[StRegion]
Scotland	01
Northern	02
North West	03
Yorks and Humberside	04
West Midlands	05
East Midlands	06
East Anglia	07
South West	08
South East (exc. Greater London)	09
Greater London	10
Wales	11
Northern Ireland	12

Derived variable: [Region] (BSA and NISA)
Standard Region (compressed)

Derived from [StRegion] as follows:

	[StRegion]	[Region]
Scotland	01	1
North, North West, Yorks & Humberside	02, 03, 04	2
Midlands (East and West)	05, 06	3
Wales	11	4
South (East, West and East Anglia)	07, 08, 09	5
Greater London	10	6
Northern Ireland	12	7

[PopDen] and [PopBand] (quartiles) (BSA only)

[PopDen] is the population density as supplied with the sample file. [PopBand] is the population density banded into quartiles.

[MOI] (BSA only)
Multiple Output Indicator

Supplied with sample file.

[OwnOccup] (BSA only)
Percentage owner-occupier

Supplied with sample file.

[ACORN] (BSA only)

Derived from postcode.

[UrbRur] (NISA only)

Derived from District Council to give:

	[UrbRur]
Urban (excluding Belfast)	1
Rural	2
Belfast	3

Derived variable: [WtFactor] (BSA and NISA)

Weight - format xx.xxxx

BSA

Weighting is applied to BSA data to reflect the relative selection probabilities at the three main stages of selection of individual respondents from a Postcode Address File sample: address, household, and individual.

First, because addresses were selected using the Multiple Output Indicator (MOI), weights have to be applied to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected, compared with an address with an MOI of one. Secondly, the data need to be weighted to compensate for the fact that dwelling units at an address which contained a large number of dwelling units are less likely to be selected for inclusion in the survey than ones which do not share an address. In most cases, these first two stages of weighting will cancel each other out - resulting in more efficient weights. Thirdly the data are weighted to compensate for the lower selection probabilities of adults living in large households compared with those living in small households. These three stages of weighting are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Dwelling Units} \times \text{Number of adults in selected household}}{\text{MOI}}$$

Outlying low and high weights were then grouped and the weights scaled to achieve a weighted sample size the same as the unweighted sample size. The resulting weights for those aged 18+ were:

Unscaled weight	Number	Percent	Scaled weight
0.09	1	0.0	0.0879
0.13	1	0.0	0.1319
0.18	1	0.0	0.1759
0.20	1	0.0	0.1978
0.26	5	0.1	0.2638
0.32	1	0.0	0.3165
0.35	3	0.1	0.3517
0.40	1	0.0	0.3957
0.44	2	0.1	0.4396
0.46	1	0.0	0.4616
0.53	1146	31.3	0.5276
0.63	2	0.1	0.6631
0.79	1	0.0	0.7913
0.88	1	0.0	0.8793
0.99	1	0.0	0.9892
1.06	1904	52.0	1.0551
1.32	1	0.0	1.3189
1.58	380	10.4	1.5827
2.11	132	3.6	2.1102
2.64	18	0.5	2.6378
2.81	1	0.0	2.8136
3.17	9	0.2	3.1654
4.22	2	0.1	4.2205
5.80	5	0.1	5.8031

NISA

Weighting is applied to NISA to reflect the relative selection probabilities of individuals in large and small households and, in 1996, the unequal selection probabilities within households (see section II.2.2 and II.3 of this Report).

These weights are scaled to achieve a weighted sample size the same as the unweighted sample size. The results of the weighting were:

Unscaled weight	Number	Percent	Scaled weight
01.0000	239	30.4	0.5130
01.5833	252	32.1	0.8123
02.0000	7	0.9	1.0260
02.0652	46	5.9	1.0595
02.3333	15	1.9	1.1970
02.3750	40	5.1	1.2184
02.7143	147	18.7	1.3925
02.9167	12	1.5	1.4963
04.6667	3	0.4	2.3941
05.8333	6	0.8	2.9926
06.0000	1	0.1	3.0781
07.0000	6	0.8	3.5911
08.0000	1	0.1	4.1041
10.5556	11	1.4	5.4152

HOUSEHOLD GRID (BSA only)

Derived variable: [RAgeCat]
Age (grouped)

Derived from [RAge] as follows:

	[RAge]	[RAgeCat]
18-24 ¹	18-24	1
25-34	25-34	2
35-44	35-44	3
45-54	45-54	4
55-59	55-59	5
60-64	60-64	6
65+	65-97	7
NA/Refused	DK, REF	8

¹ On the full BSA sample, this category includes 17 year olds. However, for comparability with other years, 17 year olds should be excluded from analysis. Hence the main file is limited to those aged 18+ and 17 year olds are contained in a separate file.

**Derived variable: [RSexAge]
Age grouped within gender**

Derived from [RAgeCat] and [RSex] as follows:

	[RAgeCat]		[RSex]	[RSexAge]
18-24	1	<u>and</u>	1	01
25-34	2	<u>and</u>	1	02
35-44	3	<u>and</u>	1	03
45-54	4	<u>and</u>	1	04
55-59	5	<u>and</u>	1	05
60-64	6	<u>and</u>	1	06
65+	7	<u>and</u>	1	07
NA/Refused	8	<u>and</u>	1	08
18-24	1	<u>and</u>	2	09
25-34	2	<u>and</u>	2	10
35-44	3	<u>and</u>	2	11
45-54	4	<u>and</u>	2	12
55-59	5	<u>and</u>	2	13
60-64	6	<u>and</u>	2	14
65+	7	<u>and</u>	2	15
NA/Refused	8	<u>and</u>	2	16

**Derived variable: [MarStat]
Marital status**

Derived from MarStat2 as follows:

	[MarStat2]	[MarStat]
Married	1	1
Living as married	2	2
Separated or divorced after marrying	3,4	3
Widowed	5	4
Not married	6	5
Don't Know	8	8
Refused/NA	9	9

Derived variable: [Married]
Marital status (summary)

Derived from [MarStat] as follows:

	[MarStat]	[Married]
Married/living as married	1, 2	1
Separated/divorced	3	2
Widowed	4	3
Never married	5	4
No information	DK, REF	9

PARTY ID (BSA only)

Derived variable: [PartyID1] (BSA only)
Party Political Identification

Derived from [PartyFW] as follows

	[PartyFW]	[PartyID1]
Conservative	01	01
Labour	02	02
Liberal Democrat	03	03
Scottish Nationalist	04	06
Plaid Cymru	05	07
Other party	07	08
Other answer	08	09
None	09	10
Green Party	06	95
Don't Know	DK	98
Refused/NA	10, Ref/NA	99

Derived variable: [PartyID2] (BSA only)
Party Political Identification (compressed)

Derived from [PartyID1] as follows:

	[PartyID1]	[PartyID2]
Conservative	1	1
Labour	2	2
Liberal Democrat	3	3
Other party	6 - 8	4
None	10	5
Green Party	95	6
Other/DK/NA	9,DK,NA/Ref	8

Derived variable: [PtyAlleg] (BSA only)
Party Political Identification

Derived from [SupParty], [ClosePty] and [PartyFW] as follows:

	[SupParty]	[ClosePty]	[PartyFW]	[PtyAlleg]		
Conservative:						
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	01	01		
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	01	02	
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	01	03	
Labour:						
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	02	04		
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	02	05	
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	02	06	
Liberal Democrat:						
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	03	07		
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	03	08	
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	03	09	
Other party			04,05,07	10		
None			09	11		
Green Party:						
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	06	12		
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	06	13	
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	06	14	
Other/don't know /not answered	DK, REF	<u>or</u>	DK, REF	<u>or</u>	08,DK,REF	98

HOUSING (BSA and NISA)

Derived variable: [Tenure5] (BSA only - asked instead of derived on NISA)
Accommodation tenure

Derived from Tenure1a as follows:

	[Tenure1a]	[Tenure1]
Owns outright	01	01
Buying on mortgage	02	02
Rents: local authority	03	03
Rents: Housing Assoc./Trust	05	05
Rents: Property Company	06	06
Rents: Employer	07	07
Rents: Other organisation	08	08
Rents: relative	09	09
Rents: other individual	10	10
Rents: Housing Action Trust	11	11
Rent free, squatting	12, 13	12
Don't Know	DK	98
Refusal/NA	14, Ref/NA	99

Derived variable: [Tenure2]
Accommodation tenure (summary)

Derived from [Tenure1] as follows:

	[Tenure1]	[Tenure2]
Owned/being bought	01,02	1
Rented (Local authority)	03	2
Rented (Housing Assoc./Trust)	05,11	3
Rented (Other)	06-10	4
Rent free, squatting etc.	12	5
No information	DK, Ref	9

BES (BSA ONLY)

Derived variable: [HIncPast]

Derived from [HIncPst5] as follows:

	[HIncPst5]	[HIncPast]
Fallen behind prices	1, 2	1
Kept up with prices	3	2
Gone up by more than prices	4, 5	3
Don't Know	DK	8
Refusal/NA	Ref/NA	9

Derived variable: [HIncXpct]

Derived from [HIncXpc5] as follows:

	[HIncXpc5]	[HIncXpct]
Fallen behind prices	1, 2	1
Kept up with prices	3	2
Gone up by more than prices	4, 5	3
Don't Know	DK	8
Refusal/NA	Ref/NA	9

OCCUPATION (RESPONDENT AND SPOUSE) (BSA and NISA)

Derived variables: [RSuper], [SSuper]

Derived from [RSuper2] and [RMany], [SSuper2] and [SMany] as follows:

	[RSuper2] [SSuper2]		[RMany] [SMany]	[RSuper] [SSuper]
None	2 1	<u>or</u> <u>and</u>	0 substantive answer	0 same as [SMany]
Don't Know	DK	<u>or</u>	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	Ref/NA	<u>or</u>	Ref/NA	Ref/NA

Derived variable: REmploye
Employee/self-employed for those currently in work

Derived from [REconAct] and [REmployee] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[REmploye]
Employee	03	<u>and</u>	1		1
Self-employed	03	<u>and</u>	2		2
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	DK		DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA		Ref/NA
Skip (not in work)	01, 02,)			
	04-11,	)		Skip codes	
	DK, Ref/NA)			

Derived variable: REmpWork
Number of employees in business

Previously asked, now derived from [REmployee], [REmpWkFW] and [SEmpNum] as follows:

	[REmployee]		[REmpWkFW]		[SEmpNum]		[REmpWork]
None	1,DK	<u>and</u>	0				0
	2	<u>and</u>			0		0
Under 10	1,DK	<u>and</u>	1				1
	2	<u>and</u>			1-9		1
10-24	1,DK	<u>and</u>	2				2
	2	<u>and</u>			10-24		2
25-99	1,DK	<u>and</u>	3				3
	2	<u>and</u>			25-99		3
100-499	1,DK	<u>and</u>	4				4
	2	<u>and</u>			100-499		4
500 or more	1,DK	<u>and</u>	5				5
	2	<u>and</u>			500 ²		5
Don't Know	1,DK,2	<u>and</u>	DK		DK		DK
Refusal/NA	1,DK,2	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA		Ref/NA		Ref/NA
	Ref/NA						Ref/NA

² Answers of 500 or more at [SEmpNum] have been coded 500.

Derived variable: SNumEmp**Whether currently self-employed had employees**

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee] and [SEmpNum] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[SEmpNum]	[SNumEmp]
Yes	03	<u>and</u>	2		1-500	1
No	03	<u>and</u>	2		0	2
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	2		DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	2		Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip (not currently self-emp)	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK,Ref/NA		)	Skip
			01, 02, 04+		)	code

Derived variable: ESrJbTim**Full-time/part-time (self-defined) current employees**

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [WkJbTim] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[WkJbTim]	[ESrJbTim]
Full-time	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	1	1
Part-time	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	2	2
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip, not current employee	03	<u>and</u>	2,Ref/NA		)	Skip
			01, 02, 04+		)	code

Derived variable: SSrJbTim**Full-time/part-time (self-defined) current self-employed**

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [WkJbTim] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[WkJbTim]	[SSrJbTim]
Full-time	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	1	1
Part-time	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	2	2
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip, not current self-emp	03	<u>and</u>	1, DK,Ref/NA		)	Skip
			01, 02, 04+		)	code

Derived variable: EJBHrCaI

Working time including overtime - categorised - current employees

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [WkJbHrsI] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[WkJbHrsI]	[EJBHrCaI]
10-15	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	10-15	1
16-23	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	16-23	2
24-29	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	24-29	3
30+	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	30-95	4
Varies too much to say	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	96	5
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip, not current employee	03	<u>and</u>	2,Ref/NA			) Skip
			01, 02, 04+			) code

Derived variable: EJBHrCaX

Working time excluding overtime - categorised - current employees

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [EJbHrsX] as follows:

	[REconAct]		[REmployee]		[EJbHrsX]	[EJBHrCaX]
Less than 10	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	0-9	0
10-15	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	10-15	1
16-23	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	16-23	2
24-29	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	24-29	3
30+	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	30-95	4
Varies too much to say	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	96	5
Don't Know	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	<u>and</u>	1,DK	<u>and</u>	Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip, not current employee	03	<u>and</u>	2,Ref/NA			) Skip
			01, 02, 04+			) code

Derived variable: SJBHrCaI

Working time including overtime - categorised - current self-employed

Derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [WkJbHrsI] as follows:

	[REconAct]	[REmployee]	[WkJbHrsI]	[SJBHrCaI]
10-15	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> 10-15	1
16-23	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> 16-23	2
24-29	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> 24-29	3
30+	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> 30-95	4
Varies too much to say	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> 96	5
Don't Know	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03 <u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u> Ref/NA	Ref/NA
Skip, not current self-emp	03 <u>and</u>	2,Ref/NA	)	Skip
	01, 02, 04+	)	)	code

Derived variable: [RPartFul]

Whether part-time or full-time (everyone who has ever worked)

Derived from [REconAct], [WkJbTim] and [ExPrtFul] as follows:

	[REconAct]	[WkJbTim]	[ExPrtFul]	[RPartFul]
Full-time	03	1		1
	01,02, 04+		1	1
Part-time	03	2		2
	01,02,04+		2	2
Don't Kno	03	DK		DK
	01,02,04+		DK	DK
Refusal/NA	03	Ref/NA		Ref/NA
	01,02,04+		Ref/NA	Ref/NA

Derived variables: [REconPos], [SEconPos]

Current Economic Position (of respondent, of spouse)

[REconPos] is derived from [REconAct], [REmployee], [WkJbTim].

[SEconPos] is derived from [SEconAct], [SEmployee], [SPartFul] as follows:

	[REconAct]	[REmployee]	[WkJbTim]	[REconPos]		
	[SEconAct]	[SEmployee]	[SPartFul]	[SEconPos]		
Not married/living as married [SEconPos]			Skip codes			
In paid work:						
Employee (full-time)*	03	<u>and</u>	1	<u>and</u>	1	01
Employee (part-time)	03	<u>and</u>	1	<u>and</u>	2	02
Self-employed (full-time)*	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	1	03
Self-employed (part-time)	03	<u>and</u>	2	<u>and</u>	2	04
Status not known	03	residual				05
Waiting to take up paid work	04					06
Unemployed	05,06,07					07
Looking after the home	10					08
Retired	09					09
In full-time education	01					10
Other	02,08,11					11
Refusal/DK	Residual					Ref/NA

* 30 or more hours a week

Coded variables: [REmpStat], [SEmpStat]

Employment status (of respondent, of spouse) based on current or last job

Coded as follows:

	[REmpStat]	[SEmpStat]
Not married/living as married [SEmpStat]		Skip codes
Never had a job		
Self-employed - 25+ employees		01
Self-employed - 1-24 employees		02
Self-employed - no employees		03
Self-employed - DK how many employees		04
Manager - 25+ employees		05
Manager - 1-24 employees		06
Manager - DK how many employees		07
Foreman/supervisor		08
Other employee		09
Employee - unclassified		10
Inadequately described/not stated		11

Derived variables: [RManual], [SManual]

Whether (respondent's/spouse's) current or last job is manual or non-manual ³

Derived from [RSOC] and [SSOC] and [REmpStat] and [SEmpStat]

	[RManual] [SManual]
Not married/living as married [SManual] Never had a job	Skip codes
Non-manual	1
SOC codes 100-142, 152-440, 450-491, 610-613, 640, 643, 651, 700-730, 732-792, 954	
PLUS SOC code 614 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 8 SOC code 615 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 8 SOC code 619 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 8 SOC code 731 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 5,6,7,8	
Manual	2
SOC codes 441, 500-599, 620-631, 641, 642, 644, 650, 652-699, 800-953, 955-996 or 999	
PLUS SOC code 614 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 9 SOC code 615 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 1,2,3,4,9 SOC code 619 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 1,2,3,4,9 SOC code 731 if [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 1,2,3,4,9	
Armed forces SOC codes 150, 151, 600, 601	8
Unable to classify	9
IF SOC code = 614 and [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 10,11 SOC code = 615 and [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 10,11 SOC code = 619 and [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 10,11 SOC code = 731 and [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat] = 10,11	
PLUS SOC codes 997, 998	

³ The manual/non-manual distinction used to emerge automatically from the program which creates Social Class. However, with the changeover from CO80 to SOC this no longer happens. Instead it is derived separately from a combination of SOC codes and Employment Status codes.

Derived variables: [RMinGrp], [SMinGrp]

SOC Minor Group (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSOC] and [SSOC] by using the first two digits of the SOC code

	[RMinGrp] [SMinGrp]
Not married/living as married [SMINGRP]	Skip
Never had a job	codes
Job details missing	
General Managers and administrators	10
Production managers in manufacturing, etc.	11
Specialist managers	12
Financial institution and office managers	13
Managers in transport and storing	14
Protective service officers	15
Managers in farming, etc.	16
Managers in service industries	17
Managers and administrators NEC	19
Natural scientists	20
Engineers and technologists	21
Health professionals	22
Teaching professionals	23
Legal professionals	24
Business and financial professionals	25
Architects and surveyors, etc.	26
Librarians and related professionals	27
Professional occupations NEC	29
Scientific technicians	30
Draughtpersons, quantity surveyors, etc.	31
Computer analyst/programmers	32
Ship and aircraft officers, etc.	33
Health associate professionals	34
Legal associated professionals	35
Business and financial associate professionals	36
Social welfare associate professionals	37
Literary, artistic and sports professionals	38
Associate professionals and technical NEC	39
Administrative/clerical officers (Govt.)	40
Numerical clerks and cashiers	41
Filing and record clerks	42
Clerks (not otherwise specified)	43
Stores and despatch clerks, etc.	44
Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, etc.	45
Receptionists, telephonists, etc.	46

(continued)	[RMinGrp] [SMinGrp]
Clerical and secretarial NEC	49
Construction trades	50
Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	51
Electrical/electronic trades	52
Metal forming, welding, etc. trades	53
Vehicle trades	54
Textiles, garments, etc. trades	55
Printing and related trades	56
Woodworking trades	57
Food preparation trades	58
Other craft NEC	59
NCOs and other ranks, armed forces	60
Security and protective service occupations	61
Catering occupations	62
Travel attendants and related occupations	63
Health and related occupations	64
Childcare and related occupations	65
Hairdressers, beauticians, etc.	66
Domestic staff, etc.	67
Personal and protective service occupations NEC	69
Buyers, brokers, etc.	70
Sales representatives	71
Sales assistants and check-out operators	72
Market and door-to-door salespersons	73
Sales occupations NEC	79
Food, drink and tobacco operatives	80
Textiles and tannery operatives	81
Chemicals, paper, plastics, etc. operatives	82
Metal making and treating operatives	83
Metal working operatives	84
Assemblers/lineworkers	85
Other routine process operatives	86
Road transport operatives	87
Other transport and machinery operatives	88
Plant and machine operatives NEC	89
Other occupations in agriculture, etc.	90
Other occupations in mining and manufacturing	91
Other occupations in construction	92
Other occupations in transport	93
Other occupations in communication	94
Other occupations in sales and services	95
Other occupations NEC	99
Other occupations (nothing else coded)	99

Derived variables: [RSMajGrp], [SSMajGrp]

SOC Sub-Major Group (of respondent, of spouse) - current or last job

Derived from [RMinGrp] and [SMinGrp] as set out below

	[RMinGrp] [SMinGrp]	[RSMajGrp] [SSMajGrp]
Not married/living as married [SSMAJGRP]		Skip
Never had a job		codes
Job details missing		
Corporate manager and administrators	10-15,19	01
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16,17	02
Science and engineering professionals	20,21	03
Health professionals	22	04
Teaching professionals	23	05
Other professional occupations	24-27,29	06
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	07
Health associate professionals	34	08
Other associate professionals	33,35-39	09
Clerical occupations	40-44,49	10
Secretarial occupations	45,46	11
Skilled construction trades	50	12
Skilled engineering trades	51,52	13
Other skilled trades	53-59	14
Protective service occupations	60,61	15
Personal service occupations	62-67,69	16
Buyers, brokers and sales reps	70,71	17
Other sales occupations	72,73,79	18
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86,89	19
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87,88	20
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	90	21
Other elementary occupations	91-95, 99	22

Derived variables: [RMajGrp], [SMajGrp]

SOC Major Group (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSOC] and [SSOC] by using the first digit of the SOC code

	[RMajGrp] [SMajGrp]
Not married/living as married [SMAJGRP]	Skip
Never had a job	codes
Job details missing	
Managers and administrators	1
Professional occupations	2
Associate professional and technical occupations	3
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4
Craft and related occupations	5
Personal and protective service occupations	6
Sales occupations	7
Plant and machine operatives	8
Other occupations	9

Derived variables: [RSIC92Gp], [SSIC92Gp]

Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92) - compressed (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSIC92] and [SSIC92] as follows.

	[RSIC92] [SSIC92]	[RSIC92Gp] [SSIC92Gp]
Not married/living as married [SSIC92Gp]		Skip
Never had a job		codes
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	01,02	01
Fishing	05	02
Mining and quarrying	10-14	03
Manufacturing	15-37	04
Electricity, gas and water supply	40,41	05
Construction	45	06
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	07
Hotels and restaurants	55	08
Transport, storage and communications	60-64	09
Financial intermediation	65-67	10
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	11
Public administration and defence; Compulsory Social Security	75	12
Education	80	13
Health and social work	85	14
Other community, social and personal service activities	90-93	15
Private households with employed persons	95	16
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	99	17
Not classifiable	89	98

Derived variables: [RSEG2], [SSEG2]

Socio-Economic Group (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

	[RSEG2] [SSEG2]
Not married/not living as married [SSEG2]	Skip
Never had a job	codes
Employer - large organisation	01
Manager - large organisation	02
Employer - small organisation	03
Manager - small organisation	04
Professional worker - self-employed	05
Professional worker - employee	06
Intermediate non-manual worker - ancillary	07
Intermediate non-manual worker - supervisor	08
Junior non-manual worker	09
Personal service worker	10
Foreman/supervisor - manual	11
Skilled manual worker	12
Semi-skilled manual worker	13
Unskilled manual worker	14
Own account worker (not professional)	15
Farmer - employer/manager	16
Farmer - own account	17
Agricultural worker	18
Member of the armed forces	19
Inadequately described/not stated	20

Derived variables: [RSEG], [SSEG]**Socio-Economic Group - grouped (i) (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job**

Derived from [RSEG2] and [SSEG2] as follows:

	[RSEG2] [SSEG2]	[RSEG] [SSEG]
Not married/not living as married [SSEG2] Never had a job		Skip codes
Employer/manager - large organisation	01,02	01
Employer/manager - small organisation	03,04	02
Professional worker - self-employed	05	03
Professional worker - employee	06	04
Intermediate non-manual worker	07,08	05
Junior non-manual worker	09	06
Personal service worker	10	07
Foreman/supervisor - manual	11	08
Skilled manual worker	12	09
Semi-skilled manual worker	13	10
Unskilled manual worker	14	11
Own account worker (not professional)	15	12
Farmer - employer/manager	16	13
Farmer - own account	17	14
Agricultural worker	18	15
Member of the armed forces	19	16
Inadequately described/not stated	20	17

Derived variables: [RSEGGrp], [SSEGGrp]**Socio-Economic Group - grouped (ii) (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job**

Derived from [RSEG2] and [SSEG2] as follows:

	[RSEG2] [SSEG2]	[RSEGGrp] [SSEGGrp]
Not married/living as married [SSEGGrp] Never had a job		Skip codes
Professional	05,06	1
Employers/managers	01-04,16	2
Intermediate (non-manual)	07,08	3
Junior (non-manual)	09	4
Skilled (manual)	11,12,15,17	5
Semi-skilled (manual)	10,13	6
Unskilled (manual)	14,18	7
Other occupation	19	8
Occupation not classifiable	20	9

Derived variables: [RSEGGrp2], [SSEGGrp2]

Socio-Economic Group - grouped (iii) (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSEG2] and [SSEG2] as follows:

	[RSEG2] [SSEG2]	[RSEGGrp2] [SSEGGrp2]
Not married/living as married [SSEGGrp2] Never had a job		Skip codes
Professional, employer and manager	01-06,16	1
Intermediate non-manual worker	07,08	2
Junior non-manual worker	09	3
Supervisor, skilled manual worker, own account professional	11,12,15,17	4
Personal service worker, semi-skilled manual worker, agricultural worker	10,13,18	5
Unskilled manual worker	14	6
Member of the armed forces	19	7
Inadequately described/not stated	20	8

Derived variables: [RSOCCLa2], [SSOCCLa2]

Registrar General's Social Class (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from census matrix as follows

	[RSOCCLa2] [SSOCCLa2]
Not married/living as married [SSOCCLa2] Never had a job	Skip codes
I (SC=1)	1
II (SC=2)	2
III (non-manual) (SC=3)	3
III (manual) (SC=4)	4
IV (SC=5)	5
V (SC=6)	6
Armed Forces	7
Insufficient information	8

Derived variables: [RSOC Clas], [SSOC Clas]

Registrar General's Social Class (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSOC Cla2], [SSOC Cla2] as follows:

	[RSOC Cla2] [SSOC Cla2]	[RSOC Clas] [SSOC Clas]
Not married/living as married [SSOC Clas] Never had a job		Skip codes
I (SC=1)	1	1
II (SC=2)	2	2
III	3,4	3
IV (SC=5)	5	4
V (SC=6)	6	5
Armed Forces	7	8
Insufficient information	8	9

Derived variables: [RRG Clas], [SRG Clas]

Registrar General's Social Class (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RSOC Cla2], [SSOC Cla2] as follows:

	[RSOC Cla2] [SSOC Cla2]	[RRG Clas] [SRG Clas]
Not married/living as married [SRG Clas] Never had a job		Skip codes
I	1	1
II	2	2
IIINM	3	3
IIIM	4	4
IV	5	5
V	6	6
Insufficient information (inc. Armed Forces)	7,8	9

Derived variables: [RGHClass], [SGHClass]

Goldthorpe-Heath class schema (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from SOC and [REmpStat]/[SEmpStat]:

	[RGHClass] [SGHClass]
Not married/not living as married [SGHClass] Never had a job	Skip codes
I Service class, higher grade	01
II Service class, lower grade	02
IIIa Routine non-manual employees	03
IIIb Personal service workers	04
IVa Small proprietors with employees	05
IVb Small proprietors without employees	06
IVc Farmers and smallholders	07
V Foremen and technicians	08
VI Skilled manual workers	09
VIIa Semi- and unskilled manual workers	10
VIIb Agricultural workers	11
Insufficient information	99

Derived variables: [RGHGrp], [SGHGrp]

Goldthorpe-Heath class schema - compressed (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job

Derived from [RGHClass] and [SGHClass] as follows:

	[RGHClass] [SGHClass]	[RGHGrp] [SGHGrp]
Not married/living as married [SGHGrp] Never had a job		Skip codes
Salariat (professional and managerial)	01,02	1
Routine non-manual workers (office and sales)	03,04	2
Petty bourgeoisie (the self-employed incl. farmers, with and without employees)	05,06,07	3
Manual foremen and supervisors	08	4
Working class (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, personal service and agricultural workers)	09,10,11	5
Insufficient information	99	9

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (BSA and NISA)

Derived variable: [EmploydT]

Length of time employed (in months)

Derived from [EmplayFW1] and [EmplayFW2] as follows:

	[EmplayFW1]		[EmplayFW2]		[EmploydT]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	1		As [EmplayFW1]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	2		[EmplayFW1] * 12
Don't Know	DK				DK
Refused/NA	Ref/NA	<u>or</u>	DK/Ref/NA		Ref/NA

If, as a result of multiplying by 12, [EmploydT] > 995, set it to 995.

Derived variable:[EFindJob]

Length of time to find new job (in months)

Derived from [EFdJbFW1] and [EFdJbFW2] as follows:

	[EFdJbFW1]		[EFdJbFW2]		[EFindJob]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	1		As [EFdJbFW1]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	2		[EFdJbFW1] * 12
Never	96		-		996
Don't Know	DK		-		DK
Refused/NA	NA/Ref	<u>or</u>	DK/Ref		NA/Refusal

If, as a result of multiplying by 12, [EFindJob] > 995, set it to 995.

Derived variable: [CurUnemp]

Length of current unemployment (in months)

Derived from [CurUnFW1] and [CurUnFW2]:

	[CurUnFW1]		[CurUnFW2]		[CurUnemp]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	1		As [CurUnFW1]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	2		[CurUnFW1] * 12
Don't Know	DK		-		DK
Refused/NA	Ref/NA	<u>or</u>	DK/Ref/NA		Ref/NA

If, as result of multiplying by 12, [CurUnemp] > 995, set it to 995.

Derived variable: [UFindJob]
Length of time to find job (in months)

Derived from [UFindFW1] and [UFindFW2] as follows:

	[UFindFW1]		[UFindFW2]		[UFindJob]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	1		As [EFindFW1]
	Valid answer	<u>and</u>	2		[EFindFW1] * 12
Never	96		-		996
Don't Know	DK		-		DK
Refusal/NA	Ref/NA	<u>or</u>	DK/Ref/NA		Refusal/NA

If, as a result of multiplying by 12, [UFindJob] > 995, set it to 995.

Derived variable: [RetAge] (BSA only)

Derived from [RSex] and [RAge] as follows:

	[RSex]		[RAge]		[RetAge]
Yes	1	<u>and</u>	>65		1
	2	<u>and</u>	>60		1
No	1	<u>and</u>	<=65		2
	2	<u>and</u>	<=60		2
Don't Know	-		DK		DK
Refusal/NA	-		Ref/NA		Ref/NA

NORTHERN IRELAND (BSA)
COMMUNITY RELATIONS (NISA only)

Derived variable: NIPTYID1

Party political identification (Northern Ireland - including mainland parties)

Derived from [Which1], [Which2], [Which3], [NISupPty] and [NICIsPty] as follows

	[Which1]		[Which2]		[Which3]	[NIPTYID1]
Conservative	01	<u>or</u>	01	<u>or</u>	01	01
Labour	02	<u>or</u>	02	<u>or</u>	02	02
Liberal Democrat	03	<u>or</u>	03	<u>or</u>	03	03
Alliance (Northern Ireland)	04	<u>or</u>	04	<u>or</u>	04	20
DUP/Democratic Unionist Party	05	<u>or</u>	05	<u>or</u>	05	21
UUP/Ulster Unionist Party	06	<u>or</u>	06	<u>or</u>	06	22
Other unionist party	07	<u>or</u>	07	<u>or</u>	07	23
Sinn Fein	08	<u>or</u>	08	<u>or</u>	08	24
SDLP	09	<u>or</u>	09	<u>or</u>	09	25
Workers Party	10	<u>or</u>	10	<u>or</u>	10	26
Campaign for Equal Citizenship	11	<u>or</u>	11	<u>or</u>	11	27
Green Party	12	<u>or</u>	12	<u>or</u>	12	95
Other Party	13	<u>or</u>	13	<u>or</u>	13	08
Other answer	14	<u>or</u>	14	<u>or</u>	14	09
None	15	<u>or</u>	15	<u>or</u>	15	10
Don't Know	DK	<u>or</u>	DK	<u>or</u>	DK	98
Refusal/NA	Ref	<u>or</u>	Ref	<u>or</u>	Ref	
	<u>or</u> Ref at [NISupPty] or at [NICIsPty]					99

Derived variable: NIPtyID2

Party political identification (Northern Ireland - including mainland parties - compressed)

Derived from [NIPtyID1] as follows:

	[NIPtyID1]	[NIPtyID2]
Conservative	01	01
Labour	02	02
Liberal Democrat	03	03
Alliance (Northern Ireland)	20	20
DUP/Democratic Unionist Party	21	30
UUP/Ulster Unionist Party	22	31
Sinn Fein	24	40
SDLP	25	50
Green Party	95	60
Other Party (inc. other unionist)	23, 26, 27, 08	97
None	10	98
Other/don't know/not answered	09, 97-99	99

Derived variable: [NIPyAlg1]

Party political identification (Northern Ireland - including mainland parties)

	[NISupPty]	[NIClsPty]	[NIPtyId1]	[NIPyAlg1]	
Conservative:					
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	01	01	
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	01	02
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	01	03
Labour:					
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>		02	04
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	02	05
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	02	06
Liberal Democrat:					
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>		03	07
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	03	08
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	03	09
Northern Ireland:					
Alliance:					
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>		20	20
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	20	21
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	20	22

(continued)	[NISupPty]	[NIClsPty]	[NIPtyId1]	[NIPyAlg1]
Democratic Unionist:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	21	23
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	21
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	21
Ulster Unionist:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	22	26
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	22
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	22
Other Unionist:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	23	29
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	23
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	23
Sinn Fein:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	24	32
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	24
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	24
SDLP:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	25	35
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	25
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	25
Workers' Party	1	<u>or</u>	1, 2	<u>and</u>
			26	38
Camp. for Equal Citizenship	1	<u>or</u>	1, 2	<u>and</u>
			27	39
Green Party:				
Partisan	1	<u>and</u>	95	40
Sympathiser		1	<u>and</u>	95
Residual identifier		2	<u>and</u>	95
Other Party			08	97
None			10	98
Other/DK/not answered			09,DK,REF/NA	99

Derived variable NIPtyID4**Party Political Identification (Northern Ireland Parties only)**

	[NIPtyID1]	[NIPtyID3]	[NIPtyID4]
Northern Ireland Alliance	20 <u>or</u>	20	20
Democratic Unionist	21 <u>or</u>	21	31
Ulster Unionist Party	22 <u>or</u>	22	32
Other Unionist Party	23 <u>or</u>	23	80
Sinn Fein	24 <u>or</u>	24	40
SDLP	25 <u>or</u>	25	50
Workers' Party	26 <u>or</u>	26	60
Campaign for Equal Citizenship	27 <u>or</u>	27	70
Green Party	95 <u>or</u>	95	75
Other party	08 <u>or</u>	08	97
None	10 <u>or</u>	10	98
Other/DK/Not answered	Residual		99

Derived variable: NIPyAlg2**Party political identification (Northern Ireland parties only)**

Note: if respondent originally chose a mainland party, he/she is categorised as a residual identifier with their Northern Irish party choice

	[NIPyAlg1]	[NIPtyID3]	[NIPyAlg2]
Alliance:			
Partisan	20		20
Sympathiser	21		21
Residual identifier	22 <u>or</u>	20	22
Democratic Unionist:			
Partisan	23		23
Sympathiser	24		24
Residual identifier	25 <u>or</u>	21	25
Official Unionist:			
Partisan	26		26
Sympathiser	27		27
Residual identifier	28 <u>or</u>	22	28
Other Unionist:			
Partisan	29		29
Sympathiser	30		30
Residual identifier	31 <u>or</u>	23	31

(continued)	[NIPyAlg1]	[NIPtyID3]	[NIPyAlg2]
Sinn Fein:			
Partisan	32		32
Sympathiser	33		33
Residual identifier	34 <u>or</u>	24	34
SDLP:			
Partisan	35		35
Sympathiser	36		36
Residual identifier	37 <u>or</u>	25	37
Workers' Party	38 <u>or</u>	26	38
Camp. for Equal Citizenship	39 <u>or</u>	27	39
Green Party:			
Partisan	40		40
Sympathiser	41		41
Residual identifier	42 <u>or</u>	95	42
Other Party	97 <u>or</u>	08	97
None	98 <u>or</u>	10	98
Other/DK/not answered	Residual		99

CLASSIFICATION

Derived variable: [Religion]

Respondent's religion

Derived from RelRFW as follows:

	[RelRFW]	[Religion]
No religion	01	01
Christian - no denomination	02	02
Roman Catholic	03	03
Church of England/Anglican	04	04 <i>On NISA: Church of Ireland/Anglican</i>
Baptist	05	05
Methodist	06	06
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	07	07
Other Christian	12	08
Hindu	13	09
Jewish	14	10
Islam/Muslim	15	11
Sikh	16	12
Buddhist	17	13
Other non-Christian	18	14
Free Presbyterian	08	21
Brethren	09	22
United Reformed Church/Congregational	10	23
Other Protestant	11	27
Don't Know	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	REF/NA	REF/NA

Derived variable: [ReligSum]

Respondent's religion (summary)

Derived from [Religion] as follows:

	[Religion]	[ReligSum]
Church of England/Anglican	04	01 <i>On NISA: Church of Ireland/Anglican</i>
Roman Catholic	03	02
Other Christian	02, 05-08, 21-23, 27	03
Non-Christian	09-14	04
No religion	01	05
Refused/Don't Know/NA	DK, REF/NA	08

**Derived variable: [FamRelig]
Religion respondent brought up in**

Derived from RelFFW as follows:

	[RelFFW]	[FamRelig]	
No religion	01	01	
Christian - no denomination	02	02	
Roman Catholic	03	03	
Church of England/Anglican	04	04	<i>On NISA: Church of Ireland/Anglican</i>
Baptist	05	05	
Methodist	06	06	
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	07	07	
Other Christian	12	08	
Hindu	13	09	
Jewish	14	10	
Islam/Muslim	15	11	
Sikh	16	12	
Buddhist	17	13	
Other non-Christian	18	14	
Free Presbyterian	08	21	
Brethren	09	22	
United Reformed Church/Congregational	10	23	
Other Protestant	11	27	
Don't Know	DK	DK	
Refusal/NA	REF/NA	REF/NA	

**Derived variable: [RIFamSum]
Religion respondent brought up in (summary)**

Derived from [FamRelig] as follows:

	[FamRelig]	[RIFamSum]
Church of England/Anglican	04	01
Roman Catholic	03	02
Other Christian	02, 05-08, 21-23, 27	03
Non-Christian	09-14	04
No religion	01	05
Don't Know/Refusal/NA	DK, REF/NA	08

[RaceOri1] (BSA only)

For version A and B: copy across data from RaceOri0

Derived variable: [PrivEd] (BSA only)

Household members attendance at private schools

Derived from [RPrivEd], [SPrivEd], [ChPrivEd]. **Priority code** as follows:

	[RPrivEd]	[SPrivEd]	[ChPrivEd]	[PrivEd]
Respondent attended private school	1			1
Respondent has not, but spouse/partner or children attended private school	1 <u>or</u>		1	2
No one in household attended private school	2 <u>and</u>	not (8, 9) <u>and</u>	not (8, 9)	3
Missing information	Residual			8

Derived variable: [TEA]

Terminal education age (categorised)

Derived from [TEA2] as follows:

	[TEA2]	[TEA]
15 or under	<=15	01
16	16	02
17	17	03
18	18	04
19 or over	19-94	05
Still at school	95	06
Still at college/university	96	07
Other	97	97
DK	98	98
Refusal/NA	99	99

**Derived variable: [HEdQual]
Highest educational qualification obtained**

Derived from:

SchQFW00	SchQFW08
SchQFW01	SchQFW09
SchQFW02	SchQFW10
SchQFW03	SchQFW11
SchQFW04	SchQFW12
SchQFW05	SchQFW13
SchQFW06	SchQFW14
SchQFW07	

Priority code as follows:

	[SchQFW00]- [SchQFW14]	[PSchQF00]- [PSchQF16]	[SchQual]	[PSchQual]	[HEdQual]
Degree or equivalent		20			1
Higher education below degree		09, 11, 15-19			2
'A level' or equivalent	11-15 <u>or</u>	08, 10, 14			3
'O level' or equivalent	03-10 <u>or</u>	07, 13			4
CSE or equivalent	01, 02 <u>or</u>	05, 06, 12			5
Foreign or other	16 <u>or</u>	97			6
No qualifications			2	<u>and</u> 2	7
Don't Know/Refusal/NA	Residual				8

Derived variable: [CarOwn] (BSA only)

This question was asked (not derived) on BSA version A and C and NISA.
On version B, derived from [TransCar] as follows:

	[TransCar]	[CarOwn]
Yes	1, 2, 3	1
No	4	2
Don't Know	DK	DK
Refusal/NA	REF/NA	REF/NA

SELF-COMPLETION

Derived variable: [SelfComp]
Status of self-completion questionnaire

[SelfComp] is coded as follows

	[SelfComp]
Not returned	51
Returned	61

APPENDIX H

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

and

NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Other survey documents:

BSA Advance letter

BSA Self-completion reminder letter: interviewers

BSA Self-completion reminder letter: respondent I

BSA Self-completion reminder letter: respondent II

BSA book information form

BSA Project instructions and Additional instructions

NISA Project instructions

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES
1996 SURVEY**

BOOK INFORMATION FORM

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

I took part in the British Social Attitudes 1996 survey. I understand that you plan to publish a book in autumn 1997 giving some of the survey results.

Please send me a leaflet in 1997 which tells me when the book will be published and how my local library or I might obtain a copy.

My name and address is:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____

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

Our ref: P.1525/GB/ADV/TNT
Spring 1996



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Our ref: P1525/RW
Summer 1996

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

1996 STUDY

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

You may have read about the *British Social Attitudes* study in the newspapers, or heard about it on the radio or television. It is a widely-reported annual study carried out by SCPR, a leading research institute. The results are also used by government as a way of discovering changes in public attitudes.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of topics and no special knowledge is needed to answer any of the questions. In many cases, you will only be asked to choose one of a number of possible answers. Each year we publish a book on the results. All replies are treated in confidence, and are never linked to names or addresses.

Your address has been selected from the Post Office's central list of addresses. Within the next few weeks one of our interviewers will call on you, show you an identification card, and ask you for your co-operation in choosing someone in your household to take part. If you happen to be busy when the interviewer calls, he or she will be happy to call again at a more convenient time.

We very much hope you will be able to take part, and are sure that you will find it interesting and enjoyable. Even if you are unsure about it, please allow the interview to start and see how you get along. You will be free to stop at any time.

Yours faithfully,

Roger Jowell
Director of SCPR

British Social Attitudes team: Lindsay Brook, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

Dear Interviewer,

Within the last month or so you interviewed the respondent whose name appears on the label below. According to our records you indicated that you would return to this respondent to collect their self-completion questionnaire.

As we have not yet received the relevant self-completion questionnaire from you, we would appreciate it if you could collect this from the respondent as soon as possible. As we said at the briefing, we need to have as many of these questionnaires as possible, so that the information we collect represents the views of a true cross-section of the public in Britain.

If the arrangements have changed - for instance, the respondent has told you that he or she has posted it to the office - please let your Field Controller know so that we do not have to trouble you again.

Thank you for all your work on this survey.

Yours sincerely,

Roger Jowell
Director

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

Our ref. P1525/RV
Summer 1996

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY
1996 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

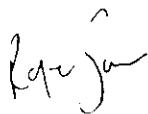
About two weeks ago we sent you a letter about the questionnaire that our interviewer left with you. The self-completion questionnaire is a very important part of our British Social Attitudes survey on which you kindly agreed to be interviewed.

As we have no record of having received your questionnaire, we are enclosing another copy, in case the first questionnaire was mislaid. We also enclose a pre-paid envelope. We hope you will find the questionnaire interesting and enjoyable. We need to hear from as many people as possible, so that the information we collect represents the views of a true cross-section of the public in Britain.

We do greatly appreciate your co-operation in this study, and hope you will find time to fill in the questionnaire and return it to us. Without it, an important part of the picture will be missing.

Thank you again for all your help.

Yours sincerely,



Roger Jowell
Director

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

Our ref. P1525/RZ
Summer 1996

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY
1996 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed on the British Social Attitudes survey. We depend on the voluntary co-operation of the people we contact to make sure that our survey accurately represents the views of everyone living in Britain, not just those who like surveys. So, I hope you will forgive me for troubling you again.

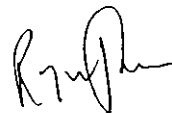
About two weeks ago we sent you another copy of the self-completion questionnaire that our interviewer left with you. Our records show that we still have not received it. Without it, we are missing vital information about your views on the important issues of today. We are keen to have a complete picture so that public confidence in our surveys remains high.

If you should have time to fill it in and post it back to us, I would be very grateful. It should take no longer than about twenty minutes or so.

We are very grateful for the time that you have already given us, and hope you will help us to complete the picture.

Thank you again for all your help.

Yours sincerely,



Roger Jowell
Director

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

P.1525/GB

Spring 1996

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1996 SURVEY

Project Instructions

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I. Background

Since 1983, Social and Community Planning Research has fielded a large national survey in England, Scotland and Wales. This series, called British Social Attitudes, has become an important and much quoted source of information about contemporary Britain.

The study has three main outcomes:

- a. A book published each autumn by Dartmouth, reporting on some of the previous year's results and commenting on changes in attitudes over time. There is a leaflet about The 12th Report with your survey materials. (We tell all respondents who are interested where they can get hold of a copy of the book on this year's survey.)

The findings of this report are widely known and discussed on radio and TV programmes, in articles and features in newspapers and magazines.
- b. The data from the survey are deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive, and made available for analysis by the academic community, or any other interested data users.
- c. Various government departments get summary reports, or tables based on the findings, and use them in their policy planning.

The British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey is designed to measure contemporary social attitudes and how they change over time. Such findings are of interest to government departments anxious to have more information about people's own assessments of, for example, their work or the National Health Service. But the data are also contributions to social history, to allow analysts in the future to discover what people thought and felt about the major social issues of today.

This year there are three versions of the questionnaire - A (green), B (blue) and C (orange). Many of the questions will be asked of all respondents, some will be only asked of two-thirds of our sample and the rest will be asked of only one-third of the respondents. This means that we can cover more topic areas, and help meet many requests we have had to include questions of interest to government departments and other bodies.

Topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example employment, the National Health Service and welfare benefits; and others asked less often: for example, about education, and the countryside. Some questions are new. For example, the questions on public understanding of science have not been asked before.

Many of this year's questions are also being asked in Northern Ireland as part of the 7th Northern Ireland Social Attitudes survey. By asking similar questions in Britain and Northern Ireland, we are able to compare directly attitudes of UK citizens living on both sides of the Irish Sea. Funding for this extension of the British Social Attitudes Survey comes from all the government departments in Northern Ireland.

The BSA survey series is funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from several government departments, quangos and other grant-giving bodies. You may find it useful to say that SCPR is a non-profit making research institute, registered as an educational charity and independent from government. Funding for the BSA survey series has been secured until at least 1998.

Each annual survey consists of two elements - an interview questionnaire conducted by computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and a self-completion supplement for each respondent to fill in after the interview. The supplement contains further questions on topics covered in the main questionnaire. It also has some questions on the role of government that are asked in twenty-four other countries (including the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and Australia) as part of an international survey of social attitudes.

2. Notifying the police

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

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

3. The sample

The sample covers England, Wales and all but the highlands and islands of Scotland. There are 200 sampling points and 30 addresses have been selected at each point. The sample of 6,000 addresses is drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF).

Because the sample is taken from the PAF, strictly it is a sample of 'delivery points' (ie letter boxes), not a sample of named individuals or households living at these addresses. It is important to remember that there may be no household or, conversely, two or more households at any selected address (in other words, there is not necessarily a one to one correspondence between delivery points and households). You will be able to deal with all such circumstances by following the instructions on the ARF.

It is vital that the person chosen for interview at each address is selected by strict random sampling principles. If we interviewed only those people who happened to be at home at the first call, or who were especially keen to be interviewed, our sample would almost certainly be unrepresentative of the adult population of Britain.

Only people aged 17 or over when you first make contact are eligible for interview on the main BSA survey. Those of you who have worked on the survey before know that we normally interview people aged 18 or over. The reason why we are also interviewing 17-year olds this year is that we hope to recontact respondents in the run-up to the next election. Those now aged 17 will (probably) be eligible to vote by the time of the next election. The assignments of 30 addresses are issued as labels attached to the Address Record Form (ARF), and on allocation disks containing the corresponding 30 serial numbers (but no addresses).

As mentioned above, there are three versions of the questionnaire:

Version A (GREEN cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 80001 (and 80004, 80007, 80010 and so on).

Version B (BLUE cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 80002 (and 80005, 80008 and 80011 and so on).

Version C (ORANGE cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 80003 (and 80006, 80009 and 80012 and so on).

The CAPI program will automatically select which version to use according to which serial number you select. Depending on the address assigned, you will also have been given either an A version, B version or C version of the ARF. You must then make sure that you give the respondent the correct version of the self-completion questionnaire.

A full description of how to use the ARF and how to select respondents is given in Section 7 below.

4. Overview of procedures

In summary, the survey involves the following procedures:

- i) tracing all issued addresses, making contact at all (apart from deadwood) and completing a paper ARF for each address;
- ii) where there is more than one dwelling unit at an address, selecting one at random;
- iii) conducting an interview with one adult selected at random at that address;
- iv) giving a self-completion questionnaire to the selected respondent;
- v) putting basic ARF information for every allocated address onto the computer (Admin block);

5. Contact procedures

For the past few years, advance letters have been sent from the office to all addresses drawn in BSA samples. Interviewers have said that they prefer this to a completely 'cold call', and most respondents prefer some advance notice.

But there are two problems with the advance letter. First, since we do not know in advance who will be selected to interview, it does not always reach the person who will be selected for interview. About this we can do little, except ask the person who opens the letter to show it to other members of the household, and let you have copies to show and leave behind.

The second problem has been that there is often a long gap between delivery of the letter and the interviewer's first call at the address. This is a problem we *can* tackle, and so (in response to popular demand), we are this year asking you to post the advance letter *yourself* three days before you intend to make your first visit to the address. Please remember to buy 30 first class stamps (for which, of course, you can claim along with your other expenses).

The procedures are:

- check that you have been supplied with addressed envelopes containing the advance letter, for each address in your assignment (the address will show through the 'window' of the envelope)
- put the stamp on the envelope (very important for establishing good rapport with the respondent!)
- fill in the small slip to say who you are (but don't add your address or 'phone number, as potential respondents might contact you and refuse even before you have a chance to meet them)
- post it to arrive two days before you plan to make your first visit (you may find it helpful to note the day of posting on the ARF)

The advance letter is identical to the explanatory letter. You will have supplies in your pack so that, if the selected person does not remember receiving the letter or if he/she has lost it, you can leave a copy behind. It is important to do this in case the respondent wishes to contact one of the researchers, after you have left.

You must attempt to make contact at every address in your assignment except those notified to you as office refusals (not necessarily in the order given to you, but grouped and visited in 'economic' batches). You must call on at least 4 occasions, at different times of day and spread across the fieldwork period before you classify the address as unproductive. If necessary, at least one of these calls should be in the evening and one at the weekend.

As always, it is very important to achieve a high response rate in this survey. Please keep trying to contact all the issued addresses until the end of the fieldwork period, and call back as often as you can while you are still in the area. If you sense a respondent may be about to refuse, it often helps if you withdraw, offering to call again at a more convenient time, before a formal refusal is actually given. Only by interviewing as many as possible of those selected for the sample can we at SCPR be confident that the answers you get are representative of the views of everyone.

To help achieve a good response rate, we are asking you to:

- call the Field Office before you return any incomplete or untraceable addresses. We might be able to find out some information which will help you locate 'hard to find' addresses;
- return all completed paper ARFs and computer admin. work for other deadwood addresses (vacant premises, etc.) to the Field Office as soon as possible. We need to know what deadwood there is as early as possible in the fieldwork period;
- if you select a person for interview who proves hard to contact, breaks an appointment, etc., keep on trying to 'convert' him/her until the end of the fieldwork period, even if you have already made 4 calls. Then whenever you are in the neighbourhood try again, unless you have learned that the selected respondent will not be available until after the end of the fieldwork (due to holiday, illness, etc.) [Complete the ARF, and the computer admin. work for any non-contacts, and return them to the Field Office with your final work.

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

Remember to show your Identity Card when you introduce yourself. If you think it will help you to get an interview, you can give the person you initially contact a copy of the explanatory letter, or the newspaper leaflet describing the study, or the SCPR leaflet, or all three, as part of your introduction. In any case, you must leave a copy of the SCPR leaflet with each respondent after the interview, in case he/she has any queries after you have left and wishes to contact the office.

The main interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be quite a bit shorter for those not in paid work. Older respondents may take a little longer. So please allow enough time between appointments.

6 Materials for the survey

1. Address Record Forms (ARFs) - see Section 8
 - Green (A) + Blue (B) + Orange (C) versions (10 of each per assignment)
2. Copies of the advance letters & envelopes & extra copies of letter to show as necessary
3. Leaflets about SCPR - leave one with each respondent
4. 'Newspaper' leaflets about the survey - use as necessary
6. Book information forms
7. BSA Survey Series leaflet (turquoise or grey)
8. BSA Quick Guide (in A5 plastic cover)
9. Sets of show cards
 - Green (A) + Blue (B) + Orange (C)
10. Self-completion questionnaires
 - Green (A) + Blue (B) + Orange (C)
11. Local Expenditure Answer Sheets (lilac version and lime green version)
12. Project Instructions
13. Question & Answer information
14. List of practice serial numbers with check letters
15. Pre-paid A5 envelopes. These are for respondents to use in returning the self-completion questionnaires in those cases where they cannot be picked up.
16. 1 allocation disk of address serial numbers
1 blank back-up disk (blue)
6 blank disks for returning work (grey/black)

.... and of course, a lap-top computer with a rechargeable battery pack and shoulder bag.

We think you will find it helpful to check both show-cards (that they are a complete set and in the right order) AND the self-completion questionnaire in your pack. The printers have been known to make mistakes and it is better to discover them at home, before you begin your assignment, than later, in the field.

To check your showcards, you need to note that:

VERSION A	VERSION B	VERSION C
The cards run from:	The cards run from:	The cards run from:
CARD A1 to A2	CARD A1	CARD A1
CARD B1-B3	CARD B1-B3	CARD B1-B4
CARD C1-C2	CARD C1-C2	CARD C1-C2
CARD D1-D5	CARD D1-D5	CARD D1-D7
CARD E1-E12	CARD E1-E12	CARD E1-E12
CARD F1	CARD F1	CARD F1
CARD G1-G4	CARD G1-G3	CARD G1-G4
CARD H1-H8	CARD H1-H5	CARD H1-H2
CARD I1	NO 'I' CARDS	CARD I1
CARD J1-J4	CARD J1-J8	CARD J1-J8
CARD X1-I8	CARD X1-X7	CARD X1-X8

7. Address Record Forms (ARFs)

These are the forms on which your assignment of addresses is issued. You will have one for each address in your sample. **You will get three different ARFs: a green version for the A sample, blue ones for the B sample, and orange ones for the C sample.**

Besides giving the selected address, the ARF has a number of other purposes:

- it provides space for you to record details of all the calls you make, and the outcomes
- it allows you to select one adult at random for interview (and one dwelling unit in the rare cases when there is more than one dwelling unit at the address)
- in a case where you do not achieve an interview you record some details about why. In cases of refusals or broken appointments, you also record some details about the person who refused or broke the appointment
- it is used to tell us how the Field Office might expect the self-completion questionnaire to be returned
- it tells us of respondents' reactions to you sending the advance letter

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

You will see that the address, its serial number and other vital information are given on two separate labels on the first page of the ARF.

- the address label at the top left of the page looks like this:

CHECK LETTER	VERSION (A, B OR C)	ASTERISK
SERIAL NO.	SN: 80649M ** V:A	
SAMPLING POINT	15 PRINCES CRESCENT SKIPTON N YORKSHIRE BD23 1HH	FIELD AREA
	POINT: 022 AREA: 3	

- the selection label on the top right of page 1 looks like this:

SN: 80649M
PERSON/DU: 1 2 3 4 5 6
SELECT: 1 2 1 3 5 5
PERSON/DU: 7 8 9 10 11 12
SELECT: 6 5 3 8 2 12

This allows you to make random selections of dwelling units or individuals whenever you come across more than one of either at your selected address.

Also on page 1, you will see that there is space for you to keep a note of the times, dates and results of all your calls. Please remember to fill this in at each separate visit: it will help you to plan any further visits you may have to make and helps other interviewers in case of reissues. (We are asking you to fill in the exact time of each call, as part of a study SCPR is carrying out into interviewer calling patterns).

Also on page 1, there is a box for you to write in the respondent's full name (see question 16).

Finally, on page 1 of the ARF, there is a box for you to write in the respondent's telephone number, if given. If it is not, write in 'Refused'. If he/she has no telephone, write in 'No phone'.

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

Qs.1-9 deal with the address. If you find that the address contains two or more dwelling units (e.g. flats, bed-sitting rooms), Qs.5 to 8 take you through the steps necessary to select one at random, by listing them all in a systematic way and using the selection label on page 1 to choose one at which to seek an interview. This will, in fact, happen only very rarely. But remember it is the exact address as given that counts. If the address on the label is 'Flat 4, 12 London Road', it is that part of accommodation that is the sampled address, not the whole of no.12.

(If you happen to come across an address with 13 or more dwelling units, there is a look-up table at the end of these instructions that will tell you which one to select.)

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

At Q.8, write in the number of the selected dwelling unit, (the "DU" code), that is the number printed on the grid at Q.5 - not the flat or room number of the unit itself.

If the address on the label is spelt wrong, or is incomplete, make any necessary changes on the label.

Qs. 10-16 help you to select the individual within the address for interview. A useful tactic is to explain at the outset that you have to ask a few questions beforehand to make sure you interview the 'right person' - to ensure that you get a true cross-section of views and give everyone an equal chance to be included. If you can make the person giving the information feel that he or she is helping - and know why it is necessary - you will find it easier to gain co-operation.

At Q.11 you must find out how many adults (aged 18 or over) there are living at the address (or dwelling unit). On each occasion where there is more than one adult living at the address, you must use a random selection procedure to choose one for interview, as follows:

At Q. 13a, list all resident adults in alphabetical order of their first name or initial. For example, if there are 4 adults in this household:

FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	PERSON NUMBER
B.	01
J.	02
M.	03
P.	04
	05
	06

if there are 4 adults in this household. By referring to the selection label, you will see that person number 1 is to be interviewed, as this is the number printed under '4' on the label. At Q.15, write in the person number that is printed in the grid at Q.13a. So in the example, person number 1 (initial B) has been selected, and you will write '01' in the boxes at Q.15. Once a random selection has been made, no substitute can be taken, even if there is another adult living there who is available and willing to be interviewed.

Please note two other points

- if there are two people with the same first name, list them in alphabetic order of their full name. If the full names are the same, list them in order of their age, with the eldest first.
- make sure that you write in the initials: this is part of the way that backchecks can be carried out in your work, to reassure us that the correct person has been selected.

If there are 13 or more adults living at the selected address, use the look-up list at the end of these instructions to tell you which one to select for interview.

We need the following information for each person successfully interviewed:

- the name of the selected person, if you can obtain it. (You may find out the name only at the end of the interview.) Write this in the box on the front page of the ARF. If someone refuses to give their name, write in 'Refused'.
- whether an interview was carried out - Q.17b, or 36b, codes 51 and 52. Very occasionally, you may not be able to finish an interview, or you may have to leave gaps because a particular respondent is finding it hard to cope. But a 'partial' will count as a 'productive' interview when half or more of the questionnaire is completed. An 'unproductive' partial is one where less than this but at least some attitude questions are completed, and should be coded '50' at Q18a; or '80' at Q21 or Q37a as appropriate (see below).
- details about the self-completion questionnaire (Q.39) - see Section 11

A few last points about selecting respondents.

- Any responsible adult member of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview. But never take information from those aged under 17.
- Interview only persons living at listed addresses. Never follow anyone to a different address, although you could of course interview a person somewhere else (e.g. at work). No substitutes are permitted, so if the selected person is in hospital or away for the duration of the survey, or too old or too ill to be interviewed, then no interview can take place.
- This survey is intended to cover only the population living in private households - not those living in institutions. But people can be living as private households within institutional premises. Even if the address you have been given appears to be that of an institution, check that no one is living in a private household on those premises before abandoning the possibility of an interview there.

At Q19 or Q38 (as appropriate - see below), you are asked to record full reasons why there was no interview (or no full interview) for non-productives other than refusals and broken appointments.

On BSA this year, we are carrying out a 'telephone recontact' experiment. For many of the sampled addresses we have managed to find out the names of electors living there, and often their 'phone numbers as well. Any refusals in your assignment (including 'office refusals' and proxy refusals will be referred to a special team of interviewers in the Brentwood Telephone

Unit, and they will attempt to 'convert' the selected person - at least to the extent of getting his or her agreement to a further visit from you.

The important point to remember is that these 'recontacted' addresses do not count as reissues, and so you keep the ARF until notified by your Area Manager

- either that the door is open to you for a possible 'conversion'
- or that there is no prospect of a 'conversion' at that address

In designing the ARF, we have had to allow for both these possibilities: that is why it is longer than usual (although, of course, it will be only on the minority of occasions that you will need to fill in the additional parts).

The new part of the ARF begins on page 5.

At Q18a, if you did not manage initially to obtain an interview, you ring an interim code, and at Q20, after checking with your Area Manager, code whether or not the address/selected person is to be referred for attempted telephone conversion.

If it is not, you might be asked to try again yourself at that address, in which case you code 1 at Q20c, and retrace your way through the ARF from Q22 onwards (see below).

If it is to be referred for conversion, write in the result at Q20b. If the attempted telephone conversion is unsuccessful, code 2 at Q20c, and the final outcome at Q21 (i.e. the outcome you have already coded earlier in the ARF, (not any different outcome that the telephone interviewer might obtained).

If the way is open for a possible conversion, from Q.22 onwards to Q.37a you check back through the ARF, coding what you have already established at that address, and carrying out the selection procedure, if you have not already managed to do so. Apart from the check questions, this part of the ARF is exactly the same as the first half and you simply follow the filter instructions.

8. Field procedures

i) Disks

Apart from the allocation disk containing your address serial numbers, you will be sent 7 blank disks; one is your backup disk (blue) and the other six are for returning work (grey/black).

ii) Backup disks

It is essential that each day's work is backed up onto the backup disk so that there is always a spare copy (in case of disasters!) of the work you have carried out (Admin. as well as interviews). Always keep your backup disk at home - separate from your computer and other disks. Use the Backup option in the MAIN MENU to do your backups.

iii) The Admin Block

The Admin block should be completed at home once you have reached a final outcome code on the ARF.

The Admin block mirrors the ARF and for the most part you will simply be transferring information from the ARF. Please transfer your answers exactly as they are on the ARF, following the instructions on the screen. For example, if you initially got a personal refusal, you should transfer code 72 at question 21 on the ARF, even if you subsequently got an interview after a successful telephone conversion.

You must complete an Admin block for every serial number, including unproductives, deadwood and office refusals. Failure to complete all Admin blocks will prevent you from doing your end of assignment clearout.

iv) Returning work

For those of you that have worked on FRS, please note that the procedure on BSA for sending back completed interviews is different. You will not be transmitting your interviews back to Brentwood, but will be copying the interviews and admin. you have completed on to blank disks and posting them back to Brentwood.

We want you to send back a disk with your first three completed interviews on it (for early work checks) and whatever other deadwoods or office refusals you have picked up at this point. After that first disk, you should send back work about twice a week.

Use the Transmit/return work option in the MAIN MENU to copy your work on to the disks.

- **You must always use blank disks when returning work.**
- **Always return the ARFs and disks together in the same envelope. The information on the disks is encrypted so there is no risk of breaching confidentiality. (On the other hand, you should never send ARFs in the same envelope as self-completions or book information forms.)**

9. The self-completion questionnaire

Respondents may fill in the self-completion questionnaire either:

- **Immediately after the interview**, before you leave. Ideally, we would prefer it to be filled in then. You could use the time to key in the admin. details and 'tidying up' any other answers or notes.
- **In the respondent's own time**, after the interview. In this case you will need either to call back to pick up the questionnaire, or to arrange for the respondent to post it back to Brentwood (in which case you must leave one of the A5 prepaid addressed envelopes).

Under no circumstances should you give the self-completion questionnaire to the respondent to fill in before the interview.

Before handing over the self-completion questionnaire, there are some important things to remember:

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

Without these identifying numbers, the self-completion questionnaire cannot be used - and we will not be able to pay you for a completed questionnaire!

Please also remember to fill in Q39 on the ARF, to tell us what your plans for returning the questionnaire are:

Code

- 1 if you yourself are sending the self-completion questionnaire and the disk containing the interview back to the office **at the same time;**
- 2 if you yourself are sending back the self-completion questionnaire separately (after the disk);
- 3 if you leave the questionnaire with the respondent for him or her to return direct to the office.

Please remember to place the self-completion in a separate envelope from the ARF, even if you are returning them at the same time.

2. Please make sure that you give the **correct version** of the self-completion to the respondent. Some questions on the self-completion are on the same topics as those covered in the main questionnaire, so the self-completion answers are useless to us if the respondent has completed the wrong version.

The computer screen at the end of the interview will tell you which colour the self-completion should have. This should also be the same colour as the ARF. **If the information on the computer screen and the ARF should be at variance, then follow the instruction on the computer screen.** Use the 'notepad' facility (Ctrl + F4) to make a note.

3. If you leave the self-completion questionnaire at an address after the interview, leave it only with the **selected respondent** - the person you interviewed. The self-completion questionnaire may be filled in only by the selected respondent. Please tell the respondent that we cannot use questionnaires filled in by anyone else. **No substitute is acceptable.**
4. If the respondent cannot fill in the questionnaire by the end of the visit at which you carry out the interview, please arrange to call back for it - provided you are still

interviewing in that area. You could use one of your appointment cards to remind the respondent of when you are calling for the questionnaire. This will help remind the respondent how important the self-completion questionnaire is. If this is not possible, you should leave a prepaid A5 (not A4) envelope and ask the respondent to post the self-completion questionnaire back to the office. **If you do this please remember to ring code '3' at Q39 on the ARF.** (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)

5. Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire. If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment. If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (reasonable) speed.
6. If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a minute checking through to see that it has all been filled in. Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate.
7. On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy. In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side. You may make a claim for time spent with the respondent, but please give full details of the circumstances.

10. The interview questionnaire: general guidelines

First, a feature of such a wide-ranging questionnaire is that people are likely to be more interested in some questions than in others. The particular interviewing challenge posed is one of establishing the right speed at which to ask the questions. Rushing the respondent clearly has to be avoided, but an over-deliberate approach would be equally wrong. It may be that some respondents want to give a great deal of thought to some of the issues, but we are seeking to capture present attitudes, not to conduct a philosophical discussion or a political debate! If some respondents have no particular viewpoint on a topic, or if they cannot answer the question as posed, a 'don't know' or 'other answer' code is acceptable; then you just move on to the next question. ('Don't Know' can be entered at any question by using the left square bracket [).

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

"Closer links with the European Union"

"Britain's general industrial performance"

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

Third, at questions where an 'other' answer code has been provided, the other answer should be recorded verbatim. (Up to 60 characters can be keyed or written in. If the respondent gives a longer answer, press <Ctrl + F4> and use the 'notepad' to continue.) Unless specifically stated, 'other answer' should be coded only when one of the pre-coded answers will not fit after probing.

At questions where there is no specific provision for 'other answer', none is anticipated, although should they occur, they should be entered on the 'notepad' provided for comments. For questions in which no 'other answer' space is provided, first repeat the question with the appropriate emphasis before accepting an 'other answer'. You can also use phrases like "Generally...", "In general...", etc. as probes, otherwise repeating the question wording exactly.

Fourth, the interview questionnaire is divided into blocks of question topics (see below for details). Sometimes these are introduced by (e.g.) "And now some questions on ..." but often they are not. Respondents do not need to be made aware of the various blocks or sections of the questionnaire during the course of the interview; the questionnaire is designed to be administered as a single unit with a reasonably smooth transition between groups of questions and different topics.

If a respondent does break off the interview part way through (this happens very rarely), you may code it as a productive partial (outcome code 52) if you have got as far as the start of the Scratchcard section. Otherwise, code as an unproductive partial (code 80)

LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE -

VERSION A:

Block (as described at the top of the screen)	Topics
Grid	Household grid
Newsp	Newspaper readership
Party	Party identification
Housing	Housing
BES	Electoral registration, politics and political knowledge
Health	Public spending, welfare benefits, and health care
Employ	Economic activity labour market and learning
Scratch	Scratchcards
SocDiv	Social divisions
PolTr	Political Trust (& Europe)
Nirel	Northern Ireland
Taste	Taste and decency
Classif	Religion and classification

VERSION B:

Grid	Household Grid
Newsp	Newspaper readership
Party	Party identification
Housing	Housing
BES	Electoral registration, politics and political knowledge
Health	Public spending, welfare benefits and health care
Employ	Economic activity, labour market and learning
Scratch	Scratchcards
SocDiv	Social Divisions
Country	Countryside and Transport
PUS	Public Understanding of Science
Classif	Religion and classification

VERSION C:

Grid	Household grid
Newsp	Newspaper readership
Party	Party identification
Housing	Housing
BES	Electoral registration, politics and political knowledge
Health	Public spending, welfare benefits and health care
Employ	Economic activity, labour market and learning
Scratch	Scratchcards
Educn	Education
Spend	Local authority spending
Charity	Charitable giving
Welfare	Welfare/Social Security

11. The interview questionnaire: in detail

The question name which will appear on the lower half of your CAPI screen is listed in *italics* on the left of the page.

HOUSEHOLD GRID

HouseHld This question asks for the total number of people in the household (including children). You should have, of course, just recorded the number of adults at Q11b on the ARF. If you should discover at this stage that you have been given the wrong information at *HouseHld*:

- Do NOT change the ARF or redo the selection procedure
- DO record the correct information at *HouseHld*
- DO use <Ctrl & F4> to make a note of what happened.

When you come to fill in *Perno17a* in the Admin block, record the information as recorded at Q11b on the ARF. If this is at variance with the household grid, you will have to suppress a soft check <Shift & F3>.

RelResp 'Son/daughter' includes adopted children, step-children and foster children.

NEWSPAPER READERSHIP/PARTY ID

WhPaper A single newspaper is the preferred answer here. If the respondent maintains, in spite of probing, that he or she reads more than one daily morning paper equally frequently, code 95 for 'Other' and list the relevant papers under *OthSpec*. If respondents say that the newspaper they read most frequently is a free daily paper, code in 95, ask for the name of the paper and list it under *OthSpec*.

HOUSING

HomeType Code type of accommodation from observation and check with respondent

Tenure1a Note that this question on tenure applies to the whole accommodation that the respondent's household occupies, not just to the part of the accommodation that the respondent may occupy. For instance, if the respondent was renting a room from a relative who owns the property outright, you would code 1, not 9.

Own (leasehold/freehold) outright: those whose accommodation is wholly owned, i.e., they are not buying on a mortgage or with a loan. To own a leasehold property, the occupier must have a lease of 21 years or more.

Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage: those buying with a mortgage or loan, from a bank, building society or other organisation. This category also

includes those buying as part of a co-ownership scheme, or those buying leasehold property when the lease is 21 years or more.

Rented property: includes those where the lease is fewer than 21 years. Note that the rent need not be paid by a household member: it could be paid by another member of the family (e.g., son on behalf of mother) or by income support.

CTaxBand The answer options for this question refer to the Council Tax bands. The house values that correspond to these bands vary depending on whether respondent is in England, Wales or Scotland. The correct amounts come up automatically on the screen. Note that there are three different showcards.

The values on the card refer to house prices in 1991 but in most cases, respondents can assume little or no change since then. If the respondent knows the value of the house but not the Band, code according to the value.

A lot of respondents will not know the answer to this question. If they do not know accept a guess or code 'Don't Know' (J). Try to avoid the respondent going off in search of documentation, as this will slow down the interview.

If you are interviewing on the English/Welsh or English/Scottish border, it is just possible that the computer will show the wrong answer options. If this should happen, use the correct showcard (i.e. if you know you are in Wales, use the Welsh showcard whatever the computer says). Then code according to the letter of the Council Tax Band.

ELECTORAL REGISTRATION, POLITICS AND POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

As part of the British Election Study (which will take place around the time of the next General Election) we intend to carry out short telephone interviews with some respondents to this year's British Social Attitudes survey. Many of the questions in this section will form the basis for our next contact with the sample. All respondents will be asked, **at the end of the questionnaire**, whether or not we could recontact them. So it is not necessary to bring this up at this stage of the interview.

OthCit Please write in the full name of any countries given.

ElReg1&3 We are interested in finding out whether respondents are on the Electoral Register and, if so, where. This is why, in a few cases, we need to collect details of where they are registered and/or where they were living in October 1995 (if it was not at their current address). Please collect full details and write these in either at Q40 or at Q41 on the ARF (the programme will tell you which). If necessary, you should emphasise that these details are **not** recorded along side their answers to any of the other questions they have been asked.

Please note: you should probe as to whether the respondent is registered under a different name and record the registered name at Q40/41 on the ARF (if it is different to their present name). The programme does not remind you to do this.

WELFARE BENEFITS AND HEALTH CARE

- Dole* In most cases people will be able to choose between the two statements. In some cases, however, people may feel the two statements are related. In these cases code 7 and key in 'other answer given' under *OthSpec*.
- PrivMed* We are asking these questions about schemes (e.g. BUPA and PPP) which provide for, and cover the cost of, private medical treatment and facilities. Do not include simple insurance schemes where the insured person receives a cash benefit when sick. Also, do not include schemes which cover only dental treatment.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- EconFW* The respondent may well choose several types of economic activity undertaken 'last week' - that is the seven days ending last Sunday. If so, all of them should be coded. In this case, the highest on the list (the first that applies) is the one that determines which set of questions you ask next (there are sets of questions for, e.g., employees, self-employed people, unemployed people and so on). If a respondent is not sure or doesn't know, please probe to find out which of the items on the card comes closest to what they were doing in the last week. Please note that 'Don't know' is not a valid code for this question and if entered you will be asked to change it. Respondents can refuse to answer the question.

If you interview on a Sunday, the seven days are the ones ending the previous Sunday.

The following notes explain the categories at *EconFW* a little more fully:

Code

- 01 **In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)**
All students, even those doing vacation jobs during the last week, are to be coded in this category. If the student is on vacation and will continue to be a student only if he or she passes an exam, assume that the exam will be passed and still treat the respondent as in full-time education. People on government training programmes (ET, etc.) are EXCLUDED from this category. They should be counted as 02.
- 02 **On government training/employment programme**
People on government-sponsored training or employment programmes should be coded here. They should not be coded as 'In paid work' or 'In full-time education' (even if they are doing the educational part of the programme).
- 03 **In paid work for at least 10 hours in the week (or away temporarily from that work)**
This category includes all types of paid work, whether for an employer, or on the respondent's own account as self-employed. It includes casual, part-time and temporary work provided that it amounts to at least 10 hours in the week.
Voluntary work, or work carried out where only expenses are reimbursed or work paid for in kind (e.g., receiving board and lodgings only) where there is no financial transaction, are EXCLUDED from this category.

People temporarily away would include those who were absent from work last week because of sickness or injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave, provided that they have a job to go back to with the same employer or as self-employed in the same field. It would also include people who were temporarily laid off, or on strike, or locked out, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status, e.g., an actor 'resting' between jobs.

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

- 04 **Waiting to take up paid work already accepted**
This category covers people not in work last week but who have a definite agreement to start work on a set date. It does not include people who have been given a vague promise of a job if and when a vacancy occurs.
- 05 **Unemployed and registered at a benefit office**
This category covers those who are both unemployed and registered as unemployed for benefit purposes. It does not cover those unemployed and registered only through the government employment service (e.g., Jobcentre, local government careers offices).
- 06 **Unemployed, not registered but actively looking for a job**
This category includes all unemployed, not registered for benefit, but who are actively looking for a job of at least 10 hours a week. This would include people seeking work through central or local government employment services (Jobcentres, local authority careers offices, etc.), people registered with private employment agencies, people answering advertisements for work, advertising for work or even people just actively looking around for opportunities.
- 07 **Unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job**
Include here any unemployed (again not registered for benefit), but who are not actively looking for a job at the moment. People who, for instance, have given up looking for work would be included here, or those who are ill and temporarily unable to look for work. Respondents should normally be left to decide for themselves whether an illness in this case is temporary or not. If in doubt, include it if it has lasted less than six months.
The remaining four categories cover those members of the population who are generally considered to be economically inactive.
- 08 **Permanently sick or disabled** covers people out of work and not seeking work because of permanent (or indefinite) sickness or disability. People who have never worked because of disability are included. Do not include retired people in poor health who would not be seeking work even if they were healthy. In cases of doubt over whether an illness or disability is permanent, treat it as permanent if it has lasted continuously for six months or more.
- 09 **Wholly retired from work** covers people who have retired from their occupation at approximately the normal retirement age or who have taken 'early retirement', and are not seeking further employment of any sort. Retired people who are permanently sick or have become disabled still count as retired.
Women who leave work on marriage to look after the home or to raise a family and who have not worked for many years, should be classified as 'looking after the home' rather than retired. But it is difficult to define retirement exactly. Apart from the proviso made about women, the respondent's description from the card should generally be accepted.
- 10 **Looking after the home** covers anyone more or less wholly involved in domestic duties when classifying economic position. There can be more than one person in a household in this category, here we are concerned only with the respondent's position.

- 11 **Doing something else** is not on the show card. It covers anyone who does not fit into any of the ten categories on the card. But remember that people who are in any kind of paid work (including casual self-employed jobs) of more than 10 hours in the week should not be included here.
- EmployA** Self-employed' refers to work done on the person's own account, not being taxed through PAYE. Some self-employed persons will have their own businesses, some will simply be involved with casual or intermittent work. A person in a one-man business is not necessarily self-employed; if the business is a company, he or she may well be an employee of the company, drawing a salary and being taxed through PAYE.
- Title** We wish to collect occupational details of almost all respondents, excluding only those who have never had a job.
- Ask everyone else about their current, future or last job - the computer will change the tense as necessary. Please probe fully for all relevant details; if any are missing, we may be unable to code occupation accurately.
- EmpMake** If the respondent works from premises (e.g. a travelling salesperson) rather than **REmpWkFW** at a workplace, adapt the question wording accordingly.
- UnionSA** 'Staff association' referred to at this question is an organisation of employees recognised, like a union, by management for the negotiation of (e.g.) pay and other conditions of employment. In certain professions (e.g. banking) staff associations exist alongside or instead of trade unions. If respondent is a member of both - code 'trade union'.
- EmplyFW1** Answers to several questions in this section, including **EmplyFW1**, can be recorded either in months or years. Key in whatever answer is given and you will next be asked to record whether the answer was given in months or years. You should round up the answers to the nearest whole month. Two weeks or over is the next highest month; under two weeks is the next lowest. **Probe for best estimated in all cases.**
- WkJbTim** Here we want the respondent's own definition of whether they work full-time or part-time.
- PayGap** At this question and elsewhere, the place of work is the **establishment** where or from which the respondent works. This will ordinarily have a single address. The employer of the respondent may of course have several establishments but it is only the respondents workplace that is being asked about. Several questions refer to the workplace so it must be clearly established at this question.
- JbReview** The 'system for reviewing or reporting on work performance' refers to oral reports as well as written ones. If asked, please make this clear.
- SPartnrs** These questions are asked about the respondent's main self-employed occupation. **Bus1OK** "Business" may not always be the best or most appropriate **SPartnrs**

description, **Bus1Fut** and you may therefore need to explain that this question **SNumEmp** refers to the paid job, whatever it is.

- SEmpNum** Note that family members can be employees, **BUT ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY**. Please check if unsure.
- Retirag2** If the respondent says that (s)he has never worked (e.g. (s)he has interpreted 'retired from work' as meaning simply 'retired'), code 0. Do not recode any other data.
- Learner** We are interested in any learning to do with a job or getting a job. Include as 'learning' both formal and informal learning or training, irrespective of the length of time they lasted and whether or not they were aimed at a qualification.
- OpnLearn** If the respondent is not sure, repeat 'learning, training, or education that you do at a time, place and speed that is convenient to you'.

POLITICAL TRUST (VERSION A)

- VoteSyst** Proportional representation is a voting system in which the number of votes parties get determines the number of seats they will have in Parliament.
- ECPolicy** This question is both a card and a read out.

TASTE AND DECENCY (VERSION A)

Note that this section asks about how much violence it is acceptable to show on television, at the cinema and on video. The section contains descriptions of violent scenes that may appear in films.

NORTHERN IRELAND (VERSION A)

- RiRelAgo** If the respondent says 'it depends' or has difficulty in choosing an answer, please **RiRelFut** probe once, e.g., "On the whole/Generally speaking, would you say..." (and repeat question).

COUNTRYSIDE/ENVIRONMENT/TRANSPORT (VERSION B)

- NCarIncv** At this question and at **NeedCar1**, and **NCarPtr** you need only read out 'or a van' if the respondent has explicitly stated that he/she only uses a van.
- GetAbout-8** The answer options on the showcard are in a different order to the answer option on the screen.

TAXATION/PUBLIC SPENDING (VERSION C)

SizeCTax We are after the respondent's estimate (or guess) about how much increases in council tax would cost their household. A lot of people will have no idea, and if so record 'Don't Know' (!).

On the screen the answer options are shortened and read:

A	Nothing	
	Per week	Per year
B	<50p	<£25
C	50p-£1	£25-£50
D	£1-£2	£50-£100
E	£2+	£100

From the shortened answer options on the screen, it is not clear how some should be coded if they say for example 'Exactly £1 per week'. On the showcard, however, the answer options are spelt out in full:

	<u>A week</u>	<u>A year</u>
A	Nothing	Nothing
B	Less than 50p	Less than £25
C	50p-99p	£25-£49
D	£1-£2	£50-£99
E	£2 or more	£100 or more

If you are not sure which category the respondent intended, probe for the category.

LSpdPrel and subsequent questions Respondents with odd serial numbers get asked about an increase/decrease in council tax (lilac/white answer sheets) and respondents with even serial numbers get asked about an increase/decrease in local taxes of £25 per adult (lime green/beige answer sheets). Please follow the instructions on the screen carefully to make sure that hand over the correct answer sheet. Once you have keyed the answers (at *SchSpd* to *LPoSpd*), there is no need to keep the answer sheet. Do not return it to Brentwood.

Please note: An increase/decrease in taxes 'for every adult in Britain by £25 per year' refers to every adult, not just tax payers.

CHARITIES/NATIONAL LOTTERY (VERSION C)

LottPriz etc This marks the start of a series of questions asking respondents what they think money raised by the National Lottery gets spent on. A few of the areas asked about - as you may realise - are **not** ones which any money gets spent on!

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

A Level Please probe until respondent gives three subjects if possible. Entering one or two subjects will trigger a soft check.

WhatSci This question is a central part of the module. Please record the respondent's answer fully. Use the NotePad (Ctl + F4) to continue the answer if necessary.

RELIGION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

RelRFW Please note that the first set of codes (2-12) all relate to different Christian denominations. Codes 13-18 relate to other (non-Christian) religions. If none of these pre-coded categories exactly corresponds with the respondent's religion, the answer should be written in as 'Other Protestant', 'Other Christian' or 'Other non-Christian' as appropriate.

RaceOri2 'English', 'British', 'Welsh', 'Scottish', or 'Irish' should be coded as 'WHITE (Any European origin)'. Note that on Version A and B, this question appears in the Social Divisions module.

CLASSIFICATION

RPrivEd Private includes independent/public schools (and assisted places at such schools) but not 'direct grant' schools where pupils do not pay fees. Include direct grant schools only if fees were paid. Exclude nursery schools, voluntary-aided schools and opted-out (grant-maintained) schools.

TEA2 Full-time continuous education refers to the period of full-time education which spans school and any other full-time education undertaken after school. Ignore any gaps in full-time education that lasted one academic year or less.

EdQFW1 The main types of exams and qualifications are included here. Code ALL that apply. You should key in under 'other' any that the respondent mentions that are not on the list, but we are interested only in educational or vocational exams and qualifications, not leisure activities, St. John's Ambulance, etc.

EconFW We need to collect details of occupation for the respondent's spouse or partner. The same principles apply as for respondent's occupational activities. (see p. above).

BenFitNFW If you are in any doubt about which benefit(s) the respondent or his/her spouse or partner is receiving, code 'Other state benefit' and write in.

HhIncome REarn At *HhIncome* you should obtain the total income of the household from all sources, before tax. Income includes not only earnings but state benefits, occupational and other pensions, unearned income such as interest from savings, rent, etc. For respondents in paid work in the last 7 days you should also obtain their own earnings at *REarn*.

In each case - for both income and earnings - we want figures before deductions of income tax, national insurance, contributory pension payments and so on. The questions refer to current level of income or earnings or, if that is convenient, to the nearest tax or other period for which the respondent is able to answer.

Stable As mentioned above (see note on Electoral Registration, Politics and Political Knowledge), we shall be recontacting respondents in the run-up to the next general election. Please record as fully as possible the details of another person that we can contact if we fail to get hold of the respondent at their present address Q42 on the ARF.

If the respondent says that they are going to move in the near future, please record the new address in the box for additional information at Q42 on the ARF.

If you write any information at Q42 on the ARF, you should code '*Information given*'.

12. Reallocations and reissues

There are two special re-allocation and re-issue outcome codes:

Code 81: Re-allocated to another interviewer

Code 82: Re-issue, not covered at final cut-off-date

These will enable interviewers with addresses that fall into these categories to clear out their work at the end of an assignment.

If you have any queries or problems about how to complete the questionnaire, please do not hesitate to telephone a member of the British Social Attitudes team at the Head Office in London on 0171 250 1866. The researchers on this survey are Katarina Thomson, Alison Park and Lindsay Brook. Queries about field arrangements should be raised with your supervisor or Area Manager in the first instance. If you need to phone the Field Office in Brentwood, their number is 01277 200 600.

When you have finished, please:

- Check the self-completion questionnaire (if you are collecting it)
- Double-check that you have entered the respondent's Serial Number, the Sampling Point number and your Interviewer Number on the self-completion questionnaire.

We hope that all goes well and that you enjoy the assignment.

13. Look-up Chart

(For 13-100 Dwelling Units or 13-100 persons at one issued address)

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

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: (cont.)	SELECT NUMBER: (cont.)
55	49
56	27
57	39
58	3
59	48
60	35
61	22
62	10
63	51
64	37
65	64
66	65
67	66
68	28
69	45
70	53
71	25
72	48
73	50
74	39
75	51
76	11
77	12
78	74
79	42
80	9
81	33
82	51
83	69
84	78
85	53
86	19
87	66
88	23
89	17
90	19
91	40
92	11
93	35
94	12
95	41
96	3
97	10
98	25
99	61
100	99

ADDITIONAL PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS p 9, second from last para, first line should read

At Q.11 you must find out how many adults (aged 17 or over) there are living at the

PROJECT INSTRUCTION p18, CTaxBand, 3rd para, 2nd line should read:

know accept a guess or code 'Don't Know' (I). Try to avoid the respondent

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS p 23 LottPriz etc, first sentence should read:

This marks the start of a series of questions asking respondents what they think money raised by the National Lottery should be spent on.

ELECTORAL REGISTRATION, POLITICS AND POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

TVAttEcn Second line of question text: 'play' should read 'pay'.

PUBLIC SPENDING AND HEALTH

An incorrect card D2 was originally issued. If the card was not changed prior to your briefing, replacement cards should have been sent to you. Please check that the bottom line of Card D2 says:

Benefits for single parents

(not Benefits for single people).

This applies to all three versions of the packs of cards.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

REmpWkFW For employees, interviewer instruction should say:

PROBE FOR CORRECT PRECODE.

WageXpct If respondent expects wages to go down, code 4 ('Not to rise at all') and make a note on the NotePad.

WELFARE

UBPrFW1/2 Code 3 should read:
PensFW1/2 'have enough to live on,'

UB40FW1/2 If asked you may confirm that this is after rent.
SpnoFW1/2 Code 3 should read: 'have enough to live on,'

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

Alevel Interviewers in Scotland should read 'Lowers' for GCSEs and 'Highers' for A-levels. (Note that only three subjects may be entered).

CLASSIFICATION

QPrivEd Question text and interviewer instruction should read 'secondary' not 'seconday'.

**NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIAL ATTITUDES
1996 SURVEY**

Project Instructions

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I. Background

Since 1983, Social and Community Planning Research has fielded a large national survey in Britain. This series, called British Social Attitudes, has become an important and much quoted source of information about contemporary Britain.

In 1988, the Nuffield Foundation, a grant-giving organisation which funds research, and the Central Community Relations Unit in Belfast, agreed to meet the costs of extending the survey to Northern Ireland. The Policy and Planning Research Unit - now known as the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) - agreed to carry out the fieldwork. The first round of interviewing took place in 1989 and was repeated in 1990 and 1991.

The British Social Attitudes (BSA) and Northern Ireland Social Attitudes (NISA) surveys are designed to measure contemporary social attitudes and how they change over time. Such findings are of interest to government departments anxious to have more information about people's own assessment of, for example, their work or their housing circumstances. But the data are also contributions to social history to allow analysts in the future to discover what people thought and felt about the major social issues of today.

Funding was secured for a further three years (1993 to 1995) for the NISA survey with contributions from all the Departments in Northern Ireland and this continues to be the case for the 1996 survey:

Department of Agriculture	Department of Health and Social Security
Department of the Environment	Northern Ireland Office
Department of Economic Development	Central Community Relations Unit
Department of Finance and Personnel	

Some of the questions are identical to those asked in Britain; others are asked only in Northern Ireland. This year, there is a module or group of questions on community relations in Northern Ireland. Other topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example employment and the National Health Service; and others asked less often: for example, about the countryside. Some questions are new.

The study has four main outcomes:

- a. A book on the survey results in Northern Ireland, published each year in Belfast. The next NISA report (containing 1994 findings) will appear later this year.
- b. A book published each autumn by Dartmouth, mainly on the BSA results, contains at least one chapter comparing the attitudes of the British and Northern Irish public.

The findings of this report are widely known and discussed on radio and TV programmes, in articles and features in newspapers and magazines.

- c. The data from the survey are deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive, and made available for analysis by the academic community, or any other interested data users.

- d. Various government departments get summary reports, or tables based on the findings, and use them in their policy planning.

The survey series is funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from several government departments, quangos and other grant-giving bodies. You may find it useful to say that SCPR is a non-profit making research institute, registered as an educational charity and independent from government.

Each annual survey consists of two elements - an interview questionnaire conducted by computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and a self-completion supplement for each respondent to fill in after the interview. The supplement contains further questions on topics covered in the main questionnaire. It also has some questions on the role of government that are asked in twenty-four other countries (including the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and Australia) as part of an international survey of social attitudes.

2. Notifying the police

As on other surveys, you must notify the local RUC station in your interviewing area to tell the police you will be working there over the next few weeks, on behalf of a government department. Police notification forms are in your interviewer pack.

3. The sample

The 1,400 addresses in the sample have been drawn from the valuation and lands agency list. They will already be installed on your lap-top computer.

Eligibility of addresses: Interviews are to be carried out only in private households: any address which is not a private residence, whether in whole or in part, should be disregarded. But note that some business premises or institutions may conceal a private household. For instance:

- * A shop may have a flat above it.
- * If the address is of a school, there may be a resident caretaker: if so, select someone in the caretaker's household to be interviewed.
- * If the address is a guest-house or private hotel, the owner or proprietor may live on the premises: if so, one adult in his/her household should be selected for interview.
- * If a hostel, hotel, school, hospital, shop and so on contains no private household on its premises, it will be coded as non-eligible at *HOUTCOME* and the exact category of non-eligibility will be coded at *NONELIG* (see Section 8 below).

Dwelling unit selection. When you have located the address you may find that the accommodation has been divided up into separate self-contained units (e.g. a large house divided into separate self-contained flats). If so, you must select one dwelling unit (du) only for inclusion in the survey. The procedures for selecting the required du are outlined below:

STEP 1: list all occupied dwelling units at the address in flat/room number order, or from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back, and number each 1, 2, 3 etc.

STEP 2: If there are 2 - 12 units, use the selection table below. At the du row find the number corresponding to the total number of units, and then read off the number below this. This is the dwelling unit at which the interview is to be completed:

Number of dwelling units:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Select:	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	7	6	8	6	6

If there are 13 or more dwelling units at the address, telephone CSU (252 507).

Definition of a household: Note that on the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes survey, you are selecting individuals, not households (as on the CHS). But you still need to bear in mind the definition of a household, since a number of questions are about the respondent's household (not the people at his or her dwelling unit, which may not be same thing).

A household is defined as a single person or group of people who have the address as their main or only address and who:

either

share one meal a day. (This does not necessarily mean that they must sit down to eat together, but it does mean that the food is bought or provided on a common basis).

or

share living accommodation.

Note that:

- (i) accommodation may still be regarded as shared where the kitchen and the living room are one and the same.
- (ii) a household can be treated as one if the living room is also used as a bedroom.

Never decide what does and does not constitute a household solely on the bases of a shared kitchen and/or bathroom.

To ensure that you interview a representative cross-section of the adult population, you will need to enter brief details of all adults (aged 18+) in the household at each sampled address. Then the computer will select one at random for interview.

It is vital that the person chosen for interview at each address is selected by strict random sampling principles. If you interview only those people who happen to be at home at the first call, or who are especially keen to be interviewed, the sample would almost certainly be unrepresentative of the adult population of Northern Ireland.

Do not enter details of people who have moved or are no longer resident. Select one person for interview from among those living at the address now. Do not follow up movers to their new address.

4. Contact procedures

You must attempt to make contact at every address in your assignment except those notified to you as office refusals (not necessarily in the order given to you, but grouped and visited in 'economic' batches). You must call on at least 3 occasions, at different times of day and spread across the fieldwork period before you classify the address as unproductive. If necessary, at least one of these calls should be in the evening and one at the weekend.

Do not interview people who are known to you personally. Return any addresses at which this happens to Central Survey Unit in the first week of fieldwork. These addresses can then be reallocated to other interviewers.

A letter is being sent to all the sample addresses in advance of your visit (although it may not necessarily be read by the person you select for interview). Many interviewers find that an advance letter helps gain people's co-operation. There are copies of the letter in your briefing pack in case you need to remind people about it.

As always, it is very important to achieve a high response rate in this survey. Please keep trying to contact all the issued addresses until the end of the fieldwork period, and call back as often as you can while you are still in the area. If you sense a respondent may be about to refuse, it often helps if you withdraw, offering to call again at a more convenient time, before a formal refusal is actually given. Only by interviewing as many as possible of those selected for the sample can we at CSU and SCPR be confident that the answers you get are representative of the views of everyone.

To help achieve a good response rate, we are asking you to:

- * call the office before you return any incomplete or untraceable addresses. CSU might be able to find out some information which will help you locate 'hard to find' addresses;
- * return any addresses for reallocation in the first week of fieldwork to enable CSU to reallocate these to other interviewers;
- * notify the office of all other deadwood addresses (vacant premises, etc.) as soon as possible. There should be little deadwood, but NISRA would like to know what there is in the first fortnight of the fieldwork period;
- * if you select a person for interview who proves hard to contact, breaks an appointment, etc., keep on trying to 'convert' him/her until the end of the fieldwork period, even if you have already made 3 calls. Then whenever you are in the neighbourhood try again, unless you have learned that the selected respondent will not be available until after the end of the fieldwork (due to holiday, illness, etc.)

(If no contact is made with anyone at the address/household after at least 3 calls, return it to CSU immediately.)

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

Remember to show your Identity Card when you introduce yourself. If you think it will help you to get an interview, you can give the person you initially contact a copy of the explanatory letter, or the newspaper leaflet describing the study, or the SCPR leaflet, or all three, as part of your introduction. In any case, you must leave a copy of the SCPR leaflet with each respondent after the interview, in case he/she has any queries after you have left and wishes to contact the office.

The main interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be quite a bit shorter for those not in paid work. Older respondents may take a little longer. So please allow enough time between appointments.

5. Introducing the survey

On the doorstep interviewers meet certain common responses from reluctant respondents. Here are some ideas on how to deal with them.

LISTEN CAREFULLY to what your respondent is saying. Remember that every respondent is unique with his or her own personal worries and fears. It is very important to tailor your answers to meet those particular anxieties.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN - You will pick up valuable clues about the person at the door and how they are feeling. Are they just about to eat, put the children to bed, go out? Do they look flustered? These non-verbal signals will allow you to modify your explanation; they may indicate that you should withdraw and come back at a better time.

TALK TO PEOPLE NOT AT THEM - if they believe you are really interested in them they are much more likely want to take part. Make sure you are not talking too fast for them to take in what you are saying, and give them a chance to ask questions.

AVOID ASKING QUESTIONS - Questions can invite the answer "no". Don't say "Can I make an appointment to call back?" Rather "I'd like to make an appointment to call back: I'll be in this area again next Tuesday."

THE BEST INTRODUCTIONS ARE BRIEF - it is what you say in the first minute or two that matters. Do not go into lengthy explanations at first: you will not know what is likely to convince that person. Concentrate on answering their questions simply but convincingly.

WITHDRAW BEFORE YOU GET AN OUTRIGHT REFUSAL - interviewers who get good response rates have learnt when to step back. Most people refuse because of some kind of pressure. Interviewers who judge correctly when to withdraw, rather than persist, usually get the interview when they call again and catch the respondent at a less pressured moment.

THERE IS NO ONE RIGHT WAY TO INTRODUCE A SURVEY - there are minimum requirements; you must check the address, say who you are, who you are working for, that you carry an ID card, and mention any advance letter. Beyond that the correct introduction is what works for you, and remember what works for you at one door may not work at another. Flexibility is all important.

6. Question you may be asked

Respondent - **I'm busy. I can't spare the time.**

Interviewer - Stress that you can arrange to call back whenever it will suit the respondent. Most people refuse because they are under some kind of pressure when an interviewer first calls: we know this because a great many 'refusals' can be converted by another interviewer later.

Respondent - **How long will it take?**

Interviewer - It depends on your answers: about 45 minutes to an hour.

Respondent - **I'm always too busy; I couldn't spare that amount of time ever.**

Interviewer - Much more difficult but **DON'T** pretend it will take 10 minutes when you know it takes at least 45 minutes and often longer. You will irritate your respondent when at the end of 10 minutes they realise you still have many questions left. They will also be even less inclined to take part in future survey research.

Acknowledge that they are a busy person: *"I realise you are very busy, and I will try to complete the interview as speedily as possible BUT this is an important study ... (give survey specific reasons) and it's as important to get the views of people who lead full lives like yourself as of the people who are not so busy. If we only interviewed people with plenty of time like the retired we would not get a true picture."* If they will agree to half an hour suggest you make a start with the promise that if they run out of time before you have finished you will stop the interview. You must be scrupulous about keeping your promise: a good tactic is to say "we've had almost half an hour but I've still got about xx minutes of questions left - most people will have become absorbed and sufficiently committed to want to finish.

Respondent - No thanks. I'm just not interested.

Interviewer - Acknowledge their lack of interest. " I can see that it might not seem very interesting, but it covers some important subjects.. (specify). It is very important for us to have the views of people like you .(add any details about them you can)." Ask why they are not interested and then withdraw. Call back again, express the hope that this is a more convenient time and give reasons to counter their lack of interest

Respondent - **Well....er...I don't know...**

Interviewer - This is a respondent who wants to refuse but doesn't quite know how. If you don't give them the opportunity you will probably get this interview even though you may have to call several times. Stress how they don't need any special knowledge. Above all don't ask any questions to which they could answer 'no'. **DON'T** say "Can I come back on....?" but rather "I'll call back when I'm in the area again."

Respondent - **How did you get my address?**

Interviewer - Be quite open - this is a legitimate concern. Say something like this: *"The addresses in the survey were selected from the valuation and lands agency list - a list of all addresses in Northern Ireland. This is made available for research purposes only. A systematic procedure is used to choose a certain number of addresses from this list - perhaps every 50th or 60th. So your address came up purely by chance, but once it has come up we cannot go to another address instead. This way we make sure that we represent the views of everyone."* Notice we do **not** use the word "random" - although the correct name for the selection procedure is "random selection" - "random" can give the erroneous idea that the interviewer can go to any address.

Respondent - **Is it confidential? I don't want everyone knowing all about my views.**

Interviewer - Stress people's names are never linked to the data collected from them. The funders only get a statistical summary of the answers. Reports are in the form of statistical summaries and no one outside the research team knows who has been interviewed.

Respondent - **I'm not typical - I'm too young/old etc.**

Interviewer - This person is as important as other sample members. A balanced sample should reflect the whole population, young and old, well and ill. We need information from them all. Also whether typical or not they have been selected and so we would like to interview them.

Respondent - **I don't know much about that kind of thing.**

Interviewer - No special knowledge is needed. We wish to interview everyone sampled. If we just interviewed those with strong opinions or special knowledge we would get biased results. Most of the answers can be picked from a list that I will show you.

Respondent - **Is it compulsory?**

Interviewer - All surveys are voluntary; never pretend otherwise. However you must persuade them to want to take part. Give positive and negative reasons:

Positive - how interesting the subject of the survey is.

Negative - if many people do not take part we cannot be sure that our results are truly representative.

Say something like "You do not have to take part BUT we very much hope you will because..." and give the reasons you think will have most meaning for that person.

Respondent - **Why should I take part? What is in it for me?**

Interviewer - This respondent needs convincing about how worthwhile the survey is. Tell them what will be done with the results. This is their chance to have their say - an occasion when their opinions count for a great deal, a particularly useful argument for people with strong opinions. Another possible answer is how interesting the subject matter of the survey is and everyone you have interviewed so far has enjoyed it.

People often agree if you say how helpful their co-operation will be to you personally and to CSU and SCPR. Many people get a positive feeling from being told they are helpful.

Respondent - **My mother is far too old, my husband is too ill etc.** A difficult situation where the refusal is on behalf of someone else.

Interviewer - Try and speak to the respondent in person so you can deal with their worries at first hand. In situations where people are concerned for a relative, such as an elderly mother, a good tactic is to ask them to stay while you do the interview. Old people often enjoy the diversion of an interview, and the chance to take part in worthwhile research.

Respondent - **I don't approve of this Government and I do not want to do anything to help it.**

Interviewer - You should point out that surveys like NISA, which are part-funded by government departments, are being carried out not just for the current government. The results are published for everyone to see, and use as they wish. It is important in dealing with this argument to maintain a

professionally neutral stance and not show what your own sympathies are.

These are only a small selection of the questions you may be asked. Keep in mind that each respondent is a different individual. Your job as an interviewer is to identify what is of most concern to each person and give the appropriate reply as concisely as you can.

Remember the best introductions are brief. Research done by SCPR has shown this to be true. However each respondent will probably have one question to ask and for each respondent that may well be a different question so you need to have a great deal of information at your fingertips, though at any single door you will use very little of it.

Entryphones

These are becoming increasingly common and create problems for interviewers. It is less easy to persuade people when not face to face; they cannot so easily respond on a personal level over the entryphone, and yet we know it is that personal response which often secures respondent co-operation. Experienced interviewers know that they should say as little as necessary to get past the entryphone and into the building; face to face with the respondent they can use their normal introduction.

Usually it is best to introduce yourself and CSU/SCPR. Remind people of the advance letter and ask to be let in so that you can show them your ID card and explain a little more about the research. **Never** ask to be let in so that you can do the interview; always emphasise that you are here in the first instance to tell more details about the study. If you have any handout you can say that you have further written material to show them. Do not let yourself get drawn into a long explanation at this stage; it is very difficult to convey the desired information over the entryphone. A useful tactic is to say that you are finding it difficult at the door because of the noise from traffic or the poor sound quality of the entryphone. If they will not let you in, you may be able to persuade them to come to the street door. Always say that you carry an Identity Card, which you would like to show them, and smile as you speak into the entryphone; it will bring more warmth into your voice.

7. Materials for the survey

1. Address Allocation sheets
2. Yellow disks and red disks (see section 9 below)
3. Disk transit boxes
4. Leaflets about SCPR - leave one with each respondent
5. 'Newspaper' leaflets about the survey - use as necessary
6. Copies of advance letter - use as necessary
7. Book information forms
8. NISA Quick Guide (in A5 plastic cover)
9. Set of show cards
10. Self-completion questionnaires
11. Project Instructions (this document)
12. Pre-paid envelopes, addressed to SCPR at a Belfast PO Box. These are for respondents to use in returning the self-completion questionnaires in those cases where they cannot be picked up.

.... and of course, a lap-top computer with a rechargeable battery pack and shoulder bag.

You will also have the usual CSU field administration documents and forms. These include prepaid envelopes for returning disks and pay claims (to CSU) and prepaid envelopes for returning self-completion questionnaires addressed to CSU.

We think you will find it helpful to check both show-cards (that they are a complete set and in the right order) **AND** the self-completion questionnaire in your pack. The printers have been known to make mistakes and it is better to discover them at home, before you begin your assignment, than later, in the field.

To check your showcards, you should have the following showcards:

A1	-	A5
B1	-	B7
C1	-	C2
D1	-	D5
E1	-	E2
F1	-	F7
X1	-	X9

Please make sure that you have adequate supplies of all these materials before you start interviewing. Additional stationery may be obtained for this survey only by telephoning Michael Young at Belfast 252 507. Please allow 5 days for delivery.

8. Recording calls and outcomes

Calls and outcomes are entered directly on to the computer. These are the procedures.

- XII When starting a new questionnaire select interview finish. Then press the F5 key to see the list of allocated serial numbers, together with your interviewer number. Using the arrow keys, highlight the appropriate serial number and press enter to pen the questionnaire. You will then be brought to the calls and outcomes section. (This begins with the question *HOUTCOME*.)
- XIII If you are going back to a questionnaire, choose the select by *HOUTCOME* option. Press the F5 key to see a list of the serial numbers together with any message you may have entered and the *HOUTCOME* code. Use the arrow keys to select the required serial number to take you to (*HOUTCOME*).

Household Outcome (*HOUTCOME*)

These are the seven relevant outcome codes:

Code 1: Yes, further interviewing/checking to be done. If you are starting a new interview, *HOUTCOME* will always be set to code 1. When you have completed all your work at an address, *HOUTCOME* must be amended to reflect the final outcome. (If you code 1, then you will be routed to *NUMCALLS*).

Code 2: Main questionnaire and checks complete. This code must be used only when you have completed all interviewing at an address, and completed any checks required. Any questionnaire coded 2 at *HOUTCOME* must be checked before doing the **yellow weekly back-up** (see Section 9 below). If you make any changes to a questionnaire coded 2 **after** you have done your weekly back-up and sent it to CSU, the changes will **not** be picked up. (If you code 2, you will be routed to *HOUT1* which checks whether it is a full or partial interview.)

Code 3: Refusal. This code is used when the household at the address has indicated that it is unwilling to take part in the survey. (If you use code 3, you will be routed to *REFUSE* where you code what sort of refusal it was (see below). The office would have notified you if the refusal were to the advanced letter.

Code 4: Non contact. This code is to be used where the address is occupied, but no contact is made with any member of the household. Do not use this code unless you have made a **minimum** of 3 calls at the address (see Section 4 above). If after 3 calls, you have made no contact, please return the address as soon as possible to CSU. We may then ask another interviewer to visit the address. (If you code 4 you will be routed to *NONCON* (see below).

Code 5: Non eligible. This code is used for ineligible addresses such as demolished and derelict houses and institutions. In this survey, an institution is an establishment run or managed by a person or persons employed for this purpose or by the owner, and having no residents or having four or more residents who are unrelated to the manager(s). For example, hospitals and factories are institutions. But note that individuals who live in institutions and have no address of their own, are eligible for interview. (If you code 5, you will be routed to *NONELIG* where you will be asked for details of why the address was ineligible.

Code 6: Returned for reallocation. Use only for addresses to be reallocated. If you have made a call at the address, please complete the calls grid. If you have not, enter 0 at *NUMCALLS*. You will then be taken to *DONECODE* and should code 1 (all complete). If possible, please return any addresses for re-allocation on a yellow disk (see below) with the first weekly return. This allows us to send the addresses out to another interviewer early in the field period.

Code 7: Error in serial number. Use this code if an interview has been set up with an incorrect serial number. You will then be given the option to leave the questionnaire.

Full/Partial Interviews (*HOUT1* and *HOUT2*)

HOUT1 is asked only if you have used code 2 at *HOUTCOME* ("Main questionnaire and checks complete") and asks whether the interview was full or partial.

Code 1: Full interview achieved. Code this when there is a completed household grid and a completed interview with the selected respondent. Then you will go to *QFILLED* (see below).

If you code 1 (full interview) at *HOUT1*, you will be taken to *QFILLED*. Here you code whether the self-completion questionnaire was completed at the time of the interview, or whether it was left behind to be filled in later, or whether the selected person refused to take it.

If the person refused, you are routed to *QFILL*, where you enter details of why the selected person refused.

If the self-completion questionnaire is to be filled in later, you are routed to *METHOD*: here you code whether the questionnaire is to be collected by the interviewer, or returned by the respondent.

Code 2: Partial interview achieved. Code this when there is a completed household grid only, but no questionnaire or only a partially filled-in questionnaire. Then you will be taken to *HOUT2*, and asked what kind of partial interview it was.

Code 1: Household section only

Code 2: Household section, some questionnaire (unproductive)

Code 3: Household section, half of attitude questions and most or all classification (productive). If the interview is complete up until at least the end of the housing section, it will count as productive. (In practice, very few respondents, once started, fail to finish the interview.)

If you enter code 3 at *HOUT2* you will be routed to *QFILLED* (as above). After coding 1 or 2 you will be returned to *NUMCALLS*; after that you enter the finish time and call outcome (*TIMED & CALLO*). Then press 'End' which will take you to *DONECODE*; if all you admin is complete, enter 1 (all complete) and you will be given the option to leave the questionnaire.

Type of refusal (*REFUSE*)

This question is asked only if *HOUTCOME* was recorded as 3 (refusal).

Code 1: Outright refusal. Use this code if you are refused information about the household which would enable you to identify the selected person. If you identify the selected person and that person refused, enter code 3 at *INDINT*.

Code 2: Circumstantial refusal. Use this code if you believe that the household would have participated in the survey, but circumstances prevented it from doing so (eg genuinely too busy at the time, or a domestic crisis which prevents it from taking part). In these sorts of circumstances, you (or another interviewer) might be able to try again when the situation is more favourable.

Code 3: Refusal to office. CSU will notify you of refusals to the advance letter.

Type of non contact (*NONCON*)

Code 1: Non contact after three calls. Use if you have not managed to contact anyone at the sampled address after a minimum of 3 calls

Code 2: Away for more than a month. The household is away (eg in hospital, on business, on holiday) for the whole of the fieldwork period. If you identify the selected person and that person cannot be contacted during the field period, code 4 at *INDINT*.

Type of non eligible (*NONELIG*)

Code 1: Vacant. This code is used for premises which are wholly or partially residential, but in which no-one is living. Never assume that a property which has a 'for sale' sign is empty. You should call and check.

Code 2: Under construction. Use this for buildings which are under construction or under conversion, and there is no household currently resident.

Code 3: Holiday accommodation. Holiday accommodation is a place rented by the week or by the month to holiday-makers. Although holiday accommodation let to holiday-makers is ineligible, it is eligible if it is occupied by a household with no other residence at the time, and living in what is termed "holiday accommodation" on a short let. This could be because it is out of season or because the landlord is using the "holiday accommodation" for legal or personal reasons. In these cases you would try to select one person for interview.

Code 4: Second residence. This is a residence used at regular intervals by someone who owns it or rents it on a relatively long-term basis. (eg a country cottage where people spend the weekends but have a permanent residence elsewhere). If there is any difficulty in deciding whether an address is the main or second residence, you must always ask the residents and let them decide.

Code 5: Derelict/demolished. A property should not be coded as derelict unless the roof is completely or partly missing or the doors are missing. If there are signs that it is being repaired, it should be coded as vacant. 'Demolished' applies if the building has been knocked down completely.

Code 6: Non-residential. This includes property used solely for business purposes.

Code 7: Institution. See definition given under *HOUTCOME* (code 5).

Code 8: Other non-eligible. This will include any address that you are unable to trace, even after you have checked with CSU and asked for help.

[After answering *REFUSE*, *NONCON* or *NONELIG* you will be routed to *NUMCALLS*.]

Total number of calls at address (*NUMCALLS*)

At this question enter the total number of calls made at the address. If you are returning an address for reallocation and have not made any calls, you will enter 0.

Day and month of call (*CALLD & CALLM*)

These questions ask for the day and month the call was made. The date is already in the computer system so you need only press 'Enter'.

Time call started (*TIMEST*)

The starting time of the call is also already in the computer system but may be amended if necessary. The time may not match your wages form, since you may be at the address for some time introducing the survey before you begin the interview.

Time call ended (*TIMEND*)

This is, of course, entered only at the end of the call. You are then routed to *CALLO*.

Outcome of call (*CALLO*)

Leave this blank until the end of the call.

Code 1: No reply. Use this if you called but got no reply at all at the address.

Code 2: Appointment made. Use this if you made an appointment, but did not do any interviewing.

Code 3: Interviewed. Use this if you did any interviewing, even if it was only to fill in the household grid.

Code 4: Withdrew. Use this if you withdrew without making an appointment.

If household outcome (*HOUTCOME*) has been keyed as 2 ('main questionnaire completed'), you will be taken to *NUMADULT* and must press 'end' to go to *DONECODE*.

Admin completed (*DONECODE*)

This question is for you to confirm that the main interview administration has been completed at the address. If *HOUTCOME* is set to 'refusal', 'non contact', 'non eligible' or 'returned for reallocation', you are automatically taken to *DONECODE* after completing the call grid.

Code 1: Yes. Use this if you have completed all admin tasks (ie the household outcome code (*HOUTCOME*) is correctly set and the calls grid has been completed).

Code 2: Not yet. Use this if you have not yet been able to code the outcome -for example, if there is further interviewing to be done, or if you still have to enter the end time and call outcome.

NOTE:

Checks have been devised to prevent you from leaving the questionnaire if there are any inconsistent responses.

The screen displays an error message with the relevant questions, and the answers currently stored by the computer.

For example:

DONECODE is answered 'yes', but the selected person is to be interviewed later. This is what will appear.

Outcome - Donocode = yes coded
a. Houtcome (hout) = complete
NIDAT. indint (indv) = later

In all of these error messages, you should highlight the question whose response you wish to change using the or key and press enter. You will then be taken to that question and can make any amendments required.

YOU MUST ALWAYS LEAVE THE QUESTIONNAIRE VIA *DONECODE*

XIV At and address where there is more interviewing to be done and the calls grid has been completed, you will be taken to *NUMADULT*, and must use CTRL + Enter to leave the questionnaire. This is the only time this method of leaving the questionnaire can be used.

The following procedures must only be used if an error has been made in the list of persons resident at the address.

Very occasionally when entering details of people resident in the household, the grid is completed and a respondent selected, when it comes to light that another individual lives at the address. This person cannot then be entered into the household grid as the computer will have already selected a person for interview, and will continue to select the original person no matter how many other people are entered into the grid.

If this happens ...

1. Leave the questionnaire by ctrl + enter, inserting a note explaining that an error was made in listing the people resident.
2. Select the empty box above appointments and press enter. Enter the serial number of the questionnaire in which the error was made and then ENTER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER 2. Then enter your interviewer number. At CSU we will then know that any questionnaire with a household number 2 have a corrected household grid.
3. Set Houtcome to 1 and re-enter the correct details of all eligible residents in the household and continue interviewing.

9. FIELD PROCEDURES

i. Disks and backing-up

Two different colours of disks will be used during fieldwork

Red = Daily backup disk
Yellow = Weekly backup disk

It is essential that each day's work is backed up onto the red backup disk. Use the procedure described during training. A backup onto the yellow disk should be completed at the end of each week's work and returned to CSU as described below. The weekly procedure backs up only the datafiles, but the daily routine copies all to the questionnaire files as well as the datafiles.

ii. Return of work

Work should be returned weekly on a yellow disk using the backup procedures described during training. Each Friday, before midday, the relevant yellow disk should be posted to arrive with Central Survey Unit by the following Monday morning. A yellow disk **MUST** be returned every week during the fieldwork period. Make sure the yellow disk is marked with the survey name, your authority number and the week ending date.

You should also complete an Outcome Sheet for those addresses which have a final outcome in that week. The Outcome Sheet (which is the bottom half of the Address Allocation Sheet) should be returned with your weekly return disk.

Disks for posting should be placed inside a transit box: the box should be placed in an envelope clearly labelled to indicate that it contains computer disks. Do not label or seal transit boxes.

All disks must be returned to CSU at the end of fieldwork.

iii. General rules

- (a) If you are unable to find the address listed, do not substitute another address but refer to CSU immediately.
- (b) Always show your Authority Card to the informant.
- (c) Do not interview on the doorstep.
- (d) Check completed questionnaires as soon as possible after the interview before returning your disk to CSU.
- (e) Wage claims should be returned weekly in small business reply envelopes.
- (f) Study time of 3 hours will be paid at the beginning of fieldwork. This should be used to acquaint yourself with BOTH versions of the CAPI questionnaire and to familiarise

yourself with **BOTH** self-completion questionnaires. Practice serial numbers are included in your allocation - these are 8401, 8405 inclusive.

- (g) If returning any addresses for reallocation, please do so as early as possible, preferably on the yellow disk returned at the end of the first week of fieldwork.
- (h) Notify CSU (252507) immediately if you have any problems in keeping to the fieldwork schedule.
- (i) If you come across a problem which cannot be solved using the Training Instructions or these Project Instructions, please contact a Field-Trainer. Thereafter, if necessary, contact CSU at 252507.

10. The self-completion questionnaire

Respondents may fill in the self-completion questionnaire either:

- * **Immediately after the interview**, before you leave. Ideally, we would prefer it to be filled in then. You could use the time to key in the admin. details and 'tidying up' any other answers or notes.
- * **In the respondent's own time**, after the interview. In this case you will need either to call back to pick up the questionnaire, or to arrange for the respondent to post it back to Brentwood (in which case you must leave one of the prepaid addressed envelopes).

Under no circumstances should you give the self-completion questionnaire to the respondent to fill in before the interview.

Before handing over the self-completion questionnaire, there are some important things to remember:

1. You should write the respondent's Serial Number your Authority (Interviewer) Number in the boxes provided, **before** you hand over the questionnaire. There is a check letter printed on your allocation sheet and this **must** be written into the check letter box on the self-completion questionnaires. **We strongly advise you to enter the Authority (Interviewer) Number on all questionnaires before your first day in the field.**

Without these identifying numbers, the self-completion questionnaire cannot be used!

2. If you leave the self-completion questionnaire at an address after the interview, leave it only with the **selected respondent** - the person you interviewed. The self-completion questionnaire may be filled in only by the selected respondent. Please tell the respondent that we cannot use questionnaires filled in by anyone else. **No substitute is acceptable.**

3. If the respondent cannot fill in the questionnaire by the end of the visit at which you carry out the interview, please arrange to call back for it - provided you are still interviewing in that area.
4. If this is not possible, you should leave a prepaid envelope addressed to SCPR PO Box and ask the respondent to post the self-completion questionnaire back to the office. **If you do this, code 2 at METHOD (see Section 8 above).** (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)
5. Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire. If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment. If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (reasonable) speed.
6. If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a minute checking through to see that it has all been filled in. Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate.
7. On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy. In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side.

11. The interview questionnaire: general guidelines

First, a feature of such a wide-ranging questionnaire is that people are likely to be more interested in some questions than in others. The particular interviewing challenge posed is one of establishing the right speed at which to ask the questions. Rushing the respondent clearly has to be avoided, but an over-deliberate approach would be equally wrong. It may be that some respondents want to give a great deal of thought to some of the issues, but we are seeking to capture present attitudes, not to conduct a philosophical discussion or a political debate! If some respondents have no particular viewpoint on a topic, or if they cannot answer the question as posed, a 'don't know' or 'other answer' code is acceptable; then you just move on to the next question. ('Don't Know' can be entered at any question by using the left square bracket [).

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

"Closer links with the European Union"
"The UK's general industrial performance"

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

Third, at questions where an 'other' answer code has been provided, the other answer should be recorded verbatim. (Up to 60 characters can be keyed or written in. If the respondent gives a longer answer, press <Ctrl + F4> and use the 'notepad' (Ctrl+F4) to continue.) Unless specifically stated, 'other answer' should be coded only when one of the pre-coded answers will not fit after probing.

At questions where there is no specific provision for 'other answer', none is anticipated, although should they occur, they should be entered on the 'notepad' provided for comments. For questions in which no 'other answer' space is provided, first repeat the question with the appropriate emphasis before accepting an 'other answer'. You can also use phrases like "Generally...", "In general...", etc. as probes, otherwise repeating the question wording exactly.

Fourth, the interview questionnaire is divided into blocks of question topics (see below for details). Sometimes these are introduced by (e.g.) "And now some questions on ..." but often they are not. Respondents do not need to be made aware of the various blocks or sections of the questionnaire during the course of the interview; the questionnaire is designed to be administered as a single unit with a reasonably smooth transition between groups of questions and different topics.

12. Layout of the interview questionnaire

Show card letter

Household Grid	-
Newspaper readership	-
Government spending and NHS	A
Employment (including Respondent's occupational details)	B
Housing	C
Community Relations	D
Countryside	E
Political Trust	F
Classification	X

13. The interview questionnaire: in detail

The question name which will appear on the lower half of your CAPI screen is listed in *italics on the left of the page.*

NEWSPAPER READERSHIP/PARTY ID

WhPaper A single newspaper is the preferred answer here. If the respondent maintains, in spite of probing, that he or she reads more than one daily morning paper equally frequently, code 95 for 'Other' and key in the relevant papers. If respondents say that the newspaper they read most frequently is a free daily paper, code in 95, ask for the name of the paper and key it in.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND NHS

Dole In most cases people will be able to choose between the two statements. In some cases, however, people may feel the two statements are related. In these cases code 7 and key in 'other answer given'.

PrivMed We are asking these questions about schemes (eg. BUPA and PPP) which provide for, and cover the cost of, private medical treatment and facilities. Do not include simple insurance schemes where the insured person receives a cash benefit when sick. Also, do not include schemes which cover *only* dental treatment.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

EconFW The respondent may well choose several types of economic activity undertaken 'last week' - that is the seven days ending last Sunday. If so, all of them should be coded. In this case, the highest on the list (the first that applies) is the one that determines which set of questions you ask next (there are sets of questions for, e.g., employees, self-employed people, unemployed people and so on). If a respondent is not sure or doesn't know, please probe to find out which of the items on the card comes closest to what they were doing in the last week. Please note that '**Don't know**' is not a valid code for this question and if entered you will be asked to change it. Respondents can refuse to answer the question. If you interview on a Sunday, the seven days are the ones ending the previous Sunday.

The following notes explain the categories at EconFW a little more fully:

Code

01 In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation). All students, even those doing vacation jobs during the last week, are to be coded in this category. If the student is on vacation and will continue to be a student only if he or she passes an exam, assume that the exam will be passed and still treat the respondent as in full-time education. People on

- government training programmes (ET, etc.) are EXCLUDED from this category. They should be counted as 02.
- 02 **On government training/employment programme**
People on government-sponsored training or employment programmes should be coded here. They should not be coded as 'In paid work' or 'In full-time education' (even if they are doing the educational part of the programme).
- 03 **In paid work for at least 10 hours in the week (or away temporarily from that work)** This category includes all types of paid work, whether for an employer, or on the respondent's own account as self-employed. It includes casual, part-time and temporary work provided that it amounts to at least 10 hours in the week.
- Voluntary work, or work carried out where only expenses are reimbursed or work paid for in kind (e.g., receiving board and lodgings only) where there is no financial transaction, are EXCLUDED from this category.
- People temporarily away would include those who were absent from work last week because of sickness or injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave, provided that they have a job to go back to with the same employer or as self-employed in the same field. It would also include people who were temporarily laid off, or on strike, or locked out, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status, e.g., an actor 'resting' between jobs. People whose contract of employment incorporates regular but intermittent work (e.g., some staff in educational institutions, or professional sportsmen, whose wages are paid only during term-time or in the season, and who therefore may not have worked last week) are included in this category.
- 04 **Waiting to take up paid work already accepted**
This category covers people not in work last week but who have a definite agreement to start work on a set date. It does not include people who have been given a vague promise of a job if and when a vacancy occurs.
- 05 **Unemployed and registered at a benefit office**
This category covers those who are both unemployed and registered as unemployed for benefit purposes. It does not cover those unemployed and registered only through the government employment service (e.g., Jobcentre, local government careers offices).
- 06 **Unemployed, not registered but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hours a week)** This category includes all unemployed, not registered for benefit, but who are actively looking for a job of at least 10 hours a week. This would include people seeking work through central or local government employment services (Jobcentres, local authority careers offices, etc.), people registered with private employment agencies, people answering advertisements for work, advertising for work or even people just actively looking around for opportunities.
- 07 **Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours a week) but not actively looking for a job**
Include here any unemployed (again not registered for benefit), but who are not actively looking for a job at the moment. People who, for instance, have given up looking for work would be included here, or those who are ill and temporarily unable to look for work. Respondents should normally be left to decide for themselves whether an illness in this case is temporary or not. If in doubt, include it if it has lasted less than six months. The remaining four categories cover those members of the population who are generally considered to be economically inactive.
- 08 **Permanently sick or disabled** covers people out of work and not seeking work because of permanent (or indefinite) sickness or disability. People who have never worked because of disability are included. Do not include retired people in poor health who would not be seeking work even if they were healthy. In cases of doubt over whether an illness or disability is permanent, treat it as permanent if it has lasted continuously for six months or more.

- 09 **Wholly retired from work** covers people who have retired from their occupation at approximately the normal retirement age or who have taken 'early retirement', and are not seeking further employment of any sort. Retired people who are permanently sick or have become disabled still count as retired. Women who leave work on marriage to look after the home or to raise a family and who have not worked for many years, should be classified as 'looking after the home' rather than retired. But it is difficult to define retirement exactly. Apart from the proviso made about women, the respondent's description from the card should generally be accepted.
- 10 **Looking after the home** covers anyone more or less wholly involved in domestic duties when classifying economic position. There can be more than one person in a household in this category, here we are concerned only with the respondent's position.
- 11 **Doing something else** is not on the show card. It covers anyone who does not fit into any of the ten categories on the card. But remember that people who are in any kind of paid work (including casual self-employed jobs) of more than 10 hours in the week should not be included here.

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

Title We wish to collect occupational details of almost all respondents, excluding only those who have never had a job.

Ask everyone else about their current, future or last job - the computer will change the tense as necessary. Please probe fully for all relevant details; if any are missing, we may be unable to code occupation accurately.

*EmpMake
REmpWkFW* If the respondent works from premises (e.g. a travelling salesperson) rather than at a workplace, adapt the question wording accordingly.

UnionSA 'Staff association' referred to at this question is an organisation of employees recognised, like a union, by management for the negotiation of (e.g.) pay and other conditions of employment. In certain professions (e.g. banking) staff associations exist alongside or instead of trade unions. If respondent is a member of both - code 'trade union'.

EmplyFW1 Answers to several questions in this section, including EmplyFW1, can be recorded either in months or years. Key in whatever answer is given and you will next be asked to record whether the answer was given in months or years. You should round up the answers to the nearest whole month. Two weeks or over is the next highest month; under two weeks is the next lowest. Probe for best estimated in all cases.

Wk/Jb Tim Here we want the respondent's own definition of whether they work full-time or part-time.

PayGap At this question and elsewhere, the place of work is the establishment where or from which the respondent works. This will ordinarily have a single address. The employer of the respondent may of course have several establishments but it is only the respondents workplace that is being asked about. Several questions refer to the workplace so it must be clearly established at this question.

SPartnrs These questions are asked about the respondent's main self-employed
Bus10K occupation. "Business" may not always be the best or most appropriate
SPartnrs description, and you may therefore need to explain that this question refers
Bus1Fut to the paid job, whatever it is.
SNumEmp

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

Retirag2 If the respondent says that (s)he has never worked (e.g. (s)he has interpreted 'retired from work' as meaning simply 'retired'), code 0. Do not recode any other data.

HOUSING

HomeType Code type of accommodation from observation and check with respondent

Tenure1 Note that this question on tenure applies to the whole accommodation that the respondent's household occupies, not just to the part of the accommodation that the respondent may occupy. For instance, if the respondent was renting a room from a relative who owns the property outright, you would code 1, not 9.

Own (leasehold/freehold) outright: those whose accommodation is wholly owned, i.e., they are not buying on a mortgage or with a loan. To own a leasehold property, the occupier must have a lease of 21 years or more.

Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage: those buying with a mortgage or loan, from a bank, building society or other organisation. This category also includes those buying as part of a co-ownership scheme, or those buying leasehold property when the lease is 21 years or more.

Rented property: includes those where the lease is fewer than 21 years. Note that the rent need not be paid by a household member: it could be paid by another member of the family (e.g., son on behalf of mother) or by income support.

POLITICAL TRUST (VERSION A)

VoteSyst Proportional representation is a voting system in which the number of votes parties get determines the number of seats they will have in the Westminster Parliament.

ECPolicy This question is both a card and a read out.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

RIRelAgo If the respondent says 'it depends' or has difficulty in choosing an answer, please probe once, e.g., 'On the whole/Generally speaking, would you say...' (and repeat question).
RIRelFut
JbRIGch1
JbRIGch2

NISupPty 'Tory' should be coded as Conservative and 'Socialist' (unqualified) as Labour. All other descriptions of party should be coded and keyed in under
NIClsPty Which1, Which2 or Which3 as appropriate. Other answers (such as
NIPtyID1 "undecided") should be coded 14 and keyed.

NIPtyID3 This question is asked only if the respondent supports a mainland party at *NIPtyID1* and is the lead-in to strength of Northern Irish political identity. Other answers (such as "undecided") should be coded 11 and keyed.

NIIdStrn The respondent will be asked about the party chosen under *NIPtyID3*. You may wish to ask whether the respondent is very strong/fairly strong or not very strong supporter of the Northern Ireland party chosen.

RELIGION AND CLASSIFICATION

RelRFW Please note that the first set of codes (2-12) all relate to different Christian denominations. Codes 13-18 relate to other (non-Christian) religions. If none of these pre-coded categories exactly corresponds with the respondent's religion, the answer should be written in as 'Other Protestant', 'Other Christian' or 'Other non-Christian' as appropriate.

RaceOri2 'English', 'British', 'Welsh', 'Scottish', or 'Irish' should be coded as 'WHITE (Any European origin)'.

RelAd 'Son/daughter' includes step-children, adopted children and foster children.
RelCh

NIRChild 'Any child' includes step-children, adopted children and foster children.

TEA2 Full-time continuous education refers to the period of full-time education which spans school and any other full-time education undertaken after school. You should ignore any gaps in full-time education that lasted one academic year or less.

EdQFW1 The main types of exams and qualifications are included here. Code ALL

EdQFW2 that apply. You should key in under 'other' any that the respondent mentions that are not on the list, but we are interested only in educational or vocational exams and qualifications, not leisure activities, St. John's Ambulance, etc.

EconFW We need to collect details of occupation for the respondent's spouse or partner. The same principles apply as for respondent's occupational activities. (see above).

BenFitNFW If you are in any doubt about which benefit(s) the respondent or his/her spouse or partner is receiving, code 'Other state benefit' and write in.

HhIncome
REarn At *HhIncome* you should obtain the **total income** of the household from all sources, **before tax**. Income includes not only earnings but state benefits, occupational and other pensions, unearned income such as interest from savings, rent, etc. For respondents in paid work in the last 7 days you should also obtain their own earnings at *REarn*.

In each case - for both income and earnings - we want the figures before deductions of income tax, national insurance, contributory pension payments and so on. The questions refer to current level of income or earnings or, if that is convenient, to the nearest tax or other period for which the respondent is able to answer.

If you have any queries or problems about how to complete the questionnaire, please do not hesitate to telephone, in the first instance, CSU (252 507). If necessary, they will refer you on to a member of the Social Attitudes team at SPCR in London (0171 250 1866).

When you have finished, please:

Check the self-completion questionnaire (if you are collecting it)

Double-check that you have entered the respondent's Serial Number and your Authority (Interviewer) Number on the self-completion questionnaire.

We hope that all goes well and that you enjoy the assignment.

APPENDIX I

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Chapters in the annual *British Social Attitudes* reports

1984-1997

1984 report

Political attitudes
Economic policy and expectations
Social policy and the welfare state
Educational issues and priorities
Social and moral values

Ken Young
Anthony Harrison
Nick Bosanquet
Harvey Goldstein
Colin Airey

1985 report

Shades of opinion
Prices, incomes and consumer issues
Sex roles and gender issues
Attitudes to defence and international affairs
Right and wrong in public and private life
Local government and the environment
Measuring individual attitude change

Ken Young
Gerald Goodhardt
Sharon Witherspoon
Paul Whiteley
Michael Johnston & Douglas Wood
Ken Young
Denise Lievesley & Jennifer Waterton

1986 report

Do people have consistent attitudes?
Work and the work ethic
Political partisanship
A green and pleasant land
British & American attitudes: similarities and contrasts
Interim report: education
Interim report: public spending and the welfare state
Interim report: housing
Interim report: social and moral issues

Anthony Heath
Michael Martin
John Curtice
Ken Young

James Davies
Harvey Goldstein

Nick Bosanquet
Nick Bosanquet
Colin Airey and Lindsay Brook

1987 report

Citizenship and welfare
Business and industry
Political culture
Nuclear reactions
Food values: health & diet
Family matters
Interim report: the countryside
Interim report: party politics

Peter Taylor-Gooby
Martin Collins
Anthony Heath & Richard Topf
Ken Young
Aubrey Sheiham & Michael Marmot
Sheena Ashford
Ken Young
John Curtice

The 5th report (1989)

The price of honesty
Education matters
Trends in permissiveness
Working-class conservatives and middle-class socialists
The public's response to AIDS
An ailing state of national health
Trust in the establishment
One nation?

Michael Johnston
Paul Flather
Stephen Harding
Anthony Heath & Geoff Evans

Lindsay Brook
Nick Bosanquet
Roger Jowell & Richard Topf
John Curtice

Interim report: rural prospects
Interim report: a woman's work

Ken Young
Sharon Witherspoon

The 6th report (international)

Measuring national differences
International patterns of work
The role of the state
Inequality and welfare
Kinship and friendship
Understanding of science in Britain and the USA
Pride in one's country: Britain and West Germany

James Davies & Roger Jowell
David Blanchflower & Andrew Oswald
Peter Taylor-Gooby
Tom Smith
Janet Finch
Geoff Evans and John Durant
Richard Topf, Peter Mohler & Anthony Heath
Stephen Harding

Interim report: the changing family

The 7th report

Social welfare: the unkindest cuts
The state of the union
Women and the family
Living under threat
AIDS and the moral climate
Self-employment and the enterprise culture
Recipes for health

Peter Taylor-Gooby
Neil Millward
Jacqueline Scott
Ken Young
Kaye Wellings & Jane Wadsworth
David Blanchflower & Andrew Oswald
Aubrey Sheiham, Michael Marmot,
Bridget Taylor & Andrew Brown
John Rentoul
John Curtice & Tony Gallagher

Individualism

The Northern Irish Dimension

The 8th report

Consensus and dissensus
Attachment to the welfare state
Failing education?
Justice and the law in Northern Ireland
House and home
Shades of green
Working mothers: free to choose?
Smoking and health

Anthony Heath & Dorren McMahon
Peter Taylor-Gooby
A H Halsey
Tony Gallagher
John Curtice
Ken Young
Sharon Witherspoon & Gillian Prior
Yoav Ben-Shlomo, Aubrey Sheiham & Michael Marmot
Lindsay Brook & Ed Cape
Bridget Taylor

Interim report: civil liberties

Interim report: economic outlook

The 9th report

What do we mean by green?
The influence of the recession
Religion in Britain, Ireland and the USA
The North-South Divide
Men and women at work and at home
Changes in values
What price profits?
Community relations in Northern Ireland
Class, race & opportunity

Sharon Witherspoon & Jean Martin
Frances Cairncross
Andrew Greeley
John Curtice
Kathleen Kiernan
Anthony Heath & Dorren McMahon
Michael Johnston
Tony Gallagher
Ken Young

Interim report: charitable giving
Interim report: the national health

Steve Barnett & Susan Saxon-Harold
Nick Bosanquet

The 10th report

Disengaging from democracy
The family way

Michael Johnston
Jackie Scott, Michael Braun & Duane Alwin
Anthony Heath, Bridget Taylor & Gabor Toka
Peter Taylor-Gooby
John Curtice
Geoff Evans

Religion, morality and politics

What citizens want from the state
Satisfying work - if you can get it
Class conflict and inequality

The 11th report

Do we really want more public spending?
Where next for transport policy?
Welfare outside the state
Work in a changing climate
Improving health
Middle-class politics
Authoritarianism updated
Education: reaction to reform
The greening of Britain: romance and rationality
Time-series and lap-tops: the change to computer-assisted interviewing

David Lipsey
Gordon Stokes & Bridget Taylor
Peter-Taylor Gooby
Barry Hedges
Nick Bosanquet
Anthony Heath & Mike Savage
Daphne Ahrendt & Ken Young
A H Halsey & Denise Lievesley
Sharon Witherspoon

Peter Lynn & Susan Purdon

The 12th report

Comfortable, marginal and excluded: who should pay higher taxes for a better welfare state?
Fear of crime
Teenagers and their politics
Working mothers: choice or circumstance?
Faith in local democracy
The state of the Union: attitudes towards Europe
The sceptical electorate
Differences of degree: attitudes towards universities
Libertarianism in retreat

Peter-Taylor Gooby
Lizanne Dowds & Daphne Ahrendt
Alison Park
Katarina Thomson
Ken Young & Nirmala Rao
Geoff Evans
John Curtice and Roger Jowell

Chris Rootes & Anthony Heath
Lindsay Brook & Ed Cape

The 13th report

One nation again?
Portraying sex: the limits of tolerance
Relative values: kinship and friendship

Reactions to a flexible labour market
Illegal drugs: liberal and restrictive attitudes
Northern Ireland during the cease-fire
National Identity
Matters of life and death: attitudes to euthanasia
Public spending and taxation

John Curtice
Steven Barnett & Katarina Thomson
Francis McGlone, Alison Park & Ceridwen Roberts
Peter Spencer
Arthur Gould, Andrew Shaw & Daphne Ahrendt
Geoffrey Evans
Lizanne Dowds & Ken Young

David Donnison & Caroline Bryson
Lindsay Brook, John Hall & Ian Preston

The 14th Report

Thatcher's Children?
What about the workers?
The NHS: new prescriptions needed?

Benefit claimants: villains or victims?
Trust in the political system
Green in word...
The housing divide
Politics and the news media: mobilisation or videomalaise?
How we view violence
Crime and punishment

Anthony Heath & Alison Park
Alex Bryson & Stephen McKay

Ken Judge, Jo-Ann Mulligan & Bill New

Caroline Bryson
John Curtice & Roger Jowell
Bridget Taylor
Alan Murie

Kenneth Newton
Steven Barnett & Katarina Thomson
Roger Tarling and Lizanne Dowds

APPENDIX J

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAMME (ISSP)

Contact names and addresses

ISSP members and Archive

Australia

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