

**British Social Attitudes**

**1997 Survey**

**TECHNICAL REPORT**

Catherine Bromley  
Caroline Bryson  
Alison Park  
Katarina Thomson

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# INTRODUCTION

## The survey series

This report describes the design, administration and data format of the 1997 *British Social Attitudes* (BSA) survey. The BSA survey is the thirteenth in a series started by the *National Centre for Social Research* (then called SCPR) in 1983 and core-funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts. The series is designed to chart continuity and change across a wide range of social attitudes - for instance, towards politics, the economy, the workplace, education, health and the environment. For an overview of some of the trends between 1983 and 1994, see McKie and Brook (1996). The series is similar to, and indeed was inspired by, the *General Social Survey* carried out since 1972 by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in the United States. The data derive from annual cross-sectional surveys of representative samples of adults aged 18 or over living in private households in Britain. Following a successful experiment carried out in 1993 (Lynn and Purdon, 1994), the main questionnaires are now administered by interviewers using lap-top computers (and Blaise software), rather than by the traditional pen and paper method.

Surveys in the *British Social Attitudes* series have been carried out annually between 1983 and 1997, except in 1988 and 1992. In these two years, with the agreement of the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the BSA core-funds were deployed towards conducting the 1987 and 1992 surveys in the long-standing *British Election Study* (BES) series, but in addition a smaller *British Social Attitudes* Survey, financed from other sources, was also conducted. These, like the 1983 post-election study, were the responsibility of the *National Centre* and Nuffield College, Oxford. (The results of the 1987 and 1992 post-election surveys were published in 1991 and 1994 respectively (Heath *et al.*, 1991; and Heath *et al.*, 1994)). The core-funding for 1997 was deployed in the same way, to support the BES 1997 post-election study, so the 1997 BSA survey was funded from other sources. The 1997 survey is therefore unusual in that it took place in an election year in addition to the *British Election Study* and this explains the relative shortness of the survey compared with other years.

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



Inevitably perhaps, a few questions do not seem to work very well, despite contrary indications at the pilot stage. Many survey series face this difficulty, and its resolution is by no means straightforward. To change or remove unsatisfactory questions would sacrifice comparability over time; to retain them would run the risk of producing and reproducing misleading information. Neither practice is desirable but one or the other is unavoidable. And, of course, the vocabulary changes over the years and our questions have inevitably to change to reflect this<sup>1</sup>.

Each year the latest available dataset is deposited at the Data Archive at the University of Essex. This enables anyone in the academic community to do analytic or interpretative work of their own, or to use the datasets for teaching purposes. The Archive will provide details about on-line access. The survey data may be of interest substantively (either as sets of cross-sectional samples or as a series recording change over time), or methodologically (for instance, comparing different ways of asking questions, or the development of scale items). Until 1991, the SPSS-X set-up files were deposited together with the ASCII file. Since 1993, SPSS-X export-files have been deposited instead. The export-files are backed up by the SPSS-X programming files. Further information about the accessibility of the full dataset can be provided by BSA researchers at the *National Centre*.

## Developments and offshoots

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

1. Seven surveys in the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* (NISA) series were carried out between 1989 and 1996 (as with *BSA* there was no survey in 1992). Between 1989 and 1991 it was funded by the Nuffield Foundation and the Central Community Relations Unit in Belfast, and between 1993 and 1996 by all the government departments in Northern Ireland. Until 1993, around 900 adults have been interviewed there each spring by the Central Survey Unit of the (then) Policy Planning and Research Unit (PPRU)<sup>2</sup>. In 1994 and 1995, the sample size was increased to around 1,500, and two versions of the questionnaire were fielded, but in 1996 the target achieved sample was reduced to 900 adults. The questionnaires contained all of the 'core' questions asked each year on *BSA*, and several of the special modules fielded in Britain in that year<sup>3</sup>. In addition, modules covering issues of particular concern to the province were included (for example, community relations and attitudes towards the security forces); where appropriate, some of these questions were also asked in Britain. The annual datasets are, of course, independent and cannot simply be added together to provide UK data. But they do allow data-users to make comparisons on a range of issues between the attitudes of UK citizens on either side of the Irish Sea. These datasets are also made available *via* the Data Archive. Books presenting the findings of the latest survey and looking at trends over time have been published annually<sup>4</sup>. 1996 was, however, the last *NISA* survey as, appropriately perhaps, the two surveys have now parted company. Colleagues at Queen's University and the University of

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<sup>1</sup> The main changes in question wording, filter and interviewer instructions and so on made between 1984 and 1989 are noted in the *Cumulative Sourcebook* (see below). This is currently being updated and will shortly be available in the format of an electronic database.

<sup>2</sup> Now the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

<sup>3</sup> The exception is a module on home carers, fielded on the *NISA* survey only in 1994.

<sup>4</sup> Some of the findings have also been reported in *The 7th, 8th, 9th and 13th British Social Attitudes Reports*. See also Stringer and Robinson (1991, 1992 and 1993); Breen, Devine and Robinson (1995); Breen, Devine and Dowds (1996); Dowds, Devine and Breen (1997); Robinson *et al.* (1998).

Ulster have succeeded in raising new local funding and, against the background of the new political arrangements in Northern Ireland, we have all agreed that the new *Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey* would be better served by cutting its formal links with its British counterpart. The two teams will, of course, continue to co-operate closely and intend to carry many questions in common each year for purposes of comparison.

2. Since 1985, a module of questions included in each year's *British Social Attitudes* survey has allowed users of the British datasets to make cross-national comparisons. This initiative began in 1984 when the Nuffield Foundation funded the *National Centre* to convene a series of meetings with research organisations abroad which were also carrying out regular national surveys of social attitudes. From these meetings, a group called the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)* has evolved. Each member undertakes to field annually an agreed module of questions on a sample survey which conforms to ISSP working principles. Each module is designed for repetition at intervals, to allow comparisons both between countries and over time. The following 32 nations currently (in 1998/99) take part:

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, USA.

Each year from 1989 to 1996 (except 1992) the ISSP modules were also fielded on the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey.

The ZentralArchiv at the University of Köln acts as archivist to the ISSP and has produced (on CD-Rom) combined datasets for each of the first seven modules fielded between 1985 and 1995, and accompanying codebooks. Modules fielded or planned are:

1985	Role of government - 1
1986	Family networks and support systems
1987	Social inequality - 1
1988	Family and changing gender roles - 1 [ <i>Britain: 1989</i> ]
1989	Work orientations - 1
1990	Role of government - 2 (part-replication)
1991	Religion - 1
1992	Social inequality -2 (part-replication) [ <i>Britain: among 1991 BSA respondents</i> ]
1993	Environment - 1
1994	Family and changing gender roles - 2 (part-replication)
1995	National identity
1996	Role of government - 3 (part-replication)
1997	Work orientations - 2 (part-replication)
1998	Religion - 2 (part replication)
1999	Social inequality - 3 (part-replication)
2000	Environment - 2 (part-replication)
2001	Social Networks - 2 (part-replication)

In 1997, the Work Orientations module was carried on the self-completion questionnaire (Qs. 1 to 34).

Three books have been published using data from the 1983-1997 ISSP surveys. These are *British - and European - Social Attitudes: the 15<sup>th</sup> BSA Report* (published in 1998), *International Social Attitudes: the 10th BSA Report* (published in 1993), and the sixth report in the annual series, *British Social Attitudes: special international report*, (published in 1989).

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

3. In a further cross-national venture, the *National Centre* collaborated with social research institutes in four other EU countries (Germany, the Irish Republic, Italy and the Netherlands) to extend the 1993 ISSP questionnaire module on environmental issues (see Witherspoon and Mohler, 1995). This consortium (COMPASS) has been funded by the European Union. Further joint ventures are planned.

4. A further offshoot, conceived and designed in collaboration with Barnardos, is the 1994 *Young People's Social Attitudes* survey. Around 600 twelve to nineteen year olds who lived in the households of BSA respondents were interviewed (for technical details of the survey, see Lilley *et al.*, 1997 and Park, 1996). About half of the questions asked of the teenagers were identical to those asked of adults, allowing comparisons not only across generations but also between parents and children in the same household. The substantive report on the findings was published by Barnardos (Roberts and Sachdev, 1996). The study has been repeated on the 1998 *British Social Attitudes* survey as a multi-funded project, independent of Barnados.

5. In 1989, the *National Centre* and Nuffield College, Oxford set up the Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends (JUSST) which was awarded the status of an ESRC Research Centre in 1992. In 1994, JUSST received funding for a further five years, upon which it changed its name to CREST (Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends). Under its new name, CREST launched a panel study<sup>5</sup> to investigate how, when and why people's attitudes, perceptions, political allegiances and voting behaviour change between general elections. Respondents who were first interviewed as part of the 1992 BES post-election survey were followed up at regular intervals (sometimes by face-to-face interviews, sometimes by telephone), with the final round taking place just after the May 1997 general election. After that they were replaced by a new panel, first interviewed as part of the 1997 BES post-election survey. A further three years' funding from the ESRC has extended the life of CREST (and of the panel survey) until the year 2002. These surveys feed off BSA and *vice versa*, providing a rich source of data about changing social and political attitudes and behaviour in Britain during the last decade of this century. Indeed, the 1996 *British Social Attitudes* survey also served as the first round of a *British General Election Study* Campaign Panel. CREST also carries out methodological research *via* the BSA and BES series in order to develop new and better tools for attitude measurement (for a summary with full references, see Curtice, 1996).

6. In November 1995, CREST held the first in a series of annual conferences, the topic in 1995 being 'A decade of change in social attitudes'. Many of the talks drew extensively on BSA data. The conference gave rise to a book of papers about the measurement of attitude change (Taylor and Thomson, 1996). The 1998 Conference held in Cardiff on the topic of 'Scotland and Wales: Nations Again', drew on the findings of the Scottish and Welsh

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<sup>5</sup> The *British Election Panel Survey* (BEPS)

referendum studies carried out by CREST in 1997, and has also acted as the basis of a book (Taylor and Thomson, 1999).

7. In November 1991, the *British Social Attitudes Cumulative Sourcebook* (part-funded by Shell UK Ltd.) was published (by Gower), both as a companion volume to the series of annual *Reports* and as a comprehensive codebook for users of the dataset. The *Sourcebook* brought together responses to all the questions asked in the series between 1983 and 1989 (with all variations noted), together with year-by-year distributions of answers (numbers and percentages), and each variable's SPSS name. As noted above, it is currently being updated, in collaboration with the Centre for Comparative European Survey Data (at Guildhall University). It will be issued on CD-ROM, and will contain the complete texts of the BSA questionnaires and the distributions of responses across the years. The database will be searchable both by hierarchical topic and key words.

8. Thanks to funding from the ESRC (under Grant Number R 000 233 230) the *Sourcebook* has now been complemented by a 'Combined Dataset', also deposited at the Data Archive. This provides in one computer file the data for all eight BSA surveys carried out between 1983 and 1991. A parallel dataset for Northern Ireland, containing data from the 1989, 1990 and 1991 NISA surveys, is also available.

9. Between 1984 and 1986 the ESRC funded the introduction of a panel element into the series, enabling us to re-interview respondents to the 1983 survey in the three following years. In this way it was possible to examine *individual* attitude change, not simply aggregate change, and to assess the possible effects of attrition and conditioning in the panel (see Lievesley and Waterton, 1985). The data for all four panel surveys are lodged at the Data Archive, together with copies of the Technical Report (McGrath and Waterton, 1986).

## **Arrangement of the report**

**Part I** of this report describes technical aspects of the 1997 *British Social Attitudes* survey. **Appendices A-K** contain full technical details of the surveys, copies of the survey documents (including an annotated paper version of the CAPI questionnaire) and further information for users of the datasets.

# I BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

## 1. THE 1997 SURVEY

### 1.1 Structure and funding

In common with previous *British Social Attitudes* surveys, the 1997 survey had two components. The main one was a questionnaire administered by interviewers using lap-top computers to key in the responses, and lasting on average about an hour. The second was a self-completion supplement for respondents to fill in after the interview. The supplement was either collected by the interviewer or posted by the respondent to the *National Centre's* Field Office. The questionnaires appear in **Appendix D** of this report (the main questionnaire in the form of an annotated documentation of the Blaise program used to compile it). Some open ended questions were included in the politics module; the booklet used by interviewers to record respondents' answers and a documentation of the open ended datafile can be found in **Appendix E**.

In the first three years of the survey series, 1,700-1,800 people were interviewed annually. Between 1986 and 1993, the target achieved sample size was increased to around 3,000, with two different versions of both the main and the self-completion questionnaire fielded. Since 1994, the target achieved sample has been further increased to 3,600, certain modules and 'core' questions (including all the classificatory items) being asked of all respondents, and the remainder being asked of a (random) third or two-thirds of the sample. The 1997 survey differed significantly in that the target achieved sample size was 1500 and only one version of the main and the self-completion questionnaire was fielded. Full details of the 1997 sample are given in **Section 2** below.

Each year the *National Centre* produces a book which reports on and interprets some of the main BSA survey findings. The chapter titles of the fourteen *Reports* published between 1984 and 1997 are reproduced in **Appendix J**. Potential users of the data may wish to consult this to see whether topic areas relating to their field of interest have been covered in any of the *Reports*.

The steadfast support of the core-funder, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, has guaranteed the continuation of the survey into the next millennium. However the series needs, and has been fortunate enough to receive, substantial additional financial support from a variety of sources. Over the years we have received support from a number of Government departments. The Department of Employment (now the Department for Education and Employment) has supported the series since 1984, enabling us to include more questions on education, training and the labour market than would otherwise have been the case. The Department of the Environment (now the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions) has been a regular supporter of the series since 1985, and provided funding for a set of questions on attitudes to housing, fielded in 1996. The Countryside Commission has in most years between 1985 and 1997 provided financial support for us to include questions designed to monitor 'green' issues. The Departments of Health, Social Security and Transport and the Home Office have more recently provided financial support to enable us both to continue fielding questions first asked in 1983, and to rejuvenate the series with new ones.

The Nuffield Foundation also provided welcome funding from the series' earliest days, providing the 'seed-funding' which helped launch BSA in 1983, and helped the ISSP get off the ground in 1984-85. Between 1989 and 1991 the Foundation provided a valuable 'independent' element of seed-funding for the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey series.

The Economic and Social Research Council, also contributed seed-funding for *British Social Attitudes* and funded the panel study in 1983-6, and has continued to support the survey series. The ESRC also supports the series - and in particular the *National Centre's* membership of ISSP - through its grant (Grant Number M 543 285 001) to the Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends (CREST).

Funding for the 1997 survey was slightly unusual in that, as in previous election years, core funding was transferred to the British Election Study, indeed it had originally been planned not to conduct a BSA 1997, however we were able to field a smaller one version of the study with financial support from:

Gatsby Charitable Foundation, via an extra grant to fund questions on the European Union  
Department of the Environment  
Department of Transport  
Charities Aid Foundation  
Countryside Commission  
ESRC, via its support for ISSP and its grant to CREST

## **1.2 Topic areas covered in the series 1983-1998**

Each year the interview questionnaire contains a number of 'core questions'. These cover major topic areas such as the economy, labour market participation and the welfare state. The majority of these questions are repeated in most years, if not every year. In addition, a wide range of demographic and other classificatory questions is always included. The remainder of the questionnaire is devoted to a series of questions (modules) on specific issues - such as on gender issues and sexual relations - which are intended for repetition at longer intervals. The chart overleaf provides a guide to the topic areas covered in the twelve surveys carried out up to and including 1996, and - as a foretaste of things to come - to the two carried out since then.<sup>6</sup>

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

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<sup>6</sup> The 1997 survey was core-funded by the ESRC and only one version of the questionnaire was fielded.

**British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-1998 - Topics covered\***

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR													
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
AIDS					✓	✓			✓					
Britain's relations with Europe/ other countries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Censorship (long module)											✓	✓		
Changing gender roles (ISSP)						✓				✓				
Charitable giving								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Citizenship														✓
Civil liberties							✓			✓				
Consumer issues		✓												
Countryside			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crime														
- and police/the courts	✓						✓			✓	✓			
- and 'self-policing'											✓			
- ways of reducing							✓			✓		✓		
- fear of										✓				
- sentencing policy										✓		✓		
Defence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
Diet and health				✓		✓								
Divorce	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
- and child support	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
Drugs									✓		✓			
Economic issues and policies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Education	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Environment														
- threats to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
- 'green behaviour'							✓	✓	✓					
- global issues (ISSP)									✓					
European Union (long module)													✓	
Euthanasia (long module)											✓			
Families and children				✓		✓				✓				
Family networks (1986: ISSP)				✓							✓			
Gambling (scratchcards)												✓		
Genetic research														✓
Grandparenting														✓

\* Excluded from this chart are 'core topics' such as public spending, workplace issues and economic prospects; and standard classificatory items such as economic activity, newspaper readership, religious denomination and party identification, all of which are asked every year.

British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-1998 (cont'd)

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR													
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Health and lifestyle								✓						
Health care														
- by the NHS	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- private medicine	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓						
Housing (long module)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Industry and business				✓	✓	✓								
Institutions														
- efficiency of		✓		✓	✓					✓				
- trust in					✓			✓		✓		✓		
Judgements of right and wrong		✓			✓			✓						
Labour market participation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- and childcare							✓			✓				
- and people with disabilities											✓			✓
- and gender issues					✓			✓		✓				
- and new technology			✓		✓		✓					✓		
- open learning												✓		
- and the work ethic		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- and redundancy									✓					
- and trade unionism						✓								✓
- and training					✓			✓			✓			✓
Local government	✓									✓				✓
Monarchy and other constitutional issues	✓									✓	✓	✓		
National identity (ISSP)											✓			
Northern Ireland														
- British presence in	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
- community relations in						✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
North/South differences					✓						✓			
Party politics	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pensions								✓	✓					
Political participation and efficacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Poverty				✓		✓				✓				
Race														
- and racial prejudice and discrimination	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		
- and immigration	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		
Religious beliefs (ISSP)								✓						✓
Road traffic and the law				✓										



British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-1998 (cont'd)

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR													
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Role of government (ISSP)			✓				✓					✓		
Science, public understanding of												✓		
Sex and gender issues	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓			
- and domestic division of labour	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓			
- and equal opportunities	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓				
- and job stereotyping		✓			✓			✓		✓				
Sexual relations	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
- and discrimination against homosexuals	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					
Single parents										✓				
Social class	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Social inequality (ISSP)					✓			W						
Smoking							✓							
Taxation	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Transport and the environment									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trust in the political process					✓					✓		✓		
Welfare state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Work - attitudes to (ISSP)						✓							✓	

W = fielded as a 'stand-alone' postal questionnaire in 1992

## 2. THE SAMPLE

### 2.1 Sample design

The 1997 survey was designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over living in Great Britain. Since 1993, the sampling frame used has been the Postcode Address File (PAF)<sup>7</sup>, a list of addresses (or postal delivery points) compiled by the Post Office. For practical reasons, the sample is confined to those living in private households. People living in institutions (though not in private households at such institutions) are excluded, as are households whose addresses were not on the Postcode Address File.

For practical reasons, the sample was confined to those living in private households. People living in institutions (though not in private households at such institutions) were excluded, as are households whose addresses were not on the PAF. Postcodes of areas north of the Caledonian Canal were excluded: their geographically scattered inhabitants are prohibitively costly to interview.

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

First, postal sectors were stratified prior to selection: any postal sector with less than 500 delivery points (DPs) was grouped with an adjacent sector which together were than treated as one.

The list of postal sectors was sorted into 11 standard regions (treating London and the South East as two separate regions). Within each region, sectors were listed in ascending order of population density. Cut-off points were then drawn at one third and two thirds down the ordered list of DPs so that, within each region, three roughly equal-sized bands were created. Within each of the 33 bands, sectors were listed in order of percentage of owner-occupier households.

#### *Selection of sectors*

Eighty-three sectors were selected systematically with probability proportional to DP count in England, Scotland and Wales.

#### *Selection of addresses*

Thirty addresses were selected from each sector. The PAF sample was therefore  $83 \times 30 = 2,490$  addresses.

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

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<sup>7</sup> Before 1993 the BSA sample had been drawn from the Electoral Register (ER). For a detailed discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the ER and PAF as sampling frames, see Lynn and Taylor (1994) and Lynn and Lievesley (1991).

The Multiple-Output Indicator (MOI), available through the PAF, was used when selecting addresses. It shows the number of accommodation spaces (or 'dwelling units') sharing one address. Thus, if the MOI indicates more than one dwelling unit at a given address, the chances of a given address being selected from the list of addresses would increase so that it matched the total number of dwelling units. As would be expected, the vast majority (97 per cent) of MOIs had a value of one. The remainder, which ranged between two and twelve, were incorporated into the weighting procedures (described below).

### *Selection of individuals*

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

The interviewer then selected one respondent at random, using a computer-generated 'Kish grid'. Where there were two or more households or dwelling units at the selected address, interviewers first had to select one household or dwelling unit, again using a 'Kish grid'; they then followed the same procedure to select a person for interview. These procedures are set out in the Address Record Form (ARF) which is attached in **Appendix C**.

### 3. WEIGHTING

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

First, because addresses were selected using the Multiple Output Indicator (MOI), weights had to be applied to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected, compared to an address with an MOI of one. Secondly, data were weighted to compensate for the fact that dwelling units at an address which contained a large number of dwelling units were less likely to be selected for inclusion in the survey than ones which did not share an address. The reason we use this procedure is that in most cases these two stages will cancel each other out, resulting in more efficient weights. Thirdly, data were weighted to compensate for the lower selection probabilities of adults living in large households compared with those living in small households.

The weighted sample was scaled down to make the number of weighted productive cases exactly equal to the number of unweighted productive cases ( $n = 1,355$ ).

All the scaled weights fell within a range between 0.18 and 6.53. In only two cases was the weight greater than 4.0. The average weight applied was 1.00. The distribution of weights for respondents aged 18 or above is shown below:

Unscaled weight	No.	%	Scaled weight
0.3333	1	0.1	0.1813
0.4000	1	0.1	0.2175
0.5000	2	0.1	0.2719
0.7500	2	0.1	0.4079
0.8000	1	0.1	0.4351
1.0000	462	34.1	0.5438
1.1111	1	0.1	0.6042
1.2000	1	0.1	0.6526
1.3333	1	0.1	0.7251
1.5000	5	0.4	0.8157
1.6667	2	0.1	0.9064
1.7500	2	0.1	0.9517
2.0000	706	52.1	1.0876
2.6250	1	0.1	1.4275
3.0000	107	7.9	1.6315
4.0000	43	3.2	2.1753
5.0000	10	0.7	2.7191
6.0000	5	0.4	3.2629
8.0000	1	0.1	4.3506
12.0000	1	0.1	6.5258

### *Using the weights*

The weight for each record has been computed and included in the SPSS system file. The relevant SPSS derived variable is *WtFactor*. Users *must* weight the data before analysis.

## 4. DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE

### 4.1 Piloting

One small-scale pilot to test new questions were carried out in December 1996. Respondents were selected by quota sampling methods to include men and women in manual and non-manual jobs across a range of ages. In all, 39 interviews were achieved, all by traditional (pen and paper) methods. All interviewers were personally debriefed by the members of the research team.

### 4.2 Main stage fieldwork

Interviewing began at the end of January 1997 and was carried out mainly during February and March, with a small number of interviews (predominantly at 'reissued' addresses) taking place in April and May.

Fieldwork was conducted by 83 interviewers drawn from the *National Centre's* regular panel. Interviewers were briefed in two ways. If they had not worked on the BSA 1996 or 1995 surveys they were personally briefed at a one-day conference, conducted by the researcher, to familiarise them with the selection procedures and the questionnaire (27 interviewers were briefed in this way). The remaining 56 interviewers had worked on the previous two surveys and were therefore sent self-briefing documents. All interviewers had earlier attended two training days on computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) to familiarise them with the Blaise software. The average interview length was 54 minutes.

The total final response achieved is shown below:

	Total	
	No	%
Addresses issued	2,490	
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope	318	
In scope	2,172	100.0
Interview achieved	1,355	62.3
Interview not achieved	817	37.6
Refused <sup>8</sup>	617	28.4
Not contacted <sup>9</sup>	89	4.1
Other non-response	111	5.1

<sup>8</sup> 'Refusals' comprise refusals before selection of an individual at the address, refusals to the office, refusal by the selected person, 'proxy' refusals (on the selected person's behalf) and broken appointments after which the selected person could not be re-contacted.

<sup>9</sup> 'Non-contacts' comprise households where no-one was contacted, and those where the selected person could not be contacted (never found at home).

Detailed statements of response by Standard Statistical Region, are included in **Appendix B**.

#### **4.3 Self-completion questionnaire**

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

A total of 275 respondents (20 percent of those interviewed) did not return their self-completion questionnaire. The self-completion questionnaire was returned by 80 per cent of respondents to the face-to-face interview. As in previous rounds, we judged that it was not necessary to apply additional weights to correct for non-response.

There is a derived variable: *SelfComp* which identifies those *not* returning a self-completion questionnaire (code 51) and those returning one (code 61).

#### **4.4 Advance letter**

An advance letter was sent to 'the resident' at all selected households. It briefly described the purpose of the survey and the coverage of the questionnaire, and asked for co-operation when the interviewer called. Although earlier experiments have shown that the effect of the advance letter on overall response is apparently negligible (for more details, see Brook, Prior, and Taylor, 1992), most interviewers report that it helps when they first call at an address. The majority of respondents appreciate them too.

## 5. DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS VARIABLES

### 5.1 Data preparation

As CAPI data containing the face-to-face interviews and the paper self-completion questionnaires were returned to the office, they were booked in (that is, checked against the issued sample) and then sent for their first edit. The editing and coding supervisor worked closely with the team members and the CAPI programmer.

The interview questionnaires were edited by computer, and the self-completion questionnaires manually. The coding team examined each questionnaire on screen, and at this stage they coded respondents' occupations, and prepared listings to selected questions. From these listings, code frames were agreed by members of the research team, and were then incorporated into the edit and coding process (see **Appendix F**).

Following the first edit, the self-completion questionnaires were sent for keying which was 100 per cent verified. The self-completion questionnaires were then merged with the CAPI questionnaires so that the next editing stage could be done in CADI (Computer-Assisted Data Input) again using Blaise software.

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

In the final edit, all computer-generated and manual checks were verified.

In general, code 8 (or 98, 998 or 9998, depending on the range of the column field) is used for 'don't know' (DK) responses. Code 9 (or 99, 999 or 9999) is used to indicate no answer. There are two kinds of non-response: either the respondent refuses to answer the question, or the question is not asked by mistake. Such mistakes are of course, rare in CAPI questionnaires because interviewers must enter a code at each question so they can continue. But they can still happen, for example in partially-completed interviews.

Final listings of 'other' answers to all other questions were compiled, and can be supplied by the *National Centre*. Code frames used for open-ended questions and for 'other answers', and coding instructions for selected pre-coded questions, are in **Appendix F**.

### 5.2 Main analysis variables

The BSA datasets contain a large number of background demographic and other classificatory variables. Most of the information was collected about the respondent only, but some (mainly occupational details) were also collected for the respondent's spouse or partner, if he or she was married or living as married. In this section, most of the main analysis variables and their SPSS *variable names* are listed, together with guidance as to how they have been grouped. Party political identification is covered in **Section 5.3**,



occupation in **Section 5.4**, socio-economic group and social class in **Section 5.5**, industry in **Section 5.6** and attitude scales in **Section 5.7**.

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

### ***Gender and age***

Gender and exact age are recorded for the respondent and for all members of his or her household. The variables are *RSex*, *RAge*; *P2Sex*, *P2Age*, etc. Two further variables have been derived for the respondent only:

Age (7 age-bands) within gender - *RSexAge*

Age (7 age-bands) - *RAgeCat*

### ***Marital status***

As is the case for many variables, a priority coding system operates for marital status (*MarStat2*). For example, 'divorced' has priority over 'widowed'. The format of the marital status question was changed in 1996. In order to provide comparability with earlier years the following variable has been derived:

Marital status - *Marstat*.

A further variable has been derived, combining 'married' and 'living as married':

Marital status (summary) - *Married*

### ***Geographical/regional indicators***

Standard Statistical Regions have been used, with Greater London shown, as is customary, separate from the remainder of the South East. There is also a summary version:

Standard Region - *StRegion*

Standard Region (compressed into 6 categories) - *Region*

In addition, the following geographical variables supplied with the sample (not asked of respondents) are included in the 1997 dataset:

Postcode sector - *Sector*

Population density - *PopDen* is supplied with the PAF sample; a derived variable *PopBand* divides *PopDen* into quartiles

District council - *LAD* as supplied with the PAF sample

Great care must be taken with regional analyses: the sample in several regions is small and heavily clustered and so could be subject to large sampling errors. For most purposes, it is advisable to group regions to form broader categories for analysis, or to combine two or more years' data.<sup>10</sup>

### ***Education***

Respondents are asked for the age when they completed their continuous full-time education. This variable is *TEA2* (terminal education age). The format of the question was changed in 1996. In order to provide comparability with earlier years, the following variable has been derived:

Terminal Education Age (banded) - *TEA*.

Respondents are also asked about examinations passed, and any academic or vocational qualifications obtained. Variable names are *SchQual*, *PSchQual*, and *EdQual1* - *EdQual21*. There is also a derived variable:

Highest educational qualification obtained (7 categories) - *HEdQual*

### ***Accommodation***

There are several variables relating to accommodation. We ask the respondent whether he or she has legal responsibility for the accommodation (*LegalRes*).

The interviewer also checks and codes the type of accommodation occupied by the respondent (*HomeType*); asks whether or not the respondent lives on a housing estate (*HomeEst*); and asks about tenure type (*Tenure5*). The format of this last question was changed in 1996. In order to provide compatibility with earlier years, the following variable has been derived:

Accommodation tenure - *Tenure1*

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<sup>10</sup> As done most recently by Curtice, J., (1996) in 'One nation again?' in *British Social Attitudes: The 13th Report* (eds. Jowell, R. et al.), Aldershot: Dartmouth.

There is also a summary derived variable:

Accommodation tenure (summary) - Tenure2

with five categories (plus 'no information').

***Religious affiliation, attendance and belief***

Respondents are asked which religion, if any, they belong to (*Religion*); which religion, if any, they were brought up in (*FamRelig*); and how often they attend services or meetings connected with their religion (*ChAttend*). In addition, two summary variables are routinely derived:

Respondent's religion (summary) - ReligSum

Religion respondent brought up in (summary) - RIFamSum

both of six categories.

***Ethnic origin***

Respondents are shown a card and asked to which of twelve ethnic groups they considered they belong:

Respondent's ethnic origin - RaceOri2

***Income***

Towards the end of the classification section, interviewers show respondents a card listing 16 income bands, and ask them to read out the letter corresponding to their gross household income (*HhIncome*); and (if they are currently in paid work) their gross earnings (*REarn*). The income card used in 1996 is reproduced in **Appendix D** (it is periodically adjusted to take account of inflation). Respondents were also asked for their (and their partner's) main source of income (*MainInc*).

***Economic position***

Respondents are shown a card and asked which description applied to what they were doing in the previous seven days (*REconAct*). A priority coding system operates. The response to this question determines which parts of the rest of the labour market module (e.g. for employees, the self-employed, unemployed people) respondents are asked. The card is reproduced in **Appendix D**. The economic position of the respondent's spouse or partner (*SEconAct*) is also coded.

There are also variables incorporating responses to questions on full- or part-time work (*RPartFul* for respondents and *SPartFul* for spouses/partners); and on whether the respondent/spouse is or was an employee or self-employed in their current or last job (*REmployee* for respondents and *SEmployee* for spouses/partners). Two further variables have been derived:

Current economic position (12 categories) - *REconPos* for respondents  
- *SEconPos* for spouses/partners

The conventions used here for classifying those in paid work differ from those in the Census. In the *British Social Attitudes* surveys, a lower limit to the number of hours worked per week is specified as 10. The census has no such limit.

### ***Other background variables***

These include:

- Daily morning newspaper readership - *ReadPap*, *WhPaper*.
- Trade union or staff association membership: current - *UnionSA* and whether there are *recognised* unions at the respondent's workplace - *WpUnions* (asked only of employees).
- Anyone in the respondent's household with regular use of a car or van - which was derived from *TransCar*. The number of cars owned - *NumbCars*; whether any vehicle is provided by an employer or run as a business expense - *CompCar*; modes of travel nowadays - *Travel 1-4,6 & 9* were also asked.
- Current receipt (by respondent and/or partner) of means-tested state benefits - *AnyBn2*; *BenefOAP* - *BenefOth*. Note that these replace the questions asked up until 1991 which referred to benefits received within the previous five years.

## **5.3 Party political identification**

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

Party political identification - *PtyAlleg*

The three groups combined are referred to as *identifiers*-(*PartyId1*). There is also a derived variable:

Party political identification (compressed) *PartyId2*

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

## 5.4 Occupation

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

In 1991, OPCS (now the ONS) introduced a new occupation coding schema, the **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)**, and the new schema has been used on BSA since then. The rationale for the new schema is explained in OPCS (1991a, 1991b). Social Class and SEG were re-based on SOC according to the principle of 'maximum continuity'; that is, the number of jobs (and hence persons) allocated to the same Social Class or SEG category as when they were based on CO80 was maximised. In practice, OPCS has established that overall, 2.3 per cent of jobs were assigned to a different Social Class due to the re-basing on SOC, and 2.0 per cent of jobs to a different Socio-economic Group (see OPCS, 1991b). The net redistribution of cases due to re-basing on SOC is therefore small, but since most of the change is concentrated in particular categories, the impact of change on those categories can be substantial (see OPCS, 1991b, p.15).

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

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

SOC Minor Groups (77 categories) - *RMinGrp* for respondents

- *SMinGrp* for spouses/partners

SOC Sub-major Groups (22 categories) - *RSMajGrp* for respondents

- *SSMajGrp* for spouses/partners

SOC Major Groups (9 categories) - *RMajGrp* for respondents

- *SMajGrp* for spouses/partners

Occupation details are collected for all respondents (and, where appropriate, for their spouses or partners). If respondents (or spouses/partners) are not currently in paid employment, they are asked about their last occupation (or, if waiting to take up paid work

already offered, about their next occupation). Thus only those who had never had a job were excluded.<sup>11</sup>

Self-employed respondents and their partners can be identified as follows:

Currently economically active - *REmploye* (code 2) for respondents

Ever economically active - *REmployee* (code 2) for respondents  
- *SEmploye* (code 2) for spouses/partners

There are variables that identify those with and without managerial or supervisory responsibilities in their present or last job; if their title is or was that of manager, foreman or supervisor; and (if applicable) the number of people they supervise(d). For respondents these are: *RSuper2*, *RMany*, *RSuper* and *RSupMan*; for spouses/partners these are: *SSuper2*, *SMany*, *SSuper* and *SSupMan*.

The number of employees at the respondent's place of work, and (if applicable) that of his/her spouse/partner is identified by the variables *REmpWork* and *SEmpWork*.

## 5.5 Socio-economic group and social class

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

Socio-economic Group (20 categories) - *RSEG2* for respondents  
- *SSEG2* for spouses/partners

Socio-economic Group (banded - 8 categories) - *RSEGGrp2* for respondents  
- *SSEGGrp2* for spouses/partners

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

Socio-economic Group (17 categories) - *RSEG* for respondents  
- *SSEG* for spouses/partners

Socio-economic Group (banded - 9 categories) - *RSEGGrp* for respondents  
- *SSEGGrp* for spouses/partners

Also derived from occupational data are respondents' and spouses'/partners' **Employment Status**; and Registrar General's **Social Class**:

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<sup>11</sup> Note that this differs from the practice adopted in the 1983 *British Social Attitudes* survey, when respondents coded as 'in full-time education', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after the home' or 'doing something else' were not asked for their occupational details.

Employment status (11 categories) - *REmpStat* for respondents  
- *SEmpStat* for spouses/partners

Social Class (6 categories) - *RRGClass* for respondents  
- *SSGClass* for spouses/partners

Social Class (6 categories plus armed forces) - *RSocCla2* for respondent  
- *SSocCla2* for spouse

Social Class (5 categories, skilled non-manual and manual workers being combined) - *RSocClas* for respondents  
- *SSocClas* for spouses/partners

There is also a dichotomised variable classifying occupations into non-manual and manual in the following derived variable:

Whether in a non-manual or manual job - *RManual* for respondents;  
- *SManual* for spouses/partners

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

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

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

Goldthorpe-Heath class schema  
(12 categories, including not-classifiable) - *RGHClass* for respondents  
- *SGHClass* for spouses/partners

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

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

The derived variable is:

Goldthorpe-Heath class schema (compressed into 5 categories)

- *RGHGrp* for respondents
- *SGHGrp* for spouses/partners

## 5.6 Industry

All respondents for whom an occupation was coded were allocated a **Standard Industrial Classification** (SIC 1992).<sup>12</sup> Two-digit codes are also used. As with Social Class, SIC may be generated on the basis of the respondent's current occupation only, or on his or her most recently classifiable occupation. For a full listing of SIC categories, see **Appendix G**. The variable names are:

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - *RSIC92* for respondents  
 - *SSIC92* for spouses/partners

SIC also appears, compressed into 11 categories (including not classifiable):

SIC (compressed) - *RSIC92Gp* for respondents  
 - *SSIC92Gp* for spouses/partners

## 5.7 Attitude scales

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

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<sup>12</sup> For comparison with previous years, the 1995 *British Social Attitudes* data was coded both to SIC 1992 and to the older SIC 1980 classification.



Since the 1997 BSA contained a module that formed part of the *British General Election Study*, the 'balanced' BGES versions of the left-right and libertarian-authoritarian scales were used instead of the normal BSA versions (see Lilley *et al.* 1998 for examples of these). The 'balanced' left-right scale (*LftRighB*) is made up of the following items:

Questions	Scale items
Q64a	Ordinary working people get their fair share of the nations wealth ( <i>Wealth1</i> )
Q64b	There is one law for the rich and one for the poor ( <i>RichLaw</i> )
Q64e	There is no need for strong trade unions to protect employees' working conditions and wages ( <i>NoTrUns</i> )
Q64f	Private enterprise is the best way to solve Britain's economic problems ( <i>PrEntBSt</i> )
Q64g	Major public services and industries ought to be in state ownership ( <i>PubOwnSt</i> )
Q65a	It is the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one ( <i>GovJob</i> )

The 'balanced' libertarian - authoritarian scale (*LibAuthB*) is made up of the following items:

Questions	Scale items
Q64c	Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values ( <i>TradVals</i> )
Q64d	Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards ( <i>Censor</i> )
Q65b	People should be allowed to organise public meetings to protest against the government ( <i>ProtMeet</i> )
Q65c	Homosexual relations are always wrong ( <i>GaySex</i> )
Q65d	People in Britain should be more tolerant of those who lead unconventional lives ( <i>Tolerant</i> )
Q65e	Political parties which wish to overthrow democracy should be allowed to stand in general elections ( <i>BanParty</i> )

## 6. SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

$$p \pm 1.96 \times s.e. (p)$$

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

As noted above, the *British Social Attitudes* sample, like that drawn for most large-scale surveys, was clustered according to a stratified multi-stage design - in this case, into 83 postcode sectors. With a complex design like this, the sampling error of a percentage giving a particular response is not simply a function of the number of respondents in the sample and the size of the percentage; it also depends on how that percentage response is spread within and between sample points.

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

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

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

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

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

Calculations of sampling errors and design effects were made using the statistical analysis programme STATA.

The following table gives examples of the confidence intervals and DEFTs calculated for a range of different questions, some asked on the interview questionnaire and some on the self-completion supplement. It shows that most of the questions asked of all sample members have a confidence interval of around plus or minus two to three per cent of the survey proportion. This means that we can be 95 per cent certain that the true population proportion is within two to three per cent (in either direction) of the proportion we report.

The design effects for certain variables (notably those most associated with the area a person lives in) are greater than those for other variables. This is particularly the case for party identification, housing tenure. For instance, Labour identifiers and local authority tenants tend to be concentrated in certain areas; consequently the design effects calculated for these variables in a clustered sample are greater than the design effects calculated for variables less strongly associated with area, such as attitudinal variables.

For a fuller discussion of sampling errors, and in particular the contribution of clustering, see Moser, C and Kalton, G (1979) *Survey Methods in Social Investigation*, Gower (pp100-106), and Cochran, W. G. (1977) [3<sup>rd</sup> Edition] *Sampling Techniques*, New York: John Wiley (especially chapter 11).

	% (p)	Complex standard error of p (%)	95 per cent confidence interval	DEFT
<b>Classification variables (Interview)</b>				
<b>DV* Party identification</b>				
Conservative	27.8	1.7	24.3 – 31.3	1.41
Liberal Democrat	9.6	0.8	7.9 – 11.3	1.02
Labour	41.9	1.9	38.1 – 45.7	1.41
<b>DV* Housing tenure</b>				
Owns	70.5	2.4	65.6 – 75.4	1.96
Rents from local authority	13.6	2.0	9.5 – 17.6	2.14
Rents privately/HA	15.1	1.9	11.2 – 18.9	1.97
<b>DV* Religion</b>				
No religion	43.0	1.9	39.2 – 46.9	1.41
Church of England	27.1	1.6	23.8 – 30.4	1.36
Roman Catholic	10.8	1.0	8.7 – 12.9	1.23

\* DV = Derived variable

**Q.440 Age of completing continuous full-time education**

16 or under	65.9	2.0	61.9 – 69.8	1.53
17 or 18	14.5	1.1	12.3 – 16.8	1.16
19 or over	15.6	1.6	12.3 – 18.9	1.65

Attitudinal variables (Interview)	% (p)	Complex standard error of p (%)	95 per cent confidence interval	DEFT
<b>Q.203 Benefits for the unemployed are ...</b>				
... too low	45.8	2.0	41.7 – 49.8	1.49
... too high	28.2	1.6	24.9 – 31.4	1.33
<b>Q.114 Area respondent lives in has got better/worse in past 2 years</b>				
Better	12.9	1.2	10.4 – 15.4	1.37
Worse	28.8	1.7	25.3 – 32.3	1.41
<b>Q.118 Very likely to mention state secondary schools when asked about really good things in local area</b>	10.5	1.0	8.6 – 12.5	1.17
<b>Attitudinal variables (Self-completion)</b>				
<b>Q206 New technologies will greatly reduce the number of jobs in Britain over the next few years</b>	34.0	1.7	30.5 – 37.5	1.21
<b>Q262A Strongly support or support doubling the cost of petrol to pay for improved public transport</b>	12.1	1.3	9.5 – 14.6	1.28
<b>Q235b Should Council tenants be allowed to buy their houses or flats</b>				
Not allowed	13.1	1.0	11.2 – 15.0	0.93
In some areas	34.4	1.6	31.1 – 37.7	1.13
Generally allowed	51.2	1.9	47.4 – 54.9	1.23

These calculations are based on the total sample from the 1997 survey of 1,355 respondents (aged 18 or above) to the main questionnaire and 1,080 returning self-completion questionnaires.

## 7. NOTES ABOUT THE 1997 SURVEY

### 7.1 Politics Module Open Ended Questions

The 1997 *British Social Attitudes* survey included a set of open ended questions about what respondents' liked and disliked about the Conservative and Labour parties. Interviewers recorded respondents' full verbatim answers in a separate booklet (a copy of the booklet and documentation of the questions can be found in **Appendix E**). In addition, a data file relating to these questions was deposited separately at the Data Archive as an electronic, comma delimited ASCII file.

## **8. STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

As already noted, only one questionnaire version was used in 1997. It contained a 'core' of standard attitudinal and classificatory questions. The structure of the personal interview and self-completion questionnaires, and the topics covered, is shown overleaf.

**Appendix D** contains an annotated copy of the questionnaire and show cards.

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1997**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE PLAN**  
**Main questionnaire**

1. Household composition

2. Newspaper readership

3. Party identification

4. Housing

5. Politics

6. Public spending, welfare benefits and health care

7. Economic activity and the labour market

8. Europe

9. Countryside

10. Transport

11. Charities

12. Religion and classification

**Self-completion**

1. ISSP attitudes to work

2. Housing

3. Politics

4. Europe

5. Countryside

6. Transport

7. Attitude scales

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

#### **(1) Distribution of the sample between standard regions**

#### **(2) Sampled post-code districts**

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE BETWEEN STANDARD REGIONS

<b>BSA REGION CODE</b>	<b><u>TOTAL INTERVIEWED</u></b>
01 <u>Scotland</u>	134
02 <u>Northern</u> (Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear)	91
03 <u>North West</u> (Cheshire, Lancashire Greater Manchester, Merseyside)	155
04 <u>Yorkshire and Humberside</u> (Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire)	120
05 <u>West Midlands</u> (Hereford and Worcester, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands)	111
06 <u>East Midlands</u> Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire)	107
07 <u>East Anglia</u> (Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk)	31
08 <u>South West</u> (Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire)	127
09 <u>South East</u> (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle Of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex)	238
10 <u>Greater London</u>	173
11 <u>Wales</u>	68
<b>TOTAL INTERVIEWED</b>	<b><u>1355</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ISSUED</b>	<b>2490</b>

## (2) SAMPLED POSTCODE DISTRICTS

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 01 SCOTLAND<sup>1</sup></b>
061	90901-90930	KA26	Kyle and Carrick (South Ayrshire)	
062	90481-90510	DG8	Wigtown (Dumfries & Galloway)	
063	90751-90780	G68	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (North Lanarkshire)	
064	91351-91380	ML2	Motherwell (North Lanarkshire)	
065	90781-90900	IV2	Inverness (Highland)	
066	90691-90708	G46	Glasgow City	
	90710-90720	G46	Glasgow City	
	90709	G46	Eastwood (East Renfrewshire)	
067	90721-90750	G67	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (North Lanarkshire)	
068	90661-90665	G44	Glasgow City	
	90668-90674	G44	Glasgow City	
	90678, 90688, 90690	G44	Glasgow City	
	90666-90667	G44	Eastwood (East Renfrewshire)	
	90675-90677	G44	Eastwood (East Renfrewshire)	
	90679-90687, 90689	G44	Eastwood (East Renfrewshire)	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 02 NORTHERN</b>
001	90511-90540	DL12	Teesdale	
002	92131-92160	TS25	Hartlepool	
003	90331-90360	CA1	Carlisle	
004	92161-92190	TS25	Hartlepool	
005	92191-92220	TS25	Hartlepool	

<sup>1</sup> In 1996 Scottish local government was reorganised into unitary authorities. The new names are shown in brackets.

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 03 NORTH WEST</b>
013	91861-91890	SK15	Tameside	
014	90091-90120	BB8	Pendle	
015	91201-91230	M26	Bury	
016	92311-92340	WA9	St Helens	
017	92401-92430	WN3	Wigan	
018	91261-91288	M34	Tameside	
019	90961-90990	L17	Liverpool	
020	90931-90960	L14	Liverpool	
021	91231-91260	M27	Salford	
022	90121-90150	BB9	Pendle	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 04 YORKSHIRE &amp; HUMBERSIDE</b>
006	91141-91170	LS24	Selby	
007	92461-92464, 92474, 92473	YO3	York	
	92465-92473, 92476-92490	YO3	Ryedale	
008	92371-92400	WF7	Wakefield	
009	90151-90180	BD23	Craven	
010	93001-93030	HU6	Kingston-upon-Hull	
011	91801-91830	S11	Sheffield	
012	91111-91140	LS8	Leeds	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 05 WEST MIDLANDS</b>
029	92041-92053	SY10	Owestry	
	92054-92057	SY10	Glyndwr	
030	90576-90583	DY14	Leamington	
	90571-90574	DY14	Wyre Forest	
	90584-90600	DY14	Wyre Forest	
	90575	DY14	South Shropshire	
031	92431-92460	WR9	Wychavon	
032	90451-90480	CV34	Warwick	
033	90031,90032	B43	Sandwell	
	90055-90057	B43	Sandwell	
	90033-90037	B43	Walsall	
	90040-90054	B43	Walsall	
	90058-90060	B43	Walsall	
	90038-90039	B43	Birmingham	
034	90001-90030	B8	Birmingham	
035	90061-90090	B66	Sandwell	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 06 EAST MIDLANDS</b>
023	91621-91650	PE11	South Holland	
024	90991-91020	LE7	Charnwood	
025	91455-91456	NG16	Ashfield	
	91458-91466	NG16	Ashfield	
	91468-91469	NG16	Ashfield	
	91440-91454,	NG16	Bolsover	
	91457, 91467, 91470	NG16	Bolsover	
026	91411-91440	NG9	Broxtowe	
027	91381-91410	NG6	Nottingham	
028	91081-91086	LN6	Lincoln	
	91104-91105	LN6	Lincoln	
	91087-91103	LN6	North Kesteven	
	91106-91110	LN6	North Kesteven	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 07 EAST ANGLIA</b>
036	91471-91500	NR28	North Norfolk	
037	90361-90390	CB2	Cambridge	
038	91501-91530	NR30	Great Yarmouth	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 08 SOUTH WEST</b>
050	92071-92100	TA18	South Somerset	
051	90781-90810	GL6	Stroud	
052	90541-90570	DT5	Weymouth & Portland	
053	90301-90330	BS20	Woodspring	
054	90951-90980	SN3	Thamesdown	
055	90271-90300	BS3	Bristol	
056	90241-90270	BS3	Bristol	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 09 SOUTH EAST</b>
069	91891-91894	SL4	Windsor and Maidenhead	
	91897-91899	SL4	Windsor and Maidenhead	
	9190091920	SL4	Windsor and Maidenhead	
	92895-91896	SL4	Bracknell Forest	
	91899	SL4	Runnymede	
070	91771-91800	RH8	Tandridge	
071	9174191770	PO40	South Wight	
072	91591-91620	OX12	Vale of White Horse	
073	91981-91994, 91996	SO50	Eastleigh	
	91998-92010	SO50	Eastleigh	
	91995, 91997	SO50	Winchester	
	91321-91350	MK6	Milton Keynes	
075	91171-91197	LU4	Luton	
	91199-91200	LU4	Luton	
	91198	LU4	South Bedfordshire	
	90421-90450	CO3	Colchester	
077	91681-91710	PO11	Havant	
078	91711-91740	PO16	Fareham	
079	92341-92370	WD6	Hertsmere	
080	90181-90210	BN2	Brighton	
081	91291-91320	ME5	Rochester upon Medway	
082	92101-92130	TN35	Hastings	
083	91651-91680	PO3	Portsmouth	



<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 10 GREATER LONDON</b>
039	90841-90870	IG11	Barking and Dagenham	
040	90631-90660	EN1	Enfield	
041	92221-92250	UB6	Ealing	
042	90211-90240	BR4	Bromley	
043	90601-90630	E10	Waltham Forest	
044	92251-92280	W4	Hounslow	
045	91921-91950	SM6	Sutton	
046	91531-91560	NW5	Camden	
047	91561-91590	NW10	Brent	
048	92281-92287	W12	Hammersmith and Fulham	
	92289-92310	W12	Hammersmith and Fulham	
	92288	W12	Ealing	
049	92011-92025	SW18	Wandsworth	
	92027-92040	SW18	Wandsworth	
	92026	SW18	Merton	

<u>Sample point</u>	<u>Serial number</u>	<u>Postcode district</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<b>REGION 11 WALES<sup>2</sup></b>
057	91021-91050	LL25	Aberconwy	
058	91051-91080	LL55	Arfon	
059	90391-90420	CF64	Vale of Glamorgan	
060	91831-91860	SA2	Swansea	

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<sup>2</sup> Local authority names are those prior to 1996 re-organisation

## **APPENDIX B**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

#### **I. Summary of response**

#### **II. Response by Standard Region**

# I. TOTAL RESPONSE

	No	%
<b><u>ADDRESSES</u></b>		
Issued	2490	
Found to be out of scope		
- address empty/vacant	128	
- business/industrial premises only	86	
- weekend or holiday home	23	
- premises derelict/demolished	21	
- address an institution	6	
- other	30	
Assumed to be out of scope		
- no trace of address	18	
- not yet built/not ready for occupation	6	
Total out of scope	318	
<b><u>SELECTED PERSONS</u></b>		
Total in scope	2172	100
Total interviewed	1355	62
Self-completion questionnaire collected/sent to office	1080	50
Total not interviewed	817	38
<b><u>Reasons for non-response</u></b>		
Refusal (total)	617	28
- personally refused interview	314	14
- complete refusal of information about occupants	165	8
- refusal on behalf of selected person	51	2
- broke appointment and could not be recontacted	52	2
- refusal to office (letter/'phone)	35	2
Non-contact (total)	89	4
- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls	45	2
- selected person not contacted (eg. never in)	35	2
- no contact with responsible adult	9	*
Other (total)	111	5
- senile/incapacitated	24	1
- away/in hospital during survey period	17	*
- ill (at home) during survey period	14	*
- could not speak adequate English	9	*
- partially complete/other reason	47	2

## II. RESPONSE BY STANDARD REGION

ADDRESSES		STANDARD REGION										TOTAL	
		Scotland	Northern	North West	Yorks & Humber-side	West Midlands	East Midlands	East Anglia	South West	South East	Greater London		Wales
Issued		240	150	300	210	210	180	90	210	450	330	120	2490
Out of scope		34	11	32	24	29	17	45	28	46	35	17	318
Total In scope (=100%)		206	139	268	186	181	163	45	182	404	295	103	2172
<b>PERSONS</b>													
Interviewed	No.	134	91	155	120	111	107	31	127	238	173	68	1355
	%	65.0	65.5	57.8	64.5	61.3	65.6	68.9	69.8	58.9	58.6	66.0	62.4
Self-completion supplement returned	No.	102	76	119	91	87	94	26	99	198	128	60	1080
	%	76.1	83.5	76.8	75.8	78.4	87.9	83.9	78.0	83.2	74.0	88.2	79.7
Not interviewed	No.	72	48	113	66	70	56	14	55	166	122	35	817
	%	30.0	32.0	37.7	31.4	33.3	31.1	15.6	26.2	36.9	37.0	29.2	32.8
<b>Reasons for non-response</b>													
Refusal (total)	No.	54	35	79	57	56	50	13	41	123	82	27	617
	%	75.0	72.9	69.9	86.4	80.0	89.9	92.9	74.5	74.1	67.2	77.1	75.5
Non-contact (total)	No.	7	4	27	2	6	-	7	6	22	10	4	89
	%	9.7	8.3	23.9	3.0	8.6	-	7.1	10.9	13.3	8.2	11.4	10.9
Other reason (total)	No.	11	9	7	7	8	6	-	8	21	30	4	11
	%	15.3	18.8	6.2	10.6	11.4	10.7	-	14.5	12.7	24.6	11.4	13.6

## **APPENDIX C**

### **ADDRESS RECORD FORM**

P.1635

## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES : 1997 SURVEY

## ADDRESS RECORD FORM (ARF)

SLOT NAME	
RETURN NO.	
FINAL OUTCOME	

## ADDRESS LABEL

## SELECTION LABEL

Telephone number: 

Name: 

Interviewer name : 

... and No.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

VISIT RECORD (Note all personal visits even if no reply)

Visit No.	Date DD / MM	Day of week	Time 24hr clock	Notes on contact attempts, appointments, etc.	Result of visit (enter code(s))
1	/		:		
2	/		:		
3	/		:		
4	/		:		
5	/		:		
6	/		:		
7	/		:		
8	/		:		
9	/		:		
10	/		:		

Result of visit codes	Code all that apply
! No contact with anyone	1
! Respondent selection completed	2
! Appointment made	3
! Full interview achieved	4
! Partially productive interview achieved	5
! Interviewer withdraws/all other results	6

ALWAYS RETURN ARF SEPARATELY FROM THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE  
 FILLED IN BY A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD

COMPLETE UNTIL YOU REACH 'END'

1. IS THIS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?

IF 'OFFICE REFUSAL', RING B

Yes

A GO TO Q3

No

B ANSWER Q2

IF NO AT Q1

2. WHY NOT?

Insufficient address (call office before returning)

01 \*

Not traced (call office before returning)

02

Not yet built/not yet ready for occupation

03

Derelict/demolished

04

Empty

05

Business/industrial only (no private dwellings)

06

Institution only (no private dwellings)

07

Weekend or holiday home

08

Other (please give details) \_\_\_\_\_

09

Office refusal ('phone or letter)

10

IF YES AT Q1

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

IF NECESSARY, ASK:

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

Number of occupied units established

No contact made with any adult

Information refused

FIRST ROUND AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION GO TO

A	A	Q4a
31	31	Q18b
32	32	

4a. IF NUMBER OF OCCUPIED UNITS ESTABLISHED  
RECORD NUMBER OF OCCUPIED UNITS

--	--

b. INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

CODE: 1 unit only

A GO TO Q9

2-12 units

B ANSWER Q5

13 or more units

C GO TO Q7

IF 2-12 UNITS

5. LIST ALL OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS

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

DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE	DWELLING UNIT	'DU' CODE
	01		07
	02		08
	03		09
	04		10
	05		11
	06		12

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

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

**IF 13 OR MORE UNITS****7. CODE NUMBER OF SELECTED DU IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS****IF TWO OR MORE UNITS****8. ENTER CODE NUMBER OF SELECTED DU**

--	--

**ALL (Q4b A or B or C)****9a. IS THE ADDRESS ON THE LABEL CORRECT AND COMPLETE?**

Yes	1	<b>GO TO Q10</b>
No	2	<b>ANSWER b.</b>

**IF NO AT a.****b. MAKE THE NECESSARY CHANGES ON THE LABEL ON THE FRONT OF THE ARF AND IN THE ADMIN. SECTION ON THE LAPTOP****ALL (Q4b A or B or C)****10. SEEK CONTACT WITH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT ADDRESS AND INTRODUCE SURVEY**

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
Contact made	A	A	<b>Q11a</b>
Contact not made with responsible adult (after 4+ calls)	33	33	<b>Q18b</b>

**IF CONTACT MADE, ASK:****11a. Including yourself, how many people aged 18 or over**

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
Number of people aged 18+ established	A	A	<b>Q11b</b>
Information refused	34	34	<b>Q18b</b>

**b. IF NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 18+ ESTABLISHED  
RECORD NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 18+**

--	--

**INCLUDE**

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

**EXCLUDE**

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



## IF INFORMATION OBTAINED

## 12. INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

1 person (aged 18 or over) only

2-12 persons

13 or more persons

A GO TO Q16

B ANSWER Q13

C GO TO Q14

## IF 2-12 persons aged 18+

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

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

## b. LOOK AT SELECTION LABEL ON PAGE 1

i) "PERSON/DU" ROW - Find number corresponding to total number of persons aged 18+

ii) "SELECT" ROW - Number beneath total number of persons in household is **SELECTED PERSON NUMBER. RING ON GRID ABOVE.**

iii) GO TO Q15

## IF 13 OR MORE PERSONS

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

## IF TWO OR MORE PERSONS

## 15. ENTER 'PERSON NUMBER' OF SELECTED PERSON

--	--

## ALL (Q12 A or B or C)

16. RECORD FULL NAME OF PERSON ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF  
AND IN THE ADMIN. SECTION ON THE LAPTOP

- 17a. Did you interview the selected person?  
FOR PARTIAL UNPRODUCTIVE, CODE 'NO'

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
Yes, full	51	51	Q17b
Yes, partial	52	52	
No	C	C	Q18a

- b. IF INTERVIEW WITH SELECTED PERSON AT Q17a  
RECORD HOW SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE IS BEING RETURNED

YOUR PLANS NOW: To post it at same time as transmitting interview  
CODE ONE ONLY To collect yourself and return it separately  
To ask the respondent to post it back to the office  
Not expected (SAY WHY NOT) \_\_\_\_\_

1  
2  
3  
6

→ END AN  
ENTER CO  
ON LAPTO:

#### OFFICE USE ONLY

Self-completion questionnaire:	Refusal when interviewer returned to collect it	1
	Respondent notified office of refusal	2
	Returned by the Post Office	3
	Returned by interviewer	4
	Returned later by respondent	5
	Blank/unusable 'partial' questionnaire returned	6
	Interviewer says has already returned questionnaire	7
	Respondent says has already returned questionnaire	8

- 18a. IF NO AT Q17a  
REASON WHY INITIALLY NO INTERVIEW OBTAINED  
ONE CODE ONLY

No interview obtained:

- No contact with selected person after 4+ calls
- Personal refusal by selected person
- Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person)
- Broken appointment, no recontact
- Ill at home during survey period
- Away/in hospital during survey period
- Selected person senile/incapacitated
- Inadequate English

Other reason (WRITE IN) \_\_\_\_\_

Only partially completed (unproductive)

FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION
71	71
72	72
73	73
74	74
75	75
76	76
77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
↓ ANSWER Q18b.i	↓ ANSWER Q18b.ii

18b. WRITE IN REASON FOR NO INTERVIEW WITH SELECTED PERSON

**COMPLETE i) AFTER FIRST ROUND**

**COMPLETE ii) AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION**

i) FULL REASONS FOR CODES 31/32 AT Q3, CODE 33 AT Q10, CODE 34 AT Q11a, AND CODES 71-80 AT Q18a

ANSWER Q.19

ii) FULL REASONS FOR CODES 31/32 AT Q3, CODE 33 AT Q10, CODE 34 AT Q11a, AND CODES 71-80 AT Q18a

END

**IF NO INTERVIEW OBTAINED AT FIRST ROUND**

19a. CHECK WITH YOUR AREA MANAGER AND ANSWER:

Is this address/selected person to be referred for attempted 'conversion' by telephone?

Yes	1	ANSWER b.
No	2	END

IF 'YES' AT a.

b. KEEP ARF AND WRITE IN RESULT OF ATTEMPTED 'CONVERSION' AS REPORTED TO YOU BY THE AREA MANAGER

DO NOT CODE '1' AT *IntDone* UNTIL YOU HAVE COMPLETELY FINISHED ALL YOUR WORK AT THIS ADDRESS

... AND ANSWER

c. Have you been asked to visit this address again yourself?

Yes	1	ANSWER Q20
No	2	END

20. What was the final outcome coded for **first round**?  
**WHEN DIRECTED BACK, COMPLETE ARF TO 2<sup>nd</sup> FINAL OUTCOME**  
**IN COLUMN MARKED "AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION"**

No contact with any adult at address (Code 31 at Q3)	A	GO BACK TO Q3
- Information about number of Dus refused (Code 32 at Q3)	B	
- Contact not made with responsible adult in selected DU (after 4+ calls) (Code 33 at Q10)	C	GO BACK TO Q10
- Information about number of persons 18+ refused (Code 34 at Q11a)	D	
Any code 71-80 at Q18a	E	GO BACK TO Q17

## **APPENDIX D**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

**Annotated Face-To-Face Questionnaire  
Annotated Self-Completion  
Showcards**

Q1 **ASK ALL**  
 {Serial}  
 Serial  
 Range: 90001 ... 99940

Q6 {StRegion} (NOT ON SCREEN)  
 % Standard Region  
 9.4 Scotland  
 6.4 Northern  
 10.9 North West  
 9.0 Yorks and Humberside  
 8.8 West Midlands  
 8.3 East Midlands  
 2.1 East Anglia  
 9.0 South West  
 17.3 South East  
 12.9 Greater London  
 5.9 Wales

Q24 **ASK ALL**  
 {Househld}  
 (You have just been telling me about the adults that live in this household. Thinking now of **everyone** living in the household, **including children**.) **Including yourself**, how many people live here regularly as members of this household?  
 CHECK INTERVIEWER MANUAL FOR DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD IF NECESSARY.  
 IF YOU DISCOVER THAT YOU WERE GIVEN THE WRONG INFORMATION FOR THE RESPONDENT SELECTION ON THE ARF: **DO NOT** REDO THE ARF SELECTION PROCEDURE  
 DO ENTER THE CORRECT INFORMATION HERE  
 DO USE <CTRL + F4> TO MAKE A NOTE OF WHAT HAPPENED.

**HOUSEHOLD GRID: QUESTIONS {Name} TO {RelResp} ARE ASKED ONCE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.**

{Name} (NOT ON DATA FILE)  
**FOR RESPONDENT:** (Can I just check, what is your first name?) PLEASE TYPE IN THE FIRST NAME (OR INITIALS) OF RESPONDENT  
**FOR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:** PLEASE TYPE IN THE FIRST NAME (OR INITIALS) OF PERSON NUMBER {number}  
 Open Question (Maximum of 10 characters)

{RSex}, {P2Sex}-{P12Sex}  
 % **PLEASE CODE SEX OF {Name}** (figures refer to {Rsex})  
 43.4 Male  
 56.6 Female

{RAge}, {P2Age}-{P12Age}  
**FOR RESPONDENT:** I would like to ask you a few details about each person in your household. Starting with yourself, what was your **age** last birthday?  
**FOR OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:** PLEASE ENTER AGE OF {Name}  
**FOR 97+ YEARS, CODE 97.**  
 Range: 1 ... 97  
**Median = 44** (FIGURES REFER TO {RAge})  
**IF NOT RESPONDENT**  
 {RelResp}, {P2Rel}-{P12Rel}  
**PLEASE ENTER RELATIONSHIP OF {Name} TO RESPONDENT**  
 Partner/spouse/cohabitee  
 Son/daughter (inc step/adopted)  
 Parent/ parent-in-law  
 Other relative  
 Other non-relative  
 (Don't Know)  
 (Refusal/NA)

## END OF HOUSEHOLD GRID

N=1355

Q86 [RAgeCat] (NOT ON SCREEN)

% Age of respondent

11.4 18-24

21.1 25-34

18.3 35-44

17.6 45-54

6.8 55-59

5.7 60-64

19.2 65+

Q88 [MarStat2]

## CARD

Can I just check, which of these applies to you at present?

% CODE FIRST TO APPLY

56.0 Married

7.3 Living as married

2.9 Separated (after being married)

5.2 Divorced

9.0 Widowed

19.6 Single (never married)

- (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

## NEWSPAPER READERSHIP

N=1355

## ASK ALL

Q93 [ReadPap]

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

% 60.6 Yes

39.0 No

0.2 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

## IF 'Yes' AT [ReadPap]

Q94 [WhPaper]

Which one do you normally read?

IF MORE THAN ONE: Which one do you read most

% frequently?

4.5 (Scottish) Daily Express

7.9 (Scottish) Daily Mail

13.8 Daily Mirror/Record

2.2 Daily Star

16.2 The Sun

4.0 Daily Telegraph

0.3 Financial Times

2.7 The Guardian

1.3 The Independent

2.8 The Times

0.0 Morning Star

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

0.4 Other (WRITE IN)

0.3 More than one paper read with equal frequency

0.0 (Don't Know)

0.3 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

Q97 [TVHrsWk]

How many hours of television do you normally watch on an ordinary day or evening during the week, that is, Monday to Friday?

INTERVIEWER: ROUND UP TO NEAREST HOUR

IF DOES NOT WATCH TELEVISION ON WEEKDAYS, CODE 0

IF NEVER WATCHES TELEVISION AT ALL, CODE 97

Range: 0 ... 97

% Median = 3

0.1 (Never watches TV)

IF WATCHES TELEVISION (I.E. NOT 'Never watches television at all/DK/Refusal') AT [TVHrsWk]

Q98 [TVHrsWk]  
How many hours of television do you normally watch on an ordinary day or evening at the weekend?  
INTERVIEWER: ROUND UP TO NEAREST HOUR  
IF DOES NOT WATCH TELEVISION AT WEEKENDS, CODE 0  
Range: 0 ... 24  
Median = 4

Q99 [TVConWk]  
On about how many days in the past week, that is, the seven days from last (day of week of interview) until yesterday, did you watch all or part of the news on any television channel?  
IF 'NONE', CODE AS 0  
ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH NEWS WATCHED  
Range: 0 ... 7  
% Median = 7  
11.3 None  
3.7 1 day  
7.9 2 days  
6.6 3 days  
5.9 4 days  
6.7 5 days  
3.9 6 days  
53.9 7 days  
0.1 (Don't know)  
0.1 (Never watches TV)

## ASK ALL

Q102 [SupParty]  
Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a supporter of any one political party?  
41.7 Yes  
57.9 No  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
0.3 (Refusal/NA)

## IF 'No/DK' AT [SupParty]

Q103 [ClosePty]  
Do you think of yourself as a little closer to one political party than to the others?  
26.7 Yes  
31.1 No  
0.0 (Don't Know)  
0.5 (Refusal/NA)

## IF 'Yes' AT [SupParty] OR 'Yes/No/DK' AT [ClosePty]

Q107 [PartyID1]  
IF 'Yes' AT [SupParty] OR AT [ClosePty]: Which one?  
IF 'No/DK' AT [ClosePty]: If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party do you think you would be most likely to support?  
DO NOT PROMPT  
% Which political party?  
27.8 Conservative  
41.9 Labour  
9.6 Liberal Democrat  
1.6 Scottish Nationalist  
0.8 Plaid Cymru  
0.7 Other party  
0.3 Other answer  
9.6 None  
0.4 Green Party  
4.5 (Don't Know)  
2.9 (Refusal/NA)

## IF ANY PARTY AT [PartyID1]

Q110 [IDStrng]  
Would you call yourself very strong (party given), fairly strong, or not very strong?  
9.7 Very strong (party)  
27.4 Fairly strong  
45.7 Not very strong  
0.0 (Don't Know)  
7.6 (Refusal/NA)



**ASK ALL**

N=1355

Q111 {Politics}

How much interest do you generally have in what is  
going on in politics ... **READ OUT** ...

8.4 a great deal,  
21.9 quite a lot,  
32.8 some,  
24.4 not very much,  
12.5 or, none at all?  
- (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**HOUSING**

N=1355

**ASK ALL**

Q114 {AreaChng}

Now some questions about the area in which you live.  
Taking everything into account, would you say this  
area has got better, worse or remained about the same  
as a place to live during the **last two years**?

**IF NECESSARY:** By 'your area' I mean whatever you feel  
is your local area.

Q115 {AreaFut}

And what do you think will happen during the **next two  
years**: will this area get better, worse or remain  
about the same as a place to live?

	{AreaChng}	{AreaFut}
	%	%
Better	12.9	15.3
Worse	28.8	25.7
About the same	55.1	55.5
(Don't know)	3.3	3.6
(Refusal/NA)	-	-

Q116 {GoodPark}

**CARD**

Suppose someone asked you about the **really good things**  
about the area you live in - say within half an hour's  
walk. How likely or unlikely is it that you would  
mention its parks and open spaces?

Q117 {GoodArts}

**CARD AGAIN**

(How likely or unlikely is it that you would mention)  
its artistic and cultural events?

Q118 {GoodScho}

**CARD AGAIN**

(How likely or unlikely is it that you would mention)  
its state secondary schools?

Q119 {GoodCoun}

**CARD AGAIN**

(How likely or unlikely is it that you would mention)  
its countryside and scenery?

Q120 [GoodBusi]

N=1355

## CARD AGAIN

(How likely or unlikely is it that you would mention)  
its businesses and industries?

	[GoodPark]	[GoodArts]	[GoodScho]
	%	%	%
Very likely	40.3	9.4	10.5
Fairly likely	30.3	17.2	26.5
Not very likely	16.5	28.7	21.7
Not at all likely	9.9	32.3	31.9
Does not apply at all			
to my area	2.5	10.9	6.0
(Don't Know)	0.5	1.5	3.4
(Refusal/NA)	-	-	-

	[GoodCoun]	[GoodBusi]
	%	%
Very likely	42.5	9.2
Fairly likely	26.3	24.8
Not very likely	12.0	29.9
Not at all likely	11.6	30.2
Does not apply at all		
to my area	7.0	4.9
(Don't Know)	0.6	1.1
(Refusal/NA)	-	-

Q121 [NghBrHd]

Can I just check, how long have you lived in your  
present neighbourhood?

ENTER YEARS. ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR.

PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE.

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, CODE 0.

Range: 0 ... 97

Median = 14 years

Q122 [HomeType]

CODE FROM OBSERVATION AND CHECK WITH RESPONDENT.

Would I be right in describing this accommodation as a

% ... READ OUT ONE YOU THINK APPLIES ...

19.5 detached house or bungalow

31.9 semi-detached house or bungalow

32.2 terraced house or bungalow

12.1 self-contained, purpose-built flat/maisonette(inc.  
tenement block)

3.8 self-contained converted flat/maisonette

0.2 room(s), not self-contained

0.4 Other answer (WRITE IN)

0.0 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

N=1355

Q124 [NoRooms]

How many rooms does your household have for its own  
use? Please exclude kitchens under 2 metres (6 feet 6  
inches) wide, bathrooms, toilets and hallways.

PROMPT ON HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION IF NECESSARY

Range: 1 ... 97

% Median = 5 rooms

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

Q125 [HomeEst]

May I just check, is your home part of a housing  
estate (SCOTLAND: or council scheme)?

NOTE: MAY BE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, BUT IT IS THE

% RESPONDENT'S VIEW WE WANT

37.2 Yes, part of estate

62.1 No

0.7 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

Q126 [HomeMove]

If you had a free choice, would you choose to stay in  
your present home, or would you choose to move out?

58.1 Would choose to stay

40.6 Would choose to move out

1.3 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Would choose to move out' AT [HomeMove]

Q127 [HomeKeen]

% How keen are you to move out? Are you ... READ OUT ...

15.5 ...very keen,

15.1 fairly keen,

10.0 or - not that keen?

- (Don't Know)

1.3 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q128 [HomeExpt]

And apart from what you would like, where do you  
expect to be living in two years time - do you expect

% to ... READ OUT ...

74.0 ...stay in this house/flat,

23.8 or, move elsewhere?

2.2 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

IF 'move elsewhere' AT [HomeExpt] N=1355

Q129 [TenrExpt]  
Which do you think is most likely - that you will  
buy or rent your next home?  
IF RENT: PROBE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY/COUNCIL OR OTHER  
% LANDLORD  
14.2 Buy  
3.5 Rent: from local authority/council  
5.8 Rent: from other landlord  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
2.2 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q130 [HsePExpt]  
In a year from now, do you expect house prices in your  
area to have gone up, to have stayed the same, or to  
have gone down?  
% IF 'GONE UP' OR 'GONE DOWN': By a lot or a little?  
8.7 To have gone up by a lot  
49.7 To have gone up by a little  
29.3 To have stayed the same  
4.1 To have gone down by a little  
1.0 To have gone down by a lot  
7.3 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

Q131 [HsePChng]  
And compared to five years ago, would you say that  
house prices in your area have gone up, have stayed  
the same, or have gone down?  
% IF 'GONE UP' OR 'GONE DOWN': By a lot or a little?  
7.8 Have gone up by a lot  
32.5 Have gone up by a little  
24.2 Have stayed the same  
16.8 Have gone down by a little  
7.6 Have gone down by a lot  
11.1 (Don't Know)  
0.0 (Refusal/NA)

Q132 [Tenure5] N=1355  
Does your household own or rent this accommodation?  
PROBE IF OWNS: Outright or on a mortgage?  
% PROBE IF RENTS: From whom?  
27.9 OWNS: Own (leasehold/freehold) outright  
42.6 OWNS: Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage  
13.6 RENTS: Local authority/council  
5.7 RENTS: Housing Association/Housing Trust  
1.2 RENTS: Property company  
0.6 RENTS: Employer  
0.6 RENTS: Other organisation  
0.2 RENTS: Relative  
6.7 RENTS: Other individual  
0.1 RENTS: Housing Action Trust  
0.4 Rent free (other than squatting)  
- Squatting  
0.4 Other answer (WRITE IN)  
- (Don't Know)  
0.0 (Refusal/NA)

Q136 [LegalRes]  
IF 'OWNS: Owns outright' AT [Tenure5]: Are the deeds  
for the (house/flat) in your name or are they in  
someone else's? IF IN RESPONDENT'S NAME: Are they in  
your name only or jointly with someone else?  
IF 'OWNS: Buying on a mortgage' AT [Tenure5]: Is the  
mortgage in your name or is it in someone else's? IF  
IN RESPONDENT'S NAME: Is it in your name only or  
jointly with someone else?  
IF 'RENTS' AT [Tenure5]: Is the rent book in your name  
or is it in someone else's? IF IN RESPONDENT'S NAME:  
Is that in your name only or jointly with someone  
else?  
IF 'Rent free/Squatting/Other/DK/Refusal' AT  
[Tenure5]: Are you legally responsible for the  
accommodation or is someone else? IF LEGALLY  
RESPONSIBLE: Is that on your own or jointly with  
% someone else?  
33.9 (Deeds/Mortgage/Rent book) in respondent's name  
only/Yes, respondent solely responsible  
50.7 Jointly with someone else  
15.3 (Deeds/Mortgage/Rent book) in someone else's name/No  
responsibility  
0.1 (Don't know)  
0.0 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL WHO OWN OUTRIGHT OR ARE  
BUYING ON A MORTGAGE

N=956

Q137 [BuyFrm]  
Did you, or the person responsible for the mortgage,  
buy your present home from the local authority or  
Housing Association as a tenant?

'LOCAL AUTHORITY' INCLUDES GLC, LONDON RESIDUARY  
BODY AND NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

% IF 'YES', PROBE FOR WHICH

9.2 Yes - from Local Authority

1.5 Yes - from Housing Association

88.8 No

0.4 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

N=956

IF 'No' AT [BuyFrm]

Q138 [EverRent]

In the last ten years, have you **ever** lived in rented accommodation?

%

13.5 Yes

75.2 No

- (Don't Know)

0.5 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [EverRent]

Q139 [WhenRent]

How long ago was it that you **last** lived in rented accommodation?

INCLUDES PRESENT HOUSE/FLAT

CODE 0 FOR LESS THAN A YEAR

Range: 0 ... 97

% Median = 7

0.1 DK

0.3 NA

ASK ALL WHO ARE BUYING ON A MORTGAGE

Q140 [CopeMorg]

How are you and your household coping with the cost of your mortgage these days? Does it make things ... **READ**

% **OUT** ...

6.9 very difficult,

23.7 a bit difficult,

67.7 or, not really difficult?

1.6 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

N=577

ASK ALL WHO OWN OUTRIGHT OR ARE  
BUYING ON A MORTGAGE

Q141 [EasySell]

CARD

If you were to put your home on the market, how easy or difficult do you think it would be to sell under present market conditions?

%

13.9 Very easy

37.0 Fairly easy

18.3 Neither easy nor difficult

20.1 Fairly difficult

8.0 Very difficult

2.6 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

N=956

ASK ALL WHO RENT

Q142 [CnclBuy2]

Is it **likely** or **unlikely** that you - or the person responsible for paying the rent - will buy this accommodation at some time in the future?

% IF 'LIKELY' OR 'UNLIKELY': Very or quite?

4.9 Very likely

5.5 Quite likely

5.7 Quite unlikely

64.9 Very unlikely

15.6 Not allowed to buy

1.3 (Don't Know)

2.1 (Refusal/NA)

N=388

Q143 [RentLevl]

How would you describe the **rent** for this accommodation? Would you say it was ... **READ OUT** ...

26.2 on the high side,

59.4 reasonable,

6.7 or, on the low side?

1.5 (Living rent free)

3.8 (Don't Know)

2.4 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q144 [RentPrfl]

If you had a **free** choice would you choose to rent accommodation, or would you choose to buy?

%

14.5 Would choose to rent

84.6 Would choose to buy

0.9 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

N=1355

ASK ALL WHO RENT

N=388

Q145 [RentExpt]

And apart from what you would like, do you expect to buy a house or a flat in the next two years, or not?

% IF EXPECTS TO BUY PRESENT HOUSE/FLAT, CODE 1.

16.3 Yes, expect to buy

77.9 No, do not expect to buy

3.7 (Don't Know)

2.1 (Refusal/NA)

Q146 [EverOwnd]

Have you ever owned your own accommodation? That is, lived in a house or flat, which was in your sole or joint name?

% 17.3 Yes

80.6 No

- (Don't Know)

2.1 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [EverOwnd]

Q147 [OwnedYrs]

How long ago was it that you last owned your own accommodation?

PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE

CODE 0 FOR LESS THAN A YEAR

Range: 0 ... 97

% Median = 7

0.1 (Don't know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL WHO RENT

Q148 [NotBuy1]

Here are some reasons people might give for not wanting to buy a home. As I read out each one, please tell me whether or not it applies to you at present. I could not afford the deposit

Q149 [NotBuy2]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) I would not be able to get a mortgage

Q150 [NotBuy3]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) It might be difficult to keep up the repayments

Q151 [NotBuy4]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) I can't afford any of the properties I'd want to buy

Q152 [NotBuy5]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) I do not have a secure enough job

Q153 [NotBuy6]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) I would not want to be in debt

N=388

Q154 [NotBuy7]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) It would cost too much to repair and maintain

Q155 [NotBuy8]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) I might not be able to resell the property when I wanted to

Q156 [NotBuy9]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) It is just too much of a responsibility

Q157 [NotBuy10]

(And does this apply or not apply to you at present) At my age, I would not want to change

	[NotBuy1]	[NotBuy2]	[NotBuy3]	[NotBuy4]
%	%	%	%	%
Applies	70.2	63.5	63.6	66.9
Does not apply	26.0	31.7	32.4	28.9
(Don't Know)	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.1
(Refusal/NA)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

	[NotBuy5]	[NotBuy6]	[NotBuy7]	[NotBuy8]
%	%	%	%	%
Applies	60.4	62.1	55.7	43.1
Does not apply	36.3	34.6	39.7	50.1
(Don't Know)	0.7	0.7	1.9	4.1
(Refusal/NA)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

	[NotBuy9]	[NotBuy10]
%	%	%
Applies	47.9	37.0
Does not apply	47.7	59.8
(Don't Know)	1.7	0.6
(Refusal/NA)	2.7	2.7

## ASK ALL

Q158 {PTenure}

When you were a child, did your parents own their home, rent it from a local authority, or rent it from someone else?

IF DIFFERENT TYPES OF TENURE, PROBE FOR ONE RESPONDENT

% LIVED IN LONGEST

51.2 Owned it  
29.5 Rented from local authority  
16.6 Rented from someone else  
1.4 (Tied with job/rent free)  
1.2 Other (WRITE IN)  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

## POLITICS

## ASK ALL

Q163 {ConLabDf}

And now a few questions about the political parties. Now considering everything the Conservative and Labour parties stand for, would you say that ... **READ OUT** ...  
21.0 there is a great deal of difference between them  
38.7 some difference  
35.3 or, not much difference?  
4.6 (Don't Know)  
0.4 (Refusal/NA)

[Q164-167 Are detailed in the documentation of the Politics module open ended questions]

Q168 {ConDivd}

On the whole would you describe the **Conservative Party** nowadays as united or divided?

Q169 {LabDivd}

And the **Labour Party** nowadays, is it united or divided?

	{ConDivd}	{LabDivd}
	%	%
United	11.5	47.1
Divided	75.0	33.4
(Neither or both)	6.7	10.0
(Don't Know)	6.5	9.2
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.3

Q170 {ConClass}

On the whole would you describe the **Conservative Party** nowadays as good for one class or good for all classes?

Q171 {LabClass}

And the **Labour Party** nowadays, is it good for one class or good for all classes?

	{ConClass}	{LabClass}
	%	%
Good for one class	65.4	26.1
Good for all classes	21.9	50.2
(Neither or both)	7.7	14.0
(Don't Know)	4.7	9.1
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.5

Q172 [ConStrGv]

N=1355

On the whole would you describe the **Conservative Party** nowadays as capable of being a strong government or not capable of being a strong government?

Q173 [LabStrGv]

And the **Labour Party** nowadays, is it capable of being a strong government or not capable of being a strong government?

	[ConStrGv]	[LabStrGv]
	%	%
Capable of being a strong government	33.4	51.4
Not capable of being a strong government	56.6	30.2
(Neither or both)	4.6	6.8
(Don't Know)	4.9	11.1
(Refusal/NA)	0.5	0.5

Q174 [VoteSyst]

Some people say we should change the voting system to allow smaller political parties to get a fairer share of MPs. Others say that we should keep the voting system as it is to produce effective government. Which view comes closest to your own ... **READ OUT** ...

% **IF ASKED, REFERS TO PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION**

39.1 that we should change the voting system  
53.0 or, keep it as it is?  
7.7 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q175 [GovTrust]

CARD

How much do you trust British governments of **any** party to place the needs of the nation above the interests of their own political party?

Q176 [MPsTrust]

CARD AGAIN

And how much do you trust politicians of **any** party in Britain to tell the truth when they are in a tight corner?

	[GovTrust]	[MPsTrust]
	%	%
Just about always	2.1	1.0
Most of the time	23.9	6.8
Only some of the time	48.2	40.1
Almost never	23.2	50.0
(Don't Know)	2.2	1.7
(Refusal/NA)	0.4	0.4

Q177 [Membership]

N=1355

CARD

Are you currently a member of any of these?

**IF YES:** Which ones?

**PROBE:** Any others? Until **NO**

**CODE ALL MENTIONED**

% Multicoded (Maximum of 9 codes)

72.0 (None of these) [MemNone]

3.5 Yes: Tenants'/residents' association [MemResid]

3.4 Yes: Parent-teachers' association [MemPTA]

0.8 Yes: Board of school governors/School Board 9MemSchGv]

2.0 Yes: a political party [MemPlPty]

0.8 Yes: Parish or town council [MemParCl]

0.4 Yes: Neighbourhood council/forum [MemNghCl]

14.1 Yes: Neighbourhood Watch Scheme [MemNghWt]

2.5 Yes: Local conservation or environmental group

[MemEnvir]

7.0 Yes: Other local community or voluntary group

[MemComVl]

(**WRITE IN WHAT IT DOES**)

- (Yes: Voluntary group to help sick/elderly/children/  
other vulnerable group)

- (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

Q189 [SocTrust]

Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in

% dealing with people?

41.7 Most people can be trusted

57.2 Can't be too careful in dealing with people

1.0 (Don't Know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q190 [SCAware]

To what extent do you think people are aware of social

% class differences in Britain today ... **READ OUT** ...

30.4 very aware,

47.7 quite aware,

17.9 not very aware,

1.8 or not at all aware?

2.1 (Don't Know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q191 [SCOpport]  
To what extent do you think a person's social class affects his or her opportunities in Britain today

% ...READ OUT ...

27.3 a great deal,  
49.1 quite a lot,  
17.2 not very much,  
3.0 or, not at all?  
0.4 Other answer (WRITE IN)  
2.9 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

# ASK ALL

Q193 [SCImpAg5]  
Do you think social class is ~~more~~ or ~~less~~ important now in affecting a person's opportunities than it was ten years ago, or has there been no real change?

IF MORE IMPORTANT: A lot more important or a little?

% IF LESS IMPORTANT: A lot less important or a little?

13.2 A lot more important now  
13.5 A little more important now  
43.9 No change  
20.9 A little less important now  
4.2 A lot less important now  
4.1 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q195 [IncomGap]  
Thinking of income levels generally in Britain today, would you say that the **gap** between those with high incomes and those with low incomes is ... READ OUT ...

85.0 too large,  
10.7 about right,  
1.6 or, too small?  
2.5 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q196 [EconPast]  
Looking back over the last year or so, would you say that Britain's economy has got **stronger**, got **weaker** or has stayed about the same?

% IF STRONGER OR WEAKER: By a lot or a little?

9.7 Got a lot stronger  
25.0 Got a little stronger  
37.1 Stayed about the same  
13.7 Got a little weaker  
8.0 Got a lot weaker  
6.4 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q197 [HIncPst5]  
Looking back over the **last year** or so, would you say your household's income has fallen behind prices, kept up with prices or gone up by more than prices?

% IF FALLEN OR GONE UP: By a lot or a little?

17.3 Fallen behind prices a lot  
25.7 Fallen behind prices a little  
43.5 Kept up with prices  
7.5 Gone up by a little more than prices  
3.7 Gone up by a lot more than prices  
2.1 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q198 [HIncPast] (NOT ON SCREEN)  
% Derived variable - 3 point scale based on [HIncPst5]  
43.0 Fallen behind prices  
43.5 Kept up with prices  
11.3 Gone up by more than prices  
2.1 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)



**PUBLIC SPENDING**

N=1355

**ASK ALL**

Q201 [Spend1]

**CARD**

Here are some items of government spending. Which of them, if any, would be your highest priority for **extra** spending?

Please read through the whole list before deciding.

**ENTER ONE CODE ONLY FOR HIGHEST PRIORITY**

**IF ANSWER GIVEN AT [Spend1] (I.E. NOT 'None of these/DK/Refusal/NA')**

Q202 [Spend2]

**CARD AGAIN**

And which next?

**ENTER ONE CODE ONLY FOR NEXT HIGHEST**

	[Spend1]	[Spend2]
	%	%
Education	32.5	37.4
Defence	0.8	1.8
Health	48.7	29.4
Housing	3.7	7.4
Public transport	2.2	3.7
Roads	1.2	1.6
Police and prisons	3.6	6.1
Social security benefits	3.2	5.6
Help for industry	2.9	5.1
Overseas aid	0.4	0.3
(None of these)	0.2	0.6
(Don't Know)	0.6	0.1
(Refusal/NA)	-	0.8

**ASK ALL**

Q203 [Dole]

Opinions differ about the level of benefits for unemployed people. Which of these two statements comes

% closest to your own view ... **READ OUT** ...

45.8 benefits for unemployed people are **too low** and cause hardship,

28.2 or, benefits for unemployed people are **too high** and discourage them from finding jobs?

15.2 (Neither)

0.5 Both: unemployment benefit causes hardship but can't be higher or there would be no incentive to work

2.9 Both: unemployment benefit causes hardship to some, while others do well out of it

0.7 About right/in between

2.8 Other answer (**WRITE IN**)

3.6 (Don't Know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL**

N=1355

Q205 [TaxSpend]

**CARD**

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

- 3.4 Reduce taxes and spend **less** on health, education and social benefits
- 30.6 Keep taxes and spending on these services at the **same** level as now
- 61.8 Increase taxes and spend **more** on health, education and social benefits
- 2.6 (None)
- 1.3 (Don't Know)
- 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q206 [NHSSat]

**CARD**

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

- % card.
- 6.7 Very satisfied
- 27.7 Quite satisfied
- 15.0 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- 27.6 Quite dissatisfied
- 22.3 Very dissatisfied
- 0.5 (Don't Know)
- 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

- Q211 [REconAct]  
Which of these descriptions applied to what you were doing last week, that is the seven days ending last Sunday?
- % Priority coded
- 4.2 In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)
- 0.3 On government training/employment programme (eg. Youth Training, Training for Work etc)
- 51.8 In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week
- 0.6 Waiting to take up paid work already accepted
- 4.8 Unemployed and registered at a benefit office
- 0.7 Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hrs a week)
- 1.0 Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hrs per week) but not actively looking for a job
- 3.9 Permanently sick or disabled
- 19.4 Wholly retired from work
- 12.7 Looking after the home
- 0.6 (Doing something else) (WRITE IN)
- (Don't Know)
- (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL WHO ARE NOT WORKING

N=646

- Q212 [RLastJob]  
How long ago did you last have a paid job of at least 10 hours a week?
- GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS/SCHEMES DO NOT COUNT AS 'PAID JOBS'.
- %
- 16.8 Within past 12 months
- 23.7 Over 1, up to 5 years ago
- 16.0 Over 5, up to 10 years ago
- 22.8 Over 10, up to 20 years ago
- 13.5 Over 20 years ago
- 6.7 Never had a paid job of 10+ hours a week
- (Don't Know)
- 0.4 (Refusal/NA)

- Q213 [RTitle]  
IF 'in paid work' AT [EconAct]: Now I want to ask you about your present job. What is your job? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What is the name or title of the job?
- IF 'waiting to take up paid work' AT [EconAct]: Now I want to ask you about your future job. What is your job? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What is the name or title of the job?
- IF EVER HAD A JOB AT [LastJob]: Now I want to ask you about your last job. What was your job? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What was the name or title of the job?
- Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

- Q214 [RTypewk]  
What kind of work (do/will/did) you do most of the time?
- IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery (do/will/did) you use?
- Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

- Q215 [RTrain]  
What training or qualifications (are/were) needed for that job?
- Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

- Q216 [RSuper2]  
(Do/Will/Did) you directly supervise or (are you/will you be/were you) directly responsible for the work of any other people?
- %
- 33.4 Yes
- 64.2 No
- (Don't Know)
- 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

## IF 'Yes' AT [Super2]

- Q217 [RMany]  
How many?
- %
- Range: 1 ... 9997
- 0.2 (Don't know)

## ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED

- Q219 [REmployee]  
In your (main) job (are you/will you be/were you
- % ... READ OUT ...
- 87.1 an employee,
- 12.7 or self-employed?
- (Don't Know)
- 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT OR LAST JOB**

N=1145

Q220 [RSupMan]  
Can I just check, (are you/will you be/were you)  
% ... READ OUT ...  
16.4 a manager,  
14.0 a foreman or supervisor,  
69.4 or not?  
- (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q222 [ROcSect]

**CARD**

Which of the types of organisation on this card (do you work/will you be working/did you work)for?  
70.2 **PRIVATE SECTOR FIRM OR COMPANY** Including, for example, limited companies and PLCs  
3.2 **NATIONALISED INDUSTRY OR PUBLIC CORPORATION** Including, for example, the Post Office and the BBC  
23.6 **OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYER** Incl eg: - Central govt/ Civil Service/ Govt Agency - Local authority/ Local Education Authorities (including 'opted out' schools) - Universities -Health Authority / NHS hospitals / NHS Trusts/ GP surgeries - Police / Armed forces  
1.8 **CHARITY/ VOLUNTARY SECTOR** Including, for example, charitable companies, churches, trade unions  
0.8 Other answer (WRITE IN)  
0.0 (Don't Know)  
0.3 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED**

N=1311

Q224 [REmpMake]  
What (does/did) your employer make or do at the place where you (work/will work/worked) (from)?  
Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

**ASK ALL CURRENTLY SELF-EMPLOYED**

N=120

Q225 [SPartnrs]  
In your work or business, do you have any partners or other self-employed colleagues?  
% **NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYEES**  
33.6 Yes, has partner(s)  
66.4 No  
- (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL SELF-EMPLOYED IN CURRENT OR LAST JOB**

N=120

Q227 [SEmpNum]  
In your work or business, (do/did) you have any employees, or not?  
IF YES: How many?  
IF 'NO EMPLOYEES', CODE 0.  
FOR 500+ EMPLOYEES, CODE 500.  
NOTE: FAMILY MEMBERS MAY BE EMPLOYEES ONLY IF THEY RECEIVE A REGULAR WAGE OR SALARY.  
Range: 0 ... 500  
Median = 0 employees

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED**

N=1311

Q228 [REmpWork]  
% Derived variable  
7.7 None  
19.2 Under 10  
16.0 10-24  
22.7 25-99  
19.1 100-499  
14.3 500 or more  
0.8 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL IN PAID WORK**

N=702

Q231 [WkJbTim]  
In your present job, are you working ... READ OUT ...  
% **RESPONDENT'S OWN DEFINITION**  
78.8 full-time,  
21.2 or, part-time?  
- (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

Q234 [WkJbHrsI]  
How many hours do you normally work a week in your main job - including any paid or unpaid overtime? **ROUND TO NEAREST HOUR.**  
IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER, ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK.  
IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY, ACCEPT AN ESTIMATE.  
FOR 95+ HOURS, CODE 95.  
FOR 'VARIES TOO MUCH TO SAY', CODE 96.  
Range: 10 ... 96  
% **Median = 40 hours**  
0.2 (Don't know)  
0.6 Varies too much to say

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES** N=581

Q235 [EJbHrsX]  
What are your **basic** or contractual hours each week in your main job - **excluding** any paid and unpaid overtime?  
**ROUND TO NEAREST HOUR.**  
**IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER, ASK ABOUT LAST WEEK.**  
**IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY, ACCEPT AN ESTIMATE.**  
**FOR 95+ HOURS, CODE 95.**  
**FOR 'VARIES TOO MUCH TO SAY', CODE 96.**  
Range: 0 ... 96  
% **Median = 37 hours**  
0.4 (Don't know)  
1.0 Varies too much to say

**ASK ALL WAITING TO TAKE UP PAID WORK OR EVER HAD A JOB (BUT NOT WORKING NOW)** N=610

Q236 [ExPrtFul]  
% (Is/Was) ... **READ OUT** ...  
69.5 full-time - that is, 30 or more hours per week,  
30.0 or, part-time?  
- (Don't Know)  
0.5 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EVER WORKED** N=1308

Q269 [UnionSA]  
(May I just check) are you **now** a member of a trade union or staff association?  
**CODE FIRST TO APPLY**  
18.0 Yes, trade union  
2.8 Yes, staff association  
79.0 No  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES** N=581

Q273 [EmploydT]  
For how long have you been continuously employed by your present employer?  
**ENTER NUMBER. THEN SPECIFY MONTHS OR YEARS**  
Range: 1 ... 60  
**Median: 60 months**

**ASK ALL NOT IN PAID WORK** N=653

Q274 [NPWork10]  
In the seven days ending last Sunday, did you have any paid work of less than 10 hours a week?  
4.7 Yes  
95.2 No  
- (Don't Know)  
0.1 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES** N=581

Q275 [WageNow]  
How would you describe the wages or salary you are paid for the job you do - on the low side, reasonable, or on the high side?  
% **IF LOW: Very low or a bit low?**  
11.8 Very low  
25.4 A bit low  
55.1 Reasonable  
7.1 On the high side  
0.2 Other answer (**WRITE IN**)  
- (Don't Know)  
0.4 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES**

Q277 [PayGap]  
**CARD**  
Thinking of the **highest** and the **lowest** paid people at your place of work, how would you describe the **gap** between their pay, as far as you know?  
% Please choose a phrase from this card.  
16.4 Much too big a gap  
27.8 Too big  
45.8 About right  
2.4 Too small  
0.6 Much too small a gap  
6.4 Other answers  
- (Don't Know)  
0.7 (Refusal/NA)

Q278 [WageXpct]  
If you stay in this job, would you expect your wages or salary over the coming year to ... **READ OUT** ...  
% or salary over the coming year to ... **READ OUT** ...  
18.4 rise by **more** than the cost of living,  
47.2 rise by the **same** as the cost of living,  
20.3 rise by **less** than the cost of living,  
12.3 or, **not** to rise at all?  
0.7 (Will not stay in job)  
1.2 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**IF 'not to rise at all' AT [WageXpct]**

Q279 [WageDrop]  
Would you expect your wages or salary to stay the same, or in fact to go down?  
% same, or in fact to go down?  
12.2 Stay the same  
0.1 Go down  
- (Don't Know)  
1.2 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES**

**N=581**

Q280 [NumEmp]  
Over the coming year do you expect your workplace to  
% be ... **READ OUT** ...  
25.9 increasing its number of employees,  
17.8 reducing its number of employees,  
54.9 or, will the number of employees stay about the same?  
0.3 Other answer (**WRITE IN**)  
1.2 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES**

Q282 [LeaveJob]  
Thinking now about your own job. How likely or  
unlikely is it that you will leave this employer over  
the next year for any reason?  
% Is it ... **READ OUT** ...  
9.7 very likely,  
11.6 quite likely,  
28.2 not very likely,  
48.7 or, not at all likely?  
1.8 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**IF 'very likely' OR 'quite likely'**  
**AT [LeaveJob]**

Q283 [WhyGoFW]  
**CARD**  
Why do you think you will leave? Please choose a  
phrase from this card or tell me what other reason  
there is.  
% Multicoded (Maximum of 9 codes)  
0.7 Firm will close down [WhyGo1]  
1.7 I will be declared redundant [WhyGo2]  
0.2 I will reach normal retirement age [WhyGo3]  
2.1 My contract of employment will expire [WhyGo4]  
1.1 I will take early retirement [WhyGo5]  
11.2 I will decide to leave and work for another employer  
[WhyGo6]  
1.7 I will decide to leave and work for myself, as  
self-employed [WhyGo7]  
1.3 I will leave to look after home/children/relative  
[WhyGo10]  
1.2 Return to education [WhyGo11]  
1.3 Other answer (**WRITE IN**) [WhyGo8]  
1.8 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL CURRENT EMPLOYEES**

**N=581**

Q296 [WpUnions]  
At your place of work are there unions, staff  
associations, or groups of unions recognised by the  
management for negotiating pay and conditions of  
employment?  
**IF YES, PROBE FOR UNION OR STAFF ASSOCIATION**  
% **IF 'BOTH', CODE 1**  
46.3 Yes : trade union(s)  
3.2 Yes : staff association  
45.9 No, none  
4.6 (Don't Know)  
- (Refusal/NA)

Q297 [IndRel]  
In general how would you describe relations between  
management and other employees at your workplace ...  
% **READ OUT** ...  
35.5 very good,  
42.8 quite good,  
16.4 not very good,  
4.1 or, not at all good?  
0.8 (Don't Know)  
0.4 (Refusal/NA)

Q298 [WorkRun]  
And in general, would you say your workplace was  
% ... **READ OUT** ...  
27.8 very well managed,  
51.0 quite well managed,  
20.4 or, not well managed?  
0.4 (Don't Know)  
0.4 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL EXCEPT THOSE WHO ARE WHOLLY RETIRED  
OR PERMANENTLY SICK OR DISABLED**

**N=1039**

Q299 [NwEmpErn]  
**IF IN PAID WORK:** Now for some more general questions  
about your work. For some people their job is simply  
something they do in order to earn a living. For  
others it is much more than that. On balance, is your  
present job... **READ OUT** ...  
**IF NOT IN PAID WORK:** For some people work is simply  
something they do in order to earn a living. For  
others it means much more than that. In general, do  
% you think of work as ... **READ OUT** ...  
34.6 just a means of earning a living,  
63.7 or, does it mean much more to you than that?  
1.4 (Don't Know)  
0.3 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'just a means of earning a living'  
 AT [NwEmpErn]  
 Q300 [NwEmpLiv]  
 % Is that because ... **READ OUT** ...  
 10.5 there are no (good) jobs around here,  
 7.9 you don't have the right skills to get a (good) job,  
 13.8 or, because you would feel the same about **any** job you  
 had?  
 2.1 (Don't Know)  
 2.0 (Refusal/NA)

N=702

**ASK IF IN PAID WORK**  
 Q301 [WkPrefJb]  
 If without having to work, you had what you would  
 regard as a reasonable living income, do you think you  
 would still prefer to have a paid job (**IF SELF-**  
 % **EMPLOYED:** do paid work) or wouldn't you bother?  
 68.3 Still prefer paid job (work)  
 30.1 Wouldn't bother  
 0.9 Other answer (**WRITE IN**)  
 0.3 (Don't Know)  
 0.5 (Refusal/NA)

**EUROPE**  
**ASK ALL**  
**IF READ A DAILY NEWSPAPER AT LEAST THREE TIMES A**  
**WEEK ('Yes' OR 'DK' AT [ReadPap])**  
 Q305 [EUPaper]  
 I'd now like to turn to some questions about the  
 European Union (sometimes still called the European  
 Community).  
 How much do you think **you yourself** get to know about  
 Britain's relations with the European Union from  
 (paper given at [WhPaper]/the daily paper you normally  
 % read). Do you get to know ... **READ OUT** ...  
 8.2 a lot about Britain's relations with the EU,  
 35.8 quite a bit,  
 42.0 very little,  
 12.5 or, nothing at all?  
 1.3 (Don't Know)  
 0.3 (Refusal/NA)  
**IF 'a lot', 'quite a bit' OR 'very little'**  
**AT [EUPaper]**  
 Q306 [EUPapSde]  
 Say there is an argument between Britain and the  
 European Union.  
 On the whole, do you think that (paper given at  
 [WhPaper]/the daily paper you normally read) ... **READ**  
 % **OUT** ...  
 43.5 usually sides with Britain,  
 3.4 usually sides with the rest of Europe,  
 33.4 or, usually gives equal weight to both sides?  
 5.6 (Don't Know)  
 1.7 (Refusal/NA)  
**ASK ALL**  
 Q307 [EEC]  
 Do you think Britain should continue to be a member of  
 % the European Union or should it withdraw?  
 54.4 Continue  
 27.9 Withdraw  
 17.4 (Don't Know)  
 0.3 (Refusal/NA)  
 Q308 [EUTenYrs]  
 Regardless of what you think should happen, do you  
 % think that Britain will actually ... **READ OUT** ...  
 13.0 leave the EU within the next ten years or so,  
 71.8 or, stay in the EU?  
 14.9 (Don't Know)  
 0.3 (Refusal/NA)

N=826

N=1355

Q309 [EULinks] N=1355  
 Regardless of whether Britain leaves or stays in, do  
 you think that the other European Union members ... **READ**  
 % **OUT** ...  
 38.8 will gradually strengthen their links within the  
 EU,  
 30.3 will stay more or less as they are,  
 12.1 or, will gradually weaken their links within the  
 EU?  
 0.9 Other (**WRITE IN**)  
 17.6 (Don't Know)  
 0.3 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL**

Q311 [ECLnkInf]  
 Do you think that closer links with the European Union  
 % would give Britain ... **READ OUT** ...  
 30.1 **more** influence in the world,  
 14.5 **less** influence in the world,  
 43.8 or, would it make no difference?  
 11.3 (Don't Know)  
 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q312 [ECLnkStr]  
 And would closer links with the European Union make  
 % Britain ... **READ OUT** ...  
 33.1 **stronger** economically,  
 19.8 **weaker** economically,  
 31.8 or, would it make no difference?  
 15.0 (Don't Know)  
 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q313 [ECPolicy]  
**CARD**  
 Do you think Britain's long-term policy should be to ...  
 % **READ OUT** ...  
 17.3 leave the European Union,  
 28.6 stay in the EU and try to **reduce** the EU's powers,  
 17.9 leave things as they are,  
 16.2 stay in the EU and try to **increase** the EU's powers,  
 7.2 or, work for the formation of a single European  
 government?  
 12.6 (Don't Know)  
 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

**IF RESPONSE AT [ECPolicy] (I.E. NOT DK/Refusal)** N=1355

Q314 [EUFeder]  
**CARD**  
 Which of the two statements on this card comes **closer**  
 to your **own** view about Britain's future in the  
 European Union.  
 On the whole, do you think that ... **READ OUT AND SHOW**  
 % **CARD** ...  
 38.3 Britain should help the EU turn into a closer  
**political and economic** union,  
 38.1 or, Britain should help the EU turn into a  
**trading** bloc alone?  
 0.6 (Neither)  
 0.9 (Britain should leave the EU)  
 0.4 Other (**WRITE IN**)  
 8.8 (Don't Know)  
 0.1 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL**

Q316 [ECUView]  
**CARD**  
 Here are three statements about the future of the  
**pound** in the European Union. Which **done** comes closest  
 to your view?  
 16.6 **Replace** the pound by a single currency  
 16.7 Use **both** the pound **and** a new European currency in  
 Britain  
 60.8 Keep the pound as the **only** currency for Britain  
 5.6 (Don't Know)  
 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q317 [ECUFut]  
**CARD**  
 Regardless of what you would **like** to happen, what do  
 you think **will** happen within the next five years or  
 % so?  
 32.7 The pound will be **replaced** by a single currency  
 31.4 **Both** the pound **and** a new European currency will be  
 used in Britain  
 25.5 The pound will be kept as the **only** currency for  
 Britain  
 10.2 (Don't Know)  
 0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q318 [EuroUnem] \*  
**CARD**  
 Just suppose there were to be a single currency, with  
 all member nations replacing their own currency with  
 the new 'Euro'. Please choose a phrase from this card  
 to say how much you agree or disagree that, if the  
 pound **were** replaced by the new 'Euro' ...  
 unemployment in Britain would become higher?

Q319 [EuroMort] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much do you agree or disagree that, if the pound were replaced with the new 'Euro',) mortgage rates in Britain would become lower?

Q320 [EuroTax] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much do you agree or disagree that, if the pound were replaced with the new 'Euro',) Britain would lose its ability to decide its own tax and spending plans?

Q321 [EuroTrde] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much do you agree or disagree that, if the pound were replaced with the new 'Euro',) Britain would be able to trade in Europe more successfully?

*	[EuroUnem]	[EuroMort]
	%	%
Agree strongly	7.5	0.6
Agree	24.2	8.3
Neither agree nor disagree	32.0	26.8
Disagree	21.9	40.8
Disagree strongly	1.6	4.3
(Don't Know)	12.5	18.9
(Refusal/NA)	0.2	0.2

*	[EuroTax]	[EuroTrde]
	%	%
Agree strongly	15.7	10.3
Agree	43.4	43.2
Neither agree nor disagree	11.0	18.0
Disagree	17.7	15.8
Disagree strongly	1.3	1.5
(Don't Know)	10.6	10.9
(Refusal/NA)	0.2	0.2

Q322 [EUQuiz1] \*

Now a quick quiz about Europe.  
For each thing I say, please say whether you think it is **true** or **false**. If you don't know, just say so and we will skip to the next one. Remember, true, false, or don't know.  
The European Union now has 15 member countries

Q323 [EUQuiz2] \*

(True, false, or don't know?)  
Hungary has applied to join the European Union

Q324 [EUQuiz3] \*

(True, false, or don't know?)  
Britain's income tax rates are decided in Brussels

Q325 [EUQuiz4] \*

(True, false, or don't know?)  
Elections to the European Parliament are held every 5 years

Q326 [EUQuiz5] \*

(True, false, or don't know?)  
Norway is a member of the European Union

Q327 [EUQuiz6] \*

(True, false, or don't know?)  
Britain doesn't have any European Commissioners at the moment

*	[EUQuiz1]	[EUQuiz2]	[EUQuiz3]
	%	%	%
True	48.2	38.2	8.8
False	15.4	16.1	74.4
(Don't Know)	36.1	45.3	16.6
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.4	0.3

*	[EUQuiz4]	[EUQuiz5]	[EUQuiz6]
	%	%	%
True	58.8	28.2	13.6
False	11.0	40.2	59.9
(Don't Know)	30.0	31.2	26.2
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.3	0.3

Q328 [EUptyWin]

**CARD AGAIN**

Please use this card to say how much you agree or disagree with this statement.  
It doesn't really matter which party wins the next general election, Britain's relations with the EU will stay much the same.

3.8	Agree strongly
44.2	Agree
9.9	Neither agree nor disagree
32.0	Disagree
4.0	Disagree strongly
5.0	(Don't Know)
0.2	(Refusal/NA)

Q329 [EUConPol] \*

As far as you know, is **Conservative Party** policy in favour of

Q330 [EULabPol] \*

And **Labour Party** policy? As far as you know, is it in favour of



Q331 [EULibPol] \*

And Liberal Democrat Party policy? As far as you know,  
is it in favour of

*	[EuConPol] %	[EULabPol] %	[EULibPol] %
closer links with the EU than now,	26.0	47.4	32.0
less close links, or, of keeping things much the same as they are now?	18.7	13.6	9.1
(Don't Know)	40.5	18.3	14.1
(Refusal/NA)	14.7	20.4	44.5
	0.2	0.2	0.3

## ASK ALL

Q334 [CThtNew1]

## CARD

Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think  
is the **greatest threat** to the countryside; if you  
think none of them is a threat, please say so.

- 13.0 Litter and fly-tipping of rubbish
- 10.7 New housing and urban sprawl
- 7.6 Superstores and out-of-town shopping centres
- 15.5 Building new roads and motorways
- 7.6 Industrial development like factories, quarries and power stations
- 55.9 Land and air pollution, or discharges into rivers and lakes
- 2.3 Changes to traditional ways of farming and of using farmland
- 2.0 Changes to the ordinary natural appearance of the countryside, including plants and wildlife
- 1.0 The number of tourists and visitors in the countryside
- 1.0 Other answer (WRITE IN)
- 1.1 (None of these)
- 2.0 (Don't Know)
- 0.3 (Refusal/NA)

IF ANSWER GIVEN AT [CThtNew1] (I.E. NOT 'None of  
these'/DK/Refusal)

Q336 [CThtNew2]

## CARD AGAIN

- % And which do you think is the **next greatest threat**?
- 13.0 Litter and fly-tipping of rubbish
  - 11.9 New housing and urban sprawl
  - 8.6 Superstores and out-of-town shopping centres
  - 14.9 Building new roads and motorways
  - 12.6 Industrial development like factories, quarries and power stations
  - 21.0 Land and air pollution, or discharges into rivers and lakes
  - 6.7 Changes to traditional ways of farming and of using farmland
  - 5.3 Changes to the ordinary natural appearance of the countryside, including plants and wildlife
  - 1.0 The number of tourists and visitors in the countryside
  - 0.2 Other answer (WRITE IN)
  - 1.1 (None of these)
  - 0.4 (Don't Know)
  - 3.4 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

Q338 [SetAsid1] \*

## CARD

Modern methods of farming mean it now takes less land to produce the same amount of food. Please say how much you are in favour of or against each of these ways of paying farmers to use their spare land. Remember that if this happened on a large scale, income tax or VAT might have to go up to meet the costs.

First, how much are you in favour of or against paying farmers to change to organic farming which takes up more land?

Q339 [SetAsid2] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(And how much are you in favour of or against...)  
paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land and not use it at all?

Q340 [SetAsid3] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(And how much are you in favour of or against...)  
paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for woodland, to encourage wildlife?

Q341 [SetAsid4] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(And how much are you in favour of or against...)  
paying farmers to 'set aside' spare land for forestry and timber?

Q342 [SetAsid5] \*

## CARD AGAIN

And how much are you in favour of or against each of these ways of using spare farmland? Remember that if it happened on a large scale, it would mean less open countryside. Firstly, relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be developed for housing?

Q343 [SetAsid6] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(And how much are you in favour of or against...)  
relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for golf courses and leisure activities?

Q344 [SetAsid7] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(And how much are you in favour of or against...)  
relaxing planning laws so that spare farmland can be used for industry?

*	[SetAsid1]	[SetAsid2]	[SetAsid3]
	%	%	%
Strongly in favour	11.8	2.6	18.2
In favour	43.4	14.3	64.2
Neither in favour nor against	21.7	14.8	9.2
Against	17.8	51.7	5.1
Strongly against	1.9	12.9	0.6
(Don't Know)	3.1	3.5	2.4
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.3	0.3

*	[SetAsid4]	[SetAsid5]	[SetAsid6]
	%	%	%
Strongly in favour	9.0	0.5	0.7
In favour	58.3	14.3	21.9
Neither in favour nor against	15.5	10.7	15.8
Against	13.2	50.1	42.5
Strongly against	0.9	21.5	16.5
(Don't Know)	2.7	2.6	2.4
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.3	0.3

*	[SetAsid1]
	%
Strongly in favour	0.3
In favour	15.5
Neither	12.6
Against	49.8
Strongly against	19.2
(Don't Know)	2.3
(Refusal/NA)	0.3

Q345 [ConDev]

Suppose you heard that a housing development was being planned in a part of the countryside you knew and liked. Would you be concerned by this, or not?

% 81.4 Yes, concerned  
15.8 No  
2.6 (Don't Know)  
0.2 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [ConDev]t]

Q346 [Dev]Do]

CARD

Would you personally be likely to do any of these things about it?

PROBE: Any others?

% Multicoded (Maximum of 8 codes)

8.1 (No, would take no action)

31.0 Contact MP or councillor

15.9 Contact a government or planning department

9.0 Contact radio, TV or a newspaper

65.0 Sign a petition

8.9 Join a conservation group

18.2 Give money to a campaign

10.3 Volunteer to work for a campaign

12.1 Go on a protest march or demonstration

0.1 (Don't Know)

2.8 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q347 [ResPres]

Can I just check, would you describe the place where you live as ... READ OUT ...

9.2 a big city,

29.0 the suburbs or outskirts of a big city,

41.5 a small city or town,

15.1 a country village,

4.0 or, a farm or home in the country?

0.3 Other answer (WRITE IN)

0.9 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

Q350 [TransCar]

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

IF 'YES' PROBE FOR WHETHER RESPONDENT, OR OTHER

% PERSON(S) ONLY, OR BOTH

24.1 Yes, respondent only

17.5 Yes, other(s) only

33.4 Yes, both

24.3 No

0.5 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [TransCar]

Q351 [NumbCars]

% How many vehicles in all?

44.3 One

24.2 Two

5.1 Three

1.0 Four

0.4 Five or more

- (Don't Know)

0.6 (Refusal/NA)

Q352 [CompCar]

Is the vehicle (Are any of these vehicles) provided by an employer or run as a business expense?

57.9 No

14.7 Yes, one (of them)

2.0 Yes, two (of them)

0.3 Yes, three or more (of them)

0.2 (Don't Know)

0.6 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q353 [TrfPb6U] \*

CARD

Now thinking about traffic and transport problems, how serious a problem for you is congestion on motorways?

Q354 [TrfPb7U] \*

CARD AGAIN

(And how serious a problem for you is increased traffic on country roads and lanes?

Q355 [TrfPb8U] \*

CARD AGAIN

(And how serious a problem for you is traffic congestion at popular places in the countryside?

Q356 [TrfPb9U] \*

CARD AGAIN

And how serious a problem for you is traffic congestion in towns and cities?

Q357 [TrfPb10U] \*

CARD AGAIN

And how serious a problem for you are exhaust fumes from traffic in towns and cities?

## CARD AGAIN

And how serious a problem for you is noise from traffic in towns and cities?

*	[TrfPb6U]	[TrfPb7U]	[TrfPb8U]
	%	%	%
Very serious problem	12.8	9.0	5.8
A serious problem	18.9	28.3	33.4
Notvery serious	33.8	35.3	33.7
Not a problem	33.2	25.9	22.3
(Don't Know)	1.0	1.2	1.6
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.3	0.3

*	[TrfPb9U]	[TrfPb10U]	[TrfPb11U]
	%	%	%
Very serious problem	30.9	36.5	16.9
A serious problem	39.1	40.3	33.3
Notvery serious	16.5	13.0	31.5
Not a problem	12.3	9.2	17.2
(Don't Know)	1.0	0.8	0.8
(Refusal/NA)	0.3	0.1	0.3

IF 'Yes, respondent only', 'Yes, both', DK/Refusal AT [TransCar]

Q359 [GetAbB1] \*

## CARD

I am going to read out some of the things that might get people to cut down on the number of car journeys they take.  
For each one, please tell me what effect, if any, this might have on how much you yourself use the car to get about.  
...gradually doubling the cost of petrol over the next ten years?

Q360 [GetAbB2] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...greatly improving long distance rail and coach services?

Q361 [GetAbB3] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...greatly improving the reliability of local public transport?

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...charging all motorists around £2 each time they enter or drive through a city or town centre at peak times?

Q363 [GetAbB5] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...charging £1 for every 50 miles motorists travel on motorways?

Q364 [GetAbB6] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...making parking penalties and restrictions much more severe?

Q365 [GetAbB7] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...special cycle lanes on roads around here?

Q366 [GetAbB9] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...cutting in half local public transport fares?

Q367 [GetAbB10] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(What effect, if any, might this have on how much you yourself use the car?)  
...cutting in half long distance rail and coach fares?

*	[GetAbB1]	[GetAbB2]	[GetAbB3]
	%	%	%
Use car even more	0.4	0.4	0.7
Use car a little less	16.3	13.9	13.4
Use car quite a bit less	11.3	9.3	13.4
Might give up using car	3.6	2.9	4.7
Make no difference	25.7	30.9	25.1
(Don't Know)	0.3	0.2	0.1
(Refusal/NA)	0.6	0.6	0.6

*	[GetAbB4]	[GetAbB5]	[GetAbB6]	N=1355
	%	%	%	
Use car even more	0.0	0.2	0.4	
Use car a little less	11.6	10.1	9.2	
Use car quite a bit less	10.7	7.4	5.8	
Might give up using car	6.0	3.5	3.3	
Make no difference	29.1	36.0	38.5	
(Don't Know)	0.1	0.2	0.2	
(Refusal/NA)	0.6	0.6	0.6	

*	[GetAbB7]	[GetAbB9]	[GetAbB10]
	%	%	%
Use car even more	0.2	0.1	0.2
Use car a little less	5.8	11.5	12.8
Use car quite a bit less	4.8	9.8	12.5
Might give up using car	2.0	5.8	4.4
Make no difference	44.6	30.0	27.4
(Don't Know)	0.2	0.3	0.2
(Refusal/NA)	0.6	0.6	0.6

# ASK ALL

Q368 [Drive]  
May I just check, do you **yourself** drive a car at all  
% these days?  
63.1 Yes  
36.3 No  
0.4 (Don't Know)  
0.1 (Refusal/NA)

# IF 'Yes' AT [Drive]

Q369 [Travel1] \*  
**CARD**  
How often nowadays do you **usually** travel by car as a  
driver?

# ASK ALL

Q370 [Travel2] \*  
**CARD**  
(How often nowadays do you **usually**...)  
...travel by car as a passenger?

Q371 [Travel3] \*  
**CARD AGAIN**  
(How often nowadays do you **usually**...)  
...travel by local bus?

Q372 [Travel4] \*  
**CARD AGAIN**  
(How often nowadays do you **usually**...)  
...travel by train?

Q373 [Travel6] \*  
**CARD AGAIN**  
(How often nowadays do you **usually**...)  
...travel by bicycle?

Q374 [Travel9] \*  
**CARD AGAIN**  
(How often nowadays do you **usually**...)  
... go somewhere on foot at least 15 minutes' walk  
away?

*	[Travel1]	[Travel2]	[Travel3]
	%	%	%
Every/nearly every day	40.3	10.0	6.3
2-5 days a week	16.0	25.2	13.6
Once a week	3.4	23.4	9.2
Less often but at least			
once a month	1.8	15.8	9.6
Less often	1.4	10.9	12.3
(Don't Know)	-	0.5	0.4
(Refusal/NA)	0.6	0.1	0.1

*	[Travel4]	[Travel6]	[Travel9]
	%	%	%
Every/nearly every day	2.2	4.1	36.7
2-5 days a week	2.1	3.8	24.4
Once a week	3.3	3.1	14.7
Less often but at least	9.7	4.7	5.9
once a month	28.6	7.4	4.4
Less often	53.5	76.5	13.2
(Don't Know)	0.4	0.5	0.5
(Refusal/NA)	0.1	0.1	0.1

# ASK THOSE WHO HAVE CAR AND TRAVELS EVERY DAY BY CAR AND ODD SERIAL NUMBERS

Q375 [CutQrt1] \*  
**CARD**  
Suppose you were forced for some reason to cut around  
**a quarter** of your regular car trips? How inconvenient  
would you find it?  
Please choose your answer from this card

Q376 [CutHalf1] \*  
**CARD AGAIN**  
Suppose you were forced for some reason to cut **as many**  
**as a half** of your regular car trips. How inconvenient  
would you find it?  
Please choose your answer from this card

Q377 [CutHalf2] \*

**CARD**

Suppose you were forced for some reason to cut half of your regular car trips. How inconvenient would you find it?  
Please choose your answer from this card

Q378 [CutQrt2] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

Suppose you were forced for some reason to cut only around a quarter of your regular car trips? How inconvenient would you find it?  
Please choose your answer from this card

*	[CutQrt1]	[CutHalf1]
	%	%
Not at all inconvenient	1.6	1.6
Not very inconvenient	13.7	4.5
Fairly inconvenient	27.8	14.9
Very inconvenient	55.3	77.5
(Don't Know)	-	-
(Refusal/NA)	1.6	1.6

*	[CutQrt2]	[CutHalf2]
	%	%
Not at all inconvenient	5.3	2.7
Not very inconvenient	13.5	9.9
Fairly inconvenient	28.8	19.6
Very inconvenient	51.1	66.5
(Don't Know)	-	-
(Refusal/NA)	1.3	1.3

**ASK ALL**

Q383 [LottPriz] \*

**CARD**

As you may know, the money raised by the National Lottery gets spent on a number of different things. How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ... prizes for lottery winners?

**CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES**

Q384 [LottPay] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... payment to the places that sell lottery tickets?

Q385 [LottProf] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... profits for the organisation that runs the lottery?

**IF ASKED, YOU CAN CONFIRM THAT WE MEAN CAMELOT**

Q386 [LottArts] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... the Arts - like galleries, theatres and orchestras?

Q387 [LottBlds] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... historic buildings?

Q388 [LottSprt] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... sport?

Q389 [LottNHS] \*

**CARD AGAIN**

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...) ... a special fund for the NHS?

Q390 [LottMill] \*

N=1355

## CARD AGAIN

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...)

... a special fund for celebrating the year 2000?

IF ASKED, YOU CAN CONFIRM THAT WE MEAN THE 'MILLENNIUM FUND'

Q391 [LottChar] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...)

... charities and other 'good causes'?

Q392 [LottBus] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...)

... a special fund for business and industry?

Q393 [LottTax] \*

## CARD AGAIN

(How much, if any, of the money raised by the National Lottery would you say goes to ...)

... tax?

*	[LottPriz]	[LottPay]	[LottProf]
	%	%	%
A great deal	18.1	3.1	53.1
Quite a bit	54.2	23.2	35.1
Not very much	22.1	54.6	5.5
None at all	0.2	1.8	0.4
(Don't Know)	4.9	16.5	5.2
(Refusal/NA)	0.5	0.8	0.7

*	[LottArts]	[LottBids]	[LottSprt]
	%	%	%
A great deal	23.9	8.9	4.9
Quite a bit	53.0	36.9	34.8
Not very much	17.3	39.4	48.5
None at all	0.3	2.1	3.1
(Don't Know)	4.9	11.9	8.1
(Refusal/NA)	0.7	0.7	0.7

*	[LottNHS]	[LottMill]	[LottChar]
	%	%	%
A great deal	0.5	9.5	3.9
Quite a bit	3.5	33.6	36.2
Not very much	29.4	25.2	50.2
None at all	54.8	11.0	2.9
(Don't Know)	11.2	20.0	6.0
(Refusal/NA)	0.7	0.7	0.7

\*

[LottBus] [LottTax]]

N=1355

%

%

A great deal	1.8	13.1
Quite a bit	10.4	32.5
Not very much	32.5	16.6
None at all	33.3	14.1
(Don't Know)	21.3	22.9
(Refusal/NA)	0.7	0.7

Q394 [LottPrt]

Have you personally ever taken part in the National Lottery, either directly or with other people?

73.7 Yes, directly

11.9 Yes, with others

13.3 No

0.7 (Don't Know)

0.4 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'No' OR 'Don't know' AT [LottPrt]

Q395 [LottYNo]

% Why is that? Have you ...

1.4 simply not got round to it yet,

0.6 or, do you not bother yourself because you would gain from someone else winning,

5.1 or, do you disapprove of the National Lottery?

3.3 or, do you think it's just a waste of money?

1.0 (Both disapprove and waste of money)

1.8 Other (WRITE IN)

0.7 (Don't Know)

0.4 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes, directly' OR 'Yes, with others' AT [LottPrt]

Q397 [LottFreq]

Do you take part ... READ OUT ...

CODE 'TWICE A WEEK IF I CAN' AS '1' (EVERY WEEK)

58.8 every week if you can,

8.3 around 2 or 3 times a month,

4.7 around once a month,

13.8 or less often than that?

- (Don't Know)

1.1 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

Q398 [LottOty1] \*

## CARD

On this card are three reasons why people may take part in the National Lottery. In general, which one do you think **most** explains why people take part?

Q399 [LottOty2] \*

## CARD AGAIN

And, in general, which **least** explains why people take part in the lottery?

IF 'Yes, directly' OR 'Yes, with others' AT [LottPrt]  
 Q400 [LottMeY1] \*  
 CARD AGAIN  
 And, again looking at the reasons on this card, which  
 one most explains why you take part in the lottery?

Q401 [LottMeY2] \*  
 CARD AGAIN  
 And which least explains why you take part?

	[LottOtY1]	[LottMeY2]	[LottMeY1]	[LottMeY2]
To win	88.4	1.4	64.7	8.2
To have fun	9.1	26.9	18.6	31.8
To contribute	0.6	67.3	1.8	42.8
(Don't Know)	1.3	3.7	0.3	2.6
(Refusal/NA)	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3

# ASK ALL

Q402 [LotOtChr]  
 Some people think that buying National Lottery tickets  
 will affect the amount people give to good causes in  
 other ways. In general, do you think that  
 % ... READ OUT ...  
 50.4 because people buy lottery tickets they give less  
 money to good causes in other ways,  
 45.9 or, that buying lottery tickets makes no real  
 difference to the amount people give to good causes?  
 3.1 (Don't Know)  
 0.6 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes, directly' OR 'Yes, with others' AT [LottPrt]  
 Q403 [LotMeChr]  
 How about you? Do you think that buying lottery  
 tickets means... READ OUT ...  
 5.9 you give less money to good causes in other ways,  
 79.3 or, has it made no real difference to the amount you  
 give to good causes?  
 0.2 (Don't Know)  
 1.3 (Refusal/NA)

# ASK ALL

Q404 [LotOtGC]  
 And what if none of the money spent on lottery tickets  
 went to good causes? Generally speaking, do you  
 % think... READ OUT ...  
 13.0 this would make a lot of difference to the number of  
 tickets sold,  
 37.9 some difference,  
 46.7 or, no difference at all?  
 1.8 (Don't Know)  
 0.6 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes, directly' OR 'Yes, with others' AT [LottPrt]  
 Q405 [LotMeGC]  
 How about you? If none of the money spent on lottery  
 tickets went to good causes, do you think  
 % ... READ OUT ...  
 17.3 this would make a lot of difference to whether you  
 took part,  
 23.5 some difference,  
 44.3 or, no difference at all?  
 0.2 (Don't Know)  
 1.4 (Refusal/NA)



**CLASSIFICATION**

N=1355

**ASK ALL**

Q409 [Religion] (NOT ON SCREEN)

Do you regard yourself as belonging to any particular religion?

IF YES: Which?

% DO NOT PROMPT

43.0 No religion

5.3 Christian - no denomination

10.8 Roman Catholic

27.1 Church of England/Anglican

0.5 Baptist

2.2 Methodist

3.5 Presbyterian/Church of Scotland

0.7 Other Christian

0.4 Hindu

0.3 Jewish

2.4 Islam/Muslim

0.5 Sikh

0.2 Buddhist

0.6 Other non-Christian

0.1 Free Presbyterian

- Brethren

0.4 United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational

1.4 Other Protestant

0.3 (Don't Know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q415 [FamRelig]<sup>1</sup> (NOT ON SCREEN)

N=1355

In what religion, if any, were you brought up?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: What was your family's religion?

% DO NOT PROMPT

9.8 No religion

4.7 Christian - no denomination

15.4 Roman Catholic

48.5 Church of England/Anglican

2.2 Baptist

6.6 Methodist

5.6 Presbyterian/Church of Scotland

0.8 Other Christian

0.4 Hindu

0.4 Jewish

2.6 Islam/Muslim

0.4 Sikh

0.2 Buddhist

0.1 Other non-Christian

0.2 Free Presbyterian

0.1 Brethren

0.5 United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational

0.7 Other Protestant

- (Don't Know)

0.5 (Refusal/NA)

IF RELIGION GIVEN AT EITHER [RelRFW] OR AT [RelFFW]

(I.E. NOT 'No religion' OR 'Refusal' AT BOTH)

Q420 [ChAttend]

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

% PROBE AS NECESSARY.

11.5 Once a week or more

2.0 Less often but at least once in two weeks

6.3 Less often but at least once a month

10.8 Less often but at least twice a year

5.7 Less often but at least once a year

3.8 Less often

49.3 Never or practically never

0.7 Varies too much to say

0.2 (Don't Know)

0.2 (Refusal/NA)

<sup>1</sup> Derived from [RelFFW]. See also variable [RIFamSum]

Q421 [National]

## CARD

Please say which, if any, of the words on this card describes the way **you** think of **yourself**. Please choose as many or as few as apply.

PROBE: Any other?

% Multicoded (Maximum of 8 codes)

63.2 British [NatBrit]

43.5 English [NatEng]

9.0 European [NatEuro]

3.8 Irish [NatIrish]

0.1 Northern Irish [NatNI]

10.1 Scottish [NatScot]

5.9 Welsh [NatWelsh]

2.7 Other answer (WRITE IN) [NatOth]

0.8 (None of these) [NatNone]

0.8 (Other - Asian mention)

0.8 (Other - African/Caribbean mention)

0.8 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

IF MORE THAN ONE NATIONALITY GIVEN AT [National]

Q432 [BNation]

## CARD AGAIN

And if you had to choose, which one **best** describes the way you think of yourself?

15.2 British

11.7 English

1.2 European

0.4 Irish

- Northern Irish

2.6 Scottish

2.4 Welsh

0.6 Other answer (WRITE IN)

0.9 (None of these)

0.3 (Other - Asian mention)

0.0 (Other - African/Caribbean mention)

0.2 (Don't Know)

1.0 (Refusal/NA)

Q434 [RaceOri2]

## CARD

% To which of these groups do you consider you belong?

0.8 BLACK: of African origin

1.0 BLACK: of Caribbean origin

- BLACK: of other origin (WRITE IN)

1.1 ASIAN: of Indian origin

1.5 ASIAN: of Pakistani origin

0.5 ASIAN: of Bangladeshi origin

0.2 ASIAN: of Chinese origin

0.3 ASIAN: of other origin (WRITE IN)

92.5 WHITE: of any European origin

0.7 WHITE: of other origin (WRITE IN)

0.4 MIXED ORIGIN (WRITE IN)

0.5 OTHER (WRITE IN)

0.4 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

Q440 [TEA2]/[TEA]

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

## PROBE IF NECESSARY

'STILL AT SCHOOL' - CODE 95

'STILL AT COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY' - CODE 96

% 'OTHER ANSWER' - CODE 97 AND WRITE IN

37.4 15 or under

28.5 16

8.1 17

6.5 18

15.6 19 or over

0.2 Still at school

2.9 Still at college or university

0.2 Other answer (WRITE IN)

0.6 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

Q443 [SchQual]

## CARD

% Have you passed any of the examinations on this card?

55.8 Yes

43.5 No

0.6 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [SchQual]

N=1355

Q444-

Q448 CARD AGAIN

Which ones?

PROBE: Any others?

% Multicoded (Maximum of 17 codes)

16.6 GCSE Grades D-G [EdQual1]

CSE Grades 2-5

45.0 GCE 'O' level Grades D-E or 7-9 [EdQual2]

Scottish (SCE) Ordinary Bands D-E

GCSE Grades A-C

CSE Grade 1

GCE 'O' level Grades A-C or 1-6

School certificate or matriculation

Scottish (SCE) Ordinary Bands A-C

Scottish School-leaving Certificate lower grade

SUPE Ordinary

Northern Ireland Junior Certificate

17.3 GCE 'A' level / 'S' level / 'AS' level [EdQual3]

Higher school certificate

Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at Higher grade

Northern Ireland Senior Certificate

2.6 Overseas school leaving exam or certificate [EdQual4]

(Don't Know)

(Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q449 [PSchQual]

CARD

And have you passed any of the exams or got any of the

% qualifications on this card?

49.1 Yes

50.2 No

0.6 (Don't Know)

0.1 Refusal/NA

IF 'Yes' AT [PSchQual]

N=1355

Q450-

Q469 CARD AGAIN

Which ones?

PROBE: Any others?

% Multicoded (Maximum of 18 codes)

4.0 Recognised trade apprenticeship completed [EdQual5]

10.6 RSA/other clerical, commercial qualification [EdQual6]

8.5 City & Guilds Certificate - Part I [EdQual22]

7.3 City & Guilds Certificate - Craft/Intermediate/

Ordinary/ Part II [EdQual23]

3.4 City & Guilds Certificate - Advanced/Final/ Part III

[EdQual24]

1.8 City & Guilds Certificate - Full technological/ Part

IV [EdQual25]

6.2 BEC/TEC/SCOTBEC/SCOTTECH General/Ordinary National

Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND) [EdQual10]

2.9 BEC/TEC/SCOTBEC/SCOTTECH Higher/Higher National

Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND) [EdQual11]

2.5 NVQ/SVQ Level 1/GNVQ Foundation level [EdQual17]

2.8 NVQ/SVQ Level 2/GNVQ Intermediate level [EdQual18]

1.2 NVQ/SVQ Level 3/GNVQ Advanced level [EdQual19]

0.4 NVQ/SVQ Level 4 [EdQual20]

0.2 NVQ/SVQ Level 5 [EdQual21]

4.3 Teacher training qualification [EdQual12]

2.2 Nursing qualification [EdQual13]

11.5 Other technical or business qualification/ certificate

[EdQual14]

7.9 University or CNA degree or diploma [EdQual15]

3.9 Other recognised academic or vocational qualification

[EdQual16]

(WRITE IN)

0.1 (Don't Know)

1.5 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q470 [HEdQual]<sup>1</sup> (NOT ON SCREEN)

% Derived variable

11.5 Degree

14.0 Higher education below degree

11.5 A level or equivalent

18.2 O level or equivalent

10.0 CSE or equivalent

1.0 Foreign or other

33.0 No qualification

0.8 DK/Refusal/NA

<sup>1</sup> Derived from [SchQFW] and [PSchQFW]

ASK ALL 'married' OR 'living as married'  
AT [MarStat2]

Q475 [SEconAct] (NOT ON SCREEN )

Which of these descriptions applied to what your partner was doing last week, that is the seven days ending last Sunday?

% Priority coded

- 0.6 In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)
- On government training/employment programme (eg. Youth Training, Training for Work etc)
- 59.6 In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in week
- 0.1 Waiting to take up paid work already accepted
- 2.7 Unemployed and registered at a benefit office
- 0.6 Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hours a week)
- 0.4 Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours per week) but not actively looking for a job
- 4.9 Permanently sick or disabled
- 17.0 Wholly retired from work
- 13.2 Looking after the home
- 0.3 (Doing something else) (WRITE IN)
- (Don't Know)
- 0.6 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL WHOSE PARTNER IS 'In full-time education', 'On government training', 'Unemployed', 'Wholly retired', 'Sick or disabled', 'Looking after the home' OR 'Doing something else' AT [EconAct] (I.E. NOT WORKING)

Q476 [SLastJob]

How long ago did your partner last have a paid job of at least 10 hours a week?

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS/SCHEMES DO NOT COUNT AS 'PAID

% JOBS'.

- 5.2 Within past 12 months
- 9.0 Over 1, up to 5 years ago
- 7.7 Over 5, up to 10 years ago
- 9.4 Over 10, up to 20 years ago
- 5.9 Over 20 years ago
- 2.4 Never had a paid job of 10+ hours a week
- 0.1 (Don't Know)
- 0.6 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL WHOSE PARTNER HAS EVER WORKED (IF 'In paid work' OR 'Waiting to take up paid work' AT [EconAct] OR EVER HAD A PAID JOB AT [LastJob])

Q477 [STitle] <sup>5</sup>

IF 'In paid work' AT [EconAct]: Now I want to ask you about your partner's present. What is (his/her) job? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What is the name or title of the job?

IF 'Waiting to take up paid work' AT [EconAct]: Now I want to ask you about your partner's future job. What is (his/her) job. PROBE IF NECESSARY: What is the name or title of the job?

IF EVER HAD A JOB AT [LastJob]: Now I want to ask you about your partner's last job. What was (his/her) job? PROBE IF NECESSARY: What was the name or title of the job?

Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

Q478 [STypewk] <sup>5</sup>

What kind of work (does/will/did) (he/she) do most of the time?

IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery (does/will/did) (he/she) use?

Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

Q479 [STrain] <sup>5</sup>

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

Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

Q480 [SSuper2]

(Does/Will/Did) (he/she) directly supervise or (does he/she/will he/she/ be/was he/she) directly responsible for the work of any other people?

35.0 Yes

63.7 No

0.3 (Don't Know)

1.0 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [Super2]

Q481 [SMany]

How many?

Range: 1 ... 9997

% Median = 6

2.3 NA

<sup>5</sup> Not on the SPSS file

ASK ALL WHOSE PARTNER HAS EVER WORKED (IF 'In paid work' OR 'Waiting to take up paid work' AT [EconAct] OR EVER HAD A PAID JOB AT [LastJob])

N=837

Q483 [SEmploye]  
In your partner's (main) job (is he/she/will he/she be/was he/she) ... READ OUT ...  
84.3 an employee,  
14.7 or self-employed?  
- (Don't Know)  
1.0 (Refusal/NA)

IF PARTNER IS 'employee' OR 'Don't know'  
AT [SEmployA]

N=714

Q484 [SSupman]  
Can I just check, (is he/she/will he/she be/was he/she) ... READ OUT ...  
18.9 a manager,  
13.1 a foreman or supervisor,  
66.7 or not?  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
1.2 (Refusal/NA)

Q486 [SOcSect]  
CARD  
Which of the types of organisation on this card (does he/she/will he/she/did he/she) for?  
67.1 PRIVATE SECTOR FIRM OR COMPANY Including, for example, limited companies and PLCs  
3.4 NATIONALISED INDUSTRY OR PUBLIC CORPORATION Including, for example, the Post Office and the BBC  
26.7 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYER Including eg: - Central govt/ Civil Service/ Govt Agency - Local authority/ Local Education Authority (including 'opted out' schools) - Universities - Health Authority / NHS hospitals / NHS Trusts/ GP surgeries - Police / Armed forces  
1.4 CHARITY/ VOLUNTARY SECTOR Including, for example, charitable companies, churches, trade unions  
- Other answer (WRITE IN)  
0.2 (Don't Know)  
1.2 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL WHOSE PARTNER HAS EVER WORKED (IF 'In paid work' OR 'Waiting to take up paid work' AT [EconAct] OR EVER HAD A PAID JOB AT [LastJob])

N=837

Q488 [EmpMake]<sup>5</sup>  
What (does/did) (his/her) employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED: (he/she) make or do at the place where (he/she) (works/will work/worked) (from)?  
Open Question (Maximum of 80 characters)

Q493 [SEmpWork]  
Including (himself/herself), how many people (are/were) employed at the place where (he/she) usually (works/will work/worked) (from)? (IF SELF-EMPLOYED: (Does/Will/Did) (he/she) have any employees?)

% IF YES: PROBE FOR CORRECT CODE

10.3 None  
19.0 Under 10  
10.8 10-24  
18.1 25-99  
21.3 100-499  
16.4 500 or more  
3.1 (Don't know)  
1.0 (Refusal/NA)

Q505 [SPartFull]  
% (Is the job/Was the job/Will the job be) ... READ OUT  
81.1 full-time - that is, 30 or more hours per week,  
17.7 or, part-time?  
0.3 (Don't Know)  
1.5 (Refusal/NA)

ASK ALL

Q536 [CarOwn]<sup>1</sup> (NOT ON SCREEN)

N=1355

Derived variable  
Do you, or does anyone else in your household, own or have the regular use of a car or van?  
75.1 Yes  
24.3 No  
0.5 (Don't Know)  
0.1 (Refusal/NA)

<sup>5</sup> Not on the SPSS file

<sup>1</sup> Derived from [TransCar]

## CARD

Do you (or your partner) receive any of the state  
% benefits on this card at present?

- 63.9 Yes  
35.2 No  
0.6 (Don't Know)  
0.3 (Refusal/NA)

IF 'Yes' AT [AnyBN2]

Q538-

## Q555 CARD AGAIN

- Which ones? PROBE: Any others?  
% Multicoded (Maximum of 16 codes)  
20.8 Retirement pension (National Insurance) [BenefOAP]  
0.7 War Pension (War Disablement Pension or War Widows  
Pension) [BenefWar]  
1.8 Widow's Benefits (Widow's Pension and Widowed Mother's  
Allowance) [BenefWid]  
5.2 Jobseeker's Allowance/ Unemployment Benefit / Income  
Support for the Unemployed [BenefUB]  
7.5 Income Support (other than for unemployment) [BenefIS]  
30.0 Child Benefit (formerly Family Allowance) [BenefCB]  
2.9 One Parent Benefit [BenefOP]  
2.5 Family Credit [BenefFC]  
9.7 Housing Benefit (Rent Rebate) [BenefHB]  
9.7 Council Tax Benefit (or Rebate) (formerly Community  
Charge / Poll Tax Benefit) [BenefCT]  
5.9 Incapacity Benefit / Sickness Benefit / Invalidity  
Benefit [BenefINC]  
4.2 Disability Living Allowance [BenefDLA]  
2.2 Attendance Allowance [BenefATA]  
0.8 Severe Disablement Allowance [BenefSev]  
1.1 Invalid Care Allowance [BenefICA]  
0.4 Other state benefit (WRITE IN) [BenefOTH]  
- (Don't Know)  
1.0 (Refusal/NA)

Q556 [MainInc]

## CARD

- Which of these is the main source of income for you  
% (and your partner) at present?  
60.1 Earnings from employment (own or spouse / partner's)  
8.5 Occupational pension(s) - from previous employer(s)  
13.1 State retirement or widow's pension(s)  
4.1 Jobseeker's Allowance / Unemployment benefit  
5.4 Income Support  
0.4 Family Credit  
2.9 Invalidity, sickness or disabled pension or benefit(s)  
- Other state benefit (WRITE IN)  
0.9 Interest from savings or investments  
1.8 Student grant  
1.3 Dependent on parents/other relatives  
0.5 Other main source (WRITE IN)  
0.7 (Don't Know)  
0.5 (Refusal/NA)

## ASK ALL

Q559 [HHIncome]<sup>1</sup>

## CARD

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

NOTE: INCLUDES INCOME FROM BENEFITS, SAVINGS, ETC.

	Weekly income	Annual income
6.5 Q	Less than £77	Less than £3,999
9.7 T	£78 - £115	£4,000 - £5,999
6.5 O	£116 - £154	£6,000 - £7,999
5.5 K	£155 - £192	£8,000 - £9,999
6.7 L	£193 - £230	£10,000 - £11,999
7.0 B	£231 - £289	£12,000 - £14,999
5.7 Z	£290 - £346	£15,000 - £17,999
4.9 M	£347 - £385	£18,000 - £19,999
5.3 F	£386 - £442	£20,000 - £22,999
5.1 J	£443 - £500	£23,000 - £25,999
3.7 D	£501 - £558	£26,000 - £28,999
2.5 H	£559 - £615	£29,000 - £31,999
2.6 C	£616 - £673	£32,000 - £34,999
3.7 G	£674 - £730	£35,000 - £37,999
1.7 P	£731 - £788	£38,000 - £40,000
7.5 N	£789 or more	£41,000 or more
9.6	(Don't Know)	
5.8	(Refusal/NA)	

<sup>1</sup> The weekly and annual amounts for each letter were only visible to the respondent during the interview.

ASK ALL 'in paid work' AT [EconAct]

N=702

Q560 [REarn]<sup>1</sup>

**CARD AGAIN**

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

	Weekly income	Annual income
7.9 Q	Less than £77	Less than £3,999
8.4 T	£78 - £115	£4000 - £5,999
8.2 O	£116 - £154	£6,000 - £7,999
6.7 K	£155 - £192	£8,000 - £9,999
11.0 L	£193 - £230	£10,000 - £11,999
11.4 B	£231 - £289	£12,000 - £14,999
9.0 Z	£290 - £346	£15,000 - £17,999
5.8 M	£347 - £385	£18,000 - £19,999
7.9 F	£386 - £442	£20,000 - £22,999
5.6 J	£443 - £500	£23,000 - £25,999
2.5 D	£501 - £558	£26,000 - £28,999
1.9 H	£559 - £615	£29,000 - £31,999
0.9 C	£616 - £673	£32,000 - £34,999
1.3 G	£674 - £730	£35,000 - £37,999
0.9 P	£731 - £788	£38,000 - £40,999
3.0 N	£789 or more	£41,000 or more
2.9	(Don't Know)	
4.6	(Refusal/NA)	

**ADMINISTRATION**

N=1355

**ASK ALL**

Q562 [PhoneX]

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

94.3 Yes

5.2 No

0.4 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

**IF 'Yes' AT [PhoneX]**

Q563 [PhoneBck]

Some of my interviews are checked. May I take your 'phone number?

**ADD IF NECESSARY:** Your 'phone number will not be passed to anyone outside SCPR.

**IF NUMBER GIVEN, WRITE ON THE ARF**

**NOTE: YOU WILL BE ASKED TO KEY IN THE NUMBER IN THE**

% **ADMIN BLOCK**

87.1 Number given

7.2 Number refused

- (Don't Know)

0.6 (Refusal/NA)

**ASK ALL**

Q564 [ComeBck2]

In the next year, we may do a follow-up survey of people who took part in this survey, and we may wish to interview you again. Would this be all right?

88.6 Yes

10.6 No

0.7 (Don't Know)

0.1 (Refusal/NA)

Q565 [SCXplain]

**INTERVIEWER: THANK RESPONDENT FOR (HIS/HER) HELP AND EXPLAIN ABOUT THE SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE. THEN**

% **TELL US WHETHER IT IS TO BE ...**

12.8 filled in immediately after interview in your presence,

79.2 or, left behind to be filled in later,

7.6 or, if the respondent refused.

0.4 (Don't Know)

- (Refusal/NA)

Q566 [SelfComp] (NOT ON SCREEN)

% Derived variable

19.8 Self-completion not returned

80.1 Self-completion returned

<sup>1</sup> The weekly and annual amounts for each letter were only visible to the respondent during the interview.

## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1997

Spring 1997

## SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

## INTERVIEWER TO ENTER

2001-5	9						Serial number
2008-11	0						Sampling point
2012-15							Interviewer number

## OFFICE USE ONLY

2006-7	2	0	Card number
2016-20			Batch Number
SPARE 2021-34			

## To the selected respondent:

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

Completing the questionnaire:

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

Returning the questionnaire:

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

## THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP.

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

1. Suppose you could change the way you spend your time, spending more time on some things and less time on others.

Which of the things on the following list would you like to spend more time on, which would you like to spend less time on and which would you like to spend the same amount of time on as now?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

			Much more time	A bit more time	Same time as now	A bit less time	Much less time	Can't choose/ Doesn't apply	(NA)
[TMPDJOB]									
a. Time in a paid job?	%	5.1	7.6	23.6	21.9	8.6	28.1		5.1
[TMHLDWRK]									
b. Time doing household work?	%	1.1	14.7	40.6	19.2	13.8	5.9		4.8
[TMFAMILY]									
c. Time with your family?	%	29.2	31.8	30.4	1.0	0.2	3.6		3.9
[TMFRIEND]									
d. Time with your friends?	%	13.9	40.5	36.3	0.8	0.8	2.8		5.0
[TMLEISRE]									
e. Time in leisure activities?	%	24.2	41.9	24.8	1.1	0.8	3.9		3.4

2. Please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it, thinking of work in general.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
[JBERNMNY]								
a. A job is just a way of earning money - no more	%	8.0	24.4	13.5	35.3	10.7	3.1	5.0
[JBENJOY]								
b. I would enjoy having a paid job even if I did not need the money	%	6.6	42.3	15.9	18.8	5.9	5.3	5.2
[WORKIMPA]								
c. Work is a person's most important activity	%	6.7	22.3	15.4	36.8	11.4	2.7	4.8

[CHORRESP]

3. Are you the person responsible for doing the general domestic duties - like cleaning, cooking, washing and so on - in your household?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Yes, I am <u>mainly</u> responsible	50.3
Yes, I am <u>equally</u> responsible with someone else	24.9
No, <u>someone else</u> is <u>mainly</u> responsible	23.5
(NA)	1.4



N=1087

4. From the following list, please tick one box for each item to show how important you personally think it is in a job.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

		Very important	Important	Neither important nor unim- portant	Not important	Not important at all	Can't choose	(NA)
How important is ...								
[JBIMSECR]								
a. ... job security?	%	61.9	31.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.2
[JBIMHINC]								
b. ... high income?	%	15.0	58.3	15.7	5.6	0.5	1.4	3.5
[JBIMADV]								
c. ... good opportunities for advancement?	%	22.8	53.1	14.2	4.5	0.7	1.5	3.3
[JBIMINTR]								
d. ... an interesting job?	%	48.7	43.5	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	3.2
[JBIMINDP]								
e. ... a job that allows someone to work independently?	%	18.1	45.6	24.5	6.2	0.4	2.0	3.2
[JBIMHELP]								
f. ... a job that allows someone to help other people?	%	19.0	49.7	23.3	2.9	0.3	1.6	3.3
[JBIMUSE]								
g. ... a job that is useful to society?	%	18.8	46.3	24.8	4.8	1.0	1.3	3.0
[JBIMDAYS]								
h. ... a job that allows someone to decide their times or days of work?	%	9.6	31.8	35.6	15.7	2.0	2.2	3.1

5. In deciding on pay for two people doing the same kind of work, how important should be ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Can't choose	(NA)
[IMPAY1]								
a. ... how well the person does the job?	%	42.8	40.6	12.0	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.6
[IMPAY2]								
b. ... the person's family responsibilities?	%	6.2	20.5	27.9	23.6	15.1	3.4	3.4
[IMPAY3]								
c. ... the person's education and formal qualifications?	%	8.2	26.0	36.5	18.4	5.7	1.9	3.3
[IMPAY4]								
d. ... how long the person has been with the firm?	%	4.8	24.1	36.5	21.6	7.9	2.0	3.3

[TECHEFF3]

6. New kinds of technology are being introduced more and more in Britain: computers, robots, and so on.  
Do you think these new technologies will over the next few years ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

... greatly increase the number of jobs,	3.3
slightly increase the number of jobs,	7.6
make no difference to the number of jobs,	9.1
slightly reduce the number of jobs,	40.7
or, greatly reduce the number of jobs?	34.0
Can't choose	4.2
(NA)	1.1

N=1087

[TECHBOR2]

7. Do you think that the introduction of new technologies in Britain over the next few years will make work ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

... much more interesting,	14.8
a little more interesting,	28.2
neither more nor less interesting,	24.4
a little less interesting,	13.8
much less interesting?	8.8
Can't choose	8.2
(NA)	1.8

8. Suppose you were working and could choose between different kinds of job.  
Which of the following would you personally choose?

[CHEMPSTA]

- a. I would choose ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

... being an employee	48.4
... being self-employed	39.9
Can't choose	9.8
(NA)	1.9

[CHFRMSIZ]

- b. I would choose ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

... working in a small firm	54.8
... working in a large firm	25.6
Can't choose	18.6
(NA)	3.0

[CHPRVPUB]

- c. I would choose ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

... working in a private business	59.6
... working for the government or civil service	17.3
Can't choose	19.5
(NA)	3.7

[FTPTPREF]

9. Suppose you could decide on your work situation at present. Which of the following would you prefer?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

A <u>full-time</u> job (30 hours or more per week)	47.1
A <u>part-time</u> job (10-29 hours per week)	34.1
A job with <u>less than 10 hours</u> a week	5.1
<u>No paid job at all</u>	11.3
(NA)	2.5

N=1087

[LKJOBEZ2]

10. If you were looking actively, how easy or difficult do you think it would be for you to find an acceptable job?

	%
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	
Very easy	2.6
Fairly easy	18.9
Neither easy nor difficult	14.8
Fairly difficult	31.4
Very difficult	27.1
Can't choose	3.0
(NA)	2.4

[WORKNOW]

11. Are you currently working for pay?

	%	
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY		
Yes	57.8	→ Please answer Q12
No	42.0	→ Please go to Q27
(NA)	0.3	

## PLEASE ANSWER Q12 - Q26 ABOUT YOUR MAIN JOB

N=631

[PWWKHARD]

12. Which of the following statements best describes your feelings about your job?

	%
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	
In my job ...	
... I only work as hard as I have to	10.8
... I work hard, but not so that it interferes with the rest of my life	42.3
... I make a point of doing the best work I can, even if it sometimes does interfere with the rest of my life	43.6
Can't choose	1.0
(NA)	2.2

[WORKEARN]

13. Think of the number of hours you work, and the money you earn in your main job, including any regular overtime.

If you had only one of these three choices, which of the following would you prefer?

	%
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	
Work <u>longer</u> hours and earn <u>more money</u>	20.6
Work the <u>same</u> number of hours and earn the <u>same money</u>	65.0
Work <u>fewer</u> hours and earn <u>less money</u>	4.8
Can't choose	7.1
(NA)	2.6

14. For each of these statements about your main job, please tick one box to show how much you agree or disagree that it applies to your job.

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose	(NA)
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE								
[JBISSECR]								
a. My job is secure	%	12.0	39.3	18.9	21.3	6.2	0.3	1.9
[JBISHINC]								
b. My income is high	%	3.1	12.4	24.2	43.1	15.0	0.7	1.5
[JBISADVC]								
c. My opportunities for advancement are high	%	3.8	14.4	25.8	39.6	12.3	2.3	1.8
[JBISINTR]								
d. My job is interesting	%	16.3	52.6	16.3	8.8	3.5	0.9	1.5
[JOBISINDP]								
e. I can work independently	%	22.7	55.6	10.2	8.0	1.3	0.4	1.8
[JBISHHELP]								
f. In my job I can help other people	%	20.4	47.2	17.4	9.0	3.0	1.3	1.6
[JBISUSE]								
g. My job is useful to society	%	18.2	36.4	24.4	12.2	3.8	2.3	1.6

15. Now some more questions about your working conditions.

Please tick one box for each item below to show how often it applies to your work.

		Always	Often	Some-times	Hardly ever	Never	Can't choose	(NA)
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE								
How often ...								
[WRKEXHST]								
a. ... do you come home from work exhausted?	%	9.5	31.9	47.4	6.1	3.2	0.3	1.6
[WRKPHYSC]								
b. ... do you have to do hard physical work?	%	9.0	12.9	25.7	22.1	28.6	0.2	1.8
[WRKSTRES]								
c. ... do you find your work stressful?	%	6.6	26.0	45.3	13.9	6.5	0.3	1.5
[WRKDANGR]								
d. ... do you work in dangerous conditions?	%	3.5	7.6	16.3	18.8	51.1	0.9	1.8

[FLEXTIME]

16. Which of the following statements best describes how your working hours are decided? (By working hours we mean here the times you start and finish work, and not the total hours you work per week or month.)

	%
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY	
Starting and finishing times are decided by my employer and I <u>cannot change</u> them on my own	50.5
I can decide the time I start and finish work, <u>within certain limits</u>	38.0
I am <u>entirely free</u> to decide when I start and finish work	10.1
(NA)	1.5

+

6

N=1087

## [WHEREWORK]

17. Which of the following statements best describes
- where
- you work?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

I usually work in one place away from home (e.g. office or factory)	72.4
I usually work at home	3.4
I usually work part of the week at home and part at one place away from home	2.1
I usually work in a variety of places	20.6
(NA)	1.5

## [JBSECURE]

18. Which of the following describes your present job situation?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

It is a job with no written contract	20.5
It is a fixed-term job lasting less than 12 months	2.5
It is a fixed-term job lasting for one year or more	10.1
It is a job with no set time limit	59.4
Can't choose	5.6
(NA)	1.9

## [SKILLUSE]

19. How much of your past work experience and/or job skills can you make use of in your present job?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

Almost none	11.5
A little	22.4
A lot	24.1
Almost all	36.9
Can't choose	3.4
(NA)	1.6

20. Now think about the
- skills that you actually use
- in your job.

How important would you say each of the following was in developing these skills?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

Very Important	Important	Neither important nor unim- portant	Not Important	Not important at all	Can't choose
-------------------	-----------	--	------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

(NA)

## [SKILLEDN]

a. School, college or university	%	18.5	29.3	21.4	14.0	9.4	1.7	5.6
[SKILLJOB]								
b. Training or experience gained in my present or a previous job	%	49.3	31.3	8.7	3.1	3.5	2.4	1.6

+

+

7

N=1087

21. In general, how would you describe relations at your workplace ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

Very good	Quite good	Neither good nor bad	Quite bad	Very bad	Can't choose
--------------	---------------	----------------------------	--------------	-------------	-----------------

(NA)

## [WKINDREL]

a. ... between management and employees?	%	28.0	38.5	19.4	8.6	1.6	3.3	2.5
[WKMATREL]								
b. ... between workmates/colleagues?	%	45.4	39.2	8.5	0.9	-	3.2	2.8

## [PWWKSAT2]

22. How satisfied are you in your (main) job?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

Completely satisfied	13.2
Very satisfied	22.0
Fairly satisfied	43.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9.2
Fairly dissatisfied	7.7
Very dissatisfied	2.0
Completely dissatisfied	1.2
Can't choose	0.3
(NA)	1.1

23. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

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

(NA)

## [HELPFIRM]

a. I am willing to work harder than I have to in order to help the firm or organisation I work for succeed	%	13.3	44.3	24.9	9.5	1.3	2.9	3.9
--	---	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

## [PROUDFRM]

b. I am proud to be working for my firm or organisation	%	12.5	38.8	34.2	6.2	1.3	3.5	3.5
---	---	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

## [PREFCHNG]

c. Given the chance, I would change my present type of work for something different	%	10.3	23.0	21.0	29.1	9.8	3.2	3.6
---	---	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----

## [PREFSTAY]

d. I would turn down another job that offered quite a bit more pay in order to stay with this organisation	%	4.7	13.6	17.8	38.7	15.9	5.6	3.6
--	---	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

## [PROUDWRK]

e. I am proud of the type of work I do	%	18.5	40.8	29.1	5.5	1.6	1.5	3.1
--	---	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

N=1087

[WKABSENT]

24. About how many days have you been absent from work in the last 6 months (not counting vacation)?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

More than 20 days	3.4
11 to 20 days	3.7
6 to 10 days	5.4
1 to 5 days	34.5
None	48.7
Can't choose	3.0
(NA)	1.3

[LIKEFDJB]

25. All in all, how likely is it that you will try to find a job with another firm or organisation within the next 12 months?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Very likely	13.6
Likely	11.8
Unlikely	23.5
Very unlikely	46.8
Can't choose	3.0
(NA)	1.4

[LOSEJOB]

26. To what extent, if at all, do you worry about the possibility of losing your job?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

I worry a great deal	7.1
I worry to some extent	20.3
I worry a little	30.5
I don't worry at all	40.8
(NA)	1.2

→ Please  
go to  
Q35a

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 27-34 IF YOU ARE NOT CURRENTLY WORKING FOR PAY

[EVERJOB2]

27. Have you ever had a paid job for one year or more?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes	85.8	→ Please answer Q28 and Q29
No	12.9	→ Please go to Q30
(NA)	1.3	

[LASTJOB2]

28. When did your last paid job end?

%

Before 1959	3.0
1960s	2.6
1970s	9.1
1980s	28.1
1990s	44.5
(NA)	12.7

[WHYNOTWK]

29. What was the main reason that your job ended?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

I reached retirement age	26.9
I retired early, by choice	14.5
I retired early, <u>not</u> by choice	4.6
I became (permanently) disabled	6.4
My place of work shut down	6.7
I was dismissed	0.4
My term of employment/contract ended	10.1
Family responsibilities	22.4
I got married	2.8
(NA)	4.5

[LIKEJOB]

30. Would you like to have a paid job, either now or in the future?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes	43.0
No	52.4
(NA)	4.6

[LKLYFDJB]

31. How likely do you think it is that you would find a job?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Very likely	7.3
Likely	22.8
Unlikely	20.0
Very unlikely	35.4
Can't choose	7.3
(NA)	7.1

[LOOKJOB]

32. Are you currently looking for a job?

%

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes	16.3
No	80.2
(NA)	3.6

N=400

N=459

10				
N=459				
33. Thinking about the last 12 months, have you done any of the following in order to find a job?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE				
	No	Yes, once or twice	Yes, more than twice	(NA)
[FINDJOB1]				
a. Registered at a public employment agency?	% 77.4	5.5	3.6	15.5
[FINDJOB2]				
b. Registered at a private employment agency?	% 79.5	3.1	1.9	15.8
[FINDJOB3]				
c. Answered advertisements for jobs?	% 68.2	8.3	9.0	14.5
[FINDJOB4]				
d. Advertised for a job in newspapers or journals?	% 80.7	1.4	1.6	15.3
[FINDJOB5]				
e. Applied directly to employers?	% 71.6	9.9	4.6	13.9
[FINDJOB6]				
f. Asked relatives, friends, or colleagues to help you find a job?	% 68.3	13.0	6.1	12.7

[MAININC2]				
34. What is your main source of economic support?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY				
	%			
Pension (private or state)	48.3			
Unemployment benefits	10.7			
Spouse/partner	20.0			
Other family members	2.8			
Social assistance/welfare	7.2			
Occasional work	0.9			
Other	5.3			
(NA)	4.7			

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER				
[HSEVALUE]				
35a. Central government provides financial support to housing in two main ways.				
First, by means of allowances to low income tenants.				
Second, by means of tax relief to people with mortgages.				
On the whole, which of these three types of family would you say benefits most from central government support for housing?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY				
	%			
Families with high incomes	18.2			
Families with middle incomes	17.3			
Families with low incomes	61.4			
(NA)	3.2			

11				
N=1087				
[CNCLSALE]				
35b. Which of these three views comes closest to your own on the sale of council houses and flats to tenants?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY				
	%			
Council tenants <u>should not</u> be allowed to buy their houses or flats	13.1			
Council tenants <u>should</u> be allowed to buy but <u>only</u> in areas with no housing shortage	34.4			
Council tenants <u>should generally</u> be allowed to buy their houses or flats	51.2			
DK	0.2			
(NA)	1.1			

36. Which of the following statements do you think are generally true and which false?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE				
	True	False	DK	(NA)
[COUNCIL1] Council tenants pay low rents%	44.6	48.1	0.7	6.7
[COUNCIL2] Councils give a poor standard of repairs and maintenance%	48.6	44.5	0.9	6.1
[COUNCIL3] Council estates are generally pleasant places to live%	28.2	64.7	0.9	6.3

[RENTBUY]				
37. Suppose a newly-married young couple, both with steady jobs, asked your advice about whether to buy or rent a home. If they had the choice, what would you advise them to do?				
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY				
	%			
To buy a home as soon as possible	61.5			
To wait a bit, then try to buy a home	30.2			
Not to plan to buy a home at all	1.6			
Can't choose	6.2			
(NA)	0.5			

N=1087

38. Still thinking of what you might say to this young couple, please tick one box for each statement below to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

Agree strongly Just agree Neither agree nor disagree Just disagree Disagree strongly

[HOMERISK]

- a. Owning your home can be a risky investment % 11.5 32.8 24.5 18.9 10.2 2.3

[BUYCHEAP]

- b. Over time, buying a home works out less expensive than paying rent % 42.8 39.0 11.2 3.9 1.8 1.7

[MOVEHOME]

- c. Owning your home makes it easier to move when you want to % 16.8 26.9 26.0 18.9 9.7 1.7

[MONEYTIE]

- d. Owning a home ties up money you may need urgently for other things % 7.3 28.2 32.1 23.5 6.9 2.1

[FREEDOM]

- e. Owning a home gives you the freedom to do what you want to it % 32.2 43.9 12.8 7.0 2.3 1.8

[FINBURDN]

- f. Owning a home is a big financial burden to repair and maintain % 16.7 38.0 27.5 13.0 2.7 2.1

[LEAVEFAM]

- g. Your own home will be something to leave your family % 36.0 40.4 15.5 4.0 1.9 2.3

[HOMERESP]

- h. Owning a home is just too much of a responsibility % 3.5 9.1 21.9 38.5 25.0 2.1

[RISKJOB]

- i. Owning a home is too much of a risk for couples without secure jobs % 28.8 36.3 17.3 12.5 3.5 1.7

[WAITFAM]

- j. Couples who buy their own homes would be wise to wait before starting a family % 15.8 31.6 32.2 13.3 5.5 1.7

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

[TAXVIEW1]

- a. It would be better if everyone paid less tax and had to pay more towards their own health care, schools and the like.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%  
Strongly agree 8.2  
Agree 14.7  
Not sure either way 19.1  
Disagree 26.8  
Strongly disagree 25.3  
Can't choose 3.0  
(NA) 1.0

[TAXVIEW2]

- 39b. Everyone's taxes should go up to provide better old age pensions for all.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%  
Strongly agree 12.3  
Agree 30.2  
Not sure either way 28.0  
Disagree 20.9  
Strongly disagree 5.2  
Can't choose 2.5  
(NA) 0.9

[TAXVIEW3]

- c. Taxes should be as low as possible, and people should have to provide more for themselves even if it means that some people suffer.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%  
Strongly agree 3.6  
Agree 7.3  
Not sure either way 18.0  
Disagree 41.3  
Strongly disagree 26.0  
Can't choose 2.8  
(NA) 1.1

[TUINF1]

- 40a. How much influence would you say the trade unions have on the lives of people in Britain these days?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%  
A great deal of influence 3.7  
Quite a bit of influence 15.2  
Some influence 47.5  
Not much influence 32.1  
DK 0.1  
(NA) 1.4

[TUINF2]

- b. Do you think they have too much influence, about the right amount, or too little influence?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%  
Too much influence 15.5  
About the right amount 59.4  
Too little influence 22.8  
DK 0.1  
(NA) 2.2

14

N=1087

41. Please tick one box for each of these statements about the European Union to show how much you agree or disagree.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

Agree  
strongly

Agree

Neither  
agree nor  
disagree

Disagree

Disagree  
strongly

Can't  
choose

(NA)

[PASCONT]

a. All passport controls between countries in the EU should be removed

% 8.7 18.2 14.0 37.3 16.3 5.9

1.8

[EECBRIT2]

b. The competition from the other EU countries is making Britain more modern and efficient

% 1.4 23.6 32.8 24.3 5.2 10.4

2.4

[BRITOPEN]

c. One of the good things about belonging to the EU is that it makes Britain more open to new ideas and cultures

% 5.2 36.5 24.3 19.3 5.1 7.6

2.0

42. Some say that more decisions should be made by the European Union. Others say that more decisions should be made by individual governments. For each of the following, do you think that decisions should mostly be made by the European Union or mostly by individual governments?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

Mostly made  
by the  
European  
Union

Mostly  
made by  
individual  
governments

Made by  
both  
equally

Can't  
choose

(NA)

[ECDEC1]

a. Decisions about taxes?

% 1.5 76.4 11.4 8.6

2.2

[ECDEC2]

b. And what about decisions about controlling pollution?

% 29.7 28.8 31.5 7.5

2.5

[ECDEC3]

c. Decisions about defence?

% 14.1 50.5 24.7 8.2

2.5

[ECDEC4]

d. Decisions about the rights of people at work?

% 16.0 50.0 23.8 7.8

2.4

[ECDEC5]

e. Decisions about migration?

% 13.6 56.8 18.5 8.8

2.3

[ECDEC6]

f. Funding scientific research?

% 19.3 32.8 33.6 11.5

2.8

[ECDEC7]

g. How much farmers should produce?

% 12.6 50.8 24.6 9.6

2.4

[ECDEC8]

h. How to stop drug trafficking?

% 28.1 16.6 45.5 7.5

2.3

43. Some big decisions could be made either by the MPs we elect to parliament, or by everyone having a say in a special vote or referendum.

[REFECU]

For example, who should make the decision about whether or not Britain should replace the pound by a single European currency?

Should the decision be made ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

OR

... by elected MPs in parliament, 14.5

by everyone in a referendum? 72.9

Can't choose 11.3

(NA) 1.4

+

15

N=1087

+

[BRITDIFF]

44. When Britain asks to be treated differently from the rest of the EU, in your view does this generally ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

... help Britain's long-term interests in the EU, 14.0

harm Britain's long-term interests in the EU, 42.4

or, doesn't it make much difference? 21.2

Can't choose 20.4

(NA) 2.0

45. How important or unimportant do you think it is for people in Britain that ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

Very Important Fairly Important Not very Important Not at all Important Can't choose (NA)

[EUIMPOR1]

a. ... they are free to get jobs in any other EU countries? % 23.0 44.1 19.1 2.6 8.9 2.4

[EUIMPOR2]

b. ... they are able to take their cases to the European Court of Justice, which can override decisions of British courts? % 22.1 34.1 19.0 9.0 12.5 3.3

[EUIMPOR3]

c. ... Britain is able to sell its goods anywhere else in the EU without paying customs duties? % 39.8 36.9 6.9 1.3 12.0 3.1

[LONGWEEK]

46. Which of these two statements comes closer to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

Workers in Britain should have the same protection as other EU workers against being made to work very long hours 42.2

OR

The EU has no business deciding how many hours a week workers in Britain should work 46.0

Can't choose 9.5

(NA) 2.3

[SOCCHAPT]

47. Which of these two statements comes closer to your views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

%

The British government should sign up to the Social Chapter so that British workers have the same rights at work as everyone else in Europe 37.5

OR

It should always be up to the British government, not the European Union, to decide what rights British workers should have 46.5

Can't choose 14.1

(NA) 1.9

N=1087

[LOSEINDV]

48. Please tick one box to say how much you agree or disagree with this statement.

"In a united Europe, the various nations will lose their culture and individuality"

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Agree strongly	16.7
Agree	26.7
Neither agree nor disagree	16.8
Disagree	23.4
Disagree strongly	5.7
Can't choose	8.2
(NA)	2.4

[ECONSUFF]

49. If Britain were to leave the EU, do you think in the long run that Britain's economy would be ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... <u>better-off</u>	18.5
<u>worse-off</u>	37.7
or, wouldn't it make much difference?	24.4
Can't choose	17.1
(NA)	2.3

[HOUSHORT]

50. How true do you think the following statement is?

"Within the next twenty years or so, a shortage of housing will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Definitely true	17.8
Probably true	45.4
Probably not true	23.5
Definitely not true	2.6
Can't choose	8.9
(NA)	1.9

[WHEREHOUS]

51. Suppose Britain did need a lot more new housing, where do you think most of it should be built ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... at or near the centre of towns and cities,	30.9
on the outskirts of existing towns and cities,	56.1
or, in new developments in the countryside?	4.0
Can't choose	8.0
(NA)	1.0

[HEREHOUS]

52. How about new housing in this neighbourhood? Would you like to see ...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
... many more houses built around here,	4.6
a few more houses,	27.9
or, is it already built up enough around here?	62.1
Can't choose	4.7
(NA)	0.7

Now some questions about the countryside.

[DAMAGE]

- 53a. Which one of these two statements comes closest to your own views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Industry should be prevented from causing damage to the countryside, even if this sometimes leads to higher prices	89.2
OR	
Industry should keep prices down, even if this sometimes causes damage to the countryside	9.0
(NA)	1.8

[CTRYJOBS]

- b. And which of these two statements comes closest to your own views?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
The countryside should be protected from development, even if this sometimes leads to fewer jobs	76.3
OR	
New jobs should be created, even if this sometimes causes damage to the countryside	22.1
DK	0.1
(NA)	1.6





## [CARWALK]

59a. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

"Many of the short journeys I now make by car I could just as easily walk."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Agree strongly	11.4
Agree	29.9
Neither agree nor disagree	10.5
Disagree	27.8
Disagree strongly	9.5
I never travel by car	5.9
Can't choose	2.9
(NA)	2.2

## [CARBUS]

b. And how much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

"Many of the short journeys I now make by car I could just as easily go by bus."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Agree strongly	6.7
Agree	24.2
Neither agree nor disagree	10.2
Disagree	32.6
Disagree strongly	14.9
I never travel by car	5.3
Can't choose	3.6
(NA)	2.5

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

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

## [CARTAXHI]

a. For the sake of the environment, car users should pay higher taxes

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

%	3.5	16.7	22.5	40.8	12.4	2.0	2.1
---	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

## [MOTORWAY]

b. The government should build more motorways to reduce traffic congestion

%	5.1	25.1	23.2	31.0	10.9	2.5	2.3
---	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

## [CARCONV]

c. Driving one's own car is too convenient to give up for the sake of the environment

%	3.2	26.6	28.6	25.9	5.5	5.8	2.3
---	-----	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----

## [BUILDTRA]

d. Building more roads just encourages more traffic

%	14.3	34.7	18.4	23.3	3.8	3.4	2.2
---	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----

## [CUTCARS]

61a. How important do you think it is to cut down the number of cars on Britain's roads?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Very important	28.8
Fairly important	45.9
Not very important	14.3
Not at all important	1.9
Can't choose	7.6
(NA)	1.6

## [PTIMPRIM]

b. And how important is it to improve public transport in Britain?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Very important	62.2
Fairly important	30.9
Not very important	3.4
Not at all important	0.4
Can't choose	1.4
(NA)	1.8

62. Many people feel that public transport should be improved. Here are some ways of finding the money to do it. How much would you support or oppose each one, as a way of raising money to improve public transport?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Can't choose	(NA)
[PTIMPR1]							
a. Gradually doubling the cost of petrol over the next ten years	% 2.3	9.8	17.0	41.4	23.0	4.0	2.5
[PTIMPR2]							
b. Charging all motorists around £2 each time they enter or drive through a city or town centre at peak times	% 5.1	24.4	15.5	30.3	19.0	3.2	2.5
[PTIMPR3]							
c. Cutting in half spending on new roads	% 7.2	23.0	23.3	27.7	10.7	5.5	2.6
[PTIMPR4]							
d. Cutting in half spending on maintenance of the roads we have already	% 1.3	8.3	15.7	46.5	20.6	4.8	2.8
[PTIMPR5]							
e. Charging £1 for every 50 miles motorists travel on motorways	% 5.9	23.9	16.5	28.2	17.2	3.7	2.6
[PTIMPR6]							
f. Increasing taxes like VAT that we all pay on goods and services	% 1.2	9.4	15.7	38.0	28.4	4.9	2.5

N=1087

[TRAFNOIS]

- 63a. Please tick one box to show which is closest to your views about the following statement.

"The amount of traffic on the roads is one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Definitely true	24.9
Probably true	44.0
Probably <u>not</u> true	20.1
Definitely <u>not</u> true	4.5
Can't choose	5.1
(NA)	1.4

[TRAFCONG]

- b. How true do you think the following statement is?

"Within the next twenty years or so, traffic congestion will be one of the most serious problems for Britain."

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Definitely true	32.4
Probably true	47.2
Probably not true	13.8
Definitely not true	1.3
Can't choose	4.0
(NA)	1.3

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

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(NA)
[WEALTH1] a. Ordinary working people get their fair share of the nation's wealth	% 2.0	11.1	19.6	50.0	16.2	2.1
[RICHLOW] b. There is one law for the rich and one for the poor	% 24.4	45.3	14.7	12.1	1.6	2.0
[TRADVALS] c. Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values	% 18.8	44.8	20.6	12.0	2.3	1.7
[CENSOR] d. Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards	% 18.3	44.3	15.7	15.1	4.6	2.0
[NOTRUNS] e. There is no need for strong trade unions to protect employees' working conditions and wages	% 2.9	13.4	28.5	45.6	9.7	2.0
[PRENTBST] f. Private enterprise is the best way to solve Britain's economic problems	% 5.2	22.0	41.8	24.3	4.8	2.2
[PUBOWNST] g. Major public services and industries ought to be in state ownership	% 10.1	28.4	33.7	22.2	3.3	2.3

N=1087

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

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
ON EACH LINE

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(NA)
[GOVJOB] a. It is the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one	% 12.9	34.5	24.1	24.6	2.2	1.8
[PROTMEET] b. People should be allowed to organise public meetings to protest against the government	% 14.8	55.4	19.2	7.7	1.1	1.8
[GAYSEX] c. Homosexual relations are always wrong	% 10.6	12.8	36.6	26.0	12.9	1.2
[TOLERANT] d. People in Britain should be more tolerant of those who lead unconventional lives	% 10.1	40.8	35.4	10.3	1.8	1.6
[BANPARTY] e. Political parties which wish to overthrow democracy should be allowed to stand in general elections	% 3.2	13.9	29.3	32.0	19.4	2.3

[QTIME]

- 66a. To help us plan better in future, please tell us about how long it took you to complete this questionnaire.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

	%
Less than 15 minutes	8.9
Between 15 and 20 minutes	24.4
Between 21 and 30 minutes	31.9
Between 31 and 45 minutes	21.9
Between 46 and 60 minutes	7.2
Over one hour	5.2
(NA)	0.6

[SQDATE2]

- b. And on what date did you fill in the questionnaire?

PLEASE WRITE IN:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DATE		MONTH	

1997

Thank you very much for your help

Please keep the completed questionnaire for the interviewer if he or she has arranged to call for it. Otherwise, please post it as soon as possible in the pre-paid envelope provided.

P.1635

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

**Spring 1997**

P.1635

CARD 1

**Married**

**Living as married**

**Separated (after being married)**

**Divorced**

**Widowed**

**Single (never married)**

P.1635

CARD 2

**Very likely**

**Fairly likely**

**Not very likely**

**Not at all likely**

**Does not apply at all to my area**

P.1635

CARD 3

Very easy

Fairly easy

Neither easy nor difficult

Fairly difficult

Very difficult

P.1635

CARD 5

Tenants'/residents' association

Parent - teachers' association

Board of school governors/School board

A political party

Parish or town council

Neighbourhood council/forum

Neighbourhood Watch Scheme

Local conservation or environmental group

Other local community or voluntary group  
(PLEASE SAY WHAT IT DOES)

P.1635

CARD 4

Just about always

Most of the time

Only some of the time

Almost never

P.1635

CARD 6

Education

Defence

Health

Housing

Public transport

Roads

Police and prisons

Social security benefits

Help for industry

Overseas aid

P.1635

CARD 7

Reduce taxes and spend less on health, education and social benefits

Keep taxes and spending on these services at the same level as now

Increase taxes and spend more on health, education and social benefits

P.1635

CARD 8

Very satisfied

Quite satisfied

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Quite dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

P.1635

CARD 9

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

On government training/employment programme (e.g. Youth Training, Training for Work etc.)

In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in the week

Waiting to take up paid work already accepted

Unemployed and registered at a benefit office

Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hours a week)

Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours a week) but not actively looking for a job

Permanently sick or disabled

Wholly retired from work

Looking after the home

P.1635

CARD 10

1. PRIVATE SECTOR FIRM OR COMPANY  
Including e.g., limited companies and PLCs
2. NATIONALISED INDUSTRY OR PUBLIC CORPORATION  
Including e.g., the Post Office and the BBC
3. OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYER Including e.g.,  
Central gov't/ Civil Service/ Gov't Agency - Local  
authority/ Local Education Authority (incl. 'opted out'  
schools) - Universities - Health Authority/ NHS hospitals/  
NHS Trusts/ GP Surgeries - Police/ Armed Forces
4. CHARITY/ VOLUNTARY SECTOR Including e.g.,  
charitable companies, churches, trade unions
5. OTHER ORGANISATION (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

P.1635

CARD 11

Much too big a gap

Too big

About right

Too small

Much too small a gap

P.1635

CARD 12

Firm will close down

I will be declared redundant

I will reach normal retirement age

My contract of employment will expire

I will take early retirement

I will decide to leave and work for another employer

I will decide to leave and work for myself as self-employed

I will leave to look after home/children/relative

Other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

P.1635

CARD 13

Britain's long-term policy should be to:

Leave the European Union

Stay in the EU and try to reduce the EU's powers

Leave things as they are

Stay in the EU and try to increase the EU's power

Work for the formation of a single European government

P.1635

CARD 14

Britain should help the EU turn into a closer political and economic union

Britain should help the EU turn into a trading bloc alone

P.1635

CARD 15

Replace the pound by a single currency

Use both the pound and a new European currency in Britain

Keep the pound as the only currency for Britain

P.1635

CARD 17

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

P.1635

CARD 16

The pound will be replaced by a single currency

Both the pound and a new European currency will be used in Britain

The pound will be kept as the only currency for Britain

P.1635

CARD 18

Litter and fly-tipping of rubbish

New housing and urban sprawl

Superstores and out-of-town shopping centres

Building new roads and motorways

Industrial development like factories, quarries and power stations

Land and air pollution, or discharges into rivers and lakes

Changes to traditional ways of farming and of using farmland

Changes to the ordinary, natural appearance of the countryside, including plants and wildlife

The number of tourists and visitors in the countryside

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



P.1635

CARD 19

Strongly in favour

In favour

Neither in favour nor against

Against

Strongly against

P.1635

CARD 21

How serious a problem is this for you?

A very serious problem

A serious problem

Not a very serious problem

Not a problem at all

P.1635

CARD 20

Contact an MP or councillor

Contact a government or planning department

Contact radio, TV or a newspaper

Sign a petition

Join a conservation group

Give money to a campaign

Volunteer to work for a campaign

Go on a protest march or demonstration

P.1635

CARD 22

I might use the car to get about ...

... even more than now

... a little less than now

... quite a bit less than now

I might give up using the car

It would make no difference

P.1635

CARD 23

Every day or nearly every day

2-5 days a week

Once a week

Less often but at least once a month

Less often than that

Never nowadays

P.1635

CARD 25

A great deal

Quite a bit

Not very much

None at all

P.1635

CARD 24

Not at all inconvenient

Not very inconvenient

Fairly inconvenient

Very inconvenient

P.1635

CARD 26

To win the jackpot or one of the big prizes

To have some fun, without any expectation of winning a lot of money

To contribute to the good causes that the Lottery supports

P.1635	CARD 27	P.1635	CARD 29
	British		GCSE Grades D-G
	English		CSE Grades 2-5
	European		GCE 'O' Level Grades D-E or 7-9
	Irish		Scottish (SCE) Ordinary Bands D-E
	Northern Irish		<hr/>
	Scottish		GCSE Grades A-C
	Welsh		CSE Grade 1
	Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)		GCE 'O' Level Grades A-C or 1-6
			School Certificate or matriculation
			Scottish (SCE) Ordinary Bands A-C
			Scottish School-leaving Certificate Lower Grade
			SUPE Ordinary
			Northern Ireland Junior Certificate
			<hr/>
			GCE 'A' level/'S' level/'AS' level
			Higher school certificate
			Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at Higher Grade
			Northern Ireland Senior Certificate
			<hr/>
			Overseas school leaving exam or certificate

P.1635	CARD 28
BLACK:	of African origin of Caribbean origin of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
ASIAN:	of Indian origin of Pakistani origin of Bangladeshi origin of Chinese origin of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
WHITE:	of any European origin of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
MIXED ORIGIN:	PLEASE SAY WHICH
OTHER:	PLEASE SAY WHICH

- Recognised trade apprenticeship completed
  - RSA or other clerical or commercial qualification
- 
- City & Guilds Certificate: Part I
  - City & Guilds Certificate: Craft/Intermediate/Ordinary/Part II
  - City & Guilds Certificate: Advanced/Final/Part III
  - City & Guilds Certificate: Full technological/Part IV
- 
- BEC/TEC/SCOTBEC/SCOTECH/ General/Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND)
  - BEC/TEC/SCOTBEC/SCOTECH/ Higher/Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND)
- 
- NVQ / SVQ Level 1 / GNVQ Foundation Level
  - NVQ / SVQ Level 2 / GNVQ Intermediate Level
  - NVQ / SVQ Level 3 / GNVQ Advanced Level
  - NVQ / SVQ Level 4
  - NVQ / SVQ Level 5
- 
- Teacher training qualification
  - Nursing qualification
  - Other technical or business qualification or certificate
  - University or CNAA degree or diploma
  - Other recognised academic or vocational qualification (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

- In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)
- On government training/employment programme (e.g. Youth Training, Training for Work etc.)
- In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in the week
- Waiting to take up paid work already accepted
- Unemployed and registered at a benefit office
- Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hours a week)
- Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours a week) but not actively looking for a job
- Permanently sick or disabled
- Wholly retired from work
- Looking after the home

1. PRIVATE SECTOR FIRM OR COMPANY  
Including e.g., limited companies and PLCs
2. NATIONALISED INDUSTRY OR PUBLIC CORPORATION  
Including e.g., the Post Office and the BBC
3. OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYER Including e.g.,  
Central govt/ Civil Service/ Govt Agency - Local authority/  
Local Education Authority (incl. 'opted out' schools) -  
Universities - Health Authority/ NHS hospitals/ NHS  
Trusts/ GP Surgeries - Police/ Armed Forces
4. CHARITY/ VOLUNTARY SECTOR Including e.g.,  
charitable companies, churches, trade unions
5. OTHER ORGANISATION (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

WEEKLY income BEFORE tax	ANNUAL income BEFORE tax
Letter	
Less than £77	Less than £3,999
£78 - £115	£4,000 - £5,999
£116 - £154	£6,000 - £7,999
£155 - £192	£8,000 - £9,999
£193 - £230	£10,000 - £11,999
£231 - £289	£12,000 - £14,999
£290 - £346	£15,000 - £17,999
£347 - £385	£18,000 - £19,999
£386 - £442	£20,000 - £22,999
£443 - £500	£23,000 - £25,999
£501 - £558	£26,000 - £28,999
£559 - £615	£29,000 - £31,999
£616 - £673	£32,000 - £34,999
£674 - £730	£35,000 - £37,999
£731 - £788	£38,000 - £40,999
£789 or more	£41,000 or more

## **APPENDIX E**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

**Politics module open-ended question booklet  
Documentation of the open-ended verbatim datafile**

## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1997 STUDY

### POLITICS OPEN-ENDED BOOKLET

#### INTERVIEWER TO ENTER

9							Serial number
0							Sampling point
							Interviewer number

#### INTERVIEWER NOTE:

- Record the respondent's full verbatim answers in this booklet.
- Later, type in these full verbatim answers into the CAPI Admin. Block before you download the interview data.
- Also, send back this booklet at the same time as you send the ARF -
  - If you are sending back the self-completion questionnaire at the same time as the ARF, put this booklet in the same envelope as the self-completion.
  - If you are not sending back the self-completion questionnaire at the same time as the ARF, put this booklet in an envelope on its own and send it back at the same time as you send back the ARF.

## **Q.1      LIKES ABOUT CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you like about the Conservative Party?

IF YES: What is that?

PROBE: Anything else?

RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS



## **Q.2 DISLIKES ABOUT CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you don't like about the Conservative Party?

IF YES: What is that?

PROBE: Anything else?

RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS

### **Q.3 LIKES ABOUT LABOUR PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you like about the Labour Party?

IF YES: What is that?

PROBE: Anything else?

RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS

#### **Q.4 DISLIKES ABOUT LABOUR PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you don't like about the Labour Party?

IF YES: What is that?

PROBE: Anything else?

RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1997**

**DOCUMENTATION FOR OPEN ENDED DATA FILE**

[Question numbers refer to those in full interview documentation]

**Precoded variables**

**ASK ALL**

Q1 [Serial]

Serial number

Range: 90001 ... 99940

Q26 [RSex]

Respondent sex

1 Male

2 Female

8 (Don't Know)

9 (Refusal/NA)

Q86 [RAgeCat]

Respondent age (derived from continuous age variable)

1 18-24

2 25-34

3 35-44

4 45-54

5 55-59

6 60-64

7 65+

8 DK/Refused/Not answered

98 (Don't Know)

99 (Refusal/NA)

Q107 [PartyID1]

Support of a political party (derived from 3 questions to establish party identification)

- 1 Conservative
- 2 Labour
- 3 Liberal Democrat
- 6 Scottish Nationalist
- 7 Plaid Cymru
- 8 Other party
- 9 Other answer
- 10 None
- 95 Green Party
- 98 (Don't Know)
- 99 (Refusal/NA)

Q267 [RGHGrp]

Respondent's Hope-Goldthorpe social class (derived variable from employment details)

- 1 Salaried
- 2 Routine non-manual
- 3 Petty bourgeoisie
- 4 Manual foremen & supervisors
- 5 Working class
- 9 Insufficient information
- 98 (Don't Know)
- 99 (Refusal/NA)

### **Verbatim responses**

Q164 [ConLikes]

Now I would like to ask you what you think the good and bad points are about the Conservative and Labour parties.

**TAKE OUT THE POLITICS OPEN-ENDED BOOKLET.**

**RECORD ANSWER ON PAGE 2 HEADED Q1 LIKES ABOUT CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you **like** about the **Conservative** Party?

**IF YES:** What is that?

**PROBE:** Anything else?

**RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS**

Q165 [ConDslk]

**STILL USING POLITICS OPEN-ENDED BOOKLET, RECORD ANSWER  
ON PAGE 3 HEADED Q2 DISLIKES ABOUT CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you **don't like**  
about the **Conservative** party?

**IF YES:** What is that?

**PROBE:** Anything else?

**RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS**

Q166 [LabLikes]

**STILL USING POLITICS OPEN-ENDED BOOKLET, RECORD ANSWER  
ON PAGE 4 HEADED Q3 LIKES ABOUT LABOUR PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you **like** about  
the **Labour** party?

**IF YES:** What is that?

**PROBE:** Anything else?

**RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS**

Q167 [LabDslk]

**STILL USING POLITICS OPEN-ENDED BOOKLET, RECORD ANSWER  
ON PAGE 5 HEADED Q4 DISLIKES ABOUT LABOUR PARTY**

Is there anything in particular that you **don't like**  
about the **Labour** party?

**IF YES:** What is that?

**PROBE:** Anything else?

**RECORD VERBATIM - PROBE UNTIL NO FURTHER ANSWERS**

## **APPENDIX F**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

#### **Coding and editing instructions**

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1997:  
BLAISE EDIT AND CODING INSTRUCTIONS**

**General notes:**

- \* All NotePad notes, whether attached to an open-ended question or not must be read and any 'obvious' recoding done. Please TAB any that you are uncertain about.**
- \* Where the instructions below refer to final listing, this should include answers on the NotePad.**
- \* The NotePad files must be kept and handed over to the BSA team with the edited ASCII file.**
- \* Where an 'Other (WRITE IN)' question contains 'Don't Know' or 'Refusal' the original question should be recoded 'Don't Know' or 'Refusal' instead of 'Other'.**



## NEWSPAPER READERSHIP

### **WhPaper**

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

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

## PARTY ID

### **PartyFW**

*Code 7 and 8:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-6. **Final list with serial numbers.**

## HOUSING

### **HomeType**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 6. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **Tenure1a**

*Code 14:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 13. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **PTenure**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 3. **Final list with serial numbers.**

## POLITICS

### **VoteSyst**

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

### **MembShip**

*Code 9:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 8. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **SCOport**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 4. **Final list with serial numbers.**

## PUBLIC SPENDING, WELFARE BENEFITS AND HEALTH CARE

### **Dole**

**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. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **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**

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

#### **OcSect2**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded as 1-4. **Final list with serial numbers.**

#### **EmptyFW1, EmptyFW2**

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

#### **WageNow**

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

#### **PayGap**

*Add code 7: 'Other answers'.*

Since there was no 'other' category on this question, these would have to be other answers on the Notepad that cannot be recoded up.

#### **WageXpct**

Check NotePad for answers of '*expect wages to fall*' and **final list with serial numbers.**

#### **NumEmp**

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

#### **WhyGoFW**

*Add code 11: 'Return to education'*

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

#### **NwEmpLiv**

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

#### **WkPrefJob**

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

### **EUROPE**

#### **EULinks**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-3. **Final list with serial numbers.**

#### **EUFeder**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-2. **Final list with serial numbers.**

## COUNTRYSIDE AND TRANSPORT

### **CthtNew1, CthtNew2**

*Code 96:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 9 or 97. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **Devtdo**

Check 'notepad' for other answers and recode if possible. **Final listing with serial numbers.**

### **ResPres**

*Code 7:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-5. **Final list with serial numbers.**

### **CutQrt1, CutQrt2, CutHalf1, CutHalf2**

Check 'notepad' for other answers and recode if possible. **Final listing with serial numbers.**

## CHARITIES

### **LottYNo**

*Code 6:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-5. **Final list with serial numbers.**

## CLASSIFICATION

### **RelRfW, RelFFW**

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

**Final list with serial numbers.**

**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

**Final list with serial numbers.**

*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

**Final list with serial numbers.**

**ChAttend**

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

**RaceOri2**

*Code 3:* Check whether any can be recoded 1-2. **Final list with serial numbers.**

*Code 8:* Check whether any can be recoded 4-7. **Final list with serial numbers.**

*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. **Final list with serial numbers.**

*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).

**Final list with serial numbers.**

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

**TEA2**

*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.

**SchQFW**

Note the changes in coding from 1996.

**PSchQFW**

Note the changes in coding from 1996.

*Code 97:* Check whether any can be recoded 1 to 17 at SchQFW or 1 to 17 at PSchQFW.

Note that postgraduate qualifications (e.g. MA, MSc, PhD should be code 17).

**EconFW and EconAct**

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

**BenftNFW**

*Code 16:* Check whether any can be recoded as 1 to 15. **Final list with serial numbers.**

**MainInc**

*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'.

## **APPENDIX G**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992)**



<b>CODE</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>
01	Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities
02	Forestry, Logging and related service activities
	<b>FISHING</b>
05	Fishing, Operations of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>
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
	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>
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

<b>CODE</b>	<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>
45	Construction
	<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>
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
	<b>HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS</b>
55	Hotels and restaurants
	<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</b>
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
	<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
	<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>
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
	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY</b>
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

<b>CODE</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>
80	Education
	<b>HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK</b>
85	Health and Social work
	<b>OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>
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
	<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>
95	Private households with employed persons
	<b>EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES</b>
99	Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

## **APPENDIX H**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

#### **DERIVED VARIABLES**

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## PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

### **Derived variable: [StRegion] 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 (excl Greater London)	09
Greater London	10
Wales	11
(N/A in 1997: Northern Ireland	12)

### **Derived variable: [Region] 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
(N/A in 1997: Northern Ireland	12	7)

### **[PopDen] and [PopBand] (quartiles)**

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

**[MOI]**  
**Multiple Output Indicator**

Supplied with sample file.

**[OwnOccup]**  
**Percentage owner-occupier**

Supplied with sample file.

**[ACORN]**

Derived from postcode.

**Derived variable: [WtFactor]**  
**Weight - format xx.xxxx**

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 were

Unscaled weight	No.	%	Scaled weight
0.3333	1	0.1	0.1813
0.4000	1	0.1	0.2175
0.5000	2	0.1	0.2719
0.7500	2	0.1	0.4079
0.8000	1	0.1	0.4351
1.0000	462	34.1	0.5438
1.1111	1	0.1	0.6042
1.2000	1	0.1	0.6526
1.3333	1	0.1	0.7251
1.5000	5	0.4	0.8157
1.6667	2	0.1	0.9064
1.7500	2	0.1	0.9517
2.0000	706	52.1	1.0876
2.6250	1	0.1	1.4275
3.0000	107	7.9	1.6315
4.0000	43	3.2	2.1753
5.0000	10	0.7	2.7191
6.0000	5	0.4	3.2629
8.0000	1	0.1	4.3506
12.0000	1	0.1	6.5258

### **HOUSEHOLD GRID**

**Derived variable: [RAgeCat]  
Age (grouped)**

Derived from [RAge] as follows:

	[RAge]	[RAgeCat]
18-24	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



- **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**

**Derived variable: [PartyID1]  
Party Political Identification**

*Already 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]  
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	5	6
Other/DK/NA	9,DK,NA/Ref	8

**Derived variable: [PtyAlleg]  
Party Political Identification**

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

	[SupParty]	[ClosePty]	[PartyFW]	[PtyAlleg]
<b>Conservative:</b>				
Partisan	1 <u>and</u>		01	01
Sympathiser		1 <u>and</u>	01	02
Residual identifier		2 <u>and</u>	01	03
<b>Labour:</b>				
Partisan	1 <u>and</u>		02	04
Sympathiser		1 <u>and</u>	02	05
Residual identifier		2 <u>and</u>	02	06
<b>Liberal Democrat:</b>				
Partisan	1 <u>and</u>		03	07
Sympathiser		1 <u>and</u>	03	08
Residual identifier		2 <u>and</u>	03	09
<b>Other party</b>			04,05,07	10
<b>None</b>			09	11
<b>Green Party:</b>				
Partisan	1 <u>and</u>		06	12
Sympathiser		1 <u>and</u>	06	13
Residual identifier		2 <u>and</u>	06	14
<b>Other/don't know/not answered</b>	DK, REF <u>or</u>	DK, REF <u>or</u>	08,DK,REF98	

## HOUSING

### **Derived variable: [Tenure1] 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

***Note: the old code 4 'Rents: New Town Development Corporation' is now redundant and should be left blank in both Tenure1a and Tenure1.***

### **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

## POLITICS

### Derived variable: [SCImpAgo]

Derived from [SCImpAg5] as follows:

	[SCImpAg5]	[SCImpAgo]
More important now	1, 2	1
No change	3	2
Less important now	4, 5	3
Don't Know	DK	8
Refusal/NA	Ref/NA	9

### 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

## OCCUPATION (RESPONDENT AND SPOUSE)

### Derived variables: [RSuper], [SSuper]

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

	[RSuper2] [SSuper2]		[RMany] [SMany]	[RSuper] [SSuper]
None	2	<u>or</u>	0	0
	1	<u>and</u>	substantive answer	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,	)		skip code
	04-11,	)		will be assigned
	DK, Ref/NA	)		in SPSS

**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 <sup>1</sup>	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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 code to be added in SPSS
	01, 02, 04+				)		

**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 code to be added in SPSS
	01, 02, 04+				)		

**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 code to be added in SPSS
	01, 02, 04+				)		

**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 code to be
	01, 02, 04+				)	added in SPSS

**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 code to be
	01, 02, 04+				)	added in SPSS



**Derived variable: SJbHrCal****Working time including overtime - categorised - current self-employed**

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

	[REconAct]	[REmployee]	[WkJbHrsI]	[SJbHrCal]
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 code to be
	01, 02, 04+	)	)	added in SPSS

**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 Know	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 code to be added in SPSS

**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 to be
Never had a job	added in SPSS
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 <sup>2</sup>**

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

	[RManual] [SManual]
<b>Not married/living as married [SManual] Never had a job</b>	Skip codes to be added in SPSS
<b>Non-manual</b>	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	
<b>Manual</b>	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	
<b>Armed forces</b> SOC codes 150, 151, 600, 601	8
<b>Unable to classify</b>	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	

<sup>2</sup> 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 codes
Never had a job	to be assigned
Job details missing	in SPSS
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 codes
Never had a job		to be assigned
Job details missing		in SPSS
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 codes
Never had a job	to be assigned
Job details missing	in SPSS
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 codes to be
Never had a job		assigned in SPSS
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

<b>continued</b>	<b>[RSIC92] [SSIC92]</b>	<b>[RSIC92Gp] [SSIC92Gp]</b>
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**

	<b>[RSEG2] [SSEG2]</b>
Not married/not living as married [SSEG2]	
Never had a job	Skip codes to be assigned in SPSS
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] 1843-1844 4404-4405	[RSEG] [SSEG] 1845-1846 4406-4407
Not married/not living as married [SSEG2]		Skip codes to be
Never had a job		assigned in SPSS
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: [RSEGGGrp], [SSEGGGrp]****Socio-Economic Group - grouped (ii) (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job**

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

	[RSEG2] [SSEG2] 1843-1844 4404-4405	[RSEGGGrp] [SSEGGGrp] 1848 4409
Not married/living as married [SSEGGGrp]		Skip codes to be
Never had a job		assigned in SPSS
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] 1843-1844 4404-4405	[RSEGGrp2] [SSEGGrp2] 1853 4414
Not married/living as married [SSEGGrp2] Never had a job		Skip codes to be assigned in SPSS
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 to be assigned in SPSS
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: [RSOCClas], [SSOCClas]****Registrar General's Social Class (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job**

Derived from [RSOCCla2], [SSOCCla2] as follows:

	[RSOCCla2] [SSOCCla2]	[RSOCClas] [SSOCClas]
Not married/living as married [SSOCClas] Never had a job		Skip codes to be assigned in SPSS
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: [RRGClass], [SRGClass]****Registrar General's Social Class (of respondent, of spouse) - Current or last job**

Derived from [RSOCCla2], [SSOCCla2] as follows:

	[RSOCCla2] [SSOCCla2]	[RRGClass] [SRGClass]
Not married/living as married [SRGClass] Never had a job		Skip codes to be assigned in SPSS
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 to be assigned in SPSS
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 to be assigned in SPSS
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

**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.

## EUROPE

**New codes: [EUFeder]**

There are two new codes for [EUFeder], to which 'other' answers are being coded:

- 3 Neither
- 4 Britain should leave the EU

## COUNTRYSIDE/TRANSPORT

**Derived variable: [CutQrt]**

Derived from [CutQrt1] and [CutQrt2]. Combine the responses to the two questions directly into [CutQrt].

**Derived variable: [CutHalf]**

Derived from [CutHalf1] and [CutHalf2]. Combine the responses to the two questions directly into [CutHalf].

## CLASSIFICATION

### **Derived variable: [Religion] Respondent's religion**

Derived from RelRFW as follows:

	<b>[RelRFW]</b>	<b>[Religion]</b>
No religion	01	01
Christian - no denomination	02	02
Roman Catholic	03	03
Church of England/Anglican	04	04
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:

	<b>[Religion]</b>	<b>[ReligSum]</b>
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
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
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

**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**

*Note that the codes for these questions have changed since last year.*

Derived from:

SchQFW00	3650-3651	PSchQF00	3693-3694
SchQFW01	3652-3653	PSchQF01	3695-3696
SchQFW02	3654-3655	PSchQF02	3697-3698
SchQFW03	3656-3657	PSchQF03	3699-3700
SchQFW04	3658-3659	PSchQF04	3701-3702
SchQFW05	3660-3661	PSchQF05	3703-3704
SchQFW06	3662-3663	PSchQF06	3705-3706
SchQFW07	3664-3665	PSchQF07	3707-3708
SchQFW08	3666-3667	PSchQF08	3709-3710
SchQFW09	3668-3669	PSchQF09	3711-3712
SchQFW10	3670-3671	PSchQF10	3713-3714
SchQFW11	3672-3673	PSchQF11	3715-3716
SchQFW12	3674-3675	PSchQF12	3717-3718
SchQFW13	3676-3677	PSchQF13	3719-3720
SchQFW14	3678-3679	PSchQF14	3721-3722
SchQFW15	3680-3681	PSchQF15	3723-3724
SchQFW16	3682-3683	PSchQF16	3725-3726
		PSchQF17	3727-3728



**Priority code as follows:**

	[SchQFW00]- [SchQFW14]	[PSchQF00]- [PSchQF16]	[SchQual]	[PSchQual]	[HEdQual]
Degree or equivalent Higher education below degree		17			1
		06, 08, 12-16			2
'A level' or equivalent	13-16	<u>or</u> 05, 07, 11			3
'O level' or equivalent	05-12	<u>or</u> 04, 10			4
CSE or equivalent	01-04	<u>or</u> 01, 02, 03, 09			5
Foreign or other	17	<u>or</u> 97			6
No qualifications			2	<u>and</u> 2	7
Don't Know/Refusal/NA	Residual				8

### **SELF-COMPLETION**

**Derived variable: [SelfComp]**

**Status of self-completion questionnaire**

[SelfComp] is coded as follows

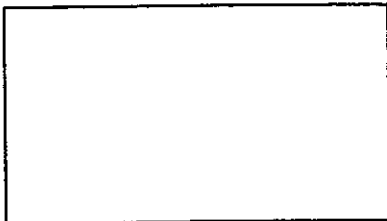
	[SelfComp]
Not returned	51
Returned	61

## **APPENDIX I**

### **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

### **OTHER SURVEY DOCUMENTS**

- **Advance letter**
- **Self-completion reminder letters**
- **Project instructions**



Spring 1997

### 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, Caroline Bryson, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

Our ref. P1635/RW  
Winter/Spring 1997

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

#### 1997 STUDY

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. P1635/RX  
Winter/Spring 1997

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY**

**1997 STUDY**

Dear Sir or Madam,

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

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

Thank you very much for your help, and for taking part in the survey. I look forward to hearing from you.

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. P1635/RX  
Winter/Spring 1997

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY**

**1997 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. P1635/RZ  
Winter/Spring 1997

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY**  
**1997 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.

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**  
**1997 SURVEY**

**Project Instructions**  
**for those attending a personal briefing**

**Contents**

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## 1. 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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. Channel 4 News and BBC Newsnight both devoted some ten minutes each to *The 13<sup>th</sup> Report* in November 1996. The Report was also given front page coverage in the Independent and the Guardian and inside coverage in the Financial Times, the Times, the Observer and the Daily Mail.
- b. The data from the survey are deposited in the Data Archive at Essex University, and made available for analysis by the academic community, or by 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, the police, race relations in Britain 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.

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. However, in 1997, as in other the last two general election years, the Sainsbury Trusts agreed that their core funding could be put towards the British Election Study which SCPR is conducting in collaboration with academic colleagues at Nuffield College Oxford and the University of Strathclyde.

However, the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) stepped in and provided a grant which enabled SCPR to carry out a British Social Attitudes survey in 1997. The ESRC grant, together with money from government departments (Environment and Transport), the Countryside Commission, and other grant-giving bodies (the Gatsby Foundation and the Charities Aid Foundation), is funding a 'scaled-down' BSA survey: in 1997, with one version of the questionnaire, rather than the three versions we have fielded in recent years.

Topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example employment and the economy; and others asked less often: for example, about Europe, and party politics. This year, only very few questions are new - mainly in the Europe and countryside modules.

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 people's attitudes towards working 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 to it a copy of the **advance letter for respondents** (which 'doubles up' as the explanatory letter) 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 83 sampling points and 30 addresses have been selected at each point. The sample of 2,490 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' (i.e. 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 18 or over when you first make contact are eligible for interview on the main BSA survey. 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.

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 and calling at all issued addresses, making contact at all (apart from those that turn out to be 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 (and whenever possible collecting it);
- 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 - as we did last year - asking you to post the advance letter *yourself*, three days before you intend to make your first visit to the address.

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). The envelopes are pre-paid - you do not need to use stamps.
- 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 four 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. We have provided you with a Question and Answer booklet which gives you some ideas on how to combat potential refusals.

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 advance/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.

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.

The main interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be quite a bit shorter for some groups (such as those not in paid work, or without access to a car).

Interviews with older respondents may take a little longer. So please allow enough time between appointments.

## 6 Materials for the survey

1. Address Record Forms (ARFs) - 30 per assignment - see Section 7
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
5. The 13<sup>th</sup> Report leaflet
6. Book information forms
7. BSA 1997 Questionnaire Plan
8. Set of show cards
9. Self-completion questionnaires
10. Politics open-ended answer sheet booklets
11. Project Instructions (this document!)
12. Question & Answer booklet
13. List of practice serial numbers with check letters
14. Pre-paid A5 envelopes. (These are for respondents who return the self-completion questionnaires themselves when you cannot collect them...)
15. 1 blank END disk

.... 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 they should run from 1 to 35.

## 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.

- 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, there is space for you to tell us why. For 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 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:

SERIAL NO.	→	SN: 90649M **	←	ASTERISK
		15 PRINCES CRESCENT		
		SKIPTON		
		N YORKSHIRE		
		BD23 1HH		FIELD AREA
SAMPLING POINT	→	POINT: 022	←	AREA: 3

The two asterisks on the address label indicate that we have a telephone number for that address on the sample file, in case we need to attempt a 'telephone conversion' (see below). But your contacts with residents at the address must always be by personal visit. It is just too easy for potential respondents to refuse over the 'phone.

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

SN: 90649M
(HAROLD DENT)
PERSON/DU: 1 2 3 4 5 6
SELECT: 1 2 1 3 5 5

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.

If there is a name on the selection label, it means that we have been able to match the address on the Postcode Address File with that address on the electoral register. **A**



name is provided solely to help you gain co-operation at that address and you may use it if you think it may help. The name provided is not, of course, necessarily that of the person to be interviewed. The selection procedures must be followed to ensure that we choose someone completely at random, from among all those in the selected household.

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. 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 and in the Admin. Section on the laptop.

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

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'. This information must then be transferred into the Admin. Block when you have completed the interview.
- whether an interview was carried out - Q.17a, 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 - that is, that you get at least to the end of the economic activity and employment section. An 'unproductive' partial is one where less than this but at least some attitude questions are completed, and should be coded '80' at Q.18a.
- details about the self-completion questionnaire (Q.17b) - see Section 11

A few last points about selecting respondents.

- (i) Any responsible adult member (aged 18+) of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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 Q18b, you are asked to record for non-productives full reasons why there was no interview (or no full interview).

On BSA this year, as last year, we are carrying out telephone recontacting of selected unproductive sample members. For many of the sampled addresses we have managed to find out the names of electors living there (these are the names on the selection label on the ARF). Sometimes we have been able to get their 'phone numbers as well. Any refusals in your assignment (including 'office refusals' and proxy refusals will be referred to a special team at 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 allowed for both these possibilities - that is why on the relevant questions, there are two answer columns: 'first round' and 'after telephone conversion'.

At Q18a, if you did not manage initially to obtain an interview, you ring an interim code, and at Q19a, 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 to be referred for conversion, keep the ARF and, when you know the result, write it in at Q19b. If the attempted telephone conversion is unsuccessful, code 2 at Q19c, and the final outcome at Q20 - 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 the first round outcome you have coded at Q20 will tell you how far back through the ARF you should go when you make your attempted recontact -

- No contact made with any adult at address/  
• Information about number of DUs refused Go back to Q3
- Contact not made with responsible adult in selected DU/  
• Information about number of persons 18+ refused Go back to Q10
- Any code 71-80 at Q18a Go back to Q17

## 8. Field procedures

### (I) Receiving your allocation and CAPI program

Your allocation containing your addresses and serial numbers will be transmitted to you by modem.

The CAPI program will be loaded at the briefing.

#### II) 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. If you recontacted the household after a telephone conversion, for some questions on the ARF you will have two codes - one for 'first round' and one for 'after telephone conversion'. In these cases, only enter the 'after telephone conversion' code - do not enter in the 'first round' code. For example, if at Q3 you did not manage to make contact with any adult at the 'first round', but after the telephone conversion you established 'the number of occupied units', on the Admin block you should enter the latter code only.

All the information from the ARF that we may require at a later date is now entered onto the Admin. Block, including the name, address and telephone number of the respondent.

**IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY.** Please note that as soon as any identifying pieces of information - such as names, addresses and 'phone numbers - have been entered, they will become concealed. From that time on, neither you nor anyone else who might have access to the laptop or to the questionnaire will be able to read them. They are held in a special 'sub-file' which goes to a different part of the Brentwood office where it is stored quite separately from the questionnaires. In addition, the data are 'scrambled', both while they are held on the laptop and during transmission to the office.

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.

### iii) Returning work

For those of you that have worked on FRS, please note that the procedure on BSA for sending back completed interviews is now the same. You will be transmitting your interviews back to Brentwood. Use the 'transmit/return work' option in the MAIN MENU to download your work. Please do this on a daily basis.

In addition, it is essential that each day's work is backed up onto the END 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 END disk at home - separate from your computer and other disks. Use the Backup option in the MAIN MENU to do your backups.

You will then have the following items to send back by post. They should be sent at the same time as you download the interview data -

- the ARF
- the politics open-ended booklet (see section 11)
- the self-completion questionnaire (where you have collected it)
- the book information form (where the respondent has filled one in)

The ARF must always be sent back separately from all the other paperwork. The open-ended booklet, the self-completion questionnaire and the book information forms can all be sent back together in another envelope. However, if you are due to collect the self-completion questionnaire at a later date, send back the ARF, open-ended booklet and (if relevant) the book information form at the same time as downloading the interviews.

At the end of your assignment, do your end of work clearout as usual onto the END disk and send the disk back to Brentwood - it should contain backups of all your interviews as well.

## 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 to 'tidy 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 behind 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 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 Q17b 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 back to the office at the same time as sending the interview data down the modem;
- 2 if you yourself are collecting the self-completion questionnaire and sending it back separately (at a later date);
- 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. 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. 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 Q17b on the ARF. (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)

4. Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire. If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment. If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (reasonable) speed.
5. If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a minute checking through to see that it has all been filled in. Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate.
6. On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy. In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side. 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 between 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 end of the 'economic activity and the labour market' section. Otherwise, code as an unproductive partial (code 80).

## LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Block	Topics
Grid	Household composition
News	Newspaper readership
Party	Party identification
Housing	Housing
Politics	Politics
Health	Public spending, welfare benefits, and health care
Employ	Economic activity and the labour market
Europe	Europe
Country	Countryside and Transport
Charity	Charitable giving and the National Lottery
Classif	Religion and classification

## 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.

### POLITICS

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

*ConLikes* These four questions are 'open-ended'. It is vital to the success of the  
*ConDslk* Politics module that we get as much information as possible at these  
*LabLikes* questions. We will be conducting early work checks on these questions  
to  
*LabDslk* ensure that we are getting the information we need. Instead of typing

the answers into the CAPI program during the interview, we are asking you to write the answers in the open-ended booklet provided - you have one page for each question. When you are completing the Admin. Block at home, you are asked to enter the verbatim answers into the CAPI program at *ConLikes*, *ConDslk*, *LabLikes*, *LabDslk*. It is imperative both at the interview and then in transferring to the Admin Block that you record the respondent's full verbatim answer. The Admin fee has been increased to reflect the work involved in this. Please note that you must send back the written answers in the open-ended booklet as well as copy them into the Admin Block.

### 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*.

### 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. However, respondents can refuse to answer the question., and this is a valid code.

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.

<i>EmployA</i>	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.
<i>Title</i>	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.
<i>EmpMake</i>	If the respondent works <u>from</u> premises (e.g. a travelling salesperson) rather than <i>REmpWkFW</i> <u>at</u> a workplace, adapt the question wording accordingly.
<i>OctSect2</i>	Note that if you are asking someone about their last job (not present or future), and the status of the organisation has since changed (e.g. privatised), we are interested in the status of the organisation at the time that they were working there.
<i>UnionSA</i>	'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'.
<i>EmplyFW1</i>	Answers to several questions in this section, including <i>EmplyFW1</i> , 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.
<i>WkJbTim</i>	Here we want the respondent's <u>own</u> definition of whether they work full-time or part-time.
<i>PayGap</i>	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.
<i>SPartnrs</i>	These questions are asked about the respondent's main self-employed occupation. <i>Bus1OK</i> "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.

## EUROPE

*ECPolicy* At this question, you show a card and read out the possible answer codes

*EuFeder* Again, at this question you show a card and read out the possible answer codes

*EUQuiz1-6* For your information, the answers to the 'EU quiz' are -

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 | True  |
| 2 | True  |
| 3 | False |
| 4 | True  |
| 5 | False |
| 6 | False |

## COUNTRYSIDE/TRANSPORT

*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.

*GetAbou1-8* The answer options on the showcard are in a different order to the answer option on the screen. So it is vital to get the respondent to read out the answer, and not (for example) say 'the second answer on the card'

*CutHalf1-2* Note that for half of the interviews, we are reversing the order of this pair of questions. So, for odd serial numbers, you ask 'a quarter' first and 'a half' second; for even serial numbers, the order is 'a half' and 'a quarter'.

## CHARITIES/NATIONAL LOTTERY

*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!

*LottFreq* Note that if someone says that they play the Lottery twice a week (soon to be introduced), you should code 1 ('Every week if I can').

## 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)'.

## CLASSIFICATION

- 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 pp. 18-19 above).
- BenFtNFW* 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* 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*.  
*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.

## 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 selecting respondents or 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 mainly working on this survey are Caroline Bryson and Lindsay Brook. For information about who to contact over other queries, see your Admin. Note.

### 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.



#### 14. 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

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**  
**1997 SURVEY**  
**Self-briefing Project Instructions**

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## 1. 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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. Channel 4 News and BBC Newsnight both devoted some ten minutes each to the 13<sup>th</sup> Report in November 1996. The Report was also given front page coverage in the Independent and the Guardian and inside coverage in the Financial Times, the Times, the Observer and the Daily Mail.
- 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.

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. However, in 1997, as in other the last two general election years, Sainsbury has allowed their core funding to be put towards the British Election Study which SCPR is conducting as part of its work under CREST (the Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends). The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) has provided a grant which enables a British Social Attitudes survey to take place in 1997. The ESRC grant, together with money from several government departments and other grant-giving bodies, is funding a 'scaled-down' British Social Attitudes survey: in 1997, we are fielding one version of the questionnaire, rather than the three versions we have fielded in recent years.

Topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example employment and the economy; and others asked less often: for example, about Europe, and the countryside. This year, only very few questions are new - mainly in the Europe and countryside modules.

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 people's attitudes towards working 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. Self-briefing

As you worked on the British Social Attitudes survey in 1995 or 1996, we are not asking you to attend a personal briefing. Rather, we are asking you to read these instructions carefully and to complete a self-briefing questionnaire and practice the interview session using the home practice instructions (both enclosed). For this, you will receive a three-hour self-briefing fee. Once you have completed the self-briefing questionnaire and gone through at least one mock interview using the home practice instructions, you should send them to Brentwood in order to claim your self-briefing fee. A disk is enclosed for you to send back your mock interview(s).

## 3. 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.**

## 4. The sample

The sample covers England, Wales and all but the highlands and islands of Scotland. There are 83 sampling points and 30 addresses have been selected at each point. The sample of 2,490 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' (i.e. 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 18 or over when you first make contact are eligible for interview on the main BSA survey. 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).

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

## 5. 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);

## 6. 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.

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). The envelopes are pre-paid - you do not need to use stamps.
- 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. We have provided you with a Question and Answer booklet which gives you some ideas on how to combat potential refusals.

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.

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.

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.

## 7. Materials for the survey

1. Address Record Forms (ARFs) - 30 per assignment - see section 8
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
5. Book information forms
6. BSA 1997 Questionnaire Plan
7. Set of show cards
8. Self-completion questionnaires
9. Politics open-ended answer sheet booklets
10. Self-briefing Project Instructions
11. Self-briefing questionnaire
12. Home practice notes
13. Question & Answer information
14. 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.
15. 1 blank END disk
16. Disk to install CAPI program (unless you have a fast modem, in which case you will pick up the program via the modem)
17. BSA leaflet (for your reference)

.... 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 they should run from 1 to 35.

## 8. 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.

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. For 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 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:

SERIAL  
NO.

SN: 90649M \*\*

15 PRINCES CRESCENT  
SKIPTON  
N YORKSHIRE  
BD23 1HH

SAMPLING  
POINT

POINT: 022 AREA: 3

ASTERISK

FIELD AREA

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

SN: 90649M

(HAROLD DENT)

PERSON/DU: 1 2 3 4 5 6  
SELECT: 1 2 1 3 5 5

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 and in the Admin. Section on the laptop.

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'. This information must then be transferred into the Admin. Block when you have completed the interview.
- whether an interview was carried out - Q.17a, 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 - that is, that you get at least to the end of the economic activity and employment section. An 'unproductive' partial is one where less than this but at least some attitude questions are completed, and should be coded '50' at Q18a.

- details about the self-completion questionnaire (Q.17b) - see Section 12

A few last points about selecting respondents.

- Any responsible adult member (aged 18+) of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview.
- 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 Q18b, 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, as we did last year on BSA and we are doing on several SCPR surveys, we are carrying out telephone recontacting. 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. This is the name in brackets on the selection label on the ARF. 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 allowed for both these possibilities - on the relevant questions, there are two answer columns 'first round' and 'after telephone conversion'.

At Q18a, if you did not manage initially to obtain an interview, you ring an interim code, and at Q19a, 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 to be referred for conversion, write in the result at Q19b. If the attempted telephone conversion is unsuccessful, code 2 at Q19c, and the final outcome at Q20 (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 the first round outcome you have coded at Q.20 will tell you how far back through the ARF you should go when you make your attempted recontact -

- No contact made with any adult at address/
- Information about number of DUs refused
- Go back to Q3
- Contact not made with responsible adult in selected DU/
- Information about number of persons 18+ refused
- Go back to Q10
- Any code 71-80 at Q18a
- Go back to Q17

## 9. Field procedures

### (I) Receiving your allocation and CAPI program

Your allocation containing your addresses and serial numbers will be transmitted to you by modem.

The CAPI program will be loaded at the briefing.

### II) 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. If you recontacted the household after a telephone conversion, for some questions on the ARF you will have two codes - one for 'first round' and one for 'after telephone conversion'. In these cases, only enter the 'after telephone conversion' code - do not enter in the 'first round' code. For example, if at Q3 'no contact was made with any adult' at the 'first round', but after the telephone conversion you established 'the number of occupied units', on the Admin block you should enter the latter code only. All the information from the ARF that we may require at a later date is now entered onto the Admin. Block, including the name, address and telephone number of the respondent.

**IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY.** Please note that as soon as any identifying pieces of information - such as names, addresses and 'phone numbers - have been entered, they will become concealed. From that time on, neither you nor anyone else who might have access to the laptop or to the questionnaire will be able to read them. They are held in a special 'sub-file' which goes to a different part of the Brentwood office where it is stored quite separately from the questionnaires. In addition, the data are 'scrambled', both while they are held on the laptop and during transmission to the office.

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.

### III) Returning work

For those of you that have worked on FRS, please note that the procedure on BSA for sending back completed interviews is now the same. You will be transmitting

your interviews back to Brentwood. Use the Transmit/return work option in the MAIN MENU to download your work. Please do this on a daily basis.

In addition, it is essential that each day's work is backed up onto the END 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 END disk at home - separate from your computer and other disks. Use the Backup option in the MAIN MENU to do your backups.

You will then have the following items to send back by post. They should be sent at the same time as you download the interview data -

- the ARF
- the politics open-ended booklet (see section 12)
- the self-completion questionnaire (maybe)
- the book information form (maybe)

The ARF must always be sent back separately to all the other paperwork. The open-ended booklet, the self-completion questionnaire and the book information forms can all be sent back together in another envelope. However, if you are due to collect the self-completion questionnaire at a later date, send back the ARF, open ended booklet and (if relevant) the book information form at the same time as downloading the interviews.

At the end of your assignment, do your end of work clearout as usual onto the END disk and send the disk back to Brentwood - it should contain backups of all your interviews as well.

## 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 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 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 Q17b 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 back to the office at the same time as sending the interview data down the modem;
- 2 if you yourself are sending back the self-completion questionnaire separately (at a later date);
- 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. 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. 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 Q17b on the ARF. (We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)
4. Never leave the respondent in any doubt as to how he or she should return the questionnaire. If you have arranged to call back for it, make sure that your respondent realises this and that you keep your appointment. If you cannot arrange to call back, make sure that the respondent knows it is to be posted back, and stress the need for (reasonable) speed.
5. If you do wait for the questionnaire or call to collect it later, please try to spend a minute checking through to see that it has all been filled in. Any gaps can then be tactfully pointed out to the respondent and he or she should be asked to fill them in, even if it means writing in 'don't know' where appropriate.

6. On rare occasions, it might be clear that a willing respondent needs your help to complete the questionnaire, because of, say, poor eye-sight or illiteracy. In such cases, treat the questionnaire as if it were an extension of the interview, and tick the boxes accordingly, with the respondent at your side. You may make a claim for time spent with the respondent, but please give full details of the circumstances.

## 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"

"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 end of the Economic activity and the labour market section. Otherwise, code as an unproductive partial (code 80).

## LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Block	Topics
Grid	Household grid
Newsp	Newspaper readership
Party	Party identification
Housing	Housing
Politics	Politics
Health	Public spending, welfare benefits, and health care
Employ	Economic activity and the labour market
Europe	Europe
Country	Countryside and Transport
Charity	Charitable giving
Classif	Religion and classification

## 12. 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.

### POLITICS

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

*Lindsay -* These four questions are open-ended questions. It is imperative to the

*variable names?* success of this Politics module that we get as much information as possible at these questions. We will be conducting early work checks

on these questions to ensure that we are getting the information we need. Instead of typing the answers into the CAPI program during the interview, we are asking you to write the answers in the open-ended booklet provided - you have one page for each question. When you are completing the Admin Block at home, you are asked to enter the verbatim answers into the CAPI program at *Lindsay - variable names?*. It is imperative that both at the interview and then in transferring to the Admin Block that full verbatim is recorded. The Admin fee has been increased to reflect the work involved in this. Please note that you must send back the written answers in the open-ended booklet as well as copy them into the Admin Block.

## 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*.

## 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.

*OctSect2* Note that if you are asking someone about their last job (not present or future), and the status of the organisation has since changed (e.g. privatised), we are

interested in the status of the organisation at the time that they were working there.

*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.

*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.

## EUROPE

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

*EuFeder* This question is both a card and a read out

*EUQuiz1-6* For your information, the answers to the 'EU quiz' are -

- 1 True
- 2 True
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 False
- 6 False

## COUNTRYSIDE/TRANSPORT

- NCarInc* 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.
- GetAbout1-3* The answer options on the showcard are in a different order to the answer option on the screen.
- CutHalf1-2* Note that for half of the interviews, we are reversing the order of this pair of questions. So, for odd serial numbers, you ask 'a quarter' first and 'a half' second; for even serial numbers, the order is 'a half' and 'a quarter'.

## CHARITIES/NATIONAL LOTTERY

- 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!
- Lindsay,* Note that if someone says that they play the Lottery twice a week (soon to be introduced), you should code 1 that they play 'Every week'.
- variable?*

## RELIGION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

- RelRFFW* 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

- 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*  
*EdQFW2* 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* 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.

## 13. 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 Caroline Bryson 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. - LINDSAY DO WE GIVE THEM THE DARLINGTON NUMBER INSTEAD?

### 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.

# 14. 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

## **APPENDIX J**

### **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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> report (*International Social Attitudes*)**

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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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

### **The 15<sup>th</sup> Report (*British - and European - Social Attitudes*)**

National identity and national pride  
Partner, parent, worker: family and gender roles

What people expect from the state: plus ça change?  
Commitment to the welfare state  
The rewards of work  
The greening of Europe

The end of materialism?  
East meets West  
How Britain views the EU

David McCrone & Paula Surridge  
Jaqueline Scott, Michael Braun & Duane Alwin

Max Kaase & Kenneth Newton  
Peter Taylor-Gooby  
Helen Russell  
Russell Dalton & Robert Rohrschneider  
Caroline Bryson & John Curtice  
Alan Renwick & Gabor Toka  
Geoffrey Evans

## **APPENDIX K**

### **INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAMME (ISSP)**

#### **Contact names and addresses**

## **ISSP members and Archive**

### **Australia**

Dr Jonathan Kelley, Dr Mariah Evans  
International Survey Centre, RSSS  
The Australian National University  
Canberra ACT 0200, Australia  
Tel: (00 61 6) 249 3035 (International Survey Centre)  
(00 61 6) 297 2937 (J. Kelley, M. Evans)  
Fax: (00 61 6) 297 2937  
e-mail: Kelley@international-survey.org  
Mariah@coombs.anu.edu.au

### **Austria**

Prof Max Haller, Dr Franz Höllinger  
Institute of Sociology  
University of Graz  
Universitätsstrasse 15/G4  
A-8010 Graz, Austria  
Tel: (00 43 316) 380 3540 (University of Graz)  
(00 43 316) 380 3541 (M. Haller)  
(00 43 316) 380 3543 (F. Höllinger)  
Fax: (00 43 316) 380 9515  
e-mail: Max.Haller@KFUnigraz.ac.at  
Franz.Hoellinger@KFUnigraz.ac.at

### **Bangladesh**

Q.K. Ahmad  
Chairman of Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad  
33, Road 4  
Dahanmondi R.A.  
P.O. Box 5007 (New Market)  
Dhaka-1205, Bangladesh  
Tel: (00 880 2) 508 097  
Fax: (00 880 2) 867 021  
e-mail: BUP@citechco.net

### **Bulgaria**

Dr Lilia Dimova  
Agency for Social Analyses  
1 Macedonia Square  
1040 Sofia, Bulgaria  
Tel: (00 359 2) 986 10 72  
(00 359 2) 866 455 (L. Dimova)  
Fax: (00 359 2) 986 10 72  
e-mail: asa@mbox.cit.bg

**Canada**

**Jon Pammett, Heather Pyman**  
Carleton University Survey Center  
Carleton University  
312 St Patrick's Building  
Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6  
Tel: (00 1 613 520 2600 - Carleton Univ.)  
(J. Pammett - ext. 2793)  
(H. Pyman - ext 7420)  
Fax: (00 1 613) 520 6690  
(00 1 613) 520 4064 (J. Pammett)  
e-mail: jonpammett@pigeon.carleton.ca  
hpyman@ccs.carleton.ca

**Chile**

**Carla Lehmann**  
Centro de Estudios Publicos  
Monsenor S3tero Sanz 175  
Providencia  
Santiago  
CHILE  
Tel: (00 56 2) 231 5324  
Fax: (00 56 2) 233 5253  
e-mail: clehmann@cepchile.cl

**Cyprus**

**Bambos Papageorgiou**  
Center of Applied Research  
Cyprus College  
6 Diogenes Street  
Engomi  
P.O. Box 2006  
Nicosia, Cyprus  
Tel: (00 357 2) 590 730  
Fax: (00 357 2) 664 531  
e-mail: Ppapageo@cycollege.ac.cy

**Czech  
Republic**

**Klara Vlachova Plecita, Dr Petr Mateju, Vindrich Kresci**  
Institute of Sociology  
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
Jilska 1  
110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic  
Tel: (00 42 2) 248 111 50  
Fax: (00 42 2) 242 202 78  
e-mail: Vlachova@mbox.cesnet.cz  
Mateju@cesnet.cz

**France**

**Yannick Lemel**

France-ISSP Association  
(Centre de Recherche en Economie et Statistique)  
Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative  
Timbre J350 – Bureau E33 bis  
92240 Malakoff Cedex, France  
Tel: (00 33 1) 411 757 51  
Fax: (00 33 1) 411 757 55  
e-mail: [masson@ensae.fr](mailto:masson@ensae.fr)

**Pierre Brechon, Bruno Cautres**

CIDSP (Centre d'Information des Données Socio-Politiques)  
Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble  
Domaine Universitaire  
BP 45  
38402 Saint Martin d'Heres Cedex, France  
Tel: (00 33) 476 82 60 76 (P.Brechon)  
(00 33) 476 54 58 18 (B.Cautres)  
Fax: (00 33) 476 82 60 50  
e-mail: [Brechon@cidsp.upmf-grenoble.fr](mailto:Brechon@cidsp.upmf-grenoble.fr)  
[Cautres@cidsp.upmf-grenoble.fr](mailto:Cautres@cidsp.upmf-grenoble.fr)

**L.Chauvel, M.Forsé**

OFCE (Observatoire Française des Conjonctures  
Economiques)  
69 Quai d'Orsay  
75340 Paris Cedex 07, France  
Tel: (00 33 1) 441 85 441  
Fax: (00 33 1) 441 85 454  
e-mail: [chauvel@ofce.sciences-po.fr](mailto:chauvel@ofce.sciences-po.fr)  
[forse@ofcu.iresco.fr](mailto:forse@ofcu.iresco.fr)

**A. Degenne**

LASMAS  
(Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes  
Appliquées en Sociologie)  
59-61 Rue Pouchet  
75849 Paris Cedex 07, France

## **Germany**

Dr Peter Mohler, Dr Janet Harkness, Bettina Langfeldt  
ZUMA (Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen)  
P.O. Box 12 21 55  
68072 Mannheim, Germany  
Tel: (00 49 621) 1246 - 0 (switchboard)  
(00 49 621) 1246 284 (J.Harkness)  
(00 49 621) 1246 173 (P.Mohler)  
Fax: (00 49 621) 1246 100  
e-mail: Harkness@zuma-mannheim.de  
Mohler@zuma-mannheim.de  
Langfeldt@zuma-mannheim.de

Dr Rolf Uher, Wolfgang Jagodzinski  
Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung  
Universität zu Köln  
Bachemer Str.40  
50931 Köln, Germany  
Tel: (00 49 221) 47694 0 (switchboard)  
(00 49 221) 47694 25 (R.Uher)  
Fax: (00 49 221) 47694 44  
e-mail: Uher@za.uni-koeln.de

## **Great Britain**

Roger Jowell, Alison Park  
National Centre for Social Research  
35 Northampton Square  
London EC1V 0AX  
Tel: (00 44 171) 250 1866  
Fax: (00 44 171) 250 1524  
e-mail: A.Park@natcen.ac.uk  
R.Jowell@natcen.ac.uk

## **Hungary**

Dr Peter Robert, Matild Sági  
TARKI RT  
Social Research Center  
Budaorsi 45  
H-1112 Budapest, Hungary  
Tel: (00 36 1) 309 7676  
Fax: (00 36 1) 309 7666  
e-mail: Robert@tarki.hu  
Sagi@tarki.hu

## **Ireland**

Prof. Conor Ward  
SSRC (Social Science Research Centre)  
University College Dublin  
National University of Ireland  
Dublin 4, Ireland  
Tel: (00 353 1) 706 7001 (switchboard)  
Fax: (00 353 1) 706 7001 (C.Ward - Fax/voice)  
e-mail: Anne.coogan@ucd.ie  
Conor.ward@ucd.ie

**Ireland**

**Liam Ryan**  
Maynooth University  
Maynooth  
Co. Kildare, Ireland  
Tel: (00 353 1) 708 3647  
Fax: (00 353 1) 708 3528  
e-mail: lryan@may.ie

**Andrew Greeley**  
NORC  
1155 East 60<sup>th</sup> Street  
Chicago, IL 60637-2799, U.S.A.  
Tel: (00 1 312) 753 7867  
Fax: (00 1 312) 753 7866  
e-mail: Agreel@aol.com

**Israel**

**Prof. Noah Lewin-Epstein, Prof Eppie Yuchtman-Yaar**  
Dept of Sociology and Anthropology  
Tel Aviv University  
P.O. Box 39040, Ramat Aviv  
69978 Tel Aviv, Israel  
Tel: (00 972 3) 6409 271 (University)  
(00 972 3) 6406 762 (E. Yutchmann-Yaar)  
Fax: (00 972 3) 6409 215  
e-mail: Noah1@spirit.tau.ac.il  
Eppie@spirit.tau.ac.il

**Italy**

**Dr Giovanna Guidorossi, Dr Gabriele Calvi**  
EURISKO  
Via Monte Rosa 15  
21049 Milano, Italy  
Tel: (00 39 2) 438 091  
Fax: (00 39 2) 481 4177  
e-mail: walden@idea.it

**Japan**

**Dr Noriko Onodera**  
NHK, Broadcasting Culture Research Institute  
Public Opinion Research Division  
2-1-1 Atago, Minato-ku  
Tokyo, 105-0002 Japan  
Tel: (00 81 3) 5400 6800  
Fax: (00 81 3) 3438 4375  
e-mail: Onodera@culture.nhk.or.jp



**Latvia**

**Aivars Tabuns**  
Latvian University  
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology  
Akademijas 1  
LV-1003 Riga  
Latvia  
Tel: (00 371 7) 227110  
Fax: (00 371 7) 210806  
e-mail: atabuns@ac.lza.lv

**Brigita Zepa**  
Latvia Social Research Centre  
101 Elizabetes Str.  
LV – 1011 Riga  
Latvia

**Netherlands**

**Dr Jos Becker, Masja Nas**  
SCP (Sociaal en Cultural Planbureau)  
Parnassusplein 5 PO Box 16164  
2500 BD Den Haag  
Netherlands  
Tel: (00 31 70) 340 7000 (J. Becker)  
(00 31 70) 340 7416 (M. Nas)  
e-mail: J.becker@scp.nl  
m.nas@scp.nl

**New Zealand**

**Prof Philip Gendall**  
Department of Marketing  
Massey University  
Private Bag 11222  
Palmerston North, New Zealand  
Tel: (00 64 6) 350 5582  
Fax: (00 64 6) 350 2260  
e-mail: P.Gendall@massey.ac.nz

**Norway**

**Dr Knut Kalgraff Skjak, Dr Knud Knudsen, Bjorn  
Henrichsen**  
NSD (Norwegian Social Science Data Services)  
Hans Homboegst 22  
5007 Bergen, Norway  
Tel: (00 47 55) 583 246  
Fax: (00 47 55) 589 650  
e-mail: Skjak@nsd.uib.no

**Philippines**

**Linda Luz Guerrero, Mahar Mangahas**  
Social Weather Stations, Inc.  
56 Malingap St.  
Teachers Village  
Quezon City 1101, Philippines  
Tel: (00 63 2) 924 4456  
(00 63 2) 926 4465 (L. L. Mangahas)  
Fax: (00 63 2) 920 2181  
e-mail: Guerrero@sws.org.ph  
Mangahas@mozcom.com

**Poland**

**Dr Bogdan Cichomski, Pawel Morawski**  
ISS (Institute for Social Studies)  
University of Warsaw  
Stawki 5/7  
00-183 Warsaw, Poland  
Tel: (00 48 22) 8 315 153  
Fax: (00 48 22) 8 315 153  
e-mail: Cichom@samba.iss.uw.edu.pl  
Pawm@samba.iss.uw.edu.pl

**Portugal**

**Manuel Villaverde Cabral, Jorge Vala, Alice Ramos**  
Instituto de Ciências Sociais  
University of Lisbon  
Av. Forças Armadas  
Edif. I.S.C.T.E.  
1600 Lisbon, Portugal  
Tel: (00 351 1) 799 5000  
Fax: (00 351 1) 796 4953  
MVCABRAL@ICS.UL.PT

**Russia**

**Dr Ludmilla Khakulina, Tatjana Zaslavskaya**  
VCIOM  
(The Centre for Public Opinion and Market Research)  
17 Nikolskaya  
Moscow 103012, Russia, CIS  
Tel: (007 095) 924 7413  
(007 095) 928 2112  
Fax: (007 095) 975 2512  
e-mail: Lkakhul@wciom.msk.su

**Slovakia**

**Magdalena Piscova**  
Institute of Sociology  
Slovak Academy of Sciences  
Klemensova 19  
81364 Bratislava  
Slovakia  
Tel: (00421 7) 364355  
Fax: (00421 7) 361312  
e-mail: sociolog@sou.savba.sk

**Slovenia**

**Dr Niko Toš, Brina Malnar**  
Public Opinon and Mass Communications Research Centre  
Faculty for Social Sciences  
University of Ljubjana  
Kardeljeva Ploščad 5  
1000 Ljubjana, Slovenia  
Tel: (00 386 61) 341 777 (N.Tos)  
Fax: (00 386 61) 168 2330  
e-mail: CJMMKSJM@uni-lj.si  
BRINA.MALNAR@uni-lj.si

**Spain**

**Pilar del Castillo**  
CIS (Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas)  
Montalban 8  
28014 Madrid, Spain  
Tel: (00 34 1) 531 71 24  
Fax: (00 34 1) 531 81 31

**Spain**

**Juan Diez-Nicolás**  
ASEP  
(Análisis Sociológicos, Económicos y Políticos)  
P. de la Catellana 173, 5 Izquierda  
28046 Madrid, Spain  
Tel: (0034 1) 570 51 07  
Fax: (0034 1) 579 40 73  
e-mail: 100613.2721@compuserve.com

**Sweden**

**Dr Stefan Svalffors, Dr Jonas Edlund**  
Dept of Sociology  
University of Umeå  
901 87 Umeå, Sweden  
Tel: (00 46 90) 786 5560 (S.Svalffors)  
(00 46 90) 786 7822 (J.Edlund)  
Fax: (00 46 90) 786 6694  
e-mail: Stefan.svalffors@soc.umu.se  
Jonas.Edlund@soc.umu.se

**USA**

**Dr Tom W Smith**  
NORC (National Opinion Research Centre)  
University of Chicago  
1155 East 60<sup>th</sup> Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA  
Tel: (00 1 773) 256 6288 (T.Smith)  
Fax: (00 1 773) 750 7884  
e-mail: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu

**Mike Hout**  
Survey Research Center  
2538 Channing Way  
Berkeley, Ca.94720-5100, USA  
Tel: (00 1 510) 643 6874  
Fax: (00 1 510) 643 8292  
e-mail: Mikehout@uclink4.berkeley.edu