



National Centre *for*  
Social Research

*Formerly SCPR*

# British Social Attitudes and Young People's Social Attitudes 1998 surveys

## *Technical Report*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The British Social Attitudes survey series and associated studies

### 1.1.1 Brief history of the survey series

This report describes the design, administration and data format of the 1998 *British Social Attitudes* (BSA) and *Young People's Social Attitudes* (YPSA) surveys. The 1998 BSA survey is the fourteenth in a series started by the *National Centre for Social Research* (then called SCPR) in 1983. The 1998 YPSA is the second such survey.

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 south of the Great Glen. Following a successful experiment carried out in 1993 (Lynn and Purdon, 1994), the main questionnaires are now administered by computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) using lap-top computers and the Blaise software, rather than by the traditional pen and paper method.

Surveys in the BSA series have been carried out annually between 1983 and 2000, except in 1988 and 1992. In 1988 and 1992, as well as in 1997, the BSA core-funds were deployed towards conducting the surveys in the long-standing *British General Election Study* (BGES) series (see section 1.1.9). In 1997, a smaller than usual BSA survey was conducted, financed from other sources.

BSA 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. All questions are, however, designed with repetition in mind.

In order to create more space within the questionnaire, BSA respondents are randomly allocated to different versions of the questionnaire. During the period 1986-1993, the questionnaire had two versions and since 1994 it has had three versions. Some modules of questions are asked on all three versions, normally either because they are analysis variables required by other modules on various versions or because it is intended to analyse small subgroups and the larger sample size is

required. Other modules are asked of a random one-third or two-thirds of the sample.

In 1983-1985, when there was only one version of the questionnaire, 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 versions of the questionnaire (i.e. 1,500 per version). Since 1994, the target achieved sample has been further increased to 3,300-3,600, with three versions of the questionnaire (i.e. 1,100-1,200 per version). The 1997 survey differed significantly in that the target achieved sample size was 1,500 and only one version was fielded. The 1998 and subsequent surveys have reverted to the three version and larger sample size format.

Each year, after the publication of the annual Report (see section 1.1.4), the previous year's dataset (on which the Report is based) 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 access (see section 4.7).

### **1.1.2 Funding of the survey series**

For many years, the BSA has had the steadfast support of the core-funder, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, one of the Sainsbury Family Trusts. 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 including the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Home Office, and their predecessors.

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 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) (see section 1.1.5) 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 (see section 1.1.8).

The Economic and Social Research Council, also contributed seed-funding for BSA, funded the panel study in 1983-6, and has continued to support the survey series, both through grants for specific modules and for 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).

Other long-term funders over the years have included the Countryside Agency, the Health Education Authority, the Leverhulme Trust, and the Charities Aid Foundation.

Many other funders have joined from time to time. For a full list of funders of the 1998 surveys, see section 1.2.2.

Table 1.1 British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-2000: Topics covered

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR															
	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
AIDS					✓	✓			✓							
Begging															✓	
Britain's relations with Europe/ other countries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Censorship (long module)											✓	✓			✓	
Changing gender roles (ISSP)						✓				✓						
Charitable giving								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Citizenship														✓		✓
Civil liberties							✓			✓						
Cohabitation																✓
Constitutional issues																
- monarchy	✓									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
House of Lords	✓									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
- electoral reform				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
devolution										✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
- Europe									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

\* 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.



Table 1.1 British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-2000: Topics covered (cont'd)

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR															
	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Environment																
- threats to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
- 'green behaviour'							✓	✓	✓							✓
- global issues (ISSP)									✓							✓
European Union (long module)													✓			
Euthanasia (long module)											✓					
Families and children				✓		✓				✓						
Family networks											✓					
- ISSP				✓												
Gambling (scratchcards)												✓				
GM foods															✓	
Genetic research														✓		✓
Grandparenting														✓		
Health and lifestyle								✓								
Health care																
- by the NHS	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- private medicine	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- rationing															✓	
Housing (long module)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Industry and business				✓	✓	✓										
Institutions																
- efficiency of		✓		✓	✓					✓						
- trust in					✓			✓		✓		✓				✓
Judgements of right and wrong		✓			✓			✓								

Table 1.1 British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-2000: Topics covered (cont'd)

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR															
	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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	✓									✓				✓		
Mental health problems																✓
- Prejudice against in work																✓
- prejudice against in housing																✓
National identity																
- ISSP											✓					
- English															✓	✓
- British															✓	✓
Northern Ireland																
- British presence in	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
- community relations in						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
- policy for	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
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				✓												
Role of government (ISSP)			✓				✓					✓				

Table 1.1 British Social Attitudes survey series 1983-2000: Topics covered (cont'd)

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR															
	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Teenage pregnancies																✓
Welfare state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Work - attitudes to (ISSP)						✓							✓			

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

### 1.1.3 Topic areas covered 1983-2000

The topics covered by the BSA over the years are shown in Table 1.1. The topics covered by YPSA in 1994 and 1998 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.2 Young People's Social Attitudes survey series 1994, 1998: Topics covered

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR			
	1994		1998	
	Young people	Adults	Young people	Adults
'Age of consent'	✓			
Citizenship			✓	✓
Crime - experience of	✓	✓		
- fear of	✓	✓		
- ways of reducing	✓			
- sentencing policy	✓	✓		
Environment - threats to			✓	
Families and children		✓	✓	✓
Gender issues				
- domestic division of labour	✓			
- equal opportunities		✓	✓	
- job stereotyping	✓	✓	✓	
Genetic research			✓	✓
Grandparenting			✓	✓
Homelessness			✓	
Housing			✓	✓
Judgements of right and wrong	✓		✓	
Monarchy		✓	✓	
National identity & national pride			✓	✓
Neighbourhood			✓	✓
Politics - interest in	✓	✓	✓	✓
- knowledge of	✓		✓	
Racial prejudice and discrimination	✓		✓	
Religious beliefs and observance	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sexual relations			✓	✓

**Table 1.2 Young People's Social Attitudes survey series 1994, 1998 (cont'd)**

TOPIC	SURVEY YEAR			
	1994		1998	
	Young people	Adults	Young people	Adults
School life - bullying	✓		✓	
- discipline	✓		✓	
- drugs	✓		✓	
- sex education	✓			
Trust in institutions		✓	✓	

Excluded from this chart are standard classificatory items such as newspaper readership, religious denomination and party identification.

#### **1.1.4 The British Social Attitudes Reports**

Each year the *National Centre for Social Research* produces a book which reports on and interprets some of the main BSA findings of the previous year's survey. From 1984 to 1999 these were published by Gower, later called Dartmouth and subsequently Ashgate. In 2000, the 17<sup>th</sup> Report was published by Sage. The chapter titles of the Reports produced to date are given in Appendix H.

#### **1.1.5 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)**

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* (then called SCPR) to convene a series of meetings with research organisations abroad which were also carrying out regular national surveys of social attitudes. From these meetings, a group called the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)* has evolved. Each member undertakes to field annually an agreed module of questions 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 36 nations currently take part:

Australia	France	Philippines
Austria	Germany	Poland
Bangladesh	Great Britain	Portugal
Brazil	Hungary	Russia
Bulgaria	Ireland	Slovakian Republic
Canada	Israel	Slovenia
Chile	Japan	South Africa
Cyprus	Latvia	Spain
Czech Republic	Mexico	Sweden
Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland
Finland	New Zealand	USA
Flanders	Norway	Venezuela

Each year from 1989 to 1996 (except 1992) the ISSP modules were also fielded on the *Northern Ireland Social Attitudes* survey. Since 1998 they have been fielded on the *Northern Ireland Life and Times* Survey.

Modules fielded or planned are:

1985	Role of Government I
1986	Family Networks and Support Systems I
1987	Social Inequality I
1988	Family and Changing Gender Roles I
1989	Attitudes to Work I
1990	Role of Government II
1991	Religious Beliefs and Observance I
1992	Social Inequality II
1993	Environment I
1994	Family and Changing Gender Roles II
1995	National Identity I
1996	Role of Government III
1997	Attitudes to Work II
1998	Religious Beliefs and Observance II
1999	Social Inequality III
2000	Environment II
2001	Family Networks and Support Systems II
2002	Family and Changing Gender Roles III
2003	National Identity II

In 1998, the Religious Beliefs and Observance module was carried on version B of the BSA self-completion questionnaire (Qs. 1 to 35).

The ZentralArchiv at the University of Köln acts as archivist to the ISSP and produces combined datasets and accompanying codebooks.

Three books have been published as part of the BSA Report series using data from the 1983-1997 ISSP surveys. These are *British - and European - Social Attitudes: the 15<sup>th</sup> BSA Report – How Britain differs* (Jowell et al., 1998), *International Social Attitudes: the 10<sup>th</sup> BSA Report* (Jowell et al., 1993), and *British Social Attitudes: special international report*, (Jowell et al., 1989).

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

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) was funded by the European Union.

### **1.1.6 Young People's Social Attitudes (YPSA) survey**

The *Young People's Social Attitudes* (YPSA) survey began in 1994, conceived and designed in collaboration with Barnardos. Around 600 twelve to nineteen year olds who lived in the households of BSA respondents were interviewed. 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).

As reported here, the study was carried out for the second time on the 1998 *British Social Attitudes* survey as a multi-funded project, independent of Barnados.

### **1.1.7 Scottish Social Attitudes**

A Scottish Social Attitudes survey began in 1999 and is intended to be carried out annually from then on. It involves interviews with around 1,600 respondents throughout Scotland (including the area north of the Great Glen). Many of the subjects covered on the survey are also carried out on the British Social Attitudes survey, making it possible to compare attitudes north and south of the border (as well as to examine attitudes in Scotland in more detail than was previously possible).

In its first year, SSA served as a Scottish Parliamentary Election Study.

### **1.1.8 Northern Ireland Social Attitudes survey**

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.

From 1989 to 1993, around 900 adults were interviewed each spring by the Central Survey Unit of the Policy Planning and Research Unit (now called the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency). In 1994 and 1995, the sample size was increased to around 1,500, and two versions of the questionnaire were fielded. In 1996 the target achieved sample was again reduced to 900 adults with one version of the questionnaire. The questionnaires contained the 'core' questions asked each year on BSA, and several of the special modules fielded in Britain in that year<sup>1</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 NISA datasets are independent of the British datasets 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 surveys and looking at trends over time were published annually<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The exception is a module on home carers, fielded on the NISA survey only in 1994.

<sup>2</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 *et al.* (1995); Breen *et al.* (1996); Dowds *et al.* (1997); Robinson *et al.* (1998).

1996 was, however, the last NISA survey as the two surveys have now parted company. Colleagues at Queen's University and the University of Ulster have succeeded in raising new local funding and, against the background of the new political arrangements in Northern Ireland, we 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 continue to co-operate closely and carry many questions in common each year for purposes of comparison.

### **1.1.9 Election Studies**

BSA researchers at the *National Centre for Social Research* have also been involved with a number of British General Election Studies (BGES). A team consisting of Professor Anthony Heath (Jesus College, Oxford, then Nuffield College, Oxford, then Department of Sociology, University of Oxford), Professor Roger Jowell (the *National Centre for Social Research*), and Professor John Curtice (University of Liverpool, then University of Strathclyde) were responsible for the BGES from 1983 to 1997. In 1989, the *National Centre for Social Research* (then called SCPR) and Nuffield College, Oxford set up the Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends (JUSST) which was awarded the status of an ESRC Research Centre in 1992. In 1994, 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 – the British Election Panel Study (BEPS) – 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 BGES 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 BGES 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.

Since 1997 CREST's programme has been extended to include referendum studies in Scotland and Wales in 1997, a referendum and election study in Northern Ireland in 1998, Scottish parliament (see section 1.1.7) and Welsh assembly election studies in 1999, and a London mayoral election study in 2000.

These surveys feed off BSA and *vice versa*. Indeed, core funding of the BSA was diverted with the agreement of the Gatsby Foundation to help fund the BGES studies in 1987, 1992 and 1997. Together they provide a rich source of data about changing social and political attitudes and behaviour in Britain during the last decade of this century. The 1996 BSA survey also served as the first round of a BGES Campaign Panel and the 1996 and 1997 BSA surveys carried BGES modules.

CREST also carries out methodological research *via* the BSA, BGES and BEPS series in order to develop new and better tools for attitude measurement (for a summary with full references, see Curtice, 1996a).

### **1.1.10 British Social Attitudes Panel Studies**

Between 1984 and 1986 the ESRC funded the introduction of a panel element into the BSA 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).

#### **1.1.11 British Social Attitudes Sourcebook, combined dataset, and the British Social Attitudes Information System (BSAIS)**

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. Thanks to funding from the ESRC (under Grant Number R 000 233 230) the *Sourcebook* was subsequently complemented by a 'Combined Dataset', 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.

An electronic British Social Attitudes Survey Information System (BSAIS) database is currently being prepared, in collaboration with the Centre for Comparative European Survey Data (at Guildhall University). The database will contain the complete texts of the BSA questionnaires and the distributions of responses across the years and will be searchable both by hierarchical topic and key words and will be available over the Internet.

## **1.2 The 1998 British Social Attitudes and Young Persons' Social Attitudes surveys**

### **1.2.1 Outline description**

#### ***The 1998 British Social Attitudes survey***

In common with previous BSA surveys, the 1998 study was a random sample survey of the adult population living in private households in Britain south of the Great Glen. It had a sample size of 3,146.

The questionnaire had two components. The main questionnaire administered by interviewers using lap-top computers, lasting on average about an hour. The second component was a self-completion supplement for respondents to fill in after the interview, which was either collected by the interviewer or posted by the respondent to the *National Centre's* Field Office. The 1998 survey also incorporated an experiment into the effect on response rates and data quality of offering a small incentive (£3 or £5) to respondents in the form of a gift voucher.

The main topics covered were:

- Political interest and party identity
- Local area and housing
- The role of grandparents
- Social welfare
- Health care
- Employment issues (including industrial relations, disabled people in the workplace and training)
- Education
- Human genetics research
- Citizenship and social trust
- Local government
- Countryside
- Transport
- Religion (ISSP)
- Classification

The questionnaires appear in APPENDIX C of this report (the main questionnaire is in the form of an annotated documentation of the Blaise program used to implement it on the laptop computers).

#### ***The 1998 Young People's Social Attitudes survey***

The adult study was accompanied by a *Young People's Social Attitudes* (YPSA) survey which aimed to interview all 12 to 19 year olds in the households of BSA respondents (unless already interviewed as an adult sample member). This survey involved a shorter questionnaire of around 35 minutes (administered using paper and pencil interviewing) with no self-completion questionnaire. Approximately half the questions on the YPSA questionnaire were ones also asked on the adult survey. For these questions, the responses of young people can be compared both with those of *all* adults in the sample and with those of the adult respondent living in the household. The remaining questions were unique to the YPSA and covered issues of special relevance to young people. All young people who took part in the survey were offered a £3 gift voucher.

The main topics covered were:

- Local area, housing and homelessness
- Environment and pollution
- Gender roles, women and work
- Education and school life
- Attitudes to work
- Political knowledge, interest and party identity
- Racial prejudice and discrimination
- Human genetics research
- 'Age of consent' questions
- The family and grandparents

The questionnaire appears in APPENDIX C of this report.

### **1.2.2 Funding**

The 1998 BSA survey and Report were funded by:

- The Gatsby Foundation
- The Economic and Social Research Council (grant number M 543 285 001)
- The Leverhulme Trust
- The Nuffield Foundation
- The Robert Gavron Trust
- The Wellcome Trust
- The Countryside Agency
- The Department for Education and Employment
- The Department of Health
- The Department for Trade and Industry
- The Department of Transport, Environment and the Regions
- The Department for Social Security
- The Ashgate Publishing Company

The 1998 YPSA was funded by:

- The Economic and Social Research Council (grant number R 000 237 765)
- The Leverhulme Trust
- The Nuffield Foundation
- The Department of Transport, Environment and the Regions

### **1.2.3 Report on the results of the 1998 BSA and YPSA surveys**

The results of the 1998 BSA and YPSA surveys have been published in the 16<sup>th</sup> BSA Report – *Who shares New Labour values?* (Jowell *et al.* (1999)).

## 2 THE SAMPLE

### 2.1 British Social Attitudes survey

The 1998 survey was designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over living in Great Britain south of the Great Glen. Since 1993, the sampling frame used has been the Postcode Address File (PAF)<sup>3</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.

The sampling method involved a clustered multi-stage design.

#### 2.1.1 Selection of sample points

Any postal sectors with less than 500 delivery points (DPs)<sup>4</sup> were grouped together with an adjacent sector and treated as one sector.

The list of (grouped) sectors was sorted on the basis of 37 sub-regions<sup>5</sup>. Within each subregion, sectors were listed in order of population density and cut-off points drawn at approximately 1/3 and 2/3 (in terms of DPs) down the list, thus creating three roughly equal size bands. Within each of the 111 bands thus created, sectors were listed in order of the percentage of households who are owner-occupiers.

200 sectors were sampled systematically from this list with probability proportionate to DP count.

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<sup>3</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 (1995) and Lynn and Lievesley (1991).

<sup>4</sup> Counts of DPs refer to counts after expansion for the Multiple Output Indicator (MOI). MOI is available through PAF and shows the number of accommodation spaces sharing one address.

<sup>5</sup> The sub-regions used to stratify the sample were: England and Wales: Devon and Cornwall; Somerset and Dorset; Avon and Wiltshire; Gloucestershire and Gwent; Oxfordshire and Berkshire; Hampshire West Sussex and Isle of Wight; Kent and East Sussex; Surrey and L.B of Kingston; Rest of outer London Boroughs; Inner London Boroughs; Essex and Hertfordshire; Suffolk and Norfolk; Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire; Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; Warwickshire and Hereford&Worcester; West Midlands metropolitan area; Shropshire and Staffordshire; Mid and South Glamorgan; West Glamorgan and Dyfed; Powys, Clwyd and Gwynedd (including Anglesey); Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; Cheshire; Merseyside; Greater Manchester; Lancashire; South Yorkshire; West Yorkshire; North Yorkshire and Humberside; Cleveland and County Durham; Tyne & Wear; Northumberland and Cumbria.

Scotland (postal areas): Glasgow and Lanarkshire (G, ML); Ayrshire, Dumfries&Galloway and Borders (KA, DG, TD); Lothian and Central (EH, FK); Fife and Dundee and Grampian (KY, DD, AB); The rest of Scotland south of the Great Glen (PA, PH, parts of IV).

### **2.1.2 Selection of addresses**

Within each selected sector, 30 addresses were sampled systematically, giving a sample of 6,000 addresses.

### **2.1.3 Selection of individuals**

At each issued address, the interviewer established the number of occupied dwelling units (DUs) and, where there were several, selected one DU at random (using a Kish grid and random numbers generated separately for each serial number).

At each (selected) DU, the interviewer established the number of adults aged 18+ normally resident there, and selected one adult at random (using the same procedure as for selecting a DU).

The procedures for the selection of individuals are set out in the Address Record Form in APPENDIX B.

The unequal weighting probabilities arising from the sample design are taken into account by the weighting (see section 4.4).

## **2.2 Young People's Social Attitudes survey**

All young people aged 12-19 in the household of a BSA respondent (unless interviewed as the main BSA respondent) were eligible for interview.

## 3 DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE

### 3.1 Piloting

Three small-scale pilots were conducted by traditional (pen and paper) methods to test new questions in February to March 1998. Respondents were selected by quota methods to include a spread of age, gender, employment status and social class. The pilot interviewers were debriefed by the researchers.

### 3.2 Main stage fieldwork

Interviewing began in late April 1998 and was carried out mainly during May, June and July, with a small number of interviews (predominantly at 'reissued' addresses) in August and September.

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.

Fieldwork was conducted by 203 interviewers drawn from the *National Centre's* regular panel. Interviewers attended one-day briefing conferences conducted by the researchers. All interviewers had earlier attended two training days to familiarise themselves with the Blaise CAPI software.

The average interview length was 74 minutes for the main BSA interview (72 minutes for versions A and C; 77 minutes for version B)<sup>6</sup> and 36 minutes for the YPSA interview.

### 3.3 Response

The total final responses achieved are shown in Table 3.1. A more detailed breakdown of the BSA response is given in APPENDIX A.

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<sup>6</sup> Calculated omitting outliers of 20 minutes or less.

**Table 3.1 BSA and YPSA response rate, 1998**

	BSA		YPSA	
Addresses issued	6,000		-	-
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope	677		-	%
Young people identified	-	%	624	100
In scope	5,323	100	-	-
Interview achieved	3,146	59	474	76
With self-completion	2,531	48	-	-
Interview not achieved	2,177	41	150	24
Refused <sup>7</sup>	1,633	31	112	18
Not contacted <sup>8</sup>	191	4	19	3
Other non-response	353	7	19	3

### 3.4 Self-completion questionnaire

As in earlier rounds of the series, BSA 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 B.

A total of 615 respondents (20% of those interviewed: 18% on versions A and C; 22% on version B) did not return their self-completion questionnaire. 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 returning a self-completion questionnaire. On the datafile, respondents who did not complete a self-completion questionnaire have been set to missing rather than coded 'not answered' for self-completion questions and thus are not included in the 'valid percent' column of SPSS tabulations.

<sup>7</sup> Refusals include 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 recontacted.

<sup>8</sup> Non-contacts include households where no-one was contacted and those where the selected person could not be contacted (never found at home).

### 3.5 Incentives experiment

An experiment was run on the 1998 BSA to determine whether having an incentive to take part influences response. A quarter of the sample were issued £5 *Boots'* vouchers, another quarter £3 *Boots'* vouchers, and the remaining half were not offered any incentive. Addresses were randomly allocated to these different experimental groups, cross-cutting interviewer assignments and the versions of the questionnaire. The incentive was mentioned in the advance letter and interviewers gave respondents a 'promissory note' prior to interviewing them. The vouchers were sent to respondents once they had been interviewed. The variable *Incentiv* shows the incentive group of each respondent.

The response rates for each of the three groups are set out in Table 3.2. A more detailed breakdown is given in APPENDIX A. A analyses of the results of the experiment are published in Lynn *et al.* (1998) and Tzamourani and Lynn (2000).

**Table 3.2 BSA response rate by incentive group**

	No incentive		£3 voucher		£5 voucher	
Addresses issued	3,000		1,500		1,500	
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope	365	%	152	%	160	%
In scope	2,635	100	1,348	100	1,340	100
Interview achieved	1,487	56	811	60	848	63
With self-completion	1,170	44	649	48	712	53
Interview not achieved	1,148	44	537	40	492	37
Refused	872	33	397	30	364	27
Not contacted	92	4	51	4	48	4
Other non-response	184	7	89	7	80	6

The cumulative proportion of interviews achieved at any one point in the fieldwork period did not differ significantly by incentive group. For further details, see APPENDIX A.

All YPSA respondents were offered a £3 *Boots'* voucher, regardless of whether the adult respondent in the household was offered an incentive.





## 4 THE DATA

### 4.1 Topics covered

The BSA and YPSA face-to-face and BSA self-completion questionnaires are given in APPENDIX C.

The plans of the questionnaires are given in Table 4.2 and Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 YPSA 1998 questionnaire plan**

<b>Section A</b>	Local area	Housing	Homelessness	Environment
<b>Section B</b>	Gender roles	Women and work	Education	Work
<b>Section C</b>	Political issues			
<b>Section D</b>	Racial prejudice	Genetics	Moral issues	
<b>Section E</b>	The family	Grandparents		
<b>Classification</b>				

**Table 4.2 BSA 1998 questionnaire plan**

**FACE-TO-FACE QUESTIONNAIRE**

Version A	Version B	Version C
Household grid		
Newspaper readership		
Party identification		
Housing		
Grandparents		
Public spending and social welfare		
Health care		
Economic activity and labour market		
Education	Genetics research	
Citizenship		Countryside
Local government		Transport
Misc (Europe etc)	---	Sexual relations
Race, religion and classification		

**SELF-COMPLETION**

Version A	Version B	Version C
---	ISSP Religion	---
Housing		
Grandparents		
Social welfare		
Health care		
Labour market & labour relations		
Education	Genetics research	
Citizenship		Countryside
Local government		Transport
---	---	'Issues of conscience'
Attitude scales		
Scales experiment	---	---

## 4.2 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 editing. 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 and by computer. The edit included a full set of range and filter checks. The coding team examined each CAPI questionnaire on screen, and at this stage they coded respondents' and partners' occupations. The self-completion questionnaires were keyed with 100 per cent verification.

Final listings of open and 'other' answers 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 given in APPENDIX D.

## 4.3 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 sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.15, most of the main analysis variables and their SPSS variable names are listed, together with guidance as to how they have been grouped.

The derivation of derived variables is set out in APPENDIX E.

### 4.3.1 Gender and age

Gender and exact age are recorded for the respondent and for all members of the household, together with their relationship to the respondent. The variables are:

<i>RSex:</i>	Respondent's sex
<i>P2Sex:</i>	Sex of person number 2 in the household grid
etc.	
<i>RAge:</i>	Respondent's age
<i>P2Age:</i>	Age of person number 2 in the household grid
etc	
<i>P2Rel:</i>	Relationship of person number 2 in household grid to respondent
etc	

Two further variables have been derived for the respondent only:

<i>RAgeCat:</i>	Age (7 age-bands)
<i>RSexAge:</i>	Age (7 age-bands) within gender

### 4.3.2 Marital status

As is the case for many variables, a priority coding system operates for marital status. For example, 'divorced' has priority over 'widowed'.

*MarStat2:* Marital status  
*Marstat:* Marital status (compatible with pre-1996 question)

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

*Married:* Marital status (summary)

### 4.3.3 Geographical/regional indicators

The following geographic indicators were supplied with the PAF sample or added from the census database held at MIDAS at the University of Manchester:

*StRegion:* Standard Region  
*Region:* Standard Region (compressed into 6 categories)  
*Postcode:* Postcode district  
*PopDen* Population density  
*PopBand* Population density (quartiles)  
*LocAuth:* Local authority  
*Cnty:* County/Scottish region  
*NewDC:* District council  
*PANo:* Parliamentary constituency (PA number)  
*NewParl:* Parliamentary constituency (ONS code)  
*Ward:* Ward code (full name given in *WardName*)  
*NDCWard:* New ward code (Scotland) (full name given in *NWName*)

In addition, ACORN code was obtained but not included on the deposited datafile. Users wishing to use ACORN should contact the *National Centre*.

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>9</sup>

### 4.3.4 Education

Respondents are asked the age when they completed their continuous full-time education:

*TEA2* Terminal education age  
*TEA* Terminal education age (banded) (compatible with pre-1996 question)

---

<sup>9</sup> For an example of this approach see Curtice (1996b).

Respondents are also asked about examinations passed, and any academic or vocational qualifications obtained:

- SchQual:* Whether respondent has any school qualifications
- EdQual1-4:* School qualifications
- PSchQual:* Whether respondent has any post-school qualifications (incl NVQs)
- EdQual5-21:* Post-school qualifications (incl NVQs)

There is also a derived variable:

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

#### **4.3.5 Accommodation**

A number of variables relating to accommodation are obtained from the respondent:

- Tenure5:* Tenure type
- Tenure1:* Tenure type (compatible with pre-1996 question)
- Tenure2:* Tenure type (summary – 5 categories)
- LegalRes:* Whether respondent has legal responsibility for the accommodation
- HomeType:* Type of accommodation (house/flat etc)
- HomeEst:* Whether the home is part of a housing estate

#### **4.3.6 Religious affiliation, attendance and belief**

The following variables about religion were obtained from the respondent:

- Religion:* Current religion
- ReligSum:* Current religion (summary – 5 categories)
- FamRelig:* Religion brought up in
- RLFamSum:* Religion brought up in (summary – 5 categories)
- ChAttend:* Frequency of religious attendance

#### **4.3.7 National identity and ethnic origin**

Respondents are shown a card giving seven possible national identities (British, English, European, Irish, Northern Irish, Scottish, and Welsh) plus 'other' and 'none', and invited to pick all that applied to them. (A further two categories – Asian and African/Caribbean were coded from the 'other' answers). Those giving more than one identity are then asked which best described them.

- NatBrit, NatEng, NatEuro, NatIrish,*  
*NatNI, NatScot, NatWelsh, NatAsia,*  
*NatAfric, NatOth, NatNone:* National identities given (multi-coded)
- BestNat:* National identity which best describes respondent

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

- RaceOri2:* Respondent's ethnic origin

#### 4.3.8 Income

The following income-related variables were collected towards the end of the interview:

<i>AnyBN2, BenefOAP-BenefOth:</i>	Receipt by respondent (and spouse/partner) of state benefit
<i>MainInc:</i>	Main source of income of respondent (and spouse/partner)
<i>HhIncome:</i>	Gross household income (banded)
<i>REarn:</i>	Respondent's own gross income (banded) (if in work)
<i>OwnShare:</i>	Whether respondent (and spouse/partner) own shares

#### 4.3.9 Economic position

Respondents are shown a card and asked which description applied to what they were doing in the previous seven days:

<i>REconAct:</i>	Respondent's economic activity
------------------	--------------------------------

The conventions used here for classifying those in paid work differ from those in the census. In the BSA surveys, a lower limit to the number of hours worked per week is specified as 10. The census has no such limit. The response to this question determines which parts of the rest of the labour market module respondents are asked. The card is reproduced in APPENDIX C. The economic activity of the respondent's spouse or partner is also asked:

<i>SEconAct:</i>	Spouse or partner's economic activity
------------------	---------------------------------------

Other work related variables asked of the respondent about their current or last job include:

<i>REmployee</i>	Whether respondent is/was employee or self-employed
<i>RSupMan2</i>	Whether respondent is/was manager, supervisor or not.
<i>ROcSect2</i>	Respondent's occupational sector
<i>REmpWork</i>	Number of employees at respondent's workplace
<i>RPartFul</i>	Whether respondent is/was in full-time or part-time work

Similar variables prefixed 'S' are asked about the spouse/partner<sup>10</sup>. Respondents are also asked:

<i>UnionSA</i>	Whether respondent is a member of a trade union or staff association
<i>TUSAEver</i>	Whether respondent has ever been a member of a union or staff association (if not currently a member)

Respondents currently in work are also asked:

<i>WkJbHrsI</i>	Total number of hours worked per week including overtime
<i>EJbHrsX</i>	Basic or contractual hours (employees only)

<sup>10</sup> The spouse equivalent of REmployee is called SEmploye.

*WpUnions* Whether there are recognised unions/staff associations at the respondent's workplace (employees only)

Two summary variables have been derived:

*REconPos* Respondent's economic position (11 categories)  
*SEconPos* Spouse/partner's economic position (11 categories)

#### **4.3.10 Current or last occupation**

Occupational information is collected by asking the respondent for their job title, what kind of work they do most of the time, and the training or qualifications needed for that job. If the respondent is 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 are excluded.<sup>11</sup> If living as married, the respondent is asked a similar set of questions about their spouse/partner's occupation. The verbatim responses are then coded centrally.

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. 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.<sup>12</sup>

"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" (OPCS, 1991b: 2). The classification system comprises 371 Occupational Unit Groups (OUGs), the most detailed categories into which job titles and activities are coded. These three digit codes are arranged hierarchically so that the first one and two digits give occupational major and minor groups, respectively. There is also an interim level of sub-major group.

The BSA file contains the following SOC based variables:

*RSOC:* Respondent's 3 digit SOC code  
*RMajGrp:* Respondent's major group  
*RSMajGrp:* Respondent's sub-major group  
*RMinGrp:* Respondent's minor group

---

<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.

<sup>12</sup> 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. 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: 15).



There are similar variables prefixed 'S' for the spouse or partner.

Also coded is an economic status variable, used to derive the class measures set out in section 4.3.11:

*REmpStat*: Respondent's employment status  
*SEmpStat*: Spouse/partner's employment status

#### **4.3.11 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):

*RSEG2* Respondent's socio-economic group (19 categories)  
*RSEG* Respondent's socio-economic group (16 categories) (compatible with pre-1991 coding)  
*RSEGGrp2* Respondent's socio-economic group (7 categories)  
*RSEGGrp* Respondent's socio-economic group (8 categories) (compatible with pre-1991 coding)

There are similar variables prefixed 'S' for the spouse/partner.

Also derived from SOC together with employment status are Registrar General's Social Class and manual/non-manual status:

*RSOCcla2*: Respondent's Social Class (7 categories)  
*RSOCclas*: Respondent's Social Class (6 categories)  
*RRGClass*: Respondent's Social Class (6 categories) (compatible with pre-1991 coding)  
*RManual*: Whether respondent is in a manual or non-manual occupation

There are similar variables prefixed 'S' for the spouse/partner.

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.

*RGHClass*: Respondent's Goldthorpe-Heath class (11 categories)  
*RGHGrp*: Respondent's Goldthorpe-Heath class (compressed) (5 categories)

There are similar variables prefixed 'S' for the spouse/partner.

Full details of all derived variables are given in APPENDIX E.

#### 4.3.12 Industry

Respondents are also asked what their employer (or, they themselves, if self-employed) make or do at the place where they work. As for occupation, respondents not in work are asked about their last job (or their future job, if waiting to take up work). Respondents who are married or living as married are asked the same question about their spouse/partner. The verbatim responses were coded centrally to two digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992)<sup>13</sup>:

*RSIC92* Respondent's Standard Industrial Classification  
*RSIC92Gp* Respondent's Standard Industrial Classification (compressed) (16 categories)

There are similar variables prefixed 'S' for the spouse/partner.

Full details are given in APPENDIX F.

#### 4.3.13 Party political identification

Respondents are 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:

*PtyAlleg* Respondent's party allegiance

The three groups combined are referred to as *identifiers*:

*PartyID1* Respondent's party identification  
*PartyID2* Respondent's party identification (compressed)

#### 4.3.14 Other background variables

These include:

<i>ReadPap, WhPap:</i>	Daily morning newspaper readership
<i>TVHrsWk, TVHrsWke:</i>	Television viewing (versions A and B only)
<i>TransCar, NumbCar, CompCar:</i>	Car ownership (version C only)

#### 4.3.15 Attitude scales

Following methodological work carried out by Heath *et al.* (1986) and Evans *et al.* (1996), BSA survey questionnaires regularly carry three attitudinal scales, designed respectively as measures of *egalitarianism* (or 'leftness'), *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.

<sup>13</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.

The scales have been tested for reliability (as measured by Cronbach's alpha). The Cronbach's alpha for the scales in 1998 are 0.82 for the left-right scale, 0.81 for the 'welfarism' scale and 0.74 for the libertarian-authoritarian scale. This level of reliability can be considered "respectable" for the libertarian-authoritarian scale and "very good" for the other two scales (DeVellis, 1991: 85).

*Left-right [LeftRight]*

The government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well off. [*Redistrb*]

Big business benefits the owners at the expense of the workers. [*BigBusnn*]

Ordinary people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth. [*Wealth*]

There is one law for the rich and one for the poor. [*RichLaw*]

Management will always try to get the better of employees if it gets the chance. [*Indust4*]

The 1998 BSA also included an experiment in two sided left-right scale items (see self-completion version A, questions A2.41-50).

*Libertarian-authoritarian scale [LibAuth2]<sup>14</sup>*

Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values. [*TradVals*]

People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences. [*StifSent*]

For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence. [*DeathApp*]

Schools should teach children to obey authority. [*Obey*]

Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards. [*Censor*]

*Welfare scale [Welfare]*

The welfare state makes people nowadays less willing to look after themselves. [*WelfResp*]

People receiving social security are made to feel like second class citizens. [*WelfStig*]

The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other. [*WelfHelp*]

The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor, even if it leads to higher taxes. [*MoreWelf*]

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<sup>14</sup> In most years, the BSA libertarian-authoritarian scale includes a further item:

The law should always be obeyed, even if a particular law is wrong. [*WrongLwA*]

The scale variable name has been amended from *LibAuth* to *LibAuth2* to indicate the omission of this item.

Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one. [*UnempJob*]

Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help. [*SocHelp*]

Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another. [*DoleFidl*]

If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet. [*WelfFeet*]

The 1998 BSA included two further scales as part of the Citizenship module (versions A and B only). For a discussion of the scale from which these were adapted, see Marsh (1977).

#### *Political system efficacy*

Generally speaking those we elect as MPs lose touch with people pretty quickly. [*LoseTch*]

Parties are only interested in people's votes, not in their opinions. [*VoteIntr*]

It doesn't really matter which party is in power, in the end things go on much the same. [*PtyNtMat*]

#### *Political personal efficacy*

People like me have no say in what the government does. [*GovNoSay*]

Voting is the only way people like me can have any say about how the government runs things. [*VoteOnly*]

Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on. [*GovComp*]

## **4.4 Weighting**

### **4.4.1 Main BSA weights**

The data have been weighted to take account of the fact that not all the units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address, household and individual set out in section 2.

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. (We use this procedure because, 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 ( $n = 3,146$ ).

The resulting variable is:

*WtFactor*: Main BSA weight

The distribution of weights is shown in Table 4.3. The average weight applied was 1.83.

Note that the datafile is not preweighted and must be weighted in all analysis.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of main BSA weight (*WtFactor*)**

Unscaled Weight	Number	%	Scaled Weight
0.08	1	0	0.0421
0.09	1	0	0.0497
0.1	1	0	0.0547
0.11	2	0.1	0.0608
0.13	1	0	0.0684
0.17	4	0.1	0.0912
0.2	1	0	0.1094
0.22	1	0	0.1216
0.29	1	0	0.1563
0.33	4	0.1	0.1824
0.4	1	0	0.2188
0.5	4	0.1	0.2735
0.6	2	0.1	0.3282
0.67	2	0.1	0.3647
0.75	3	0.1	0.4103
0.8	1	0	0.4376
0.83	2	0.1	0.4559
0.91	1	0	0.4973
1	1056	33.6	0.5471
1.11	1	0	0.6078
1.33	1	0	0.7294
2	1649	52.4	1.0941
2.5	3	0.1	1.3676
3	278	8.8	1.6412
4	101	3.2	2.1882
5	18	0.6	2.7353
6	2	0.1	3.2823
7	1	0	3.8294
8	2	0.1	4.3764
10	1	0	5.4705

#### 4.4.2 Grandparents weighting

The BSA module of questions about the Role of Grandparents requires additional weights to be applied to bring various parts of the sample into their correct proportions. Grandparents in the sample were asked about their relationship with one of their grandchildren, and grandchildren were asked about their relationship with one of their grandparents. In addition, respondents who were neither grandparents nor grandchildren but who were parents with a child living in their household and who had at least one grandparent alive, were asked about the relationship between one of their children and one of that child's grandparents.

If the respondent had more than one grandparent/child, one was selected. Two methods were used: the grandparent/child with whom the respondent has the most contact was selected for those with odd serial numbers (if there was equal contact with more than one, the selection was random). For those with even serial numbers, one grandparent/child was selected at random, without reference to frequency of contact. If the respondent had only one grandparent/child, no selection was necessary. The weight shown in Table 4.4 correct for the different methods of selection used. These weights include the effect of WtFactor.

**Table 4.4 Grandparent weighting**

Weight variable name	Group selected by weight	Unweighted sample size	Weighted sample size
<b>Questions about grandchildren:</b>			
WTGrchMo	- asked about most contact grandchild	350	284
WTGrchRa	- asked about random grandchild	715	542
<b>Questions about grandparents:</b>			
WTGrpaMo	- asked about most contact grandparent	389	242
WTGrpaRa	- asked about random grandparent	489	305
<b>Questions about children &amp; grandparents:</b>			
WTParGMo	- asked about most contact grandparent	307	257
WTParGRa	- asked about random grandparent	467	368

#### 4.4.3 YPSA weights

As with the adult data, the YPSA data were weighted to take account of the relative selection probabilities of the *adult respondent* at the two main stages of selection: address and household. In this respect the young people's data were weighted in the same way as the adult data. However, the young people's data did not need to be weighted further to take account of the differential selection probabilities of the adult respondent: since all 12-19 year olds within the household were eligible for interview, there was no need to calculate equivalent weights to reflect teenagers' selection probability.

Once the young people's survey weights had been calculated, they were scaled to make the number of weighted productive cases exactly equal to the number of unweighted productive cases ( $n = 474$ ). The resulting weighting variable is:

YPWt: YPSA weighting variable

#### 4.5 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 BSA sample, like that drawn for most large-scale surveys, was clustered according to a stratified multi-stage design - in this case, into 200 postcode sectors (or groups of 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:

$$p \pm 1.96 \times \text{complex sampling error } (p)$$

$$= p \pm 1.96 \times \text{DEFT} \times \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}}$$

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

Table 4.5 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.

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 and 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.

As can be seen in Table 4.5, 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 sample proportion.

For a fuller discussion of sampling errors, and in particular the contribution of clustering, see Moser and Kalton (1979) and Cochran (1977).



Table 4.5 Complex standard errors for selected BSA variables

	% (p)	Complex standard error of p (%)	95 per cent confidence interval	DEFT	
<b>Classification variables (Interview)</b>					
<b>DV*</b>	<b>Party identification</b>				
	Conservative	26.0	1.1	23.8 – 28.2	1.40
	Liberal Democrat	10.3	0.7	8.9 – 11.8	1.34
	Labour	44.7	1.3	42.1 – 47.3	1.50
<b>DV*</b>	<b>Housing tenure</b>				
	Owns	72.0	1.2	69.6 – 74.5	1.55
	Rents from local authority	15.5	1.1	13.3 – 17.7	1.71
	Rents privately/HA	11.8	0.8	10.2 – 13.3	1.37
<b>DV*</b>	<b>Religion</b>				
	No religion	45.1	1.1	42.8 – 47.4	1.29
	Church of England	27.2	0.9	25.4 – 29.1	1.18
	Roman Catholic	9.1	0.6	7.9 – 10.2	1.14
<b>Q.1014</b>	<b>Age of completing continuous full-time education</b>				
	16 or under	63.3	1.3	60.8 – 65.9	1.50
	17 or 18	16.6	0.8	15.0 – 18.1	1.17
	19 or over	16.2	1.0	14.3 – 18.2	1.48
* DV = Derived variable					
<b>Attitudinal variables (Interview)</b>					
<b>Q.425</b>	<b>Benefits for the unemployed are ...</b>				
	... too low	29.0	1.1	26.8 – 31.2	1.36
	... too high	46.5	1.3	43.9 – 49.0	1.45
<b>A.762</b>	<b>Importance of continuing to have a monarchy</b>				
	Very important	27.7	1.5	24.8 – 30.6	1.05
	Quite important	35.8	1.5	32.8 – 38.8	1.00
	Not very important	17.5	1.2	15.0 – 19.9	1.05
	Not at all important	6.8	1.0	4.7 – 8.9	1.34
	Abolish monarchy	9.9	1.2	7.6 – 12.2	1.25
<b>C.864</b>	<b>The countryside generally has changed for the worse</b>				
		74.0	1.9	70.2 – 77.7	1.29
<b>A.845</b> <b>B.845</b>	<b>Local councils should be free to lay down standards in schools</b>				
		28.5	1.2	26.0 – 30.9	1.24
<b>B.755</b> <b>C.755</b>	<b>Should changing a person's genes be allowed to make them of average weight rather than very overweight?</b>				
	Definitely allowed	12.8	0.9	11.0 – 14.5	1.21
	Probably allowed	32.2	1.3	29.6 – 34.8	1.27
	Probably not allowed	23.2	1.0	21.2 – 25.2	1.09
	Definitely not allowed	27.9	1.3	25.4 – 30.4	1.29

## Attitudinal variables (Self-completion)

A2.21 B2.55 C2.20	Hospital waiting lists for non-emergency operations are in need of a lot of improvement	33.5	1.0	31.4 – 35.5	1.08
B2.32	Strongly support or support doubling the cost of petrol over the next 10 years	11.9	1.1	9.8 – 14.1	0.99
C2.11	How well do state secondary schools nowadays prepare young people for work				
	Very well	5.6	0.8	4.0 – 7.3	1.04
	Quite well	40.3	1.6	37.1 – 43.6	0.97
	Not very well	45.3	1.7	41.9 – 48.7	1.00
	Not at all well	6.0	0.8	4.4 – 7.6	0.99
B2.02	It is the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one	28.6	1.6	25.5 – 31.7	0.98

## 4.6 Notes about analysis

A list of all variables on the SPSS file is given in APPENDIX G.

### 4.6.1 Coding of missing values

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. Such omissions of questions are rare in CAPI questionnaires because interviewers must enter a code at each question to continue. But they can still happen, for example in partially-completed interviews.

On a small number of questions, there is an explicit 'refusal' code (usually 7 or 97). In these cases, code 9 (or 99) is reserved for 'not asked'.

### 4.6.2 Verbatim responses

Verbatim responses to open questions and 'other specifies' answers are not in general included on the SPSS file. Listings with serial number are available from the *National Centre* on request, subject to confidentiality.

#### **4.7 Availability of the data**

The SPSS datafiles and documentation for the BSA 1998 and YPSA 1998 surveys have been deposited with the Data Archive at the University of Essex:

The Data Archive  
University of Essex  
Wivenhoe Park  
Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ  
tel: + 44 1206 873 333  
<http://dawww.essex.ac.uk/>

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## **APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF RESPONSE**

- Full response rate breakdown by questionnaire version, BSA
- Full response rate breakdown by incentive group, BSA
- Cumulative percentage of interview by week of fieldwork by incentive group, BSA
- Summary response rate breakdown by region, BSA

### Full response rate breakdown by questionnaire version, BSA

	Version A		Version B		Version C		Total	
<b>Issued *</b>	2,002		1,998		2,000		6,000	
<b>Total out of scope</b>	233		242		202		677	
- insufficient address	2		3		1		6	
- not traced	18		20		20		58	
- not yet built	7		9		5		21	
- derelict/demolished	10		17		10		37	
- empty	115		123		101		339	
- business/industrial only	48		32		35		115	
- institution only	3		7		7		17	
- weekend or holiday home	15		15		6		36	
- other out of scope	15		16		17		48	
<b>Total in scope</b>	1,767	%	1,758	%	1,798	%	5,323	%
<b>Productive</b>								
Total interviewed	1,035	58.6	1,036	58.9	1,075	59.8	3,146	59.1
- fully productive	1,026	58.1	1,022	58.1	1,063	59.1	3,111	58.4
- partial productive **	9	0.5	14	0.8	12	0.7	35	0.7
- with self-completion	849	48.0	805	45.8	877	48.8	2,531	47.5
- without self-completion	186	10.5	231	13.1	198	11.0	615	11.6
<b>Refusal</b>								
Total refusal	541	30.6	548	31.2	544	30.3	1,633	30.7
- dwelling unit info refused	14	0.8	19	1.1	21	1.2	54	1.0
- household info refused	52	2.9	48	2.7	54	3.0	154	2.9
- office refusal	32	1.8	39	2.2	42	2.3	113	2.1
- personal refusal	364	20.6	370	21.0	355	19.7	1,089	20.5
- proxy refusal	44	2.5	30	1.7	42	2.3	116	2.2
- broken appointment	35	2.0	42	2.4	30	1.7	107	2.0
<b>Non-contact</b>								
Total non-contact	72	4.1	59	3.4	60	3.3	191	3.6
- no contact with dwell. unit	25	1.4	19	1.1	20	1.1	64	1.2
- no contact with household	16	0.9	9	0.5	12	0.7	37	0.7
- no contact selected person	31	1.8	31	1.8	28	1.6	90	1.7
<b>Other non-productive</b>								
Total other non-productive	121	6.8	113	6.4	119	6.6	353	6.6
- ill at home	13	0.7	18	1.0	8	0.4	39	0.7
- away/ in hospital	11	0.6	14	0.8	16	0.9	41	0.8
- senile/incapacitated	26	1.5	21	1.2	19	1.1	66	1.2
- inadequate English	12	0.7	10	0.6	9	0.5	31	0.6
- partial unproductive **	3	0.2	3	0.2	8	0.4	14	0.3
- other	56	3.2	47	2.7	59	3.3	162	3.0

\* The original issued allocation was 2,000 addresses per version. Four interviews were carried out with the wrong version of the questionnaire: 1 case which should have been given version A was given version B and 3 cases which should have been given version B were given version A.

\*\* Partial interviews which did not reach the end of the Employment section were classed as partial unproductive. Partial interviews which proceeded beyond this point were counted as partial productive interviews.

### Full response rate breakdown by incentive group, BSA

	No incentive		£3 voucher		£5 voucher		Total		
<b>Issued</b>	3,000		1,500		1,500		6,000		
<b>Total out of scope</b>	365		152		160		677		
- insufficient address	1		3		2		6		
- not traced	31		15		12		58		
- not yet built	18		2		1		21		
- derelict/demolished	20		7		10		37		
- empty	164		85		90		339		
- business/industrial only	73		18		24		115		
- institution only	10		4		3		17		
- weekend or holiday home	19		9		8		36		
- other out of scope	29		9		10		48		
<b>Total in scope</b>	2,635	%	1,348	%	1,340	%	5,323	%	
<b>Productive</b>									
Total interviewed	1,487	56.4	811	60.2	848	63.3	3,146	59.1	
- fully productive	1,466	55.6	804	59.6	841	62.8	3,111	58.4	
- partial productive	21	0.8	7	0.5	7	0.5	35	0.7	
- with self-completion	1,170	44.4	649	48.1	712	53.1	2,531	47.5	
- without self-completion	317	12.0	162	12.0	136	10.1	615	11.6	
<b>Refusal</b>									
Total refusal	872	33.1	397	29.5	364	27.2	1,633	30.7	
- dwelling unit info refused	22	0.8	17	1.3	15	1.1	54	1.0	
- household info refused	69	2.6	44	3.3	41	3.1	154	2.9	
- office refusal	63	2.4	20	1.5	30	2.2	113	2.1	
- personal refusal	599	22.7	257	19.1	233	17.4	1,089	20.5	
- proxy refusal	60	2.3	32	2.4	24	1.8	116	2.2	
- broken appointment	59	2.2	27	2.0	21	1.6	107	2.0	
<b>Non-contact</b>									
Total non-contact	92	3.5	51	3.8	48	3.6	191	3.6	
- no contact with dwell. unit	26	1.0	20	1.5	18	1.3	64	1.2	
- no contact with household	16	0.6	10	0.7	11	0.8	37	0.7	
- no contact selected person	50	1.9	21	1.6	19	1.4	90	1.7	
<b>Other non-productive</b>									
Total other non-productive	184	7.0	89	6.6	80	6.0	353	6.6	
- ill at home	19	0.7	12	0.9	8	0.6	39	0.7	
- away/ in hospital	24	0.9	9	0.7	8	0.6	41	0.8	
- senile/incapacitated	27	1.0	19	1.4	20	1.5	66	1.2	
- inadequate English	15	0.6	7	0.5	9	0.7	31	0.6	
- partial unproductive	8	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.2	14	0.3	
- other	91	3.5	39	2.9	32	2.4	162	3.0	



**Cumulative percent of interviews by week of fieldwork by incentive group, BSA**

Dates	Week	No incent		£3		£5		Total	
		No.	Cum. %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %
19/4-25/4	1	32	2.2%	24	3.0%	21	2.5%	77	2.4%
26/4-2/5	2	135	11.2%	88	13.8%	79	11.8%	302	12.0%
3/5-9/5	3	172	22.8%	76	23.2%	114	25.2%	362	23.6%
10/5-16/5	4	205	36.6%	124	38.5%	125	40.0%	454	38.0%
17/5-23/5	5	191	49.4%	105	51.4%	95	51.2%	391	50.4%
24/5-30/5	6	141	58.9%	72	60.3%	70	59.4%	283	59.4%
31/5-6/6	7	107	66.1%	57	67.3%	52	65.6%	216	66.3%
7/6-13/6	8	103	73.0%	44	72.7%	54	71.9%	201	72.7%
14/6-20/6	9	58	76.9%	27	76.1%	49	77.7%	134	76.9%
21/6-27/6	10	39	79.6%	28	79.5%	33	81.6%	100	80.1%
28/6-4/7	11	47	82.7%	31	83.4%	23	84.3%	101	83.3%
5/7-11/7	12	49	86.0%	22	86.1%	23	87.0%	94	86.3%
12/7-18/7	13	47	89.2%	21	88.7%	22	89.6%	90	89.2%
19/7-25/7	14	35	91.5%	17	90.8%	20	92.0%	72	91.4%
26/7-1/8	15	25	93.2%	19	93.1%	15	93.8%	59	93.3%
2/8-8/8	16	19	94.5%	4	93.6%	17	95.8%	40	94.6%
9/8-15/8	17	16	95.6%	6	94.3%	7	96.6%	29	95.5%
16/8-22/8	18	22	97.0%	13	95.9%	14	98.2%	49	97.1%
23/8-29/8	19	13	97.9%	9	97.0%	6	98.9%	28	98.0%
30/8-5/9	20	15	98.9%	6	97.8%	3	99.3%	24	98.7%
6/9-12/9	21	8	99.5%	10	99.0%	5	99.9%	23	99.5%
13/9-19/9	22	3	99.7%	5	99.6%	1	100.0%	9	99.7%
20/9-26/9	23	4	99.9%	3	100.0%	0	100.0%	7	100.0%
27/9-3/10	24	1	100.0%	0	100.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%
		1487		811		848		3146	

**Summary response rate breakdown by region, BSA**

		Scotland	Northern	N. West	Y+Humb	W.Midl	E. Midl	E. Anglia	S. West	S. East	Gr.Lond	Wales
Addresses issued		540	330	660	540	540	450	240	510	1140	750	300
Vacant, derelict, other out of scope		47	39	94	76	43	39	30	55	98	108	48
In scope		493	291	566	464	497	411	210	455	1042	642	252
Interview achieved	No.	270	202	302	276	273	242	148	282	605	365	181
	%	54.8	69.4	53.4	59.5	54.9	58.9	70.5	62.0	58.1	56.9	71.8
With self-completion	No.	227	158	239	213	230	210	129	230	502	248	145
	%	46.0	54.3	42.2	45.9	46.3	51.1	61.4	50.5	48.2	38.6	57.5
Interview not achieved	No.	223	89	264	188	224	169	62	173	437	277	71
	%	45.2	30.6	46.6	40.5	45.1	41.1	29.5	38.0	41.9	43.1	28.2
Refused	No.	152	64	198	138	162	124	54	140	350	193	58
	%	30.8	22.0	35.0	29.7	32.6	30.2	25.7	30.8	33.6	30.1	23.0
Not contacted	No.	23	15	31	11	22	15		5	24	43	2
	%	4.7	5.2	5.5	2.4	4.4	3.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	6.7	0.8
Other non-response	No.	48	10	35	39	40	30	8	28	63	41	11
	%	9.7	3.4	6.2	8.4	8.0	7.3	3.8	6.2	6.0	6.4	4.4

## **APPENDIX B ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS**

### **BSA:**

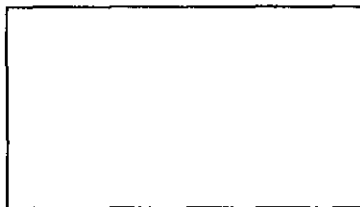
- Advance letter, no incentive version
- Advance letter, £3 incentive version
- Advance letter, £5 incentive version
- Promissory notes for £3 and £5
- Address Record Form
- Project instructions
- Book information form
- Thank you letter, £3 incentive version
- Thank you letter, £5 incentive version
- First, second and third reminder letters

### **YPSA:**

- Explanatory letter (young people)
- Explanatory letter (adult BSA respondent)
- Contact sheet
- Project instructions

## **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES**

Our ref: P1725/adv/0  
Spring 1998



35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE,  
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FAX: 0171-250 1524  
E-mail: [scpr@scpr.ac.uk](mailto:scpr@scpr.ac.uk)  
<http://www.scpr.ac.uk>

Freephone: 0800 413556

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

We are asking for your help in an important nationwide study of social attitudes. Its aim is to discover what people think and feel about questions on which everyone has views.

The study is carried out annually by SCPR, an independent research institute registered as a charity. We publish a book on the results each year. You may have read about the *British Social Attitudes* study in the newspapers, or heard about it on the radio or television. The results are also used by government as a way of discovering how people feel about important issues.

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. All replies are treated in the strictest 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

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

*British Social Attitudes* team: Lindsay Brook, Caroline Bryson, Tracey Budd, Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

Director Roger Jowell. Department Heads John Bennett (Finance & Administration), Stephen Elder (Data Processing), Jane Ritchie (Qualitative Research), Janet Prittinger (Fieldwork), Roger Thomas (Methods). Research Group Heads Paddy Courtigan, Jon Hales, Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Patten Smith. Directors of Development Colin Airey, Barry Hedges. Research Directors Lindsay Brook, Pam Campanelli, Bob Erens, Graham Farrant, Julia Field, Helen Finch, Steven Finch, Jane Lewis, Peter Lynn, Alison Park, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon, Andrew Shaw, Dawn Snape, Katarina Thomson.

Registered as a Charity No. 258558

Our ref: P1725/adv/13  
Spring 1998



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<http://www.scpr.ac.uk>

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Our ref: P1725/adv/15  
Spring 1998



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P1725/Prom3

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1998 STUDY



SCPR hereby promises to send you a £3 Boots gift voucher on completion of the interview. This is to thank you for taking part in the study.

You do not have to do anything to claim the gift voucher. It will be sent to you automatically. You should receive your voucher within three weeks of the interview. If you do not receive the voucher please contact Angela Tyson on freephone 0800 413556.

Once again thank you for taking part in the study.

P1725/Prom5

### BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 1998 STUDY



SCPR hereby promises to send you a £5 Boots gift voucher on completion of the interview. This is to thank you for taking part in the study.

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Once again thank you for taking part in the study.

Head Office: 35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
Tel: 0171 250 1866 Fax 0171 250 1524



Field and DP Office: 100 KINGS ROAD  
BRENTWOOD, ESSEX CM14 4LX  
Tel: 01277 200 600 Fax: 01277 214 117

**B**

P.1725

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES : 1998 SURVEY**

SLOT NAME	
RETURN NO.	

**ADDRESS RECORD FORM (ARF)**

FINAL OUTCOME CODE: 

--	--

**ADDRESS LABEL**

**SELECTION LABEL**

Telephone number:

Name of selected person:

Interviewer name :

... and No. 

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

**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

2. IF NO AT Q1  
WHY NOT?

- Insufficient address (call office before returning)
- Not traced (call office before returning)
- Not yet built/not yet ready for occupation
- Derelict/demolished
- Empty
- Business/industrial only (no private dwellings)
- Institution only (no private dwellings)
- Weekend or holiday home

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

Office refusal ('phone or letter)

01  
02  
03  
04  
05  
06  
07  
08  
09  
10

ENTER  
OUT-  
COME  
CODE  
ON  
FRONT  
PAGE  
AND  
END

3. IF YES AT Q1  
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 DWELLING UNITS ESTABLISHED  
RECORD NUMBER OF OCCUPIED UNITS

--	--

b. INTERVIEWER SUMMARY

- CODE: 1 unit only
- 2-12 units
- 13 or more units

A	GO TO Q9
B	ANSWER Q5
C	GO TO Q7

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

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

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

**IF 13 OR MORE UNITS**

7. **CODE NUMBER OF DU TO BE SELECTED 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.**

**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	Q11a
Contact not made with responsible adult (after 4+ calls)	33	33	Q18b

**IF CONTACT MADE**

11a. **CHECK SAMPLE TYPE ON ADDRESS LABEL ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF:**

ST:0	NO INCENTIVE	→	USE PALE GREEN LETTER
ST:13	INCENTIVE £3	→	USE LILAC LETTER AND PROMISSORY NOTE
ST:15	INCENTIVE £5	→	USE PALE BLUE LETTER AND PROMISSORY NOTE

**TAILOR YOUR INTRODUCTION ACCORDINGLY.**

b. **ASK IF POSSIBLE, ELSE CODE:** A few days ago, I sent a letter to this address, saying that I would call soon afterwards. The letter looked like this.  
**SHOW LETTER.** Do you remember receiving it?  
**ONE CODE ONLY**

Yes, contact person in household remembers receiving letter

No, contact person in household does not remember receiving letter

NOT ASKED AS ALREADY ASKED ON FIRST ROUND

QUESTION NOT ASKED (WRITE IN WHY) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION
1	1	1
2	2	2
		3
5	5	5

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

Number of people aged 18+ established  
Information refused

FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
A	A	Q11d
34	34	Q18b

d. IF NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 18+ ESTABLISHED  
RECORD NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 18+

--	--

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

12. IF INFORMATION OBTAINED  
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

13a. IF 2-12 persons aged 18+  
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

14. IF 13 OR MORE PERSONS  
PERSON NUMBER OF PERSON TO BE SELECTED IS ON BACK OF PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

15. IF TWO OR MORE PERSONS  
ENTER 'PERSON NUMBER' OF SELECTED PERSON

--	--

16a. ALL (Q12 A or B or C)  
RECORD FULL NAME OF SELECTED PERSON ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF

b. WERE YOU ABLE TO SPEAK TO THE SELECTED PERSON?

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
Yes	1	1	Q16c
No	2	2	Q18a

c. ASK OR CODE: A few days ago, I sent a letter to this address, saying that I would call soon afterwards. The letter looked like this. SHOW LETTER. Do you remember receiving it?

ONE CODE ONLY

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION
Yes, selected person remembers receiving letter	1	1
No, selected person does not remember receiving letter	2	2
NOT ASKED AS ALREADY ASKED ON FIRST ROUND		3
NOT ASKED, AS ALREADY ASKED OF THE <u>SAME PERSON</u> AT Q11b.	4	4
QUESTION NOT ASKED FOR OTHER REASON (WRITE IN WHY) _____	5	5

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

	FIRST ROUND	AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION	GO TO
Yes, fully productive	51	51	Q17b
Yes, partially productive	52	52	
No	C	C	Q18a

b. IF INTERVIEW ACHIEVED WITH SELECTED PERSON (CODE 51 OR 52 AT Q17a )  
ENTER OUTCOME CODE ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF.

c. 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	GO TO d.
2	
3	
6	

**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

17d. Are there any young people aged 12-19 in this household  
(apart from the one you may already have interviewed as part  
of the adult sample)?

Yes 1 ANSWER e.

No 2 END

e. OPEN A YOUNG PERSON'S CONTACT SHEET FOR THIS SERIAL NUMBER  
AND SEEK INTERVIEWS WITH ALL ELIGIBLE YOUNG PERSONS IN THE  
HOUSEHOLD (I.E. ANYONE AGED 12-19 EXCEPT ANYONE ALREADY INTERVIEWED).

END

18a. IF NO AT Q16b OR 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

b. 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 Q11c, OR CODES 71-80 AT Q18a

GO TO Q.19

ii) FULL REASONS FOR CODES 31/32 AT Q3, CODE 33 AT Q10, CODE 34 AT Q11c, OR CODES 71-80 AT Q18a

ENTER OUTCOME CODE ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF AND END

**UNPRODUCTIVES (EXCEPT DEADWOOD) AT FIRST ROUND (OUTCOME CODES 31-34, 71-80)**  
 19. THIS ADDRESS WILL NOW GO FOR TELEPHONE CONVERSION.

- (1) IF YOU HAVE OBTAINED A TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD, PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THIS IS RECORDED ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ARF.
- (2) COMPLETE AS MUCH OF THE ADMIN BLOCK AS POSSIBLE BEFORE RETURNING THE ARF. CODE 1 AT TeleStat. ENTER DK (Ctrl+K) FOR ANY INFORMATION THAT YOU DON'T HAVE. (THE ARF WILL ONLY BE RETURNED TO YOU IF THE PERSON IS SUCCESSFULLY CONVERTED BY THE TELEPHONE UNIT).
- (3) DO NOT CODE 1 AT IntDone.
- (4) RETURN THE ARF TO BRENTWOOD MARKED:  
'For the attention of the Telephone Conversion Unit.'

20.a TELEPHONE UNIT: WRITE IN THE RESULT OF THE ATTEMPTED CONVERSION:

b. TELEPHONE UNIT: Was this person successfully converted and agreed to (do/complete) the interview?

Yes

1

**RETURN TO INTERVIEWER.**  
**INTERVIEWER: GO TO Q21**

No

2

**GO TO c.**

c. TELEPHONE UNIT:

- ENTER FINAL OUTCOME CODE ON FRONT PAGE OF ARF.
- CONTACT AREA MANAGER WITH SERIAL NUMBER, INTERVIEWER NUMBER AND FINAL OUTCOME CODE.
- SEND THIS ARF TO BOOKING-IN.

21. INTERVIEWER: WHAT WAS THE FINAL OUTCOME CODED FOR FIRST ROUND? STARTING FROM THE QUESTION GIVEN BELOW, 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 Q11c)	D	GO BACK TO Q11a
Any code 71-79 at Q18a	E	GO BACK TO Q16b

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES****1998 SURVEY****Project Instructions****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 Ashgate, reporting on some of the previous year's results and commenting on changes in attitudes over time. There is a leaflet about The 14th Report with your survey materials. (We tell all respondents who are interested where they can get hold of a copy of the book on this year's survey.)  
The findings of this report are widely known and discussed on radio and TV programmes, in articles and features in newspapers and magazines.
- b. The data from the survey are deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive, and made available for analysis by the academic community, or any other interested data users.
- c. Various government departments get summary reports, or tables based on the findings, and use them in their policy planning.

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

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

Topics covered this year include some asked about in all previous years - for example employment, the National Health Service and welfare benefits; and others asked less often: for example, about education, local government and the countryside. Some questions are new. For example, the questions on the role of grandparents, and attitudes towards genetic research have not been asked before.

The BSA survey series is funded mainly by one of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, with contributions also from several government departments, quangos and other grant-giving bodies.

You may find it useful to say that SCPR is a non-profit making research institute, registered as an educational charity and independent from government. Funding for the BSA survey series has been secured until at least the year 2000.

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 religion that are asked in

twenty-eight other countries (including the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and Australia) as part of an international survey of social attitudes.

This year, for the first time, we are *running* an experiment to see if incentives influence response. Half of the BSA sample will receive an incentive (in the form of a *Boots* gift voucher) on completion of a productive interview - a quarter will receive a £5 voucher, a quarter a £3 voucher, and the remaining half will not receive any incentive. The vouchers will be sent directly from the office once a productive interview has been booked in, but you have a set of promissory notes which you can use on the doorstep. The incentives are also mentioned in the advance letter sent to the incentive sample addresses. Further details of the incentive experiment are in Section 3, page 4.

Also this year, for the second time in the history of the BSA, part of the survey has been *extended to cover young people, aged 12-19*. This is known as the *Young People's Social Attitudes Survey* and, like the adult survey, it is funded by a variety of grant-giving bodies and government departments. The first *Young People's Social Attitudes Survey* was carried out by SCPR alongside the 1994 BSA. The questionnaire, which is administered face-to-face, includes questions which are asked of the adult BSA sample and also questions that have been specially designed for and will only be asked of, young people. Some of the questions are the same as those asked in 1994 so that we can see if the attitudes of young people have changed over time. All young people who take part will be sent a £3 *Boots* gift voucher (regardless of whether the adult respondent got a voucher or not). The background, contact procedures, and questionnaire details for this survey are explained in a separate project instructions booklet which is included in your pack. However, instructions on how to identify and select young people are dealt with in section 5 of this document.

## 2. Notifying the police

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

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

## 3. The sample

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

Because the sample is taken from the PAF, strictly it is a sample of 'delivery points' (ie letter boxes), not a sample of named individuals or households living at these addresses. It is

important to remember that there may be no household or, conversely, two or more households at any selected address (in other words, there is not necessarily a one to one correspondence between delivery points and households). You will be able to deal with all such circumstances by following the instructions on the ARF.

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

Only people aged 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 the same serial numbers (but not the addresses) will be downloaded to your computer via modem.

As mentioned, this year the BSA sample has been split according to whether the respondent will receive a £5 *Boots* voucher (sample type 15), a £3 *Boots* voucher (sample type 13) or no voucher at all (sample type 0). One half of the sample will receive no incentive, one quarter a £3 voucher and the other quarter a £5 voucher. The allocation of addresses into different sample types is random so that we can test (a) whether offering an incentive effects response and (b) whether the level of the incentive offered effects response. Because this is a carefully designed experiment it is important that you correctly identify from the ARF address label which sample type an address belongs to before you attempt to make contact. The type of sample will influence your doorstep approach, including the type of introductory letter to use and the type of promissory note to use, if at all (see Section 5, page 5).

As in previous years, there are three versions of the main BSA questionnaire:

Version A (PINK cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 100001 (and 100004, 100007, 100010 and so on).

Version B (YELLOW cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 100002 (and 100005, 100008 and 100011 and so on).

Version C (BROWN cards, ARFs and self-completion questionnaires) which are used for every third serial number beginning with 100003 (and 100006, 100009 and 100012 and so on).

The CAPI program will automatically select which version of the questionnaire to use according to which serial number you select. Depending on the address assigned, you will also have been given either an A version, B version or C version of the ARF. You must then make sure that you give the respondent the correct version of the self-completion questionnaire. The allocation of the sample type is independent of the questionnaire version, i.e. all three versions are asked for each sample type.

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



#### 4. Overview of procedures

In summary, the survey involves the following procedures:

- i) tracing all issued addresses, making contact at all (apart from deadwood) and completing a paper ARF for each address;
- ii) where there is more than one dwelling unit at an address, selecting one at random;
- iii) conducting an interview with one adult selected at random at that address;
- iv) giving a self-completion questionnaire to the selected respondent;
- v) putting basic ARF information for every allocated address onto the computer (Admin block);
- vi) filling out a contact sheet if there are any young people aged 12-19 in the 'adult' respondent's household, and gaining the consent of the parent or guardian for you to approach them;
- vii) making contact with any eligible young people in the 'adult' respondent's household, arranging dates and times for interviewing them;
- viii) conducting an interview with all eligible young people in the household;
- ix) giving each young person who has taken part a lilac promissory note;
- x) completing the Contact Sheet so that it records the outcome of your attempts to interview all eligible young people in the adult respondent's household.

#### 5. Contact procedures

As in past years, an advance letter should be sent to each selected address. Over the years, most interviewers have said that they prefer this to a completely 'cold call', and most respondents prefer some advance notice. Bear in mind, however, that since we do not know in advance who will be selected for interview, the letter does not always reach the selected person. 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.

This year there are three versions of the advance letter for the different sample types:

Pale green version, with P1725/adv/0 in the top left corner, is for those addresses in the no voucher sample - sample type 0

Lilac version, with P1725/adv/13 in the top left corner, is for those addresses in the £3 voucher sample - sample type 13 - and mentions that those taking part will be sent a £3 *Boots* gift voucher as a way of saying 'thank-you'

Pale blue version, with P1725/adv/15 in the top left corner, is for those addresses in the £5 voucher sample - sample type 15 - and mentions that those taking part will be sent a £5 *Boots* gift voucher as a way of saying 'thank-you'

The procedures are:

- check that you have been supplied with pre-stamped and addressed envelopes containing the advance letter, for each address in your assignment (the address will show through the 'window' of the envelope)
- 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)

You will also have supplies of introductory letters 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. The introductory letters are identical to the advance letters - so you will have pale green, lilac and pale blue versions. **YOU MUST CHECK CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU MAKE CONTACT AT AN ADDRESS WHICH SAMPLE TYPE IT BELONGS TO SO THAT YOU HAVE THE CORRECT VERSION OF THE INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO LEAVE.**

When you make contact at an address eligible for an incentive payment, you should describe the payment as being a "thank-you" for the time taken by the respondent and give them the relevant promissory note.

There are two types of promissory note, colour coded to match the introductory letters: lilac for sample type 13 and pale blue for sample type 15. The promissory notes simply state that the person taking part in the study will be sent a £3 (lilac note) or £5 (pale blue note) *Boots* gift voucher if they complete the interview. The promissory note is to be given to the selected person in sample type 13 or 15 addresses. **AGAIN IT IS IMPORTANT YOU GIVE THE CORRECT VERSION OF THE PROMISSORY NOTE TO THE PERSON SELECTED IN SAMPLE TYPES 13 AND 15 AND DO NOT GIVE ANY PROMISSORY NOTE TO THOSE IN SAMPLE TYPE 0.**

To summarise you must:

- never offer a voucher to those in sample type 0
- always mention the incentive in sample types 13 and 15, stating the correct value
- use the pale green introductory letter, if needed, in sample 0
- use the lilac introductory letter, if needed, and lilac promissory note for sample 13
- use the pale blue introductory letter, if needed, and pale blue promissory note for sample 15

The vouchers will be sent automatically from the office on receipt of a productive interview, so neither you nor the respondent need take any action to get it sent. The promissory notes does give a 'phone number that the respondent can 'phone if the voucher doesn't arrive.

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

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

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

- ✓ call the Field Office before you return any incomplete or untraceable addresses. We might be able to find out some information which will help you locate 'hard to find' addresses;
- ✓ return all completed paper ARFs and computer admin. work for other deadwood addresses (vacant premises, etc.) to the Field Office as soon as possible. We need to know what deadwood there is as early as possible in the fieldwork period;
- ✓ for refusals: complete the ARF and the computer admin. (entering Don't Know for any information that you do not have) and return them straight away to the Telephone Conversion Unit;
- ✓ 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. (entering Don't Know for any information that you do not have) and return them to the Telephone Conversion Unit at the end of your assignment.

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 (*using the correct version*), or the promissory note (*for sample types I3 and I5 only*), or the newspaper leaflet describing the study, or the SCPR leaflet, or all four, as part of your introduction. In any case, you must leave a copy of the SCPR leaflet with each respondent after the interview, in case he/she has any queries after you have left and wishes to contact the office.

The main interview will last, on average, about one hour, though it will be quite a bit shorter for those not in paid work and those who don't get asked the grandparent module. Older respondents may take a little longer. So please allow enough time between appointments.

At the end of the main CAPI interview you will be told whether there are any young people aged 12-19 in this household, apart from any you may have interviewed as part of the adult sample. You should give the adult respondent an explanatory letter about the young people's survey. At this stage you should also obtain the specific consent from the parent or guardian to interview the young household members. Please refer to the young people's Project Instructions for more details on obtaining consent. Also see the young people's Project Instructions for details about the incentive for all young people completing an interview, a £3 Boots gift voucher, and the use of the promissory note.

Once you have obtained permission, you can make arrangements for interviewing and give the young respondents a copy of the special explanatory letter. Remember, you do not have to select a young person; instead you should try to interview all household members aged 12-19 that are not part of the adult sample.

## 6 Materials for the survey

### Main survey:

1. Address Record Forms (ARFs) - see Section 7  
Pink (A) + Yellow (B) + Brown (C) versions (10 of each per assignment)
2. Copies of the advance letters in envelopes for the adult sample (Numbers as allocated - approximately half pale green sample type 0, a quarter lilac sample type I3 and a quarter pale blue sample type I5) - see section 5.
3. Slips to fill in your name and add to advance letters (30).
4. Extra copies of advance letter to show as necessary  
Pale Green (16 copies for sample type 0 addresses) + Lilac (8 copies for sample type I3 addresses) + Pale blue (8 copies for sample type I5 addresses).
5. Promissory notes for I3 and I5 sample types - see Section 5  
Lilac (8 copies for sample type I3 respondents) + Pale Blue (8 copies for sample type I5 respondents)
6. Leaflets about SCPR - leave one with each respondent
7. 'Newspaper' leaflets about the survey - 10 copies to use as necessary
8. Book information forms (orange) - 15 copies
9. BSA 14\* Report leaflet
10. Sets of show cards  
Pink (A) + Yellow (B) + Brown (C)
11. Self-completion questionnaires  
Pink (A) + Yellow (B) + Brown (C)
12. Project Instructions
13. BSA Quick Guide to questionnaire topics (in A5 plastic cover)
14. Question & Answer information sheet
15. List of practice serial numbers with check letters
16. 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.

**Young Person's Survey:**

17. Contact Sheets for 12-19 year olds sample (5 per assignment)
18. Explanatory letters for adults about the Young People's BSA survey (ref: 1770/AD) - leave one with each adult respondent in households in which there are young people aged 12-19 (4 per assignment)
19. Explanatory letters for young people about the Young People's BSA survey (ref: P1770/YP) - leave one at households containing any 12-19 year olds, and where the parent/guardian has agreed that the interview can take place (4 per assignment)
20. Promissory notes (lilac) for a £3 voucher (4 per assignment)
21. Questionnaire (4 per assignment)
22. Set of show cards
23. Project Instructions
24. Quick Guide to questionnaire topics (in A5 plastic cover)

.... 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 main BSA showcards, you need to note that:

VERSION A	VERSION B	VERSION C
The cards run from:	The cards run from:	The cards run from:
CARD A1	CARD A1	CARD A1
CARD B1-B3	CARD B1-B3	CARD B1-B3
CARD C1-C8	CARD C1-C8	CARD C1-C8
CARD D1-D7	CARD D1-D7	CARD D1-D7
CARD E1-E12	CARD E1-E12	CARD E1-E12
CARD F1-F6	CARD F1-F6	CARD F1-F6
CARD G1-G7	CARD G1-G7	CARD G1-G5
CARD H1-H10	CARD H1-H10	CARD H1-H4
CARD I1-I2	NO 'I' CARDS	CARD I1
CARD J1-J9	CARD J1-J9	CARD J1-J9

**YPSA CARDS**  
The cards run from:  
CARD A-Z, CARD AA-EE

**7. Address Record Forms (ARFs)**

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

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

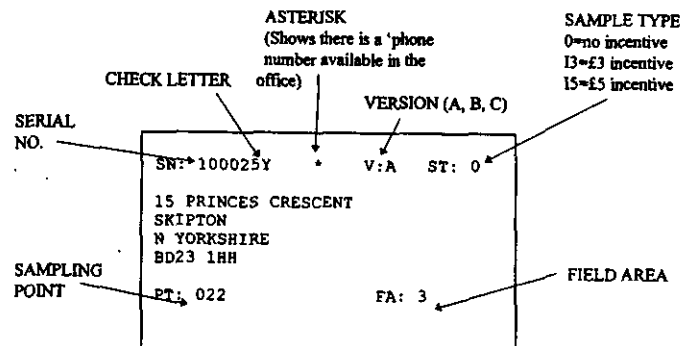
- ✓ It provides space for you to record details of all the calls you make, and the outcomes.
- ✓ It allows you to select one adult at random for interview (and one dwelling unit in the rare cases when there is more than one dwelling unit at the address).

- ✓ It is used to record some details about the doorstep exchange which you subsequently enter into the admin section of the questionnaire.
- ✓ It is used to tell us how the Field Office might expect the self-completion questionnaire to be returned.
- ✓ It is used for back-checking of a sample of productive and unproductive addresses.
- ✓ It is used by the Telephone Conversion Unit.

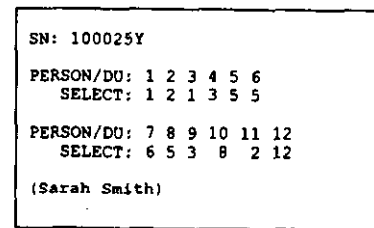
It works just like a normal questionnaire and you should follow the filter instructions in the normal way.

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:



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



NAMES ON ELECTORAL REGISTER (if any)  
Note: this is for guidance only - you must still do a selection procedure

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 the Telephone Conversion Unit and 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, record this at **Q9** and make any necessary changes on the label.

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

At **Q.11a** you are instructed to check the sample type on the address label of the ARF and then make sure you use the correct introductory letter and, if applicable, promissory note. The letter and promissory note are useful tools to use in your introduction. At **Q11.b** you must try and establish whether the person contacted remembers whether or not an advance letter was received. This information is likely to be forthcoming in the course of your normal introductory approach and, if so, there is no need to ask the question exactly as stated at **Q11.b**.

At **Q11.c** 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 3 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 3 (initial M) has been selected, and you will write '03' in the boxes at **Q.15**. **Once a random selection has been made, no substitute can be taken**, even if there is another adult living there who is available and willing to be interviewed.

Please note two other points

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

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

We need the following information for each person successfully interviewed:

- the name of the selected person, if you can obtain it. (You may find out the name only at the end of the interview.) Write this in the box on the front page of the ARF. If someone refuses to give their name, write in 'Refused'.
- whether the respondent remembers seeing the advance letter (**Q16c**). If the person you spoke to on the doorstep was the respondent, you will already have asked this, so you would code 4.
- 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 if you have completed the Employment section of the questionnaire. An 'unproductive' partial is one where less than this but at least some attitude questions are completed, and should be coded '80' at **Q18a**.
- details about the self-completion questionnaire (**Q.17c**) - see Section 9

- whether there are eligible 12-19 year olds in the household to be followed up for the Young Person's survey (Q17d)

A few last points about selecting respondents.

- Any responsible adult member of the household may provide the information that you need in order to establish who it is you are to interview. But never take information from those aged under 18.
- 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 Q18 you are asked to record full reasons why there was no interview (or no full interview) for non-productives.

Non-productives (other than deadwood) are referred for attempted telephone conversion. 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. (This is indicated by an asterisk on the address label). In addition, you may have succeeded in collecting telephone numbers for some non-productives. At the Brentwood Telephone Unit, there is a special team who will attempt to 'convert' the selected person - at least to the extent of getting his or her agreement to a further visit from you.

If an address is to go to the Telephone Conversion Unit (i.e. for any outcome code 31-34 and 71-80):

- Code 1 at TeleStat at the start of the Admin block.
- Complete as much of the Admin block as you can, entering Don't Know (Ctrl+K) at any questions where you don't have the information. Please note that unless the address is converted, you will not get the ARF back.
- *Do not* code 1 at IntDone.
- Return the ARF to Brentwood marked 'For the attention of the Telephone Conversion Unit'.

*Please note that the procedures for telephone conversions have recently changed and the steps set out above are different to previous practice.*

Once the Telephone Conversion Unit has dealt with the address, they will contact your Area Manager to say:

- 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'.

## 8. Field procedures

### i) Backup disks

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

### ii) The Admin Block

The Admin block should be completed at home once you have either got to the point of sending the ARF to the Telephone Conversion Unit or reached a final outcome code.

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. When entering information from the ARF into the Admin block, you should enter the information in the rightmost column if both are coded, *unless* the question specifies 'FIRST ROUND' (in which case you should key the first round column).

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

### iv) Returning work

Work should be returned via standard modem procedures.

## 9. The self-completion questionnaire

Respondents may fill in the self-completion questionnaire either:

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

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

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

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

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

Please also remember to fill in Q.17c 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 to the office at the same time as transmitting the data;
- 2 if you yourself are sending back the self-completion questionnaire separately (after transmitting the data);
- 3 if you leave the questionnaire with the respondent for him or her to return direct to the office.

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

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

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

3. If you leave the self-completion questionnaire at an address after the interview, leave it only with the selected respondent - the person you interviewed. The self-completion questionnaire may be filled in only by the selected respondent. Please tell the respondent that we cannot use questionnaires filled in by anyone else. No substitute is acceptable.
4. If the respondent cannot fill in the questionnaire by the end of the visit at which you carry out the interview, please arrange to call back for it - provided you are still interviewing in that area. You could use one of your appointment cards to remind the respondent of when you are calling for the questionnaire. This will help remind the respondent how important the self-completion questionnaire is. If this is not possible, you should leave a prepaid A5 (not A4) envelope and ask the respondent to post the self-completion questionnaire back to the office. If you do this please remember to ring code '3' at Q.17c on the ARF.

(We will then know whether or not to send out reminders to respondents whose questionnaires have not arrived.)

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

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

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

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"

"In your area"

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 + M> 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 Employment section. Otherwise, code as an unproductive partial (code 80)

### LAYOUT OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

#### VERSION A:

- Household grid
- Newspaper readership
- Party identification
- Housing
- Grandparents
- Public spending, welfare benefits
- Health care
- Economic activity and labour market
- Education
- Citizenship
- Local government
- Miscellaneous
- Race, religion and classification

#### VERSION B:

- Household Grid
- Newspaper readership
- Party identification
- Housing
- Grandparents
- Public spending, welfare benefits
- Health care
- Economic activity and labour market
- Genetics
- Citizenship
- Local government
- Race, religion and classificatio

#### VERSION C:

- Household grid
- Newspaper readership
- Party identification
- Housing
- Grandparents
- Public spending, welfare benefits
- Health care
- Economic activity and labour market
- Genetics
- Countryside
- Transport
- Sexual relations
- Race, 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 Q11d 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 + M> to make a note of what happened.

When you come to fill in the Admin block, record the information as recorded at Q11d on the ARF.

*RelResp2* '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.

## GRANDPARENTS

*Relative* This question is used to route respondents through the next module on relationships with grandparents and grandchildren. There are a set of questions asked of grandparents about their grandchildren; there is another set of questions asked of grandchildren about their grandparents; and there is a final set of questions asked of parents who have children living with them about their children's relationship with their grandparents. Each respondent will only be asked *one of these sections* (or in some cases, none), even if they said they had children, grandchildren and grandparents. Priority is given to having grandchildren, then having grandparents. Only if they have no grandchildren or grandparents might they be asked about their children's relationship with their grandparents. If someone has no children, grandchildren or grandparents, they will be routed through the whole module.

Once the respondent has been routed to one of the three sections, they may then have to go through a selection procedure: we want them to focus on one grandchild/grandparent if they have more than one. If someone has an **odd serial number**, then you ask them which grandchild/grandparent they have **most contact with** and then go on to ask about that grandchild/grandparent. (If they say that the level of contact is equal, then you will need to *randomly select* one grandchild/grandparent to ask about.) If someone has an **even serial number**, then you will need to *randomly select* one grandchild/grandparent to ask about. The selection procedure is done by listing the names of the grandchild/grandparent in alphabetical order, according to the first name of the grandchild/grandparent. However, if someone does not know the first name of

a grandparent, you should use the name the respondent calls them. Hence, if someone had three grandparents and knew the name of only two, then the list would look like this -

e.g.  
1 Doris  
2 Grandma  
3 Walter

If someone has two grandparents both called the same name, then use the surname to distinguish between them -

e.g.  
1 Colin  
2 Grandma Hawthorne  
3 Grandma Stephens

Once you have listed their names alphabetically, you will use the selection label on the ARF to select which grandchild/grandparent you want them to talk about.

## WELFARE BENEFITS

*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*.

*PoorUB40* Please note that these questions vary slightly dependent on whether you are interviewing someone with an odd or even serial number. If you are interviewing someone with an even serial number, the questions (*UB40Rent* and *PensRent*) refer to the amount of benefit a couple would receive after rent; those with odd serial numbers are asked the same question, but without reference to the rent (*PoorUB40* and *PoorSpNo*).

## HEALTH CARE

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

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

*EconFW* The respondent may well choose several types of economic activity undertaken 'last week' - that is the seven days ending last Sunday. If so, all of them should be coded. In this case, the highest on the list (the first that applies) is the one that determines which set of questions you ask next (there are sets of questions for,



e.g., employees, self-employed people, unemployed people and so on). If a respondent is not sure or doesn't know, please probe to find out which of the items on the card comes closest to what they were doing in the last week. Please note that 'Don't know' is not a valid code for this question and if entered you will be asked to change it. Respondents can refuse to answer the question.

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

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

**Code**

- 01 **In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)**  
All students, even those doing vacation jobs during the last week, are to be coded in this category. If the student is on vacation and will continue to be a student only if he or she passes an exam, assume that the exam will be passed and still treat the respondent as in full-time education. People on government training programmes (ET, etc.) are EXCLUDED from this category. They should be counted as 02.
- 02 **On government training/employment programme**  
People on government-sponsored training or employment programmes should be coded here. They should not be coded as 'In paid work' or 'In full-time education' (even if they are doing the educational part of the programme).
- 03 **In paid work for at least 10 hours in the week (or away temporarily from that work)**  
This category includes all types of paid work, whether for an employer, or on the respondent's own account as self-employed. It includes casual, part-time and temporary work provided that it amounts to at least 10 hours in the week.  
Voluntary work, or work carried out where only expenses are reimbursed or work paid for in kind (e.g., receiving board and lodgings only) where there is no financial transaction, are EXCLUDED from this category.  
People temporarily away would include those who were absent from work last week because of sickness or injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave, provided that they have a job to go back to with the same employer or as self-employed in the same field. It would also include people who were temporarily laid off, or on strike, or locked out, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status, e.g., an actor 'resting' between jobs.  
People whose contract of employment incorporates regular but intermittent work (e.g., some staff in educational institutions, or professional sportsmen, whose wages are paid only during term-time or in the season, and who therefore may not have worked last week) are included in this category.
- 04 **Waiting to take up paid work already accepted**  
This category covers people not in work last week but who have a definite agreement to start work on a set date. It does not include people who have been given a vague promise of a job if and when a vacancy occurs.
- 05 **Unemployed and registered at a benefit office**  
This category covers those who are both unemployed and registered as unemployed for benefit purposes. It does not cover those unemployed and registered only through the government employment service (e.g., Jobcentre, local government careers offices).

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

**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.

**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.

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

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

*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.

*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.

*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* (and *SEmpNum*, *Bus1OK*, *Bus1Fut*). These questions ask about the respondent's main self-employed occupation. "Business" may not always be the best or most appropriate description and you may therefore need to explain that this question refers to the respondent's paid job, whatever it is.

*SEmpNum* Note that family members can be employees, but only if they receive a regular wage or salary. Please check if unsure.

*Retirag2* Enter 00 if the respondent says that they have never worked. If you establish at this question that the code entered at *EmployFW* was incorrect do not recode any other data.

## CITIZENSHIP

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

## MISC

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

## COUNTRYSIDE/ENVIRONMENT/TRANSPORT (VERSION C)

*NCarIncv* At this question and at *NeedCar1*, and *NCarPTR* you need only read out 'or a van' if the respondent has explicitly stated that he/she only uses a van.

*GetAbout-8* The answer options on the showcard are in a different order to the answer option on the screen.

## 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

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

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

*SchQFW* 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 above).

*BenFitFW* 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.

*AnyTeen* This question identifies any young people living in the household who are eligible for inclusion in the Young People's Social Attitudes survey. See the young people's Project Instructions for more details.

## 12. Reallocations and reissues

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

Code 81: Re-allocated to another interviewer

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

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

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

### When you have finished, please:

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

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

## 13. Look-up Chart

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

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

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

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Spring/Summer 1998

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES  
1998 SURVEY**

**BOOK INFORMATION FORM**

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

**BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY**

**1998 STUDY**

I took part in the British Social Attitudes 1998 survey. I understand that you plan to publish a book in autumn 1999 giving some of the survey results. Please send me a leaflet in 1999 which tells me when the book will be published and how my local library or I might obtain a copy.

My name and address are:

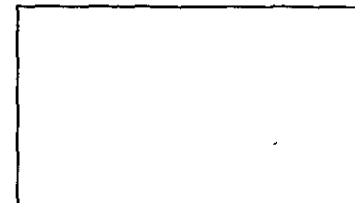
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Our ref: P1725/TY/13  
Spring/Summer 1998



35 NORTHAMPTON SQUARE,  
LONDON EC1V 0AX  
TEL: 0171-230 1866  
FAX: 0171-230 1524  
E-mail: scpr@scpr.ac.uk  
http://www.scpr.ac.uk

Freephone: 0800 413556

Dear Sir or Madam,

Within the last few weeks you very kindly agreed to be interviewed as part of our annual British Social Attitudes study. We hope you found it interesting and enjoyable.

We would like to thank you very much for your help in this study. It and its predecessors rely for their success entirely on the co-operation of members of the public such as yourself.

As the interviewer will have explained to you, we are sending those taking part a £3 Boots gift voucher as a way of saying 'thank you'. Your gift voucher is enclosed.

Once again, thank you very much for your help, and for taking part in the study. We are very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

British Social Attitudes team: Lindsay Brook, Caroline Bryson, Tracey Budd, Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

Our ref: P1725/TY/15  
Spring/Summer 1998



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Spring/Summer 1998



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## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

### 1998 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

Within the last few weeks you very kindly agreed to be interviewed as part of our annual British Social Attitudes study. We hope you found it interesting and enjoyable.

We would like to thank you very much for your help in this study. It and its predecessors rely for their success entirely on the co-operation of members of the public such as yourself.

As the interviewer will have explained to you, we are sending those taking part a £5 Boots gift voucher as a way of saying 'thank you'. Your gift voucher is enclosed.

Once again, thank you very much for your help, and for taking part in the study. We are very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

British Social Attitudes team: Lindsay Brook, Caroline Brydon, Tracey Budd, Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

Director Roger Jowell. Department Heads John Bennett (Finance & Administration), Stephen Elder (Data Processing), Jane Ritchie (Qualitative Research), Janet Fottinger (Fieldwork), Roger Thomas (Methods). Research Group Heads Paddy Costigan, Jon Hales, Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Patten Smith. Directors of Development Colin Airey, Barry Hedges. Research Directors Lindsay Brook, Pam Campanelli, Bob Erens, Graham Farrant, Jane Ritchie, Roger Thomas, Julia Field, Helen Finch, Steven Finch, Jane Lewis, Peter Lynn, Alison Park, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon, Andrew Shaw, Dawn Snape, Katarina Thomson.

Registered as a Charity No. 258558

## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

### 1998 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 study. 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 study. 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 study. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

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.

Director Roger Jowell. Department Heads John Bennett (Finance & Administration), Stephen Elder (Data Processing), Jane Lewis (Qualitative Research), Peter Lynn (Methods), Janet Fottinger (Fieldwork). Research Group Heads Paddy Costigan, Jon Hales, Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Patten Smith. Directors of Development Colin Airey, Barry Hedges. Research Directors Lindsay Brook, Bob Erens, Graham Farrant, Jane Ritchie, Roger Thomas, Julia Field, Helen Finch, Steven Finch, Alison Park, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon, Andrew Shaw, Dawn Snape, Katarina Thomson.

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## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

### 1998 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 study 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,

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

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.

Director Roger Jewell. Department Heads: John Bennett (Finance & Administration), Stephen Elder (Data Processing), Jane Lewis (Qualitative Research), Peter Lynn (Methods), Janet Pottinger (Fieldwork). Research Group Heads: Paddy Costigan, Jon Hale, Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Patten Smith. Directors of Development: Colin Airey, Barry Hedger. Research Directors: Lindsay Brook, Bob Eress, Graham Farrant, Jane Ritchie, Roger Thomas, Julia Field, Helen Finch, Steven Finch, Alison Park, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon, Andrew Shaw, Dawn Seape, Katarina Thomson.

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Spring/Summer 1998



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## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

### 1998 STUDY

Dear Sir or Madam,

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed on the British Social Attitudes study. 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,

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

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.

Director Roger Jewell. Department Heads: John Bennett (Finance & Administration), Stephen Elder (Data Processing), Jane Lewis (Qualitative Research), Peter Lynn (Methods), Janet Pottinger (Fieldwork). Research Group Heads: Paddy Costigan, Jon Hale, Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Patten Smith. Directors of Development: Colin Airey, Barry Hedger. Research Directors: Lindsay Brook, Bob Eress, Graham Farrant, Jane Ritchie, Roger Thomas, Julia Field, Helen Finch, Steven Finch, Alison Park, Gillian Prior, Susan Purdon, Andrew Shaw, Dawn Seape, Katarina Thomson.

## **YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ATTITUDES**





Our ref: P1770/YP

Spring 1998

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### YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ATTITUDES

You may have heard about the *British Social Attitudes* survey from the person at your address who took part in it recently.

Many surveys do not interview anyone aged under 18, so the views of younger people on a range of important things are never taken into account. So this year SCPR also want to interview people aged between 12 and 17, and some extra people aged between 18 and 19, to give them a chance to have a say as well. No special knowledge is needed to answer any of the questions. All replies are treated in the strictest confidence, and are never linked to names or addresses.

I hope that you will be able to speak to the interviewer and arrange a convenient time to see him or her. The interview will last about 40 minutes. Most people have found it interesting and enjoyable. As a way of saying 'thank you', we are sending everyone who takes part a £3 *Boots* voucher.

If you feel unsure about taking part please allow the interview to start and see how you get along. You will be free to stop at any time. If you prefer not to answer any question, you may simply decline to do so.

Yours faithfully

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

*British Social Attitudes* team: Lindsay Brook, Caroline Bryson, Tracey Budd, Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson

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Our ref: P1770/AD

Spring 1998

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### YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Thank you very much for taking part in the *British Social Attitudes* survey. This year we are also carrying out a survey which looks specially at the attitudes of young people.

Many surveys do not interview anyone aged under 18, so the views of younger people on a range of important things are never taken into account. So this year SCPR also want to interview people aged between 12 and 17, and some extra people aged between 18 and 19, to give them a chance to have a say as well. Some of the subjects covered are the same as those in the *British Social Attitudes* survey, others are unique to the young people's survey. No special knowledge is needed to answer any of the questions. All replies are treated in the strictest confidence, and are never linked to names or addresses.

I hope that the young people at your address will be able to take part in the survey and enjoy the interview. If it is not convenient now, the interviewer will be happy to call again at a more convenient time. As a way of saying 'thank you' we will send each young person who takes part a £3 *Boots* voucher.

If you, or any of the young people at your address, feel unsure about their taking part please allow the interview to start and see how they get along. They will be free to stop at any time. If the person prefers not to answer any question, he or she may simply decline to do so.

Yours faithfully

Angela Tyson  
Project Controller

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P1770

**YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ATTITUDES: 1998 SURVEY  
12-19 YEAR OLDS SAMPLE  
CONTACT SHEET**

**SPRING 1998**

*FILL IN A CONTACT SHEET FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ELIGIBLE 12-19 YEAR OLDS*

**ADDRESS DETAILS**

Serial No.

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

Serial: 101-06

Sample Point :

--	--	--

Person No: 107-08

Field Area :

--

Card: 109-10

Total number of

--	--

Sample Point: 111-13

eligible young people:

FA: 114

Int. No: 115-18

119-120

**Please ring final household outcome code:**

All eligible 12-19 interviewed 01

Some eligible 12-19 interviewed 02

No 12-19 interviewed 03 121-22

Telephone No:

Interviewer Name ...

... and No.

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

**PLEASE COMPLETE GRID FOR ALL ELIGIBLE YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12-19 IN THIS HOUSEHOLD.  
(THIS INFORMATION IS DISPLAYED IN THE 'ANYTEEN' QUESTION AT THE END OF THE CAPI QUESTIONNAIRE.)**

Person number in household grid	First name	Age	Notes on contact attempts, appointments, etc.	1 <sup>st</sup> round outcome	Phone round outcome	Int. length (mins)
						123-26
						127-30
						131-34
						135-38

**CONTINUE GRID ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

<u>Respondent outcome codes</u>		
61	Full interview obtained	75 Ill at home during survey period
71	No contact with named person	76 Away/at college/in hospital etc. during survey period
72	Personal refusal by named person	77 Named person incapacitated
73	Proxy refusal (on behalf of named person)	79 Other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT IN GRID)
74	Broken appointment, no recontact	80 Only partially completed

**NOW TURN OVER!**  
ALWAYS RETURN THIS SHEET SEPARATELY FROM ANY RELEVANT QUESTIONNAIRES

Q.1 IF ANY 12-19 YEAR OLDS IN HOUSEHOLD WHO HAVE NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED ...

... COMPLETE i) AFTER FIRST ROUND

... COMPLETE ii) AFTER TELEPHONE CONVERSION EXERCISE

i) **FULL REASONS FOR CODES 71 TO 80 ON GRID.**

NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE 12-19 YEAR OLD NOT INTERVIEWED, PLEASE GIVE FULL DETAILS FOR EACH ALONGSIDE THE RELEVANT PERSON NUMBER FROM THE GRID OVERLEAF

GO TO Q.2

ii) **FULL REASONS FOR CODES 71 TO 80 ON GRID.**

NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE 12-19 YEAR OLD NOT INTERVIEWED, PLEASE GIVE FULL DETAILS FOR EACH ALONGSIDE THE RELEVANT PERSON NUMBER FROM THE GRID OVERLEAF

ENTER FINAL OUTCOME CODE IN 'PHONE ROUND OUTCOME' COLUMN IN GRID - AND END

Q.2 THIS ADDRESS WILL NOW GO FOR TELEPHONE CONVERSION.

**PLEASE RETURN THIS SHEET TO BRENTWOOD MARKED:**

**'for the attention of the Telephone Conversion Unit.'**

Q.3a **TELEPHONE UNIT: WRITE IN THE RESULT OF THE ATTEMPTED CONVERSION:**

NOTE: IF DETAILS WERE SUPPLIED FOR MORE THAN ONE 12-19 YEAR OLD, PLEASE GIVE FULL DETAILS OF ATTEMPTED CONVERSION FOR EACH, ALONGSIDE THE RELEVANT PERSON NUMBER FROM THE GRID OVERLEAF.

b. **TELEPHONE UNIT:** Record outcome of telephone conversion exercise ...

... all 12-19 year olds successfully converted

A	RETURN THIS TO INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWER: RETURN TO GRID
---	--

... some 12-19 year olds successfully converted

B	GO TO c.
---	----------

... no 12-19 year olds successfully converted

C	GO TO d.
---	----------

c. **TELEPHONE UNIT:** ENTER FINAL OUTCOME CODES FOR UNPRODUCTIVE CASES IN 'PHONE ROUND OUTCOME' COLUMN IN GRID OVERLEAF, AND RETURN TO INTERVIEWER. **INTERVIEWER:** RETURN TO GRID.

d. **TELEPHONE UNIT:** ENTER FINAL OUTCOME CODES IN 'PHONE ROUND OUTCOME' COLUMN OVERLEAF, **RING FINAL HOUSEHOLD OUTCOME CODE - AND END.**

## BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES

1998 survey

### Project Instructions

### Young Person's Social Attitudes Survey

#### Contents

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#### 1. Background

Despite a range of surveys aiming to tap the attitudes and values of adults in Britain, we have very little information about what young people think and how their values compare with those of adults. For this reason, in 1994, SCPR conducted (in association with Barnardos) a *Young Person's* version of the *British Social Attitudes* (BSA) survey. The *Young Person's Social Attitudes* survey ran in tandem with the adult BSA survey and involved interviews with all young people aged between 12 and 19 who lived in the same households as adult BSA respondents.

The findings of the 1994 survey were analysed in a book published by Barnardos, and in a chapter in the 1995 *British Social Attitudes* report. The data has now been deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive.

Following the success of the first survey, we are now conducting a second *Young Person's Social Attitudes* survey. The survey is being funded by: the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions; the Economic and Social Research Council; the Leverhulme Trust; and the Nuffield Foundation.

Many of the questions included in the survey will be the same as those included in the *British Social Attitudes* survey of adults. These include questions about:

- o The local area
- o Citizenship
- o Environment
- o Politics
- o Race and racial discrimination
- o Genetics
- o Attitudes towards the family

Other questions are only asked of on the *Young Person's Social Attitudes* survey and deal with issues of particular relevance to the young. These include:

- o Gender issues
- o Schools
- o Employment
- o Political knowledge

As in 1994, data from the survey will form the basis of a chapter in the annual *British Social Attitudes* Report. We also hope to publish a subsequent book which will look in more detail at the findings of the survey. The data will be deposited in the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive.

#### 2. The sample

All young people aged between 12 and 19 who live in the same household as an adult *British Social Attitudes* respondent are eligible for interview. The only exception to this rule occurs when the adult *British Social Attitudes* respondent is themselves aged between 18 and 19. This person would not need to be interviewed again as part of the sample of young people!

Information about who is eligible for interview is obtained from the household grid section of the adult interview. If any 12 to 19 year olds are living in the household, you will be reminded of this at the end of the adult interview when you get to the question called *AnyTeen*.

For example, if the adult *British Social Attitudes* respondent lives with two young people aged between 12 and 19, the screen at *AnyTeen* will look like this:

INTERVIEWER: FROM THE HOUSEHOLD GRID, THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN CODED AS AGED 12-19 (RESPONDENT NOT INCLUDED):

PN <sub>o</sub>	Name	Age	Sex
02	Kirsty	15	Female
04	Bill	13	Male

TRANSFER THE SERIAL NUMBERS AND THIS INFORMATION TO P1770 CONTACT SHEET

As in this example, if a household contains more than one 12 to 19 year old, you should interview them all. So no selection procedure is necessary.

Details of all young people shown at *AnyTeen* should be copied onto a Contact Sheet.

### 3. The Contact Sheet

If prompted to do so at *AnyTeen*, you should complete a contact sheet for every household containing a 12 to 19 year old. You should do this before you send back the ARF relating to the adult *British Social Attitudes* interview as you will need to refer to the ARF for serial number and address details.

You only need to use one Contact Sheet per household - even if there is more than one 12 to 19 year old living there. There is space on the sheet to record details of up to four young people. If you need to continue, do so on a separate sheet.

#### The front page of the Contact Sheet

This provides space for details about the household.

You should copy the full address and telephone number from the *British Social Attitudes* ARF into the boxes in the top left-hand corner. Remember to write in the flat number, or any other address information that may not have appeared on the original ARF label.

Again, using the adult ARF for reference, please record the relevant adult Serial Number, the Sample Point and the Field Area into the boxes in the top right-hand corner. There is also a space here for you to write in the total number of eligible young people in the household.

Before returning a Contact Sheet to the Field Office, please remember to ring the appropriate final household outcome codes. But do not ring any of these codes if you are sending a Contact Sheet to the Telephone Conversion Unit (this is explained in more detail later).

In the bottom half of the front page there is a grid where you can record details of up to four eligible 12 to 19 year olds. This is where you would record any information given at *AnyTeen* at the end of the adult *British Social Attitudes* face-to-face interview.

The grid has spaces for you to record the person number of each 12 to 19 year old (again, you are given this information at *AnyTeen*), their first name and age. There is a space for you to make notes about contact attempts and appointments.

In the grid column marked 1<sup>st</sup> round outcome you should enter the appropriate code from the list of codes at the bottom of the page. Please note that the code for a full interview is 61 (rather than the traditional 51). If you do conduct an interview, remember to write in the total length of interview in the final column.

#### The back page of the Contact Sheet

This page will only be used if you do not interview all relevant 12 to 19 year olds in the household (that is, one or more of your 1<sup>st</sup> round outcome codes are 71 to 80). The purpose of the second page is to allow the Telephone Unit in Brentwood to try to convert any unproductive 12 to 19 year olds.

Question 1 asks for some details about why your attempt to interview was unsuccessful. Please write in as much information as possible. Do remember that if you are recording details of more than one 12 to 19 year old you must write in the relevant person number from the front of the Contact Sheet. Otherwise the Telephone Unit won't know which information applies to which young person!

Once you have filled in Q1, you should return the Contact Sheet to the Telephone Conversion Unit. Please do not ring any of the final household outcome codes on the front page of the Contact Sheet before you do this.

If the Telephone Unit is successful in 'converting' one or more 12 to 19 year olds, the Contact Sheet will be returned to you so that you can re-approach the household.

#### Two reminders

- Remember to ring one of the three final household outcome codes on the front page of the Contact Sheet before you send it back to the Field Office (but do not ring these codes if you are sending it to the Telephone Conversion Unit).
- Please do not ever send Contact Sheets and questionnaires relating to the same address together.

### 4. Making contact

There are two different advance letters for you to use when introducing the survey:

- A letter (with the reference P1770/AD) for all *British Social Attitude* respondents who live in households that contain young people eligible for interview.
- A letter (with the reference P1770/YP) for all young people identified at *AnyTeen* and whose details are then recorded on the Contact Sheet. Please ensure that a copy of this letter is left with all young people who are successfully interviewed.

You should adopt the following procedures when making contact with potential respondents:

- It is essential that you do not interview anyone aged under 16 without the specific consent of their parent or guardian. In many cases, the parent or guardian will be the adult BSA respondent. If so, this respondent will have been given the 'adult' letter described above, which details the purpose of the survey. If necessary, you should explain more fully the purpose of the survey and outline the main areas to be covered in the interview. Please ensure that you are familiar with the content of the questionnaire (there is a plan in Section 5 of these instructions, and you will also have a separate plan in your packs).
- Of course, the adult respondent might not necessarily be the parent or guardian of the young person who you wish to interview. If this is the case, you should ensure that you obtain the consent of the parent or guardian before you commence any interview with the young person. As described above, you should explain fully the purpose of the survey and outline the main areas covered.
- If the potential respondent is aged 16 or over, but still lives with his or her parents or guardians, you may still need to gain their parents' consent before you start the interview.
- If requested, parents (or other parties) may remain with the child during the interview. If this should occur, please record it at the specified question at the end of the questionnaire. If necessary, please stress that the survey aims to find out more about the views and attitudes of young people.
- You should never interview a young person living in the parental home if his or her parents do not agree.
- Of course, you must not interview any young person who doesn't live in the household of the adult respondent (and who will not, therefore, be listed at *AnyTeen* or on the Contact Sheet).

#### 5. Incentives

All young people who take part in the survey are entitled to a £3 incentive payment. So each must be given a lilac promissory note, irrespective of whether the adult in their household received an incentive, or the amount the adult was given.

You should describe the incentive as being a "thank-you" for the time taken by the respondent.

As with *British Social Attitudes*, the vouchers will be sent automatically from the office on receipt of a productive interview, so neither you nor the respondent need take any action to get it sent. The promissory notes gives a telephone number that the respondent can phone if the voucher doesn't arrive.

#### 6. The questionnaire

##### Questionnaire layout

As with the adult interview, the questionnaire is divided into sections of question topics, as shown in the diagram below. Sometimes these sections are introduced (for example, "and now some questions on ...") but often they are not. Respondents do not need to be made aware of the various sections of the questionnaire during the course of the interview - it is designed to be administered as a single unit with a reasonably smooth transition between groups of questions and different topics.

The content of the questionnaire is as follows:

Section A	Local area Housing Homelessness Environment	Section D	Racial prejudice Genetics Moral issues
Section B	Gender roles Women and work Education Work	Section E	The family Grandparents
Section C	Political issues	Classification	

#### General guidelines

Please follow the general interviewing guidelines outlined in the adult *British Social Attitudes* project instructions.

#### The questionnaire in detail

- Front** Please write in all the information requested on the front page of the questionnaire. If this information is incorrect, it can be very difficult (sometimes impossible) to match the questionnaire with the appropriate adult questionnaire - meaning that we lose a great deal of the value of the interview.
- 13a** Please note that we want the number of people in the household excluding the respondent.
- 13b** All we want to code here is the relationship of each household member to the young person. It does not matter which order you enter household members on the grid. Thus, if there are four other people in the household, you should ring codes 1 through to 4 and record the relationship of these people to the young person you are interviewing.  
Please note the distinction between mother, father, stepmother and stepfather.
- 20** Card I has numbered options which respondents can give in response to the statements. Please note that this also applies to questions 44 (Card S), 47 (Card U) and 48 (Card V).
- 26, 27, 28** Always use the present tense if the respondent is still at a school or 6<sup>th</sup> form college. Change the wording of the question as appropriate so that it refers to their current (or most recent) school or 6<sup>th</sup> form college. Thus: "Thinking of your current 6<sup>th</sup> form college ...".
- 28a/b** This question is concerned with the possession and use of drugs in school time or on school property (and not with the behaviour of students outside school).

53 This grid is so that you can select a grandparent to ask the respondent about. You should list grandparents alphabetically, by name. There are three ways in which you can do this. They are, in order of preference:

1. By forename only;
2. By forename and, where a forename is not available, what the respondent calls the grandparent;
3. By what the respondent calls the grandparent only.

So, for example, if you are interviewing someone who has three grandparents, and knows all their forenames, you would list them alphabetically as follows:

Alison  
Doris  
Egbert

However, if he or she did not know Egbert's forename, you would list him by the name the respondent uses for him:

Alison  
Doris  
Grandpa

If someone has two grandparents with the same name, then use their surnames to distinguish between them. For example:

Alison  
Doris Bloggs  
Doris Walters

54 If you have selected a grandparent on the basis of their first name, you may find here that the grandchild prefers you to use a different name when you are asking questions about them.

63 As with the adult survey, 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. If respondents say that the newspaper they read most frequently is a free daily paper, also code 95 and list the relevant paper.

65a Please note that codes 02 to 12 all relate to different Christian denominations. Codes 13 to 18 relate to other (non-Christian) religions. If none of the pre-coded categories exactly corresponds with the respondent's religion, the answer should be written in as 'Other Protestant', 'Other Christian' or 'Other non-Christian' as appropriate.

71 This question is asked of all young people aged 16 or over. The respondent may well choose several items on Card AA showing various 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 is the one that determines which questions are asked later in the interview (there are different questions, for instance, for

those respondents still in full-time education and those who have left). 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. If you interview on a Sunday, the seven days are the ones ending the previous Sunday.

The following notes explain the items on CARD AA 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, should be coded 01. 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 are EXCLUDED from this category and should be coded 02.
- 02 On government training/employment programme. Anyone on a government-sponsored training or employment programmes should be coded here and not 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 includes all types of paid work, whether as an employee or self-employed. It includes all casual, part-time and temporary work that 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 includes those absent from work due to sickness, injury, holiday, compassionate leave, or maternity leave - provided 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, again provided that they have a job with the same employer to go back to, or to the same self-employed status (for example, an actor 'resting' between jobs). People whose contract of employment incorporates regular but intermittent work (for example, 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 also included in this category.
- 04 Waiting to take up paid work already accepted. This 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 does not cover those who are 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 includes 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 anyone who is unemployed (but not registered for benefit), and who is 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, code as temporary if the illness has lasted less than six months).

The remaining three 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. 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 **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.
- 10 **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.
- 72a '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.
- 72b This excludes travel time, meal times and irregular overtime. If the respondent's job has no regular hours, then take the hours worked during the seven days ending the previous Sunday.
- 74 We are interested in any regular paid work currently being done by the respondent. This excludes money the respondent gets for 'odd jobs' done for his/her parents. However, if the respondent regularly works for his/her parents (in, for example, a family business) this should be coded 1.
- 76 Private includes independent or public schools though not 'direct grant' schools where pupils do not pay fees. It also excludes nursery schools, voluntary-aided schools and opted-out grant-maintained schools.
- 79 and 80 The main types of exams and qualifications are included here. Code all that apply. You should list under 'other' at 80 any qualifications that the respondent mentions that are not on the list (but we are only interested in educational or vocational exams or qualifications, not leisure activities).
- 81 'Full-time continuous education' refers to the period of full-time education which spans school and any other full-time education undertaken after school. You should ignore any gaps in full-time education that lasted for one academic year or less (see also 86).
- 87 If necessary, explain that this can mean two academic years.
- 89 and 90 As 79 and 80 above (but note that some codes at 89 require information about the grade obtained). Note that anyone waiting to hear results should be coded 3 at 89a or 90b.
- 92 The presence of others during the interview should be recorded here.

**When you have finished, please:**

- o Check that you have filled in all the relevant sections on the front of the questionnaire
- o Return the questionnaire to the Office
- o When you have interviewed all young people in the household, please return the Contact Sheet to the Office separately from any questionnaires.

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 Northampton Square in London (0171-250 1866).