UK Data Archive Study Number 6969 - British Social Attitudes Survey, 2010



BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 2010



- 1 Married
- 2 In same sex civil partnership
- 3 Living with a partner
- 4 Separated (after being married or in a civil partnership)
- 5 Divorced / dissolved civil partnership
- 6 Widowed / surviving partner from civil partnership
- 7 Single (never married/never in civil partnership)



- 1 Married
- 2 In civil partnership
- 3 Separated (after being married or in a civil partnership)
- 4 Divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- 5 Widowed / surviving partner from civil partnership
- 6 Single (never married/never in civil partnership)

- 1 Father
- 2 Mother
- 3 Brother
- 4 Sister
- 5 Son
- 6 Daughter
- 7 Grandchild (daughter's child)
- 8 Grandchild (son's child)
- 9 Grandfather (father's father)
- 10 Grandfather (mother's father)
- 11 Grandmother (father's mother)
- 12 Grandmother (mother's mother)
- 13 None of these

- 1 In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)
- 2 On government training or employment programme
- 3 In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in the week
- 4 Waiting to take up paid work already accepted
- 5 Unemployed and registered at a Jobcentre or Jobcentre Plus
- 6 Unemployed and <u>not</u> registered, but actively looking for a job (of at least 10 hours a week)
- 7 Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours a week) but <u>not</u> actively looking for a job
- 8 Permanently sick or disabled
- 9 Wholly retired from work
- 10 Looking after the home

- 1. Several times a day
- 2. Every day
- 3. Several times a week
- 4. At least once a week
- 5. A couple of times a month
- 6. Once a month
- 7. Less often than once a month
- 8. Never



- 1 Education
- 2 Defence
- 3 Health
- 4 Housing
- 5 Public transport
- 6 Roads
- 7 Police and prisons
- 8 Social security benefits
- 9 Help for industry
- 10 Overseas aid

Retirement pensions

Child benefits

Benefits for the unemployed

Benefits for disabled people

Benefits for single parents

Living really comfortably on present income

Living comfortably on present income

Neither comfortable nor struggling on present income

Struggling on present income

Really struggling on present income

- 1. Making sure those who are entitled to money claim it
- 2. Targeting benefits only at those who really need them
- 3. Rewarding those who work or look for work
- 4. Making sure those who save are not penalised
- 5. Providing benefits for those who cannot work
- 6. Making sure payments are fast and accurate
- 7. Reducing fraud

Mainly the government

Mainly a person's employer

Mainly a person themselves and their family

Separated parents should ...

- 1. agree child maintenance arrangements between themselves
- 2. agree child maintenance with the help of a government agency
- 3. agree child maintenance with the help of another organisation, such as Citizens Advice
- 4. agree child maintenance another way (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



- 1. The mother is fully responsible for supporting the child with no child maintenance from the father
- 2. The mother has a greater responsibility for supporting the child, with some child maintenance from the father
- 3. The mother and father are equally responsible for supporting the child
- 4. The father has a greater responsibility for supporting the child through child maintenance, with some support from the mother
- 5. The father is fully responsible for supporting the child through child maintenance, with no support from the mother



- 1. The child maintenance arrangements should not be affected by the mother's level of income
- 2. The father should pay less child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- 4. The father should pay less child maintenance without having to provide support in other ways
- 5. The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance and shouldn't have to provide support in other ways



- 1. The child maintenance arrangements should not be affected by the father's level of income
- 2. The mother should pay less child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- The mother shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- 4. The mother should pay less child maintenance without having to provide support in other ways
- The mother shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance and shouldn't have to provide support in other ways

- 1 The child maintenance arrangements should not be affected
- 2 The mother should accept less payment from the father but accept support in other ways
- 3 The mother shouldn't have to accept any payment but should accept support in other ways
- 4 The mother shouldn't have to accept any type of child maintenance arrangement either payment or support in other ways



- 1 The child maintenance arrangements should not be affected
- 2 The father should pay less child maintenance but provide support in other ways
- 3 The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- 4 The father should pay less child maintenance without having to provide support in other ways
- 5 The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance and shouldn't have to provide support in other ways



- 1 The child maintenance arrangements should not be affected
- 2 The father should pay less child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- 3 The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance but should provide support in other ways
- 4 The father should pay less child maintenance without having to provide support in other ways
- 5 The father shouldn't have to pay any child maintenance and shouldn't have to provide support in other ways

The mother should continue trying to manage without any child maintenance for the sake of the relationship between father and child

OR

The mother should ask for child maintenance even if it is likely this would have a negative impact on the relationship between the father and the child

Because they have been unlucky

- Because of laziness or lack of willpower
- Because of injustice in our society
- It's an inevitable part of modern life

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly



Employers

The government

Other (PLEASE SAY WHO)

CARD B17

Always

Mostly

Sometimes

Hardly ever / never



- 1. I left because of ill health
- 2. I left to look after someone else
- 3. I left because my husband/wife/partner retired
- 4. It was made attractive to me to retire early
- I lost my job / I was made redundant / My firm closed down
- 6. I just wanted to retire

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



- 1. Part-time work (less than 30 hours a week)
- 2. Reduced my hours (but worked 30 or more hours a week)
- 3. Job sharing
- 4. Flexitime
- 5. Compressed hours (same hours per week over fewer days)
- 6. Annualised hours (work same hours but counted over the year rather than a week)
- 7. Term-time only work
- 8. Taking more unpaid leave
- 9. Working from home some or all of the time
- 10. Other answer (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 11. None of these

Definitely would have liked to

Probably would have liked to

Probably would not have liked to

Definitely would not have liked to

Reduce taxes and spend **less** on health, education and social benefits

Keep taxes and spending on these services at the **same** level as now

Increase taxes and spend **more** on health, education and social benefits

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly



Mainly the government

OR

Mainly a person themselves and their family

Children should go to a different kind of secondary school, according to how well they do at primary school

OR

All children should go to the same kind of secondary school, no matter how well or badly they do at primary school

CARD C1

Nursery or pre-school children

Primary school children

Secondary school children

Children with special educational needs

Students at universities

Students in further education

CARD C2

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

CARD C3

- 1. Enables parent to work
- 2. Enables parent to do other things e.g. training, shopping, free time
- 3. Helps children's educational development (including concentration, memory, language)
- 4. Good for children to interact and socialise with other children
- 5. Good for children to interact and socialise with other adults
- 6. Good for children's behaviour
- 7. Good for children's independence/confidence
- 8. Prepares children for school
- 9. Children enjoy it
- 10. No advantages
- 11. Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD C4

- 1. Children too young to leave parents
- 2. Children would be unhappy
- 3. Children are less safe in nursery e.g. bullying/child protection/inadequate supervision
- 4. Quality of care is not as good as at home
- 5. Children don't get enough individual attention
- 6. Children pick up bad habits/behaviour
- 7. No disadvantages
- 8. Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD C5

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly
CARD C6

- 1. It would give younger children in the area more to do
- 2. It would mean more teenagers hanging around the area
- 3. It would provide a safe place for younger children to play outside
- 4. Playgrounds are unsafe for younger children
- 5. It would be too noisy
- 6. It would result in less crime in the area
- 7. It would result in an increase in crime (e.g. vandalism, drinking alcohol, drugs)
- 8. There would be environmental/traffic problems in building a playground
- Building playgrounds should not be a high priority
 None of these

CARD C7

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

CARD C8

Very likely

Quite likely

Not very likely

Not at all likely

CARD D1

Very satisfied

Quite satisfied

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Quite dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

CARD D2

Definitely would

Probably would

Probably would not

Definitely would not



CARD D3

Much better

Better

About the same

Worse

Much worse

A very serious problem

A serious problem

Not a very serious problem

Not a problem at all

Very concerned

Fairly concerned

Not very concerned

Not at all concerned

3,000 miles or less

3,001 to 5,000 miles

5,001 to 7,000 miles

7,001 to 10,000 miles

10,001 miles or more

- 1 Every day or nearly every day
- 2 2-5 days a week
- 3 Once a week
- 4 Less often but at least once a month
- 5 Less often than that
- 6 Never nowadays

- 1. I used public transport rather than car
- 2. I changed my destination
- 3. I chose not to make the journey at all
- I changed my journey in another way (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 5. I have not made any changes to a journey

Agree strongly Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Disagree strongly

Compared with two or three years ago, do you nowadays do this more often for the sake of the environment

No

A bit more often nowadays

A lot more often nowadays

Very satisfied

Fairly satisfied

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Fairly dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

Support strongly

Support

Neither support nor oppose

Oppose

Oppose strongly

CARD F3

- 1. More green spaces/parks were created or existing ones improved
- 2. More schools built or existing schools improved
- 3. More shops or supermarkets built or existing ones improved
- 4. Transport links improved
- 5. More medical facilities built or existing ones improved
- 6. More employment opportunities created
- 7. Library built or existing one improved
- 8. More leisure facilities built or existing ones improved
- 9. Financial incentives to existing residents were provided
- 10. Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 11. None of these

No new homes needed

Flats/Maisonettes

1 or 2 bedroom houses

3 or 4 bedroom houses

5 or more bedroom houses

Bungalows

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD F5

- 1 No new homes needed
- 2 Homes to buy
- 3 Homes to rent from private landlords
- 4 Homes to rent from local authorities or housing associations
- 5 Homes to part-own and part-rent
- 6 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

Main advantage of owning a home...

- 1 Gives you the freedom to do what you want with it
- 2 Works out less expensive than paying rent
- 3 Is more secure in the long-term than renting
- 4 Is something to leave to your family
- 5 Is a good investment
- 6 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 7 No advantage

Main disadvantage of owning a home

- 1 It is restrictive and hard to move
- 2 It is expensive
- 3 It is not a good investment
- 4 Buying a home is too complicated
- 5 Difficult keeping up with mortgage repayments
- 6 Need to have secure job
- 7 Difficult to buy in nice areas
- 8 Need to make repairs yourself
- 9 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 10 No disadvantage

Main advantage of renting a home...

- 1 Gives you flexibility if you need to move at short notice
- 2 Gives you greater choice over where to live
- 3 Means someone else is responsible for repairs and maintenance
- 4 Is less risky than owning a home
- 5 Is less responsibility than owning a home
- 6 Means you don't have to worry about taking on a mortgage
- 7 There are less upfront costs
- 8 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 9 No advantage

Main advantage of renting a home privately...

- 1 No social stigma
- 2 Get repairs done/less responsibility for upkeep
- 3 Wider choice of location
- 4 Properties more easily available
- 5 More flexible tenancy arrangements
- 6 Properties are in better condition
- 7 Better choice of types of properties available (house/flat, etc.)
- 8 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 9 No advantage

Main disadvantage of renting a home privately...

- 1 Restrictions around the length of time you can stay living in the property
- 2 Rents are too high
- 3 Problems with landlords or letting agents
- 4 Can't invest in the housing market lack of security for the future
- 5 Little choice over what happens to the property
- 6 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 7 No disadvantage

Main advantage of renting a home from a local authority or housing association...

- 1 Option to purchase property through a scheme such as Right to Buy
- 2 Sense of community and community facilities
- 3 More freedom to do what I want with the property/more able to get involved in decisions about my home
- 4 Properties are in better condition
- 5 More secure tenancy arrangements
- 6 Good repairs and maintenance service
- 7 More reliable landlords
- 8 Low/affordable rents
- 9 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 10 No advantage

Main disadvantage of renting a home from a local authority or housing association...

- 1 Anti-social behaviour problems on estates
- 2 Difficult to move to other types of property when needs change
- 3 Can't invest in the housing market lack of security for the future
- 4 Don't like the types of properties
- 5 Homes are kept in a poor state of repair
- 6 Little choice over location
- 7 Little choice over the type of property tenants can live in
- 8 Poor repairs and maintenance service
- 9 Little choice over what happens to the property
- 10 Anti-social neighbours
- 11 Rents are too high
- 12 The location of their homes
- 13 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 14 No disadvantage

Agree strongly

Agree

Nether agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

Living in overcrowded accommodation

Not being able to afford to buy or rent independently

Being on a very low income

Being a key worker such as a nurse or a teacher

CARD F15

Much too high

Slightly too high

About right

Slightly too low

Much too low

CARD F16

Very easy

Fairly easy

Neither easy nor difficult

Fairly difficult

Very difficult

Most useful action to make homes more affordable...

- 1 Allow developers to build more homes
- 2 Get banks to increase access to mortgages
- 3 Give more money to housing associations and local authorities to build social homes for those on low incomes
- 4 Make it more expensive to purchase second homes
- 5 Give some sort of financial assistance to first time buyers
- 6 Give more money to shared ownership schemes e.g. Key Worker/Homebuy schemes to allow people to buy a part share in a property
- 7 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)
- 8 Do nothing

CARD F18

Much too high

Slightly too high

About right

Slightly too low

Much too low

The government should provide no assistance

The government should provide advice but no financial

assistance

The government should provide both advice and financial assistance

CARD F20

- 1 Job loss or being made redundant
- 2 Relationship breakdown
- 3 Debts
- 4 Reduced income because of less work available
- 5 Rising mortgage costs
- 6 Self-employed business failure
- 7 Other (PLEASE SAY WHO)
- 8 The government should not support those at risk of having their homes repossessed

To make my home more comfortable

To help reduce the impact on the environment

To save money on my fuel bills

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD F22

- 1 No, nothing is stopping me/nothing needs to be done
- 2 It is too expensive
- 3 It wouldn't save me money
- 4 It is not my responsibility
- 5 I don't have the time to make these changes
- 6 I don't know enough about it
- 7 I don't trust the people selling me these improvements
- 8 I don't trust the people installing these improvements to do a good job
- 9 I don't think it would make a difference to the environment
- 10 It might spoil the appearance of my home
- 11 It might reduce the value of my property
- 12 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD G1

Children should go to a different kind of secondary school, according to how well they do at primary school

OR

All children should go to the same kind of secondary school, no matter how well or badly they do at primary school
Strongly support

Support

Neither support nor oppose

Oppose

Strongly oppose



The child should go to a local school

OR

The government should pay the bus fare

Strongly approve

Approve

Neither approve nor disapprove

Disapprove

Strongly disapprove

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

Put your child first and leave other parents to do the same

Put your child first but also consider other children's needs and interests

Consider all children's needs and interests equally, including your own child's

Always acceptable

Usually acceptable

Sometimes acceptable

Rarely acceptable

Never acceptable

The government should **not have any role** – it should be up to individual parents and schools to determine which secondary schools children attend

The government should make **certain actions** which parents might undertake to secure places at particular secondary schools **illegal** (such as deliberately providing inaccurate information about their main address) but should play **no further role**

The government should create detailed policies and monitor the allocation of secondary school places to ensure that a good social mix of children is achieved in all schools



Myself

My father or mother

A brother or sister

My child or children (including step children)

None of these

Increased a lot

Increased a little

About right

Reduced a little

Reduced a lot

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CARD H2

Very likely

Fairly likely

Not very likely

Not at all likely

<u>All</u> students or their families should pay towards the costs of their tuition

<u>Some</u> students or their families should pay towards the costs of their tuition, depending on their circumstances

No students or their families should pay towards the costs of their tuition

No young people should go on to higher education Between 1% and 10% Between 11% and 20% Between 21% and 30% Between 31% and 40% Between 41% and 50% Between 51% and 60% Between 61% and 70% Between 71% and 80% Between 81% and 90% Between 91% and 100% All young people should go on to higher education

Much too little

Too little

About the right amount

Too much

Much too much

Very important

Fairly important

Not very important

Not at all important

They should study full-time for three or four years

OR

They should study part-time while working, taking longer to complete their courses



CARD J1

- 1 Private sector firm or company Including, for example, limited companies and PLCs
- 2 Nationalised industry or public corporation Including, for example, the Post Office and the BBC
- 3 Other public sector employer
 - Including, for example:
 - Central government, Civil Service, Government Agencies
 - Local authority or Local Education Authority
 - Universities
 - Health Authority/NHS hospitals/NHS Trusts/GP surgeries
 - Police and armed forces
- 4 **Charity/Voluntary sector** Including, for example, charitable companies, churches and trade unions
- 7 Other organisation (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

Very satisfied

Satisfied

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

P2985

CARD K2

- 1 Neighbours
- 2 Friends
- 3 People in the same workplace as you
- 4 People who are the same age as you
- 5 People who are the same sex as you
- 6 People in the same profession as you
- 7 People with the same qualifications as you
- 8 Other (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
- 9 I do not compare my own pay with anyone else's

P2985

CARD K3

- 1 Firm will close down
- 2 I will be declared redundant
- 3 I will reach normal retirement age
- 4 My contract of employment will expire
- 5 I will take early retirement
- 6 I will decide to leave and work for another employer
- 7 I will decide to leave and work for myself, as selfemployed
- 10 I will leave to look after home, children or relative

Other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



- 1 Reduce pay differences in the workplace
- 2 Promote equality for women or for ethnic and other minority groups
- 3 Represent individual employees in dealing with their employer about problems at work
- 4 Protect existing employees' jobs
- 5 Improve working conditions across the workplace
- 6 Improve pay for all employees
- 7 Have an input into the running of the business

I only work as hard as I have to

I work hard, but not so that it interferes with the rest of my life

I make a point of doing the best I can, even if it sometimes does interfere with the rest of my life

Very difficult

Difficult

Neither difficult nor easy

Easy

Very easy



Very secure

Secure

Neither secure nor insecure

Insecure

Very insecure

Problems in relation to your rights at work

These might include problems with being paid the right amount, with holiday entitlement or hours of work, or being treated unfairly or unlawfully by management or coworkers.

Yes, once

Yes, more than once

No

Problems in relation to your rights at work

These might include problems with being paid the right amount, with holiday entitlement or hours of work, or being treated unfairly or unlawfully by management or coworkers.

- Agree strongly
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- **Disagree strongly**

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

- 1. Because you can receive state benefits (e.g. State Pension or Pension Credit)
- 2. Because you can receive occupational or personal pension
- 3. To retire at same time as partner
- 4. Because you can afford to
- 5. Because you want to
- 6. Because of ill-health
- 7. Because you don't expect your employer will allow you to work beyond this age.
- 8. Some other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

- 1. Because you enjoy working
- 2. Because you can't afford to stop earning money
- 3. Because your employer will allow you to work beyond 65
- 4. Because you are not sure what else to do
- 5. Some other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

Very likely

Likely

Neither likely nor unlikely

Unlikely

Very unlikely

1. I would want to retire early to have a period of retirement in good health, even if this meant a smaller pension

OR

2. I would want to continue working until State Pension Age to ensure I was better off, even if this meant I would have poor health for my retirement



Just about always

Most of the time

Only some of the time

Almost never

P2985

CARD L2

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

England to be governed as it is now, with laws made by the UK parliament

Each region of England to have its own assembly that runs services like health

England as a whole to have its own new parliament with law-making powers

Much more than its fair share of government spending

A little more than its fair share of government spending

Pretty much its fair share of government spending

A little less than its fair share of government spending

Much less than its fair share of government spending

All or most of its members should be appointed

All or most of its members should be elected

It should contain roughly an equal number of appointed and elected members

It should be abolished
CARD L6

Works extremely well and could not be improved

Could be improved in small ways but mainly works well

Could be improved quite a lot

Needs a great deal of improvement

CARD L7

- 1 Read a leaflet or other printed material produced by a party or candidate
- 2 Watched a Party Election Broadcast or film produced by a party or candidate
- 3 Contacted someone from a political party or a candidate in person, by phone or by letter
- 4 Watched or listened to one or more of the UK leaders debates on television or radio
- 5 Watched a TV programme or listened to a radio show specifically about the election
- 6 Read articles in a newspaper specifically about the election
- 7 Wrote to or telephoned a newspaper, television or radio programme about the election
- 8 Attended a public meeting or event about the election
- 9 Was contacted by someone from a party or a candidate in person or by phone
- 10 Discussed the election with friends or family in person or by phone
- 11 Tried to persuade someone else to vote for a particular party or candidate in person or by phone
- 12 None of these

CARD L8

- 1 Looked at the official website of a political party or candidate
- 2 Read a blog or twitter about the election
- 3 Looked at any other kind of website for information about the election
- 4 Contacted a political party or candidate via email or the internet
- 5 Was contacted by a political party or candidate via email or the internet
- 6 Contacted a newspaper, television or radio programme about the election via email or the internet
- 7 Discussed the election with friends or family via the internet or email
- 8 Tried to persuade someone else to vote for a particular party or candidate via email or the internet
- 9 None of these



CARD L9

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

Always wrong

Mostly wrong

Sometimes wrong

Rarely wrong

Not wrong at all

Taking cannabis should be legal, without restrictions

Taking cannabis should be legal, but it should only be available from licensed shops

Taking cannabis should remain illegal

- 1 British
- 2 English
- 3 European
- 4 Irish
- 5 Northern Irish
- 6 Scottish
- 7 Ulster
- 8 Welsh
- 9 Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

BLACK:	of African origin of Caribbean origin of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
ASIAN:	of Indian origin of Pakistani origin of Bangladeshi origin of Chinese origin of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
WHITE:	of any origin
MIXED ORIGIN:	PLEASE SAY WHICH
OTHER:	PLEASE SAY WHICH

SECTION 1:	SECTION 2:
GCSE Grades D-G	GCSE Grades A*-C
Short course GCSE	CSE Grade 1
Vocational GCSE	GCE O-level Grades A-C or 1-6
CSE Grades 2-5	School Certificate or Matriculation
GCE O-level grades D-E or 7-9	Scottish SCE Ordinary Bands A-C or Pass
Scottish SCE Ordinary Bands D-E	Scottish Standard Grades 1-3 or Pass
Scottish Standard Grades 4-7	Scottish School Leaving Certificate Lower
SCOTVEC/SQA National Certificate modules	Grade
Scottish School Leaving Certificate – no grade	SUPE Ordinary
Scottish Access 1-3	Northern Ireland Junior Certificate
Scottish Intermediate 1 at grades B-D	SQA Intermediate 1 at Grade A
	SQA Intermediate 2 (any grade)
SECTION 3:	SECTION 4:
GCE A-level, S-level, A2-level, AS-level	Overseas school leaving exam or certificate
International Baccalaureate	
Vocational A-level (AVCE)	
Scottish Higher	
Scottish SCE/SLC/SUPE at Higher Grade	
Scottish Higher School Certificate	
Certificate of Sixth Year Studies/ Advanced Higher	
Grades	
Northern Ireland Senior Certificate	
Welsh Baccalaureate	



University or CNAA first degree, e.g. BA, BSc University or CNAA diploma or Foundation Degree Postgraduate degree, e.g. MA, MSc, MPhil, DPhil, PhD Teacher Training qualification Nursing qualification

Foundation/Advanced (modern) apprenticeship **completed** Other recognised trade apprenticeship **completed**

OCR/RSA (PLEASE GIVE LEVEL) Other clerical or commercial qualification

City and Guilds Certificate (PLEASE GIVE LEVEL)

BEC/TEC		First Certificate/ First or General Diploma
BTEC/	\succ	(General/ Ordinary) National Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND)
Edexcel		Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND)

NVQ/SVQ/GNVQ/GSVQ (PLEASE GIVE LEVEL)

Other recognised academic or vocational qualifications (PLEASE SAY WHAT)



1. Private sector firm or company

Including, for example, limited companies and PLCs

2. Nationalised industry or public corporation Including, for example, the Post Office and the BBC

3. Other public sector employer

Including, for example:

- Central government, Civil Service, Government Agencies
- Local authority or Local Education Authority
- Universities
- Health Authority/NHS hospitals/NHS Trusts/GP surgeries
- Police and armed forces
- 4. Charity/Voluntary sector

Including, for example, charitable companies, churches and trade unions

7. Other organisation (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

- **1 State retirement pension** (National Insurance)
- 2 War Pension (War Disablement Pension or War Widow's Pension)
- 3 Bereavement Allowance / Widow's Pension / Widowed Parent's Allowance
- 4 Jobseeker's Allowance
- 5 Income Support (not for pensioners)
- 6 Pension Credit / Minimum Income Guarantee / Income Support (for pensioners)
- 7 Child Benefit / Guardian's Allowance
- 8 Child Tax Credit
- 9 Working Tax Credit
- 10 Housing Benefit (Rent Rebate / Rent Allowance)
- 11 Council Tax Benefit (or Rebate)
- 12 Incapacity Benefit / Employment and Support Allowance (formerly Sickness Benefit / Invalidity Benefit)
- 13 Disability Living Allowance
- 14 Attendance Allowance (for people aged 65+)
- 15 Severe Disablement Allowance
- 16 Carer's Allowance (formerly Invalid Care Allowance)
- 17 Industrial Injuries Benefits
- 18 Other state benefit (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

- 1 Earnings from employment (own or spouse/partner's)
- 2 Occupational pension(s) from previous employer(s)
- 3 Private pension(s)
- 4 State retirement or widow's pension
- 5 Jobseeker's Allowance/ Unemployment Benefit
- 6 Income Support (not for pensioners)
- 7 Pension Credit / Minimum Income Guarantee / Income Support for pensioners
- 8 Incapacity or disabled pension or benefit(s) (formerly Invalidity or sickness benefits)
- 9 Other state benefit or tax credit (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
- 10 Interest from savings or investments
- 11 Student grant, bursary or loans
- 12 Dependent on parents/other relatives
- 13 Other main source of income (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

WEEKLY BEFOR		CARD M10 MONTHLY income BEFORE tax	-	ANNUAL income BEFORE tax
Less tha	n £140 Q	Less than £590	Q	Less than £7,100
£141 -	180 T	£591 - 770	Т	£7,101 - 9,300
£181 -	210 O	£771 - 910	0	£9,301 - 10,900
£211 -	240 K	£911 - 1,000	Κ	£10,901 - 12,600
£241 -	270 L	£1,001 - 1,200	L	£12,601 - 14,300
£271 -	- 310 B	£1,201 - 1,300	В	£14,301 - 16,200
£311 -	- 350 Z	£1,301 - 1,500	Z	£16,201 - 18,300
£351 -	400 M	£1,501 - 1,700	Μ	£18,301 - 20,600
£401 -	440 F	£1,701 - 1,900	F	£20,601 - 23,000
£441 -	500 J	£1,901 - 2,200	J	£23,001 - 26,000
£501 -	560 D	£2,201 - 2,400	D	£26,001 - 29,000
£561 -	620 H	£2,401 - 2,700	н	£29,001 - 32,100
£621 -	680 A	£2,701 - 3,000	Α	£32,101 - 35,700
£681 -	760 W	£3,001 - 3,300	W	£35,701 - 39,600
£761 -	850 G	£3,301 - 3,700	G	£39,601 - 44,200
£851 -	960 N	£3,701 - 4,200	Ν	£44,201 - 49,900
£961 -	1,100 X	£4,201 - 4,800	Х	£49,901 - 57,200
£1,101 -	1,300 C	£4,801 - 5,600	С	£57,201 - 67,200
£1,301 -	1,700 P	£5,601 - 7,200	Р	£67,201 - 86,600
£1,701 o	or more E	£7,201 or more	Е	£86,601 or more

WEEKLY earnings BEFORE tax		CARD M11 MONTHLY earnings BEFORE tax		ANNUAL earnings BEFORE tax
Less than £63	Q	Less than £270	Q	Less than £3,270
£64 - 100	Т	£271 - 430	Т	£3,271 - 5,210
£101 - 140	0	£431 - 590	Ο	£5,211 - 7,130
£141 - 180	Κ	£591 - 780	κ	£7,131 - 9,350
£181 - 210	L	£781 - 930	L	£9,351 - 11,200
£211 - 240	В	£931 - 1,100	В	£11,201 - 12,700
£241 - 270	Ζ	£1,101 - 1,200	Ζ	£12,701 - 14,200
£271 - 300	Μ	£1,201 - 1,300	Μ	£14,201 - 15,600
£301 - 330	F	£1,301 - 1,400	F	£15,601 - 17,000
£331 - 360	J	£1,401 - 1,600	J	£17,001 - 18,600
£361 - 390	D	£1,601 - 1,700	D	£18,601 - 20,400
£391 - 420	Н	£1,701 - 1,800	н	£20,401 - 22,100
£421 - 460	Α	£1,801 - 2,000	Α	£22,101 - 24,100
£461 - 510	W	£2,001 - 2,200	W	£24,101 - 26,500
£511 - 560	G	£2,201 - 2,500	G	£26,501 - 29,400
£561 - 630	Ν	£2,501 - 2,700	Ν	£29,401 - 32,600
£631 - 710	Х	£2,701 - 3,100	Х	£32,601 - 36,900
£711 - 830	С	£3,101 - 3,600	С	£36,901 - 43,200
£831 - 1,100	Ρ	£3,601 - 4,900	Ρ	£43,201 - 58,500
£1,101 or more	Е	£4,901 or more	Е	£58,501 or more