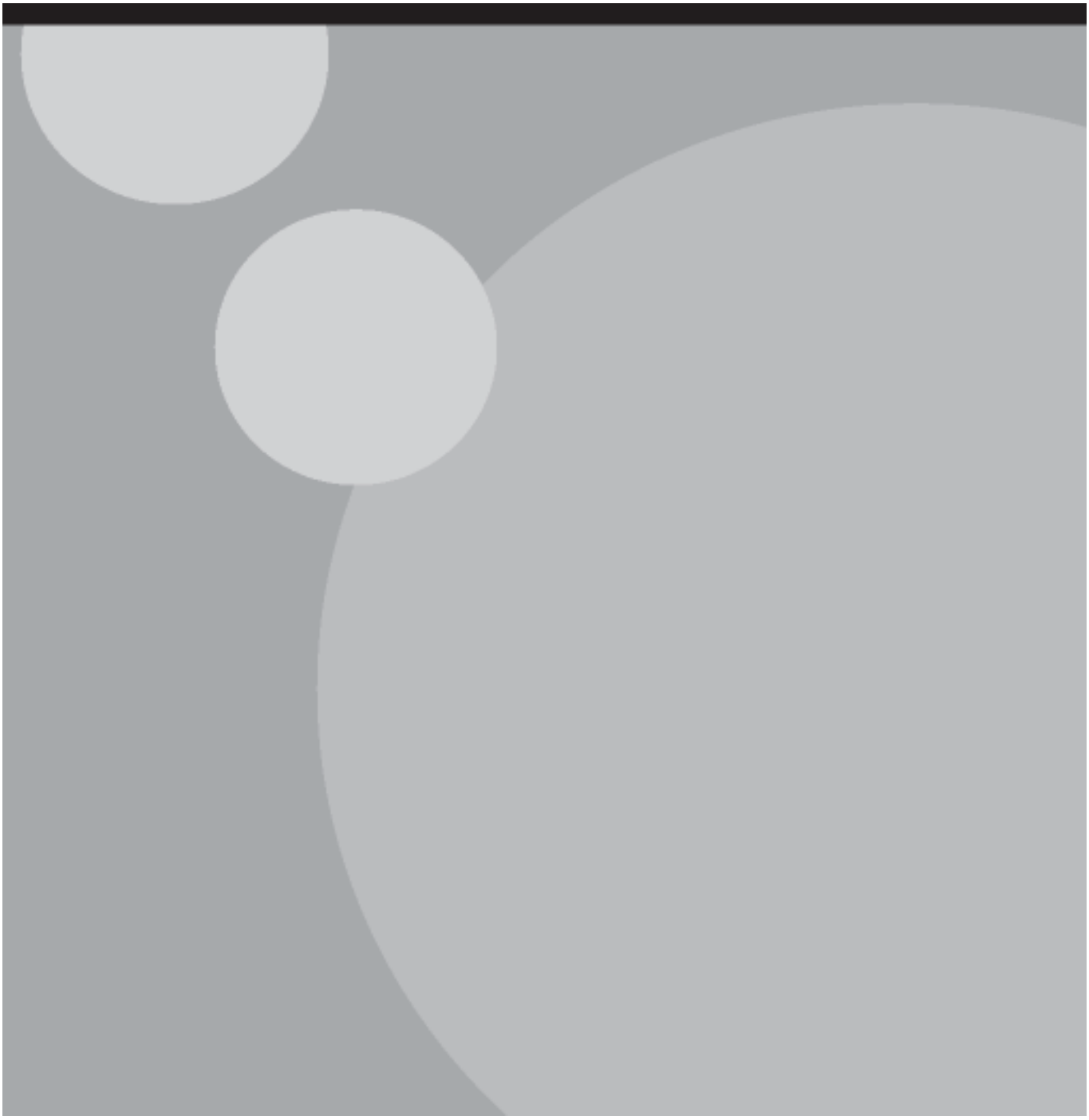
Communities and Local Government

2010 – 11 Citizenship Survey

Technical report



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Information on the Citizenship Survey and associated publications are available from: http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/citizenshipsurvey/

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2010-11 Citizenship Survey

Technical Report

Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This report describes the methodology of the 2010-11 Citizenship Survey, also known as the Communities Study in the field. The study was carried out by Ipsos MORI in partnership with TNS-BMRB, on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). This report marks the seventh year of the study, and the fourth since a continuous design was introduced to allow for quarterly monitoring of key indicators. The data are published on a quarterly basis by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

1.1.2 The 2010-11 Citizenship Survey is a flagship survey for DCLG; used to measure performance as well as to inform and develop complex policy areas. The survey provides a wealth of information and data for a range of stakeholders across Government and the wider research community. The objectives of the 2010-11 survey are as follows:

- To continue to develop a robust, up-to-date and nationally representative evidence base on the key areas for which DCLG is responsible – including cohesion, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, community empowerment, volunteering and civic participation – and to better understand and target policy in these areas.

- To generate a thorough understanding of how attitudes and behaviours vary across sub-groups within the general population (including religion, age, sex, ethnicity, country of origin and sexual identity).

- To measure performance against a number of target indicators.

1.1.3 The importance of the survey data is highlighted by the fact that in March 2008 it was awarded National Statistics status. This means that the outputs have been certified by the UK Statistics Authority as compliant with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

1.1.4 The anonymised data sets for the Citizenship Survey are publicly available from the UK Data Archive (http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/) or http://www.esds.ac.uk/Lucene/Search.aspx, and quarterly statistical releases of the Citizenship Survey are available on the DCLG website (http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/citizenshipsurvey/quaterlystatisticalreleases/)

1.1.5 The Survey includes questions related to a number of topics, including: identity and social networks, local community, influencing political decisions and local affairs, volunteering, objective empowerment, race, religion, and rights and responsibilities. It also collects socio-demographic data about respondents. The findings from the 2010-11 study are presented in topic reports and published on the DCLG website.

1.1.6 In line with the 2009-10 survey, the 2010-11 Citizenship Survey delivers a nationally representative sample of the adult population (aged 16 years and over) of England and Wales. The sample contains approximately 10,000 interviews achieved over the course of the year (c.2,500 each quarter). In addition, there are 5,000 boost interviews with ethnic minorities. This study also contains a Muslim boost, which, when combined with

Muslim respondents from the main sample and ethnic minority boost, generates over 3,000 interviews with Muslim respondents.

1.1.7 The 2010-2011 Citizenship Survey was the final year that the survey was run. As such this Technical Report represents the methodology used in the last survey year.

2 Sampling

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The 2010-11 Citizenship Survey sample comprised three main elements:

- a core sample designed to deliver 10,000 interviews per year with a random sample of the adult (aged 16 years and over) population living in private households in England and Wales;

- an ethnic minority boost sample designed to deliver approximately 5,000 interviews per year with adults living in private households and belonging to eligible ethnic minority groups[1] in England and Wales;

- a Muslim boost sample designed to ensure that *in total* (i.e. from all sample components) 3,000 interviews were conducted per year with Muslim adults living in private households in England and Wales.

2.1.2 The ethnic minority boost sample comprised two distinct sub-samples:

- a *focused enumeration (FE) boost sample* in areas where the concentration of the (all-age) ethnic minority population was greater than 1% and under 18%;

- a *high concentration direct boost sample* in areas where the ethnic minority population concentration was 18% or more.

2.1.3 Ethnic minority individuals were identified by means of focused enumeration (FE), i.e. proxy screening, and direct screening respectively in these two sub-samples. FE was undertaken in core sample primary sampling units around issued core sample addresses. In the high concentration boost (18%+) areas, fieldwork was conducted in primary sampling units which were selected independently of core sample primary sampling units. Eligible sample members were identified through direct screening.

[1] eligible ethnic minority groups were:
- Mixed: White and Black Caribbean
- Mixed: White and Black African
- Mixed: White and Asian
- Mixed: Other Mixed
- Asian or Asian British: Indian
- Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
- Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
- Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
- Black or Black British: Black Caribbean
- Black or Black British: Black African
- Black or Black British: Other Black
- Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese
- Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

2.1.4 The Muslim boost sample comprised two elements:

- addresses issued as part of the high concentration ethnic minority boost sample where no eligible individuals were identified were then screened for the presence of Muslims;

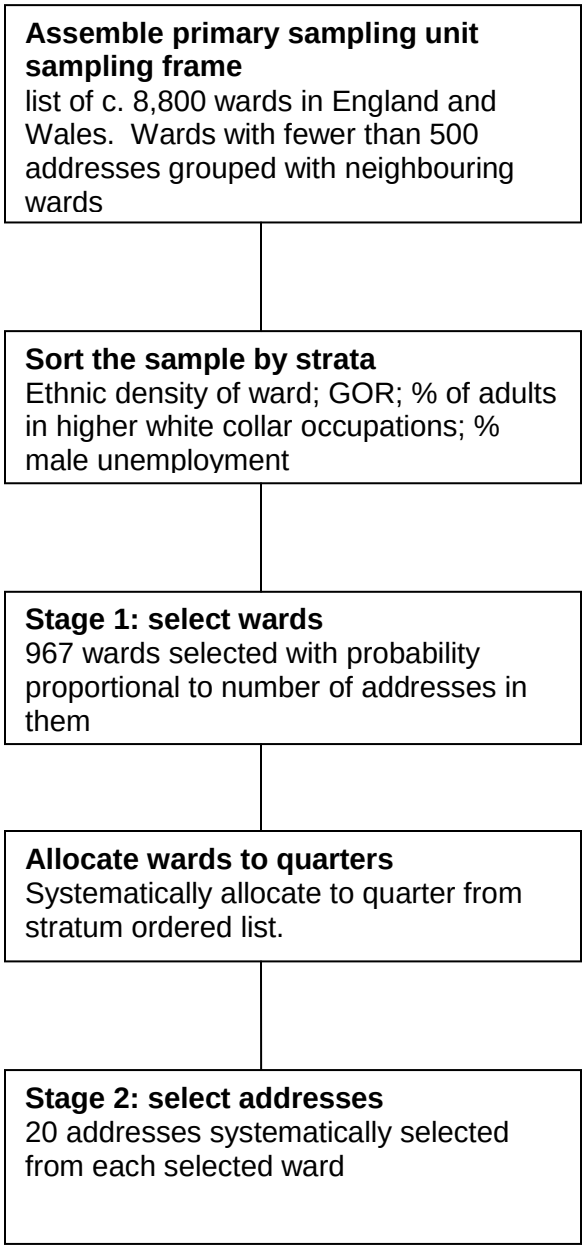
- a separate sample of addresses was drawn for screening in areas in which at least 2.5% of the population was Muslim. These addresses were screened for the presence of Muslims by means of a face-to-face screening interview.

2.1.5 The Citizenship Survey used a two-stage stratified random sample design to obtain addresses. In the first stage, for both core and ethnic minority boost samples, a systematic sample of (grouped[2]) wards was selected. In the second stage, addresses were systematically sampled within the selected wards from the small-user postcode address file (PAF). This approach was also used in previous sweeps of the survey. A similar approach was taken in selecting addresses for the Muslim boost sample; however, (grouped) output areas (OAs) were used as primary sampling units instead of wards. This process is shown (for the core sample) in Figure 2.1.

2.1.6 There are about 8,800 wards in England and Wales, each containing on average around 2,500 addresses. Using wards to cluster the sample gives a balance between having manageable interviewer workloads within a controlled geographical area and the loss of statistical efficiency resulting from a clustered sample.

[2] Wards containing fewer than 500 addresses were grouped with neighbouring wards to ensure selected addresses were not too close together.

Figure 2.1: Two-stage stratified sampling of core sample addresses



2.2 Core sample

2.2.1 Table 2.1 summarises the assumptions underlying the core sample design. It was expected that an issued sample of 19,340 addresses would deliver the desired achieved sample of 10,000 interviews.

Table 2.1: Assumptions underlying core sample design

Number of primary sample units	967
Addresses issued in each primary sample unit	20
Total addresses issued	19,340
Deadwood rate	8%
Response rate	56%
Achieved sample	10,000

2.2.2 A list of all wards in England and Wales, including a count of the number of PAF addresses[3] in each, was generated. Wards containing fewer than 500 addresses were combined with neighbouring wards to form primary sampling units in order to ensure that all interview addresses were reasonably well separated.

2.2.3 Before selection, primary sampling units were sorted into three strata based upon the proportion of the total population in each ward in an eligible ethnic minority group:

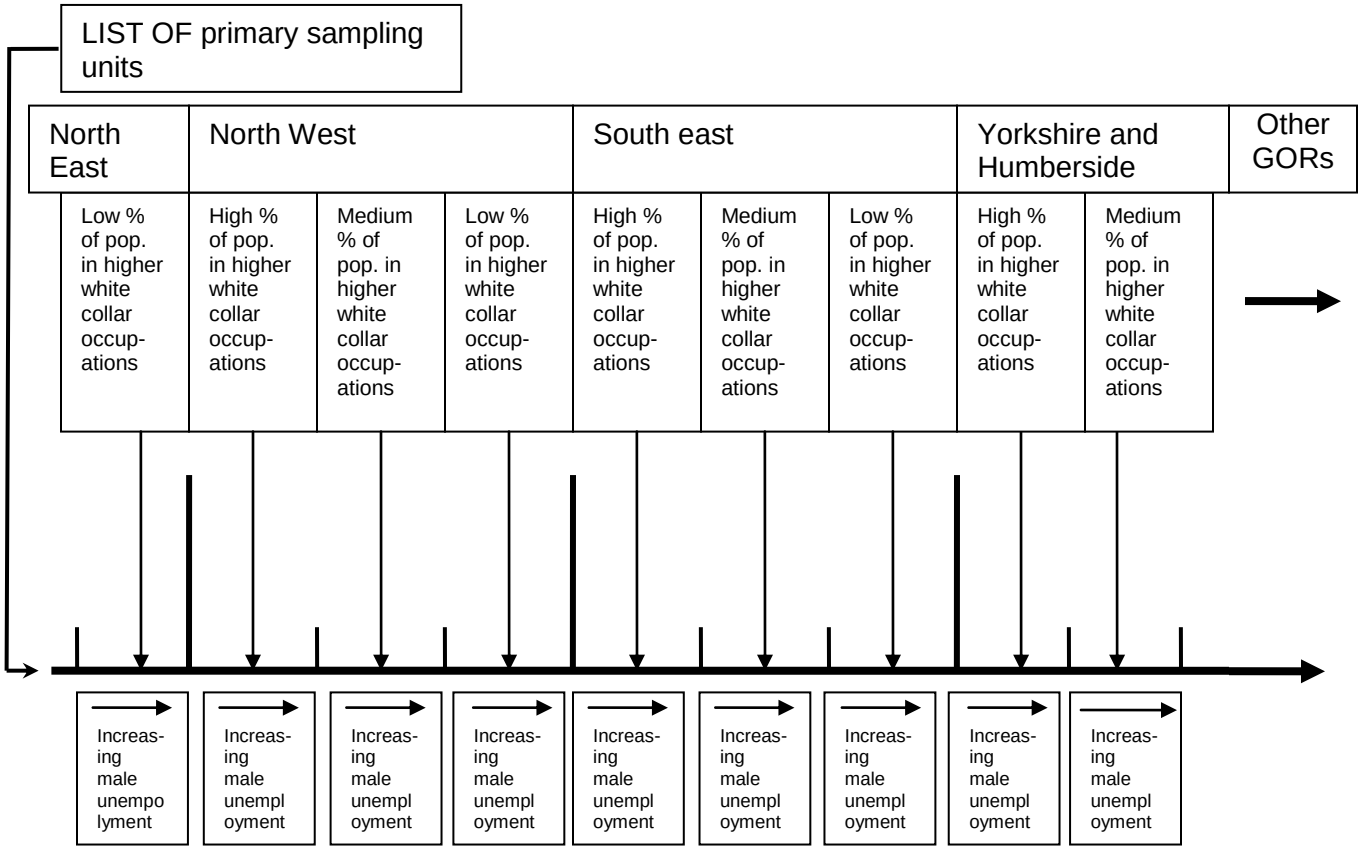
- high concentration stratum in which 18%+ of the population (according to the 2001 Census) were in an eligible ethnic minority group[4];
- medium concentration stratum in which at least one per cent, but less than 18% of the population were in an eligible ethnic minority group;
- low concentration stratum in which less than one per cent of the population were in an eligible ethnic minority group.

[3] More exactly, the number of delivery points in the small user version of the postcode address file (PAF).

[4] The 18%+ threshold was used in previous rounds of the survey. It was originally deemed an appropriate level at which to separate the strata in which face-to-face screening was carried out from the strata in which screening was by means of focused enumeration, bearing in mind the need to balance survey costs against sample quality in the interests of maximising value for money.

2.2.4 Within each of these strata, primary sampling units were then sorted by Government Office Region (GOR)[5]. Within each resulting GOR-within-ethnic minority concentration stratum, the primary sampling units were listed by proportion of adult population in higher white collar occupations and then divided into three approximately equal groups (equal in terms of address count rather than number of primary sampling units). Within each of these strata, the primary sampling units were then sorted by proportion of males aged 16-74 who were unemployed. The way in which the list of primary sample units was ordered before selection is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Primary sampling unit file order within ethnic minority concentration stratum before selection, in selected Government Office Regions



[5] See Office for National Statistics, *Geography – Government Office Regions.* Accessible at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/gor.asp for more details

2.2.5 A total of 967 primary sampling units were selected with probability proportional to PAF address count from this list, using the method of random start and fixed interval. Twenty addresses were then selected systematically from each sampled primary sampling unit. This delivered an equal probability sample of addresses that was proportionately stratified by:

- ethnic minority concentration of address's primary sampling unit;
- GOR;
- concentration of workers in higher white collar occupations in address's primary sampling unit; and
- percentage of working age males that are unemployed in each address's primary sampling unit.

2.2.6 Core sample primary sampling units were allocated systematically to quarters within the survey year in order to preserve the sample stratification. This was done by determining a random sequence of quarters and then allocating sampled primary sampling units sequentially to these quarters. For example if the random sequence of quarters had been: Q3, Q2, Q4, Q1, then the sampled primary sampling units would be allocated to quarters as shown in Table 2.2. This approach ensured that each quarterly sample of primary sampling units was, as far as possible, stratified by the same variables as the annual sample.

Table 2.2: Example of random allocation of primary sampling units for quarters

Order of initial selection	Allocated quarter
1	3
2	2
3	4
4	1
5	3
6	2
(sequence continued).....	(sequence continued).....

2.3 Ethnic minority boost sample

2.3.1 Two methods were used to draw the ethnic minority boost sample: FE and direct screening. These methods are described below and summarised in Table 2.3.

Focused enumeration (FE)

2.3.2 For each core sample address issued in the 664 primary sampling units, where more than 1%, but less than 18%, of the population belonged to an ethnic minority group (i.e. primary sampling units in the medium concentration stratum defined above), the two preceding and two following addresses on the PAF were drawn for FE screening. This meant that 80 addresses were issued for FE in each primary sampling unit. In all, 13,280 core sample and 53,120 FE addresses were issued in the medium concentration stratum. It was estimated that FE addresses would deliver around 580 interviews with members of eligible ethnic minority groups.

2.3.3 In summary, FE involved the following steps:

1. core sample respondents were asked during screening if anybody of an eligible ethnic minority group lived at each of the four pre-selected adjacent FE sample addresses;
2. if it was reported that *no eligible person lived at a neighbouring address*, no attempt was made to contact it;
3. in any other case (if eligible respondents were identified or respondents did not know the eligibility of neighbouring addresses), the interviewer visited the address in order to conduct a face-to-face screening interview designed to identify residents belonging to eligible ethnic minority groups.

Direct screening

2.3.4 The high concentration ethnic minority boost sample was drawn from primary sampling units in which at least 18% of the population belonged to an ethnic minority group. The sample was designed to minimise cluster size variation and involved sampling primary sampling units with probability proportional to a synthetic size measure. The procedures are summarised below:

1. A size measure, *s* (essentially the estimated number of households (HH) containing at least one adult belonging to an eligible ethnic minority group) was calculated for each primary sampling unit:

   s = plc, where*:*

   p = number of PAF addresses in the primary sampling unit;
   c = estimated proportion of households containing ethnic minority adults in the primary sampling unit (estimation of c required application of Labour Force Survey-estimated multipliers to primary sampling unit level 2001 Census ethnic group population figures);
   l = estimated address occupation rate (fixed at 92%).
2. primary sampling units were ordered by proportion of the population in eligible ethnic minority groups.
3. 288[6] primary sampling units were systematically selected with probability proportional to *s*.

[6] In fact 295 selections were made and seven PSUs were selected twice. In these PSUs the size of the issued sample size was doubled.

4. Within each sampled primary sampling unit the number of addresses to select was determined according to the formula:
   $a = 15/(lcr_s r_m)$, where:
   r_s = *estimated screening response rate (fixed at 85%)*
   r_m = *estimated main interview response rate (fixed at 52.5%).*
5. Addresses were selected systematically from the postcode ordered PAF file.

2.3.5 A total of 29,982 addresses were selected in this way. These were predicted to deliver 4,425 interviews with members of eligible ethnic minority groups and 190 additional interviews with Muslims belonging to ethnic minority groups that are not eligible for inclusion in the ethnic minority sample. The above design ensured that all screened addresses were sampled with equal probability. If response rate and eligibility assumptions proved to be correct, the design would also have delivered exactly 15 interviews with members of eligible ethnic minority groups in each primary sampling unit.

2.3.6 All addresses in the issued sample were visited by interviewers and screening interviews were attempted. The screening interview set out to identify all household members who belonged to an eligible ethnic minority group or who was a Muslim belonging to an ineligible ethnic group. Table 2.3 summarises the design for the ethnic minority boost sample, including the number of primary sampling units, addresses issued and the estimated number of interviews.

Table 2.3: Summary of ethnic minority boost sample design

	Focused enumeration	*Face-to-face screening*	*Total*
Number of primary sampling units	664	288*	952
Total addresses issued	53,120	29,982	83,102
Expected yield rate	1.1%	14.7%	
Estimated achieved	580	4,425	5,005
Achieved interviews	842	4648	5490

* Seven primary sampling units were selected twice. In such cases the issued sample size was doubled in order to maintain constant sampling fractions.

2.3.7 Ethnic minority boost sample primary sampling units were allocated systematically to quarters within the survey year in order to preserve the sample stratification, as described for the core sample in section 2.2.6.

2.4 Muslim boost sample

2.4.1 We estimated that the above core and ethnic minority boost samples would deliver 2,200 interviews with Muslims. The separate Muslim boost sample was therefore designed to deliver 800 additional interviews.

2.4.2 Preliminary examination of 2001 Census data demonstrated that for a fixed fieldwork budget and achieved sample size a higher coverage Muslim sample would be achieved if OAs were used as primary sampling units instead of wards. The Muslim boost sample was therefore selected by means of a two-stage design in which Output Areas (OAs) rather than wards were used as primary sampling units. The sample was drawn from OAs in which at least 2.5% of the population was identified as being Muslim in the 2001 Census. OAs containing fewer than 125 PAF addresses satisfying this criterion were attached to geographically close eligible OAs to construct a population file of Muslim boost sample primary sampling units.

2.4.3 A disproportionately stratified sample design was used in order to limit the number of addresses issued for screening in primary sampling units where Muslims were less highly concentrated according to the 2001 Census. To this end primary sampling units in the population OA file were divided into two strata to identify eligible respondents within different types of areas:

- those in which we estimated that 10% or more households contained 1+ Muslim adults;
- those in which we estimated that fewer than 10% of households contained 1+ Muslim adults.

2.4.4 In the 10%+ stratum, a synthetic size measure, similar to that used to select the high concentration ethnic minority sample, was constructed and used to select primary sampling units with probability proportional to size. Addresses were then selected with probability inversely proportional to this size measure, thereby ensuring that addresses were sampled with equal probability within the stratum.

2.4.5 In the under 10% stratum, a simple equal probability sample of primary sampling units was selected using the standard method of random start and fixed interval, and then all addresses were sampled within sampled primary sampling units, again ensuring that addresses were sampled with equal probability within the stratum. A higher sampling fraction was used in the 10%+ stratum than was used in the under 10% stratum (the address selection probabilities were in the ratio of 2.4 to 1) in order to control the total number of addresses requiring screening.

The 10%+ stratum

2.4.6 The procedures used to select primary sampling units and addresses in the 10%+ stratum are described below.

1. A size measure, *s* (essentially the estimated number of HHs containing at least one Muslim adult) was calculated for each primary sampling unit:

   s = plc, where*:*

   p = number of PAF addresses in the primary sampling unit;
   c = estimated proportion of households containing Muslim adults in the primary sampling unit (estimation of c required application of LFS-estimated multipliers to primary sampling unit level 2001 Census ethnic group population figures);
   l = estimated address occupation rate (fixed at 92%).
2. Primary sampling units were ordered by proportion of the population that was Muslim.

3. 133 primary sampling units were selected systematically with probability proportional to *s*.
4. Within each sampled primary sampling unit the number of addresses to select was determined according to the formula:

   $a = 5/(lcr_s r_m)$, where:

   r_s = *estimated screening response rate (fixed at 85%)*

   r_m = *estimated main interview response rate (fixed at 50%).*
5. Addresses were selected systematically from the postcode ordered PAF file.

2.4.7 The above design ensured that all screened addresses were sampled with equal probability. If response rate and eligibility assumptions proved to be correct the design would also have delivered exactly 5 interviews with Muslim individuals in each primary sampling unit.

Under 10% stratum

2.4.8 Forty-four primary sampling units were selected systematically with equal probability, and all addresses in each primary sampling unit were selected for screening.

2.4.9 The numbers of issued addresses and our estimates of the number of achieved interviews in each of the two Muslim boost strata are shown in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 Summary of Muslim boost sample design

	Number of primary sampling units	*Issued addresses*	*Achieved interviews with Muslims (estimated)*
10%+ stratum	133	6,926	665
Under 10% stratum	44	7,873	134
Total	177	14,799	799

2.4.10 Muslim boost sample primary sampling units were allocated systematically to quarters within the survey year in order to preserve the sample stratification, in the manner described for the Core sample at section 2.2.6.

2.5 Sampling at addresses

2.5.1 A small proportion (under 2%) of addresses sampled from PAF contained more than one dwelling unit (DU)[7]. At these addresses interviewers selected one DU using the Kish grid procedure.[8]

[7] A dwelling unit is a unit within a PAF address which has a separate front door and is accessible only to the subset of PAF address residents living behind that front door.

[8] A Kish grid is a technique used where interviewers who have been issued with a sample of household addresses can sample individuals on the doorstep. It involves using a random selection technique, and is devised to ensure all individuals eligible in the household have an equal chance of selection. See L. Kish (1949), 'A Procedure for Objective Respondent Selection Within the Household', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*.

2.5.2 At selected DUs, one adult aged 16 or over was selected from all eligible[9] adults in the DU using the Kish grid procedure.

[9] Eligibility was defined as follows:

- core sample: aged 16 or over;
- ethnic minority boost sample: aged 16 or over and belonging to an eligible ethnic group;
- Muslim boost sample: aged 16 or over and Muslim.

3 Questionnaire

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The 2010-11 questionnaire was largely based on the 2009-10 Citizenship Survey. However, development work did generate a small number of changes. Questions were added or removed, where relevant, to reflect changing policy priorities and developments in the objectives of the survey since the 2009-10 study.

3.1.2 Development of the questionnaire had two main objectives:

- To test proposed new questions; and
- To test the questionnaire as part of a pilot study (referred to here as the dress rehearsal) before the main fieldwork.

3.2 Cognitive testing

3.2.1 The first objective of testing proposed new questions was achieved through two phases of cognitive testing.

3.2.2 Cognitive interviews are used as a method of question testing to explore the cognitive processes involved when people interpret and respond to survey questions. Cognitive interviews are qualitative in nature, involving a small sample and in-depth probing techniques. They help to reduce measurement error by ensuring questions are designed so that respondents understand and are willing and able to answer them. The techniques used help us to establish how questions are understood by respondents, how they arrive at their responses, how confident they are in their answers, and to identify any problems that questions may pose. In particular, cognitive interviews can explore reasons for any problems and respondent reactions to questions that may be of a sensitive nature.

3.2.3 For the 2010-11 survey, the main aims of the cognitive pilot were to explore respondents':

- understanding of terms used in new questions;
- ability to understand and interpret new showcards, identifying, for example, any problems with long showcards;
- ability to answer in relation to set timeframes and areas, e.g. 'a year ago', 'within half a mile of your home';
- judgements and interpretations, e.g. what constitutes 'a significant drop in income'; and
- reactions to new potentially sensitive questions, e.g. when asked about their responses to materials promoting violent extremism.

3.2.4 Interviews lasted on average between 30 and 50 minutes. Researchers made detailed notes during the interview, which were collated following completion of the cognitive

testing. The interview notes were used to produce findings and recommendations on changes to questions.

3.2.5 All cognitive interviews were conducted by researchers from Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB.

3.2.6 Cognitive interviews were carried out with a total of 45 respondents; 23 in Round 1 and 22 in Round 2. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, and were completed in 13 different locations across the country. Interviewers were given quotas of respondent characteristics to ensure that the sample included respondents who:

- Were from a range of age groups
- Were of different sexes
- Lived in a range of urban and rural areas
- Were of different ethnic backgrounds
- Were of different faiths, including Muslims

3.2.7 The interviews were carried out in December 2009 and tested the following question areas.

- Mixing questions: the extent to which respondents mixed socially with different groups of people in their community;
- Volunteering questions: whether respondents work for employers who have paid volunteering days, and whether respondents have taken up these volunteering days;
- Rights and responsibilities questions: testing a showcard list of rights and responsibilities that people in the UK **should** and **do** have;
- Immigration questions: whether respondents feel the number of immigrants coming to Britain should increase/decrease; and
- Religion: which religion, if any, the respondent was brought up in.

3.2.8 Following the testing of questions in both Round 1 and Round 2, and based on analysis of the taped recordings of the interviews, and interviewer notes, a set of findings and recommendations was produced.

3.3 Dress rehearsal

3.3.1 The purpose of the dress rehearsal was to test the main survey procedures that would be used during mainstage fieldwork, test the CAPI program and check the length of the interview. Fieldwork took place between January and February 2010.

3.3.2 Interviews were carried out in 20 wards, purposively sampled to differ according to the density of ethnic minority or Muslim residents, so that there would be appropriate high- and low-density areas to test the various screening procedures. The mix of wards selected, and types of samples included, were:

- 4 low- or medium-density ethnic minority (core sample interviews);
- 6 medium-density ethnic minority (core sample interviews and FE screening);
- 6 high-density ethnic minority (ethnic minority + Muslim direct screening); and
- 4 high-density Muslim (Muslim direct screening).

3.3.3 The wards were geographically spread across England and Wales, with interviewing taking place in both rural and urban areas.

3.3.4 In each ward where core interviewing took place, 30 addresses were randomly selected. In the core and FE wards, the two addresses either side of the core address were selected for FE screening. The number of addresses selected in wards where boost screening would take place differed depending on the density of ethnic minority/Muslim residents. A sufficient number of addresses were selected in each ward to achieve the target number of interviews (8 for ethnic minority and Muslim screening assignments; 5 for Muslim screening assignments).

3.3.5 Initial contact with core respondents was made using an advance letter about the study. For boost screening and FE cases, interviewers were provided with a letter to give to potentially eligible respondents on the doorstep.

3.3.6 Interviewers were given a feedback form to complete and attended a full debrief with researchers and members of DCLG. As a result of feedback from interviewers, a number of amendments were made to various aspects of the survey:

- a few changes were made to question wording so that they were simplified for respondents;
- questions **GempC1/C2** on paid volunteering days, and **MxGen** on generational mixing were removed from the mainstage questionnaire; and
- the 'Top Tips' document was updated with feedback from interviewers (particularly on tips for screening at addresses and ways to introduce the survey).

3.4 Questionnaire changes

3.4.1 The following questions that appeared on the 2009-10 questionnaire were removed for 2010-11:

- **SInc** – 'What proportion of your friends have similar incomes to you?'
- **SEnjoy** – 'Would you say that this is a neighbourhood you enjoy living in?'
- Questions asking about levels of satisfaction with:
  - Local schools (**PSchl**)
  - Local council housing or Housing Association housing (**PCHous**)
  - Local services for young people (**PYouth**)
- **POfOth/ POfOth1** – Number of times respondent has attempted to influence political decisions and local affairs in the last 12 months.
- **FOthOFT** – Number of times respondent has helped groups/ clubs, or organisations.
- **GVEmp3/ GOfOth/ GEmpHr** – Questions relating to employment volunteering.
- **IOthOft** – Number of times respondent has given unpaid help as an individual in the last 12 months.
- **MxHelp** – Things that the respondent thinks would encourage people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds to mix together.

3.4.2 The following questions were either added or reinstated for the 2010-11 survey:

- **VolBen** – Reason(s) for helping groups, clubs, or organisations in the last 12 months.
- **VolsatF** – Benefits gained from helping groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months.
- **CivMot** – Reason(s) for getting involved in local decision-making groups in the last 12 months.
- **CivGn** – Benefits gained from getting involved in local decision-making groups in the last 12 months.
- **Whyred** – 'Why do you think the number of immigrants coming to Britain nowadays should be reduced?'
- **RelChld** – 'What religion, if any, were you brought up in?'
- **Rights and Responsibilities module** – See below.

3.5 Questionnaire content

3.5.1 The CAPI questionnaire used for the mainstage in 2010-11 consisted of the following modules:

- **Household composition** – details of people living in the selected households; identification of the Household Reference Person (HRP); basic employment details of the respondent.

- **Identity and social networks** – how the respondent perceives their national identity; basic demographic details about the respondent's friends.

- **Your community** – the respondent's sense of belonging to, and views about, area of residence and other residents; how worried the respondent is about various types of crime; how the respondent does/would feel about living near various types of facility; respondent's satisfaction with local services.

- **Influencing political decisions and local affairs** – involvement in local affairs; degree to which the respondent can affect political decisions at various levels; trust in institutions.

- **Volunteering and charitable giving** – the respondent's involvement with organised groups; giving help through groups (formal volunteering); volunteering through an employer; opportunities for, and barriers to, formal volunteering; informal volunteering; charitable giving.

- **Objective empowerment** – the respondent's involvement in community decision-making through formal roles and groups.

- **Race and immigration** – the respondent's perceptions of racial prejudice, and of racial discrimination by public service organisations; experiences of discrimination in employment; their views on current levels of immigration.

- **Religion** – the respondent's perceptions of religious prejudice; whether they personally have been subjected to religious discrimination; details of their religion and religious background.

- **Rights and Responsibilities** – the respondent's perceptions of the rights and responsibilities that people living in the UK *should* have, and those that they *actually* have.

- **Mixing** – whether the respondent mixes socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves; the respondent's views on what would encourage people to mix more.

- **Respect** – whether the respondent feels they are treated with respect in various everyday situations.

- **Self identity** – factors that are important to the respondent's sense of who they are.

- **Violent extremism** – whether the respondent feels it is right or wrong to use violent extremism as a form of protest; whether they personally have done anything to reduce support for violent extremism in the name of religion; whether they are aware of/been exposed to groups or materials promoting violent extremism in the name of religion.

- **Media usage** – information about media exposure.

- **Economic downturn and demographics** – whether the respondent has been affected in any way by the economic downturn; and whether the respondent has an illness or disability; tenure status; sexual identity; employment details of the HRP (if they are not the respondent); employment details of the respondent; educational qualifications; income of respondent (and their partner).

3.5.2 A paper version of the questionnaire can be found at Annex E.

4 Fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Fieldwork for the 2010-11 Citizenship Survey was conducted in four quarters between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011. All fieldwork was carried out by trained interviewers who are members either of Ipsos MORI's field team or Kantar's field team. Kantar operates on behalf of TNS-BMRB.

4.1.2 Fieldwork dates for 2010-11 were as follows:

- Quarter 1: 1 April 2010–30 June 2010. First reissue date – 8 May.
- Quarter 2: 1 July 2010–30 September 2010. First reissue date – 31 July.
- Quarter 3: 1 October 2010–31 December 2010. First reissue date – 3 November.
- Quarter 4: 1 January 2011–31 March 2011. First reissue date – 4 February.

4.1.3 During Quarter 1 of fieldwork, an additional and separate Young Persons Module (YPM) of Citizenship was conducted alongside the adult survey, testing some of the themes of the survey with young people aged 11-15. It was commissioned by the Department of Education (DfE).

4.1.4 Following the public consultation on the future of the Citizenship Survey in November 2010, changes in DCLG priorities meant that both the Citizenship Survey, and subsequently the Young Persons Module within the DfE would not be continued beyond the 2010-11 survey. The findings of the pilot remain a useful insight into introducing a YPM to a large adult face-to-face survey.

4.1.5 The published report can be viewed on the DfE website at https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-RR094A

4.2 Briefings

4.2.1 All new interviewers working on the study received a one-day comprehensive briefing delivered by the research teams and field management staff of Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB. Whenever possible, a representative from the DCLG Citizenship Survey team also participated in the briefings.

4.2.2 In total, 9 full briefings took place, attended by a total of 60 interviewers.

4.2.3 Each briefing included the following elements:

- An introduction to the survey: aims and objectives of the survey, information about DCLG and its Ministers, an overview of the topics included in the questionnaire and examples of how study results are used.

- Fieldwork procedures: an explanation of the different sample types; procedures for the FE sample; non-contact and contact approaches; screening procedures; how to select dwelling units and respondents; how to identify translation requirements and conduct survey language interviews.

- Survey materials: information and advice was given on using these before and during the interviews.

- Contact sheet exercises and discussions on maximising response rates.

- The interview: introducing the questionnaire and a practice session using the CAPI program to interview a dummy respondent, including use of showcards and shuffle cards.

- Field administration: advice on carrying out fieldwork; key fieldwork dates; and field contact procedures.

4.2.4 For interviewers who had worked on the survey in 2009-10, a refresher briefing was given prior to Q1. In total 8 of these refresher briefings took place, attended by a total of 212 interviewers.

4.3 Interviewer materials

4.3.1 In advance of each fieldwork quarter, interviewers received survey packs containing all the materials they needed for fieldwork in that quarter. The survey pack included:

- **Contact sheets** for each address, according to their sample type. Either core, core+FE, FE, ethnic minority and/or Muslim.

- **Letters** according to their sample type. Either core letters for all core addresses or screening letters for all other sample types.[10]

[10] Please note that in Q3 some, and in Q4 all, of Core addresses were sent a letter with a book of 6 1st class stamps. This is discussed in more detail at section 4.4.1.

- **Leaflets** (glossy, full colour) providing an overview of the survey, with an example of survey results from a previous study year and contact details for either Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB.

- **Postcards** designed to be left at screening addresses, informing residents that a survey is being conducted in the area and providing contact details of either Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB. Interviewers had the opportunity to record their name on the reverse of the postcard.

- **Calling cards** for interviewers to leave their contact details.

- A **language showcard** (A4, laminated) with a short paragraph in each of the survey languages explaining why the interviewer was at their household and used to identify survey language needs when there was no common language between the interviewer and the household.

- **Faith and ethnicity screening showcards** (A4, laminated) used to identify eligible households and individuals at boost addresses. For interviewers with survey language skills, these showcards were also provided in relevant languages.

- A **violent extremism definition showcard** (A4, laminated) for use during the interview. For interviewers with survey language skills, this showcard was also provided in relevant languages.

- **Questionnaire showcards** (A4, bound with spiral plastic binding) for use during the interview. For interviewers with survey language skills, these showcards were also provided in relevant languages.

- A set of **shufflecards** for use during the volunteering section of the questionnaire. For interviewers with survey language skills, these shuffle cards were also provided in relevant languages.

- A paper version of **the questionnaire** as a preparation tool for the interviewer. For interviewers with survey language skills, this was also provided in relevant languages.

- **Interviewer instructions**, as a comprehensive guide to the study.

- A **Top Tips** document, outlining advice and guidance for dealing with common respondent questions, and techniques for helping interviewers achieve interviews.

4.4 Contact procedures

Letters

4.4.1 All addresses in the core sample received a letter in advance of the interviewer's first visit explaining the purpose of the survey, how the address had been selected and stating that an interviewer would be calling at the address. The letter explained that all information would be confidential and stressed the importance of participation in the study. It also provided a named contact at either Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB, with an email address and telephone number, should selected households want further information about the study. The letter, and all communications with respondents, referred to the research as the 'Communities Study'.

4.4.2 In Q3, an experiment on response rates was conducted amongst Core addresses using a book of 6 1st class stamps, to be sent out with advance letters. Half of all Core addresses were sent the incentive along with their letter, to test the effect this would have on the success rate of interviews. The results showed a positive correlation between letters receiving the incentive and interview response rates. As a result, the incentives were rolled out to *all* Core addresses for Q4. The published report can be viewed on the Department for Communities and Local Government website at http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurvey201011incentive

4.4.3 Screening letters and postcards were designed for use with the boost sample addresses (FE, ethnic minority and Muslim boosts). These were left at addresses where no contact had been made at the first call, to make respondents aware of the study and that an interviewer had called at the address. Although the content was very similar to the core sample letter, it made clear the fact that not all addresses in this sample would contain eligible people for interview.

4.4.4 Copies of the core and screening letters are available in Annex B.

Leaflets

4.4.5 All core addresses received a survey leaflet with their advance letter. This provided further information about the survey, including a chart showing results from previous surveys in the series. It also addressed potential concerns about data protection and provided contact details for Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB – a Helpline telephone number and email address – and website addresses for DCLG and the 'Communities Study'.

4.4.6 Interviewers were given copies of the leaflets which could be issued to screening respondents.

4.4.7 A copy of the leaflet is available in Annex C.

Translations

4.4.8 Core addresses in Wales received advance letters and leaflets in Welsh and English.

4.4.9 In addition to English, the survey could also be conducted using bilingual interviewers or interpreters and fully translated survey materials for a set list of 11 survey languages. These survey languages include 10 languages identified as the most frequently requested in the 2008-09 survey year plus Welsh, which must be provided for surveys conducted in Wales.[11]

4.4.10 Interviewers carried a screening card consisting of a list of the 11 languages written in English and in the language itself, as well as a short paragraph about the survey, again written in English and in each of the 11 languages. This was used to identify the language needs of selected households where English was not spoken. Letters and leaflets were available to interviewers in these survey languages (please see Section 4.6.1 for further details about translated interviews).

Confidentiality

4.4.11 The core and screening letters assured the respondent of confidentiality by stating:

> "Your answers will be treated as ***confidential***. It will not be possible to identify any individual from the survey findings, and the answers you give will be used for research purposes only. ***No identifiable information about you will be passed to government departments, local authorities or any other bodies without your consent."***

4.4.12 The interviewer instructions also briefed each interviewer that they could reassure the respondent about the confidentiality of their data and the research findings.

[11] The 2010-11 survey languages are: Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Gujarati, Hindi, Polish, Punjabi (Gurumukhi script), Punjabi (Urdu Script), Somali, Urdu, Welsh.

4.5 Screening procedures

4.5.1 In order to identify ethnic minority respondents eligible for the boost sample, the survey used two types of screening procedures: FE screening was used in areas with medium density of ethnic minority households and direct screening was used in areas with high density of ethnic minority households (see section 2.3).

FE screening

4.5.2 Interviewers with Core + FE assignments were given details of the four addresses either side of the core address on the PAF. They were instructed to proceed with interviewing a person aged at least 16 at the core address, and that the purpose of screening FE addresses adjacent to the core address would be to establish anyone who belongs to an ethnic minority at these addresses.

4.5.3 Interviewers were instructed how to screen and establish an initial screening outcome for each of the FE addresses. This could first be done by asking the respondent at the core address about the people living in the adjacent addresses using the following phraseology:

> At this time, we are only interviewing people aged 16 or over who are of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese or other non-white groups.
> Can I check, how many people aged 16 or over in this household are of those ethnic groups?

4.5.4 Interviewers were given the option to use the ethnicity showcard to help with the screening process.

4.5.5 If an outcome could not be established at the core address, interviewers could establish an initial screening outcome by visiting the FE addresses themselves or by visiting another adjacent property, until a definite outcome was established for each address.

4.5.6 Interviewers were instructed that if this – the initial screening – stage suggested there might be eligible residents living in the FE addresses, they should visit the address in person to ask a detailed and direct screening question using a new FE contact sheet. The direct screening question was included in the FE contact sheet and interviewers were instructed to read it out exactly as it appeared.

Direct screening for the ethnic minority boost

4.5.7 The purpose of the ethnic minority boost was to establish eligible persons within households who were of ethnic minority origin, *or*, if no one of ethnic minority origin was resident, whether there was anyone resident of the Islamic faith. These addresses therefore contained two separate screening options, but were not screened as joint criteria for eligibility.

4.5.8 Interviewers visited each address within the ethnic minority direct screening sample and asked the detailed screening questions exactly as they appeared on the contact sheet.

4.5.9 The screening question for eligibility based on ethnicity was as follows:

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is…from Ipsos MORI/TNS-BMRB, the research company. We are carrying out a survey for the Government about the nation's households, people's attitudes towards their local area and how things can be improved. I would like to assure you that all the information will be kept in the strictest confidence by Ipsos MORI/TNS-BMRB and used for research purposes only. It will not be possible to identify any particular person, household or address in the results.

Can I just check, is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household who belongs to any of these ethnic groups? USE SHOWCARD
May I ask which ethnic groups?
SHOWCARD OPTIONS:
A. Black Caribbean origin
B. Black African origin
C. Indian origin
D. Pakistani origin
E. Bangladeshi origin
F. Chinese origin
G. any other non-White origin
H. Mixed origin

4.5.10 If respondents answered yes to any of the showcard options above, the interviewer was instructed to continue with the person selection process.

4.5.11 If no persons of ethnic minority origin were established at the household, the interviewer proceeded to screen on the basis of religion, in order to establish any persons in the household who were Muslim.

4.5.12 The screening question for eligibility based on religion was as follows:

> And is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household of the following religions, even if not currently practising? USE SHOWCARD
>
> SHOWCARD OPTIONS:
>
> 1. No to all religions on the card
> 2. Christian
> 3. Buddhist
> 4. Hindu
> 5. Jewish
> 6. Sikh
> 7. Muslim
> 8. Refused to answer screening question

4.5.13 If faiths other than Muslim were coded, or the response was 'No to all religions on the card', interviewers coded these addresses as ineligible. If it was established that there was an eligible (age 16+) Muslim person resident, the interviewer was instructed to continue with the person selection process.

Direct screening for the Muslim boost

4.5.14 Interviewers visited each address within the Muslim sample and asked the detailed screening question exactly as it appeared on the contact sheet to establish whether anyone of Muslim faith was resident and eligible for interview.

4.5.15 The screening question was as follows:

> Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is ….from Ipsos MORI / TNS-BMRB, the research company. We are carrying out a survey for the Government about the nation's households, people's attitudes towards their local area and how things can be improved. I would like to assure you that all the information will be kept in the strictest confidence by Ipsos MORI / TNS-BMRB and used for research purposes only. It will not be possible to identify any particular person, household or address in the results.

Can I just check, is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household of the following religions, even if not currently practising? USE SHOWCARD

SHOWCARD OPTIONS:

1. No to all religions on the card
2. Christian
3. Buddhist
4. Hindu
5. Jewish
6. Sikh
7. Muslim
8. Refused to answer screening question

4.5.16 If faiths other than Muslim were coded, or the response was 'No to all religions on the card', interviewers coded these addresses as ineligible. If it was established that there was an eligible (age 16+) Muslim person resident, the interviewer was instructed to continue with the person selection process.

4.6 Screening and interviews with non-English speakers

Interpreters for screening

4.6.1 In order to carry out screening, interviewers were instructed to speak to an English speaker within the household where possible, with whom they could ask the screening questions. If this was not possible, interviewers were asked to record the language need using the language card as described in 4.3.1, as well as a contact telephone number. They were then able to request an interpreter on their contact sheet, who would contact the respondent, accompany the interviewer on a separate occasion.

Translated interviews

4.6.2 The questionnaire text, showcards and shuffle pack were translated into Welsh and the ten most commonly-requested languages in previous Citizenship Survey years. The ten languages were: Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Gujarati, Hindi, Polish, Punjabi (Gurmukhi script), Punjabi (Urdu script), Somali and Urdu. The translated materials were used for respondents who did not speak English, but did speak one of these survey languages.

4.6.3 An accredited translation company was used to translate the English-language documents, and all materials were then independently checked by a native speaker of each language to ensure consistency, accuracy and cultural equivalence.

4.6.4 In order to use these materials on their own, the interviewer had to speak and read the relevant language. If this was not the case, addresses were either re-issued to Citizenship Survey interviewers who did speak that language, or an interpreter was employed to accompany the original interviewer. All interpreters working on the survey received a briefing by Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB and were accompanied by an Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB interviewer.

4.6.5 The role of the interpreter was to read out to the respondent the translated questionnaire text from a paper document, and translate the respondent's answer into English. The interviewer then entered the answer in the (English) CAPI programme, and directed the interpreter to the next question in the script. Interpreters read from the pre-translated documents and were not allowed to re-translate the questions in any way, in order to ensure consistency amongst all respondents.

4.6.6 Household members were permitted to translate interview questions only if the respondent did not speak English or any of the 11 survey languages. Children aged 14 or over were allowed to translate the interview in these cases with their parent's or guardian's permission. In cases where household members were acting as translators, sensitive questions were omitted from the interview.

4.6.7 A total of 443 interviews were carried out in languages other than English, which represents under three per cent of the 16,523 cases in the combined sample. Nine in ten translated interviews (89%) were carried out by an Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB interviewer or an Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB translator who accompanied an interviewer. Just over a tenth of translated interviews (11%) were carried out by a family member or friend. In total, 50 interviews were translated by a family member or friend. Table 4.1 summarises the number of translated interviews by language and interviewer.

Table 4.1 Translated interviews by language and interviewer

Language	Translated interviews using Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB interviewer	Translated interviews using an interpreter	Translated interviews using a family member or friend	Total number of translated interviews carried-out
Arabic	0	8	0	8
Bengali	9	33	0	42
Cantonese	0	3	0	3
Gujarati	41	4	0	45
Hindi	38	2	0	40
Polish	0	10	0	10
Punjabi (Gurmukhi script)	18	10	0	28
Punjabi (Urdu script)	75	26	0	101
Somali	1	5	0	6
Urdu	73	24	0	97
Welsh	0	1	0	1
Other	7	5	50	62
TOTAL	**262**	**131**	**50**	**443**

4.6.8 Overall, Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB received 468 requests by interviewers identifying translation needs. Of these requests, 81% were converted into interviews. Table 4.2 summarises the number of identified translation needs by language, and the percentage of each language that was converted into an interview.

Table 4.2 Number of requests and completed translated interviews by language

Language	Requests for language assistance	Translated interviews completed	Percentage of requests converted to interviews
Arabic	13	8	61%
Bengali	54	42	77%
Cantonese	8	3	38%
Gujarati	53	45	85%
Hindi	43	40	93%
Polish	10	10	100%
Punjabi (Gurmukhi script)	35	28	80%
Punjabi (Urdu script)	121	101	83%
Somali	20	6	30%
Urdu	110	97	88%
Welsh	1	1	100%
TOTAL	**468**	**381***	**81%**

*NB this total represents all requests in the 11 survey languages used for the 2009-10 Citizenship Survey, and does not include those interviews completed in an 'Other' language as these do not require a translator.

4.7 Maximising response

4.7.1 A number of procedures were used to maximise response rates among the households sampled for the survey.

4.7.2 Interviewers were instructed to make a minimum of six calls at each selected address, at different times of the day, including one evening call, and on different days of the week, including at least one call at the weekend. In practice, the number of calls made to addresses was often much higher than six.

4.7.3 Where household contacts or selected respondents refused to give information or take part in the survey, they were asked to cite their reasons for refusal. The majority of cases where interviewers had obtained a refusal were regarded as 'soft'; that is a circumstantial rather than an absolute refusal to participate. Examples of this include contacts who said the survey would be too long or that they were too busy. These were reissued to a different interviewer who would attempt to encourage participation.

4.7.4 Where the interviewer was unable to make any contact at the address or dwelling unit (DU) after six or more calls, this was recorded as a non-contact and the majority of these were reissued to another interviewer. There were other cases where final outcomes were classified as 'unproductive', for example, codes such as 'at home ill during survey period'. These were sometimes reissued to another interviewer depending on exactly what the outcome was and what the interviewer had noted about the address.

4.7.5 All interviewers working on the survey received news bulletins throughout the year containing tips for achieving high response, important religious dates that interviewers needed to be aware of when calling at sample point addresses and other relevant and useful information.

4.7.6 During quarter 3 fieldwork (1 October 2010–31 December 2010), we encouraged interviewers to begin their work earlier because the Christmas period affects fieldwork at the end of the quarter.

4.8 Interview length

4.8.1 The median interview length was 51 minutes. This length is calculated only on full interviews and not partial interviews.

4.8.2 Partial interviews are all interviews terminated before the Volunteering section of the questionnaire. In total, 14 partial interviews were completed.

5 Response Rates

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This chapter presents a discussion on response rates by sample type. Tables providing response rates for the different sample types are located at the end of this chapter.

5.2 Core sample

5.2.1 Of the 19,339 sampled core addresses, eight per cent were classified as ineligible as they did not contain an occupied private household – five per cent were empty and one per cent comprised non-residential addresses such as businesses.

5.2.2 A total of 17,789 addresses were classified as in-scope. Of these, 24% of addresses were refusals, either at the DU or by the selected person. At four per cent of addresses the interviewer was unable to make any contact, again either at the DU or with the selected person, while in seven per cent of cases it was not possible to establish the eligibility of the address. At a further six per cent of addresses, the interviewer was unable to conduct an interview because, for example, the selected person was ill or they were physically or mentally unable.

5.2.3 A total of 10,307 interviews were achieved, producing a response rate for in-scope core addresses of 58%. Table 5.1 details the response rate for the core sample.

5.3 Boost sample – FE screening

5.3.1 The number of issued (i.e. enumerated) addresses was 53,120; four times the number of core addresses issued with associated FE addresses (because two addresses either side of the core address were sampled). At 95% of the issued addresses, no one from an ethnic minority group was reportedly living there, the address was classified as ineligible or it was not possible to obtain the initial screening information. A total of 2,556 addresses, equivalent to five per cent of issued addresses, were initially identified for the direct screening stage.

5.3.2 Of the addresses then directly screened, 64% contained at least one eligible adult. From these 1,525 eligible addresses, a total of 841 interviews were achieved, producing a response rate of 55%. Table 5.2 details the response rate for the ethnic minority boost sample issued for FE screening.

5.4 Boost sample – ethnic minority direct screening

5.4.1 A total of 29,984 addresses were issued of which eight per cent did not contain an occupied private household and were ineligible. At ten per cent of 'non deadwood' addresses, the interviewer was unable to establish whether there were any adults of ethnic minority group origin or Muslim faith resident in the DU. This was either because the people at the address or selected DU refused to answer the screening question, or because the interviewer was unable to make contact there. A further 59% of cases were ineligible as they did not contain an adult of ethnic minority group origin or Muslim faith.

5.4.2 A total of 8,683 addresses were classified as eligible addresses. Over a fifth of eligible addresses (23%) refused to take part in the survey, whilst at 13% of eligible addresses the interviewer was unable to make contact either at the selected DU or with the selected person.

5.4.3 A total of 4,721 interviews were achieved at eligible addresses, producing an ethnic minority response rate of 54%. Table 5.3 details the response rates for the direct screening ethnic minority boost sample.

5.5 Boost sample – Muslim direct screening

5.5.1 A total of 14,729 addresses were issued of which six per cent did not contain an occupied private household and were therefore ineligible. At seven per cent of 'non deadwood' addresses, the interviewer was unable to establish whether any adults of Muslim faith were resident, either because the people at the address or selected DU refused to answer the screening question, or because the interviewer was unable to make contact there. A further 79% of cases were ineligible, as they did not contain an adult of Muslim faith.

5.5.2 For the 1,948 remaining eligible addresses, over a fifth (22%) of addresses refused to take part in the survey, whilst at 10% of eligible addresses the interviewer was unable to make contact either at the selected DU or with the selected person.

5.5.3 A total of 1,096 interviews were achieved at eligible addresses, producing a Muslim response rate of 56%. Table 5.4 details the response rates for the direct screening Muslim boost sample.

Table 5.1 Response rates: core sample

	Number	Issued cases	In-scope cases
	N	%	%
Total issued addresses	**19,339**	**100**	
Not yet built / under construction	27	0	
Demolished / derelict	64	0	
Vacant / empty housing unit	973	5	
Non-residential address (e.g. business)	203	1	
Communal establishment / institution	38	0	
Occupied but not as main residence	188	1	
Other	57	0	
Total ineligible addresses	**1,550**	**8**	
Total in-scope addresses	**17,789**		**100**
Total unknown eligibility	**1,330**		7
Refusal by phoning office	361		2
Further information about occupants refused	786		4
Refusal by selected person	2,337		13
Proxy refusal (including refusal by parents)	374		2
Broken appointment	407		2
Total refusals	**4,265**		**24**
No further contact at address / dwelling unit	421		2
Contact made at address / dwelling unit but not with 16+	22		0
No parental permission obtained - no contact with parent	0		0
No further contact with selected person	338		2
Total non contact	**781**		**4**
Unable to select person due to physical / mental ability of contact	37		0
Unable to select person due to language barrier of contact	25		0
Other reason for not selecting person	95		1
Contact made with selected person but no specific appointment made	212		1
At home ill during survey period	109		1
Away or in hospital during survey period	181		1
Physical or mentally unable / incompetent for interview	228		1
Language - inadequate English, no translator / interpreter available for interview	43		0
Other unproductive	176		1
Total other unproductive	**1,106**		**6**
Full interview	10,262		58
Partial interview	45		0
Total interviews	**10,307**		**58**

Table 5.2 Response rates: FE screening

	Number	Issued cases	Cases identified for direct screening	Cases available for direct screening	In-scope cases
	N	%	%	%	%
Issued core addresses with associated FE	12,120				
Total issued addresses	**53,120**	**100**			
Addresses identified for direct screening	**2,556**	**5**	**100**		
Ineligible addresses	178		7		
Ineligible (from screening)	590		23	25	
Unknown eligibility	263		10	11	
Total in-scope addresses	**1,525**		**60**	**64**	**100**
Total refusals	**362**		**14**	**15**	**24**
Total non contact	**171**		**7**	**7**	**11**
Total other unproductive	**150**		**6**	**6**	**10**
Full interview	831		33	35	54
Partial interview	11		0	0	1
Total interviews	**842**		**33**	**35**	**55**

Table 5.3 Response rates: ethnic minority direct screening

	Number	Issued cases	Non-deadwood cases	In-scope cases
	N	%	%	%
Total issued addresses	**29,984**	**100**		
Not yet built / under construction	44	0		
Demolished / derelict	112	0		
Vacant / empty housing unit	1,366	5		
Non-residential address (e.g. business)	530	2		
Communal establishment / institution	70	0		
Occupied but not as main residence	104	0		
Other	83	0		
Total ineligible addresses	**2,309**	**8**		
Total non-deadwood addresses	**27,675**	**92**	**100**	
Issued but not attempted	1		0	
Inaccessible	11		0	
Unable to locate address	152		1	
No contact made at address	1,605		6	
All information about refused	347		1	
Unable to establish eligibility due to physical/mental ability	19		0	
Unable to confirm eligibility due to language barrier	43		0	
Refusal by phoning office	13		0	
Refused to answer screening question	396		1	
Other	59		0	
Total unknown eligibility	**2,646**		**10**	
Total addresses screened	**25,029**		**90**	
No-one non-White or of Muslim faith	16,346		59	
Total in-scope addresses	**8,683**		**31**	**100**
Further information about occupants refused	721		3	8
Refusal by selected person	774		3	9
Proxy refusal (including refusal by parents)	206		1	2
Broken appointment	320		1	4
Total refusals	**2,021**		**7**	**23**
No further contact at address / dwelling unit	704		3	8
Contact made at address / dwelling unit but not with 16+	30		0	0
No parental permission obtained - no contact with parent	1		0	0
No further contact with selected person	402		1	5
Total non contact	**1,137**		**4**	**13**
Unable to select person due to physical / mental ability of contact	20		0	0
Unable to select person due to language barrier of contact	53		0	1
Other reason for not selecting person	60		0	1

Contact made with selected person but no specific appointment	127		0	1
At home ill during survey period	33		0	0
Away or in hospital during survey period	133		0	2
Physical or mentally unable / incompetent for interview	53		0	1
Language - no translator / interpreter available for interview	174		1	2
Other unproductive	151		1	2
Total other unproductive	**804**		**3**	**9**
Full interview	4,675		17	54
Partial interview	46		0	1
Total interviews	**4,721**		**17**	**54**

Table 5.4 Response rates: Muslim direct screening

	Number	Issued cases	Non-deadwood cases	In-scope cases
	N	%	%	%
Total issued addresses	**14,729**	**100**		
Not yet built / under construction	20	0		
Demolished / derelict	52	0		
Vacant / empty housing unit	504	3		
Non-residential address (e.g. business)	173	1		
Communal establishment / institution	24	0		
Occupied but not as main residence	24	0		
Other	40	0		
Total ineligible addresses	**837**	**6**		
Total non-deadwood addresses	**13,892**	**94**	**100**	
Issued but not attempted	0		0	
Inaccessible	2		0	
Unable to locate address	39		0	
No contact made at address	570		4	
All information about refused	87		1	
Unable to establish eligibility due to physical/mental ability	1		0	
Unable to confirm eligibility due to language barrier	13		0	
Refusal by phoning office	4		0	
Refused to answer screening question	200		1	
Other	17		0	
Total unknown eligibility	**933**		**7**	
Total addresses screened	**12,959**		**93**	
No-one of Muslim faith	11,011		79	
Total in-scope addresses	**1,948**		**14**	**100**
Further information about occupants refused	127		1	7
Refusal by selected person	181		1	9
Proxy refusal (including refusal by parents)	41		0	2
Broken appointment	78		1	4
Total refusals	**427**		**3**	**22**
No further contact at address / dwelling unit	102		1	5
Contact made at address / dwelling unit but not with 16+	13		0	1
No parental permission obtained - no contact with parent	1		0	0
No further contact with selected person	78		1	4
Total non contact	**194**		**1**	**10**
Unable to select person due to physical / mental ability of contact	2		0	0
Unable to select person due to language barrier of contact	32		0	2

Other reason for not selecting person	18		0	1
Contact made with selected person but no specific appointment	34		0	2
At home ill during survey period	8		0	0
Away or in hospital during survey period	33		0	2
Physical or mentally unable / incompetent for interview	12		0	1
Language - no translator / interpreter available for interview	61		0	3
Other unproductive	31		0	2
Total other unproductive	**231**		**2**	**12**
Full interview	1,088		8	56
Partial interview	8		0	0
Total interviews	**1,096**		**8**	**56**

6 Data Processing

6.1 Editing

6.1.1 Where clearly relevant, the CAPI program specified numerical ranges to ensure answers were sensible. Logic checks were also scripted to check answers that were not feasible or were incorrect, e.g. if an interviewer coded that a respondent was not Muslim when conducting an interview in the Muslim boost sample.

6.2 Coding

6.2.1 Post-interview coding was undertaken by members of the Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB coding departments, using identical codeframes. The codeframes drew upon previous survey years' codeframes as well as an agreed codeframe for new questions. The coding departments coded verbatim responses recorded at open and 'other – specify' questions, and occupation and socio-economic class.

Open and 'other – specify' questions

6.2.2 Researchers, in partnership with DCLG, developed a codeframe to categorise verbatim responses to the four open questions: EDMixpr (introduced in the 2007-08 survey), Verelol and Vthi (both introduced in 2009-10 survey) and Whyred (introduced in the 2010-11 survey). EDMixpr asked all respondents who felt that their local area was not cohesive (i.e. disagreed that people from different backgrounds got on well together in their local area) what sort of things prevent people from different backgrounds getting on well together. Verelol asked in what circumstances respondents felt it would be right to use violent extremism in the name of religion to protest or achieve a goal. Vthi asked those who had seen and read materials encouraging violent extremism what they thought of these materials. Whyred asks why immigration respondents think immigration should be reduced (if respondents said immigration should be reduced).

6.2.3 In addition, researchers extended the code frames (where necessary) of 'other – specify' questions, where the responses that did not fit into a pre-code were above 10% of the total number of responses.

Occupation and socio-economic class

6.2.4 Occupation details were collected for the respondent and the household reference person (HRP) where this was not the respondent. Occupations were coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). This was carried out by coders at Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB using the computer-assisted coding process CASCOT.

6.3 Derived variables

6.3.1 A list of the main derived variables are provided in Annex F.

6.3.2 The following geo-demographic variables were added to the data:

- Government Office Region (GOR)
- Local Authority
- ACORN12 classification
- Urban/rural indicator
- Percentage of households in the Ward headed by someone from a non-white ethnic minority group
- Index of Multiple Deprivation for England (2007)
- Index of Multiple Deprivation for Wales (2007)
- ONS classification of local authorities
- ONS classification of health authorities
- Police Force Area

6.3.3 Some geo-demographic variables are not included in the publicly available dataset (see paragraph 6.4.4). This is to prevent the possibility of survey respondents being identified through this detailed geographic information.

6.4 Data outputs

6.4.1 DCLG received a full cumulative SPSS dataset including derived variables and additional variables each quarter.

6.4.2 DCLG also received a set of Excel tables providing cumulative data on a subset of the dataset for each quarter.

6.4.3 The data are also publicly available via the UK ESRC Data Archive in SPSS format: www.data-archive.ac.uk .

6.4.4 The publicly available dataset does not include any detailed geo-demographic variables i.e., ward codes, local authority codes, urban codes, health area name and subgroups, police force area codes and descriptions, HA groups and subgroups and ethnic proportion of ward, as well as other administrative variables.

[12] ACORN is a geodemographic classification of the UK population, ACORN codes are allocated to postcodes and describe the predominate characteristics of the population within that postcode. More information can be found on the following website http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn/whatis.asp

6.4.5 The Department for Communities and Local Government commissioned the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to conduct a disclosure risk assessment of the 2009-10 Citizenship Survey dataset, in light of the inclusion of new and potentially sensitive questions measuring attitudes towards violent extremism. ONS concluded that most of the violent extremism variables posed no additional disclosure risks but they recommended that open variables with verbatim responses should, as is usual practice, be removed from the dataset. As part of the full disclosure risk assessment ONS also identified a number of other variables, unrelated to violent extremism, which presented potential disclosure risks. In line with the ONS advice, a number of variables will be removed from the 2010-11 dataset, and others will be collapsed or re-categorised, to ensure that no individuals can be identified. The same variables will also be further removed and re-categorised in the published 2009-10 dataset.

6.4.6 A guide to using the public SPSS dataset is provided in Chapter 9.

7 Weighting

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following four weights have been calculated for the 2010-11 survey data[13]:

- A household weight for the core sample
- An individual weight for the core sample
- A household weight for the combined core, ethnic minority and Muslim boost samples
- An individual weight for the combined core, ethnic minority and Muslim boost samples.

7.1.2 Both the core and combined sample weights adjust the sample for differences in response rates and take account of dwelling unit and individual selection probabilities. The combined sample weights also adjust the sample for differences in screening, and for unequal address selection probabilities (because of oversampling of addresses in ethnic minority and Muslim boost areas).

7.1.3 As with the 2009-10 study, the non-response weights for the combined sample were calculated separately for each of its constituent sample types (core, ethnic minority boost excluding FE, and Muslim), before the design and final calibration[14] weighting was applied. Moreover the non-response weights for the ethnic minority and Muslim boosts were separated into screening non-response and cooperation non-response, each of which was calculated separately. Non-response weights were not calculated for the FE element of the ethnic minority boost.[15] The weights were calculated for each quarter and then combined across quarters.

7.1.4 The core weight should be used for any estimates using core sample data relating to the general population or sub-groups unrelated to ethnic minority or Muslim groups, whereas the combined weight should be used for any analysis using the combined sample and relating to estimates for ethnic minority or Muslim groups or sub-groups relating to ethnic minority or Muslim groups. An individual and household weight has been generated for each sample; the core and combined. The recommended application of annual weights is summarised in Table 7.1.

[13] The weighting procedure is based on that used by the Office of National Statistics on the 2003 survey (Green and Farmer, 2004).
[14] See paragraphs 7.2.9 and 7.2.10 for explanation of calibration weighting.
[15] Focused enumeration is not conducive to non-response weighting due to the nature by which eligibility is established by visiting addresses adjacent to the core address.

Table 7.1 Application of weights during analysis

Weight	*Type of estimate*	*Base*
WtCHH (core sample household weight)	Household estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (i) ethnic minority/Muslim groups and (ii) sub-groups relating to ethnic minority/Muslim groups e.g. Country of Birth	Core sample only (unweighted base = 10,307
WtCInds (core sample individual weight)	Individual estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (i) ethnic minority/Muslim groups and (ii) sub-groups relating to ethnic minority/Muslim groups e.g. Country of Birth	Core sample only (unweighted base = 10,307
WtCombHH (combined sample household weight)	Household estimates for ethnic minority/Muslim groups and sub-groups relating to ethnic minority and/or Muslim groups e.g. Country of Birth	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 16,966)
WtFInds (combined sample Individual weight)	Individual estimates for ethnic minority/Muslim groups and sub-groups relating to ethnic minority and/or Muslim groups e.g. Country of Birth	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 16,966

Quarterly weights

7.1.5 At the end of each quarter the data were weighted to enable quarterly estimates to be produced. The weighting method outlined below was used to generate core and combined weights for each quarter. The quarterly weights were used in the generation of weights for the yearly data[16]. To avoid over-representing any quarter in the final yearly core and combined datasets, an adjustment was made to the quarterly weights so that the sum of the weights for each quarter were equivalent, thereby ensuring no single quarter had more influence over the survey estimates than any other (if for example there was a larger sample size in one quarter).

7.1.6 As the process of deriving the weights is the same each quarter (the only difference being the outputs from the modelling), we have only provided non-response models based on the fourth quarter of 20010-11. These are reproduced in sections 7.2 and 7.3 to illustrate the quarterly weighting process.

[16] In 2008-9 quarterly weights were produced for analysis on individual quarters but were not used in the generation of weights for the yearly data; the final weights for the yearly data were generated from scratch

7.2 Calculation of core sample weights

7.2.1 The core sample and weights should be used for generating household and individual estimates for the general population, including estimates for whole sample or subgroups apart from (i) ethnic minority or Muslim groups and (ii) sub-groups relating to ethnic minority or Muslim groups.

7.2.2 There are two sets of weights for the core sample for analyses at (a) the household, and (b) the individual level.

Calculation of household weight for the core sample

7.2.3 This comprises the DU selection weight (w1) and the household non-response rate (w2), the product of which is calibrated to produce the final household weight for the core sample.

Dwelling unit (DU) selection weight

7.2.4 At each contacted address the interviewer established the number of DUs. Whilst most addresses contained a single DU, at a small proportion of addresses (<2%) there were multiple DUs. In such cases the interviewer used the Kish grid[17] to select a single DU for inclusion in the survey. The DU selection weight (w1) adjusts for this selection and is equivalent to the number of DUs at the selected address. This weight has been trimmed[18] to a maximum of four to avoid any large values.

Household non-response weight

7.2.5 The household non-response weight is based on a logistic regression model of the response behaviour of households in the core sample. The regression was run on unweighted data due to the equal probability of selection sample design. This model generates the probability of a household participating in the survey given their characteristics (based on a set of predictor variables described in paragraph 7.2.6 below). The household non-response weight (w2) is then calculated as the inverse of the predicted probabilities. Hence households that were of a type that were more reluctant to take part will have a smaller predicted probability and a larger weight.

7.2.6 In order to ensure consistency across different years, the predictor variables used for 2010-11 were the same as those used previously. These variables have been shown to best describe variations in likelihood of response[19]. The predictor variables used in the model were thus: Government Office Region (GOR), ACORN group (16 categories) and quintiles of the proportion of the Output Area's population belonging to a non-white ethnic minority group, based on data from the 2001 Census[20].

[17] A computer-generated Kish grid was provided on each contact sheet.
[18] Trimming is the process by which we set a maximum threshold on the number of dwelling units at an address and the number of eligible people in a dwelling unit. It is used to reduce the adverse effects of having respondents in the survey with large weights.
[19] The 2003 Citizenship survey Technical Report Chapter 7.2 (http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/5087/mrdoc/pdf/5087userguide.pdf)
[20] It should be noted that some bias/error may be introduced where changes to the population have occurred since 2001.

7.2.7 The model in quarter 4 shows little evidence of a strong relationship between non-response and Acorn group and quintiles of the proportion of the Output Area's population belonging to a non-white ethnic minority group. GOR is slightly more significant in explaining non-response (p-value = 0.009), but there is no obvious trend. Although the Q4 non-response model shows little evidence of a relationship between non-response and these three variables, this was not the case in Q1 to Q3. Therefore in order to ensure consistency across quarters we used the same predictor variables that were used in previous quarters.

7.2.8 The full model for quarter 4 is presented in Table 7.2. The coefficients in the table relate to how much the predicted probability of response increases (or decreases, if the coefficient is negative) relative to the reference category when a household has that particular characteristic. The expected probability of response can be generated for a household by using these coefficients with the corresponding values of the predictor variables for that particular household. The household non-response weights were trimmed to remove a small number of outliers.[21] Large weights relative to very small weights increase the variance in the survey estimates and so it is common practice in weighting survey data to accept a small amount of bias by trimming the weights for increased precision.

[21] Outliers are identified as those being in the top percentile of the non-response weight distribution.

Table 7.2 Quarter 4 core sample household non-response model

		B	*S.E.*	*Wald*	*df*	*Sig.*	*Exp(B)*
Government Office Region				**21.90**	**9**	**0.009**	
East Midlands						(baseline)	
East of England		-0.23	0.15	2.29	1	0.131	0.80
London		0.00	0.17	0.00	1	0.982	1.00
North East		0.32	0.20	2.74	1	0.098	1.38
North West		0.10	0.14	0.53	1	0.466	1.11
South East		-0.17	0.14	1.43	1	0.232	0.84
South West		-0.20	0.15	1.71	1	0.191	0.82
Wales		0.27	0.18	2.26	1	0.133	1.32
West Midlands		-0.16	0.15	1.06	1	0.303	0.86
Yorkshire and The Humber		-0.07	0.15	0.22	1	0.642	0.93
Acorn Group				**27.09**	**16**	**0.041**	
A	Wealthy Executives					(baseline)	
B	Affluent Greys	0.21	0.16	1.72	1	0.189	1.24
C	Flourishing Families	0.13	0.16	0.60	1	0.438	1.14
D	Prosperous Professionals	0.01	0.27	0.00	1	0.964	1.01
E	Educated Urbanites	-0.46	0.18	6.28	1	0.012	0.63
F	Aspiring Singles	-0.03	0.21	0.03	1	0.873	0.97
G	Starting Out	0.13	0.20	0.44	1	0.509	1.14
H	Secure Families	0.16	0.14	1.35	1	0.246	1.18
I	Settled Suburbia	0.30	0.17	3.00	1	0.083	1.34
J	Prudent Pensioners	-0.24	0.19	1.52	1	0.217	0.79
K	Asian Communities	-0.22	0.37	0.35	1	0.553	0.80
L	Post-Industrial Families	-0.11	0.18	0.37	1	0.543	0.90
M	Blue-collar Roots	0.13	0.16	0.64	1	0.424	1.13
N	Struggling Families	0.09	0.15	0.38	1	0.539	1.10
O	Burdened Singles	-0.03	0.19	0.03	1	0.874	0.97
P	High-Rise Hardship	0.03	0.25	0.02	1	0.894	1.03
Q	Inner City Adversity	-0.31	0.23	1.81	1	0.179	0.73
	Unclassified/missing	0.21	0.16	1.72	1	0.189	1.24
% non-white ethnic minority population by Output Area (Census 2001)				**6.68**	**4**	**0.154**	
Bottom Quintile						(baseline)	
Second Quintile		0.03	0.10	0.07	1	0.789	1.03
Third Quintile		0.03	0.11	0.06	1	0.805	1.03
Fourth Quintile		-0.12	0.11	1.08	1	0.298	0.89
Top Quintile		-0.24	0.13	3.64	1	0.057	0.79
Constant		0.52	0.17	9.44	1	0.002	1.68

Please see notes below.[22]

[22] Notes:
1. The response is 1 = household response, 0 = no household response.
2. The model R^2 = 0.019 (Cox and Snells).
3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.
5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Final calibrated household weight

7.2.9 The household weight is calculated as the product of the DU selection weight and the household non-response weight (w1 x w2). The final step was to calibrate[23] this household weight.

7.2.10 Calibration weighting is a technique that creates weights which, when applied to survey data, give survey estimates that match the population estimates for certain key variables. It corrects for any differences due to random chance in the selection process and the uncorrected effect of differential non-response between the (weighted) achieved sample and the population profile.

7.2.11 Calibration weighting allows household weights to be generated that are based on the characteristics of the household members. This means households can be weighted using external information about individuals, which is more reliable and readily available than external information about households. The information used was the 2009 ONS mid-year household population estimates for England and Wales[24]. The method means the calibration weight for a particular household depends upon the age/sex profiles of the household members, which reflects the relationship between the likelihood of household members (and hence the household) to participate and their age and sex. Including region ensured the calibration weights also took account of the differential response by region identified in the household non-response model.

7.2.12 The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (16 categories) and GOR (10 categories, including Wales) - see Tables 7.3 and 7.4. The final household weight for the core sample across all 4 quarters (WtCHH) is summarised in Table 7.5.

7.2.13 This weight (WtCHH) should be applied in the software package when interrogating the dataset for any household level estimates e.g. proportion of single parent households in England and Wales.

[23] The calibration was carried out in g-Calib, a macro program run in SPSS which adjusts the margins of a contingency table of survey estimates to match the known population margins. See Deville J-C & Sarndal C-E (1992)

[24] The 2009 household population estimates are experimental statistics. They are not National Statistics as they do not meet the stringent requirements made of National Statistics data. Whilst these estimates are a better representation of the population covered by our sample, their experimental nature may mean there are issues of accuracy or quality. The estimates have been used in a very aggregated form as weighting totals; less aggregated totals would be less reliable. When the Quarter 1 weights were calculated the 2009 population estimates were the latest estimates available. The subsequent quarters and combined quarter weights used the same totals to make them comparable.

Table 7.3 2009 mid-year household population estimates by age and sex

Age by sex	*N*	*%*
Male 0-15	5,248,900	9.6
Male 16-24	3,387,200	6.2
Male 25-34	3,603,500	6.6
Male 35-44	3,981,900	7.3
Male 45-54	3,635,500	6.6
Male 55-64	3,178,200	5.8
Male 65-74	2,228,000	4.1
Male 75+	1,716,700	3.1
Female 0-15	5,005,600	9.1
Female 16-24	3,224,000	5.9
Female 25-34	3,505,600	6.4
Female 35-44	4,029,200	7.4
Female 45-54	3,722,000	6.8
Female 55-64	3,304,300	6.0
Female 65-74	2,441,100	4.5
Female 75+	2,596,800	4.7
All	**54,808,500**	**100**

Table 7.4 2009 mid-year household population estimates by Government Office Region

Government Office Region	*N*	*%*
North East	2,584,276	4.7
North West	6,897,837	12.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	5,258,052	9.6
East Midlands	4,451,159	8.1
West Midlands	5,431,050	9.9
East	5,766,547	10.5
London	7,753,529	14.1
South East	8,435,623	15.4
South West	5,231,152	9.5
Wales	2,999,273	5.5
All	**54,808,500**	**100**

Table 7.5 Quarter 1 to quarter 4 summary of final household weight (core sample)

WtCHH	*N*	*Range*	*Minimum and maximum*	*Mean*	*Median*	*5th and 95th percentile*
Household Characteristics						
North East	591	3.12	0.44-3.56	0.88	0.84	0.61-1.23
North West	1,420	6.04	0.47-6.50	0.92	0.88	0.66-1.28
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,018	2.49	0.47-2.96	0.94	0.91	0.63-1.33
East Midlands	860	6.41	0.56-6.97	0.98	0.95	0.70-1.33
West Midlands	963	2.01	0.54-2.55	0.97	0.95	0.70-1.30
East	1,045	6.60	0.53-7.13	1.06	1.00	0.75-1.51
London	1,175	4.51	0.57-5.08	1.23	1.13	0.79-1.89
South East	1,566	6.35	0.56-6.91	1.02	0.97	0.72-1.40
South West	1,026	5.34	0.54-5.88	0.98	0.94	0.67-1.43
Wales	643	4.31	0.48-4.79	0.91	0.88	0.65-1.28
All	10,307	6.70	0.44-7.13	1.00	0.95	0.67-1.43

Calculation of individual weight for core sample

7.2.14 This comprises the dwelling unit selection weight (w1, as above), the household non-response rate (w2, as above), and the individual selection weight (w3, see below), the product of which is then calibrated to produce the final individual weight for the core sample.

Individual selection weight

7.2.15 At each selected DU one individual was selected at random from all the adults in the household aged 16 or over. The individual selection weights (w3) are generated based on the number of eligible individuals in the household. Without these weights, individuals in larger households would be under-represented in the sample.

7.2.16 To avoid excessively large weights having an undue influence on the estimates the individual selection weight was trimmed to a maximum of four for the core sample.

Final calibrated individual weight

7.2.17 The individual weight for the core sample is the product of the DU selection, household non-response and individual selection weights (w1 x w2 x w3). This weight was then calibrated. Unlike the household calibration weighting, which used information for all household members, in this case only information about the selected individual was used. Hence, the characteristics of the (weighted) achieved sample of individuals were adjusted to match the population of England and Wales aged 16 and over, according to the 2009 mid-year household population estimates, as individuals were only eligible for the survey if they were aged 16 or over.

7.2.18 The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (14 categories) and GOR (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures are given in Tables 7.6 and 7.7. The final individual weight for the core sample for all 4 quarters (WtCInds) is summarised in Table 7.8.

7.2.19 This weight (WtCInds) should be applied in the software package when interrogating the dataset for any individual level estimates e.g. proportion of adults 16 years and over in England and Wales with one or more children.

Table 7.6 2009 mid-year household population estimates by age and sex

Age by sex	*N*	*%*
Male 16-24	3,387,200	7.6
Male 25-34	3,603,500	8.1
Male 35-44	3,981,900	8.9
Male 45-54	3,635,500	8.2
Male 55-64	3,178,200	7.1
Male 65-74	2,228,000	5.0
Male 75+	1,716,700	3.9
Female 16-24	3,224,000	7.2
Female 25-34	3,505,600	7.9
Female 35-44	4,029,200	9.0
Female 45-54	3,722,000	8.4
Female 55-64	3,304,300	7.4
Female 65-74	2,441,100	5.5
Female 75+	2,596,800	5.8
All	**44,554,000**	**100**

Table 7.7 2009 mid-year household population estimates by Government Office Region

Government Office Region	*N*	*%*
North East	2,125,781	4.8
North West	5,600,750	12.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,286,862	9.6
East Midlands	3,635,367	8.2
West Midlands	4,378,161	9.8
East	4,674,958	10.5
London	6,254,844	14.0
South East	6,839,339	15.4
South West	4,308,761	9.7
Wales	2,449,178	5.5
All	**44,554,000**	**100**

Table 7.8 Quarter 1 to quarter 4 summary of final individual weight (core sample)

WtCInds	*N*	*Range*	*Minimum and maximum*	*Mean*	*Median*	*5th and 95th percentile*
Individual Characteristics						
Government Office Region						
North East	591	4.56	0.30 – 4.86	0.83	0.77	0.39 – 1.68
North West	1,420	5.88	0.33 – 6.21	0.91	0.84	0.38 – 1.88
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,018	3.65	0.31 – 3.97	0.97	0.86	0.41 – 2.11
East Midlands	860	3.34	0.35 – 3.69	0.98	0.90	0.43 – 2.00
West Midlands	963	3.45	0.32 – 3.77	1.05	0.94	0.43 – 2.22
East	1,045	5.71	0.37 – 6.08	1.03	0.96	0.45 – 2.08
London	1,175	5.86	0.38 – 6.24	1.23	1.10	0.49 – 2.64
South East	1,566	4.56	0.36 – 4.92	1.01	0.94	0.44 – 2.05
South West	1,026	4.40	0.33 – 4.73	0.97	0.88	0.42 – 2.06
Wales	643	2.18	0.32 – 2.50	0.88	0.80	0.38 – 1.79
Sex						
Male	4,612	5.93	0.31 – 6.24	1.09	0.96	0.43 – 2.32
Female	5,695	5.71	0.30 – 6.01	0.93	0.85	0.41 – 1.87
Age group						
16-24	336	4.18	0.55 – 4.73	2.09	2.04	0.78 – 3.46
25-34	480	5.70	0.51 – 6.21	1.72	1.53	0.62 – 3,37
35-44	1,504	5.85	0.39 – 6.24	1.09	1.04	0.46 – 2.17
45-54	2,687	5.68	0.33 – 6.01	1.04	1.00	0.45 – 1.90
55-64	2,580	3.68	0.30 – 3.99	0.88	0.83	0.40 – 1.68
65-74	1,460	4.55	0.31 – 4.86	0.74	0.76	0.37 – 1.18
75+	1,260	2.26	0.38 – 2.64	0.79	0.66	0.46 – 1.41
All	10,307	5.94	0.30 – 6.24	1.00	0.90	0.42 – 2.09

Quarterly adjustment

7.2.20 The quarterly weights were used in the generation of weights for the annual data. To avoid over-representing any quarter when calculating estimates from the survey based on a whole year of data a quarterly adjustment was made. The quarterly adjustment ensured that the sum of the weights for each of the four quarters were equal, e.g. the sample size for the core respondents across the year is 10,307, therefore the individual weights for respondents in each quarter summed to 10,307/4 = 2,576.75.

7.3 Calculation of combined sample weights

7.3.1 The combined sample and weights should be used for any analyses of households or individuals by ethnic minority group and/or Muslim groups or sub-groups relating to ethnicity and religion, e.g. country of birth.

7.3.2 Two sets of weights, household and individual-level, were required for analysis of the combined core and boost samples.

Calculation of household weight for combined sample

7.3.3 This comprises the household screening non-response weight, the address selection weight, the household (cooperation) non-response weight and the dwelling unit selection weight, the product of which is calibrated to produce the final household weight for the combined sample.

7.3.4 Initial weightings (prior to calibration) of the ethnic minority and Muslim boost samples were done separately from one another and from the other constituent of the combined sample – the core sample. The processes involved for the two boost samples are very similar and the section below describes the general process for both, identifying where they differ. Where model output is presented this comes from the Quarter 4 ethnic minority boost.

Household screening non-response weight

7.3.5 For the ethnic minority and Muslim boosts, screening non-response and cooperation non-response were modelled separately. All modelling was done at the household level. The household screening non-response weights were based on a logistic regression model run on unweighted data for the ethnic minority boost and weighted data for the Muslim boost[25]. The model was used to generate a predicted probability of being screened for each household given their characteristics (based on a set of predictor variables described in para 7.2.5 above). The predictor variables used in the model were Government Office Region (GOR), ACORN group (16 categories) and quintiles of the proportion of the Output Area's population belonging to a non-white ethnic minority group, based on data from the 2001 Census. The household screening non-response weight (w1) was generated as the inverse of the selected probabilities from the logistic regression model. The full model for the ethnic minority boost in quarter 4 is presented in Table 7.9. The household screening non-response weights were trimmed to remove a small number of outliers.

7.3.6 The model shows those households more likely to be screened reside in the South West, West Midlands or London, reside in a postcode categorised as ACORN group A (Wealthy Achievers) and do not reside in areas with low levels of ethnic minority groups relative to areas with very high levels of ethnic minority groups.

[25] The screening non-response model was run on weighted data for the Muslim Boost to account for different probabilities of selection dependent on whether you were a Muslim living in Output Areas with between 2.5 and under 10% Muslim population or a Muslim living in Output Areas with 10% or more of the population Muslim (for more information on why we weighted the data before modeling see Robert M. Groves and Mick P. Couper, "Non-response in Household Interview Surveys", *chapter 11 section 9)*.

Table 7.9 Quarter 4 ethnic minority sample household screening non-response model

	B	*S.E.*	*Wald*	*df*	*Sig.*	*Exp(B)*
Government Office Region			**37.19**	**7**	**0.000**	
East Midlands					(baseline)	
East of England	1.21	0.45	7.32	1	0.007	3.35
London	0.50	0.17	9.23	1	0.002	1.65
North West	-0.27	0.25	1.14	1	0.285	0.76
South East	-0.43	0.38	1.32	1	0.251	0.65
Wales	1.45	0.62	5.43	1	0.020	4.24
West Midlands	0.62	0.22	8.02	1	0.005	1.86
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.07	0.21	0.11	1	0.742	1.07
Acorn Group			**87.05**	**16**	**0.000**	
A/B. Wealthy Executives/Affluent Greys					(baseline)	
C. Flourishing Families	-1.90	0.86	4.92		0.027	0.15
D. Prosperous Professionals	-1.27	0.83	2.32	1	0.128	0.28
E. Educated Urbanites	-2.02	0.78	6.80	1	0.009	0.13
F. Aspiring Singles	-2.30	0.72	10.08	1	0.001	0.10
G. Starting Out	-1.87	0.73	6.56	1	0.010	0.15
H. Secure Families	-1.88	0.78	5.89	1	0.015	0.15
I. Settled Suburbia	-0.76	0.76	1.00	1	0.316	0.47
J. Prudent Pensioners	-1.15	0.83	1.90	1	0.168	0.32
K. Asian Communities	-2.24	0.77	8.43	1	0.004	0.11
L. Post-Industrial Families	-1.82	0.74	6.08	1	0.014	0.16
M. Blue-collar Roots	-1.36	0.82	2.79	1	0.095	0.26
N. Struggling Families	-2.06	0.75	7.63	1	0.006	0.13
O. Burdened Singles	-1.50	0.75	3.94	1	0.047	0.22
P. High-Rise Hardship	-1.58	0.77	4.24	1	0.039	0.21
Q. Inner City Adversity	-2.05	0.77	7.15	1	0.007	0.13
Unclassified/missing	-2.60	0.73	12.81	1	0.000	0.07
% non-white ethnic minority population by Output Area (Census 2001)			**9.83**	**4**	**0.043**	
Bottom Quintile					(baseline)	
Second Quintile	0.13	0.16	0.70	1	0.403	1.14
Third Quintile	-0.13	0.16	0.72	1	0.395	0.87
Fourth Quintile	-0.09	0.15	0.34	1	0.562	0.91
Top Quintile	-0.35	0.16	4.52	1	0.033	0.70
Constant	4.12	0.73	31.80	1	0.000	61.30

Notes:
1. The response is 1 = screener achieved at household, 0 = no screener achieved.
2. The model R^2 = 0.015 (Cox and Snells).
3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.
5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Address selection weight

7.3.7 An address selection weight (w2) was generated to combat the effects of oversampling of addresses in areas used for the ethnic minority and Muslim boosts. The address selection weight is conditional on eligibility and varies according to the route the address takes into the sample; which sample the household was selected through and which samples it was eligible for. For example, an eligible Muslim of Asian ethnicity residing in a Ward with 18%+ of the population BME and in an OA within that ward with 10%+ Muslim population could have come into the sample via either the core, ethnic minority or Muslim boost samples, whilst an eligible Asian non-Muslim living in the same area could have only come into the sample via the core or ethnic minority boost samples. Whether or not an address contained at least one member from an ethnic minority or Muslim group must be known for the address selection weight to be generated, so it can only be calculated after the address has been contacted.

7.3.8 The address selection weights for quarter 4 are presented in Table 7.10. Please note these weights are the same regardless of which quarter of the year we are looking at.

Table 7.10 Quarter 4 probability of address being selected for the combined sample

Stratum	Occupants Characteristics	Probability of address selection	Address sampling weight
18%+ non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0039	258.1
18%+ non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0025	402.4
18%+ non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White Muslim	0.0039	258.1
18%+ non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
18%+ non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0030	330.1
18%+ non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0025	402.4
18%+ non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0030	330.1
18%+ non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
18%+ non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0025	402.4
18%+ non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0025	402.4
18%+ non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0025	402.4
18%+ non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
1 to < 18% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0024	415.5
1 to < 18% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0010	983.1
1 to < 18% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White Muslim	0.0016	627.7
1 to < 18% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
1 to < 18% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0016	640.5
1 to < 18% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0010	983.1
1 to < 18% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0007	1,337.5
1 to < 18% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
1 to < 18% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0010	983.1
1 to < 18% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0010	983.1
1 to < 18% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
1 to < 18% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0016	627.7
< 1% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White Muslim	0.0016	627.7
< 1% non-white/ 10%+ Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0007	1,337.5
< 1% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0007	1,337.5
< 1% non-white/ 2.5 to <10% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	non-white non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4
< 1% non-white/ < 2.5% Muslim	White non-Muslim	0.0002	4,912.4

Household (cooperation) non-response weight

7.3.9 The next step was to model refusal behaviour of eligible, screened in, households to get the household (cooperation) non-response weight. Refusals were modelled using logistic regression and run on weighted data. For the ethnic minority boost the household *screening* non-response weights were applied to the dataset prior to the modelling of the household *cooperation* non-response, whilst the product of the screening non-response weight and the address selection weight [26] were applied prior to the modelling of the non-response for the Muslim boost[27].

7.3.10 The variables used to model screening non-response at the address were also used to model household refusal. As before, the variables were selected to be consistent with previous years of the study. These were: Government Office Region (GOR), ACORN group (16 categories) and quintiles of the proportion of the Output Area's population belonging to a non-white ethnic minority group, based on data from the 2001 Census. A refusal weight (w3) was generated as the inverse of the saved predicted probabilities.

7.3.11 The model for quarter 4 indicates responses tended to be higher in the South West relative to other regions, in ACORN groups K to M (Moderate Means) and N to Q (Hard Pressed). The full model for quarter 4 is presented in Table 7.11.

[26] An address selection weight was used prior to modelling for the Muslim boost sample due to the unequal address selection probabilities between the two stratum; 2.5% to <10% and 10%+ Muslim population in Output Area. .

[27] For more information on why we weighted the data before modeling for non-response see **Robert M. Groves and Mick P. Couper**, "Non-response in Household Interview Surveys", *chapter 11 section 9.*

Table 7.11 Quarter 4 ethnic minority group sample household (cooperation) non-response model

	B	*S.E.*	*Wald*	*df*	*Sig.*	*Exp(B)*
Government Office Region			**23.21**	**7**	**0.002**	
East Midlands					(baseline)	
East of England	-0.47	0.30	2.55	1	0.111	0.62
London	0.39	0.17	5.31	1	0.021	1.47
North West	0.26	0.28	0.84	1	0.358	1.29
South East	-0.30	0.37	0.64	1	0.422	0.74
South West	1.55	0.51	9.33	1	0.002	4.72
West Midlands	0.12	0.20	0.40	1	0.526	1.13
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.19	0.21	0.75	1	0.387	1.20
Acorn Group			**9.54**	**4**	**0.049**	
A-C. Wealthy Achievers					(baseline)	
D-F Urban Propensity	0.30	0.24	1.67	1	0.196	1.36
G-J Comfortably Off	0.48	0.25	3.64	1	0.056	1.61
K-M Moderate Means	0.56	0.24	5.25	1	0.022	1.75
N-Q Hard Pressed	0.56	0.24	5.25	1	0.022	1.75
A-C. Wealthy Achievers					(baseline)	
% non-white ethnic minority population by Output Area (Census 2001)			**7.84**	**4**	**0.097**	
Top Quintile					(baseline)	
Fourth Quintile	0.30	0.18	2.90	1	0.089	0.30
Third Quintile	0.11	0.17	0.41	1	0.524	0.11
Second Quintile	0.25	0.17	2.26	1	0.133	0.25
Bottom Quintile	0.40	0.16	5.93	1	0.015	0.40
Constant	-0.62	0.26	5.63	1	0.018	-0.62

Notes:
1. The response is 1 = household response, 0 = no household response.
2. The model $R^2 = 0.020$ (Cox and Snells).
3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.
5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Dwelling unit selection weight

7.3.12 At each contacted address, the interviewer established the number of DUs. There are multiple DUs at a small proportion of addresses (<2%). In such cases the interviewer used a Kish grid to select a single DU at random to be included in the survey. The DU selection weight (w4) is equivalent to the number of DUs at the selected address, and has been trimmed to a maximum of four.

Final calibrated household weight

7.3.13 The household weight for both boost samples is the product of the household screening non-response weight, the address selection weight, the household (cooperation) non-response weight and the dwelling unit selection weight (w1 x w2 x w3 x w4). This weight is then calibrated to the population of England and Wales according to the 2008 mid-year household population estimates, using the same approach as applied to the core sample household weight.

7.3.14 The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (16 categories) and GOR (ten categories, including Wales) – see Tables 7.3 and 7.4. The final household weight for the combined sample across all 4 quarters (WtCombHH) is summarised in table 7.12 This weight (WtCombHH) should be applied in the software package when interrogating the combined dataset for any household level estimates e.g. proportion of Black African single parent households in England and Wales.

Table 7.12 Quarter 1 to quarter 4 summary of final household weight (combined sample)

WtCHH	*Number*	*Range*	*Minimum and maximum*	*Mean*	*Median*	*5th and 95th percentile*
Household Characteristics						
North East	641	5.84	0.05-5.89	1.33	1.35	0.31-2.07
North West	1,900	10.38	0.04-10.42	1.13	1.31	0.07-2.02
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,577	4.92	0.04-4.96	1.03	1.23	0.07-2.19
East Midlands	1,210	9.40	0.05-9.45	1.14	1.34	0.10-2.10
West Midlands	1,821	4.53	0.03-4.56	0.84	0.37	0.07-2.02
East	1,272	12.59	0.05-12.63	1.43	1.53	0.16-2.47
London	4,924	8.32	0.03-8.36	0.49	0.16	0.08-2.26
South East	1,855	9.27	0.04-9.31	1.39	1.46	0.20-2.23
South West	1,081	9.41	0.04-9.46	1.53	1.52	0.35-2.28
Wales	685	7.68	0.09-7.77	1.41	1.45	0.25-2.11
All	16,966	12.60	0.03-12.63	1.00	1.19	0.08-2.19

Calculation of individual weight for combined sample

7.3.15 This is made up of the household screening non-response weight, the address selection weight, the household (cooperation) non-response weight, the dwelling unit selection weight and the individual selection weight.

Individual selection weight

7.3.16 At each selected DU one individual was selected at random from all the eligible adults in the household. For core addresses this was any individual in the household aged 16 or over. For the ethnic minority boost this was any individual in the household aged 16 or over who was from an eligible ethnic group. For the Muslim boost this was any individual in the household aged 16 or over who was Muslim. The individual selection weights (w5) are equivalent to the number of eligible individuals in the household. Without these weights, individuals in larger households would be under-represented in the sample. This weight was trimmed to a maximum of 5 for the boost samples.

Final calibrated individual weight

7.3.17 The individual weight for both boost samples is the product of the household screening non-response weight, the address selection weight, the household (cooperation) non-response weight, the dwelling unit selection weight and the individual selection weight (w1 x w2 x w3 x w4 x w5).

7.3.18 This weight was then calibrated to the population of England and Wales aged 16 or over according to the 2009 mid-year household population estimates. The approach is that used for the core sample individual weight. The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (14 categories) and GOR (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures are presented in Tables 7.6 and 7.7. The final individual weight for the combined sample (WtFInds) is summarised in Table 7.13. This weight (WtFInds) should be applied in the software package when interrogating the combined dataset for any individual level estimates e.g. proportion of Black African adults 16+ in England and Wales with one or more children.

Table 7.13 Quarter 4 summary of final individual weight (combined sample)

WtFInds	*Number*	*Range*	*Minimum and maximum*	*Mean*	*Median*	*5th and 95th percentile*
Individual Characteristics						
Region						
North East	641	8.16	0.08-8.24	1.27	1.19	0.19-2.47
North West	1,900	5.51	0.02-5.53	1.10	0.88	0.05-2.65
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,577	5.92	0.03-5.95	0.99	0.80	0.06-2.69
East Midlands	1,210	5.51	0.02-5.53	1.10	0.91	0.08-2.88
West Midlands	1,821	6.45	0.02-6.48	0.85	0.42	0.05-2.6
East	1,272	6.57	0.04-6.61	1.32	1.34	0.13-3.17
London	4,924	7.17	0.02-7.2	0.53	0.16	0.06-2.67
South East	1,855	6.55	0.04-6.59	1.43	1.26	0.15-3.21
South West	1,081	5.95	0.03-5.98	1.47	1.44	0.07-3.18
Wales	685	3.55	0.07-3.63	1.31	1.25	0.17-2.96
Sex						
Male	7,831	8.21	0.02-8.24	1.06	0.74	0.07-3.2
Female	9,135	6.14	0.02-6.16	0.95	0.78	0.06-2.56
Age group						
16-24	1,863	7.17	0.03-7.2	1.39	0.40	0.11-5.07
25-34	3,310	6.92	0.02-6.94	0.81	0.23	0.05-2.68
35-44	3,526	5.69	0.02-5.71	0.85	0.33	0.06-2.53
45-54	2,662	5.62	0.02-5.64	1.05	0.83	0.06-2.99
55-64	2,312	4.51	0.02-4.54	1.10	1.25	0.06-2.42
65-74	1,828	8.21	0.03-8.24	0.99	0.92	0.06-1.85
75+	1,465	4.44	0.05-4.5	1.10	0.93	0.08-2.03
All	16,966	8.22	0.02-8.24	1.00	0.77	0.06-2.85

Quarterly adjustment

7.3.19 As in the core sample the quarterly weights were used in the generation of weights for the yearly data. To avoid over-representing any quarter in the final yearly combined household and individual weights, a quarterly adjustment was made to make the yearly sample even across quarters.

8 Standard errors

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Tables in this chapter present estimates for standard errors for key variables discussed in the topic reports, taking into account the complex sample design of the survey.

8.2 Sources of error in surveys

8.2.1 Survey results are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true value for the population. The total error can be divided into two main types: systematic and random error.

Systematic error

8.2.2 Systematic error, or bias, covers those sources of error which will not average to zero over repeats of the survey. Bias may occur, for example, if a certain section of the population is excluded from the sampling frame, because non-respondents to the survey have different characteristics to respondents, or if interviewers systematically influence responses in one way or another. Substantial efforts have been made to avoid systematic errors.

Random error

8.2.3 An important component of random error is sampling error, which is the error that arises because the estimate is based on a random sample rather than a full census of the population. The results obtained for any single sample may, by chance, vary from the true values for the population but the variation would be expected to average to zero over a number of repeats of the survey. The amount of variation depends on both the size of the sample and the sample design.

8.2.4 Random error may also result from other sources such as variations in respondents' interpretation of the questions, or variations in the way different interviewers ask questions. Efforts are made to minimise these effects through pilot work and interviewer training. The impact of this random variation is reflected in the standard errors presented here.

8.3 Standard errors for complex sample designs

8.3.1 The Citizenship Survey uses a two-stage stratified sample design. In considering the reliability of estimates, standard errors calculated on the basis of a simple random sample design will not reflect the true variation because of the complex sample design. The two-stage sample of addresses can lead to a substantial increase in standard error if the households or individuals within primary sample units are relatively homogenous but the primary sample units differ from one another.

8.3.2 Stratification tends to reduce standard error and is of most advantage where the stratification factor is related to the characteristics of interest on the survey.

8.3.3 In a complex sample design, the size of the standard error depends on how the characteristic of interest is spread within and between the primary sample units and strata, and this is taken into account in the way data are grouped in order to calculate the standard error. For the Citizenship Survey, the weighting for different sampling probabilities (i.e. the boost samples and the sub-sampling of adults within households) and different response rates also increases the size of the standard errors compared with an equal probability sample of the same size.

8.3.4 The method for calculating standard error compares the differences between totals for adjacent primary sample units (wards/OAs) in the characteristic of interest. The ordering of primary sample units reflects the ranking of wards/OAs on the stratifiers used in the sample design.

8.4 Design factor (deft)

8.4.1 The design factor, or deft, is the ratio of the standard error of an estimate to the standard error that would have resulted had the survey design been a simple random sample of the same size. The size of the design factor varies between survey variables according to the degree to which a characteristic is clustered within primary sample units, or is distributed between strata, and the impact of the weighting. For a single variable, the size of the factor also varies according to the size of the subgroup on which the estimate is based, and on the distribution of the subgroup between primary sample units and strata. Design factors below 1.0 show that the complex sample design improved on the estimate that would have expected from a simple random sample, probably due to the benefits of stratification. Design factors greater than 1.0 show less reliable estimates than might be gained from a simple random sample, due to the effects of clustering and weighting.

8.4.2 The standard error and defts for selected survey estimates are shown in tables 8.1 to 8.14. These can be used to estimate likely sampling errors for other variables on the

basis of their similarity to one of the variables presented. The standard error (se) of a proportion (p) based on a simple random sample (srs) multiplied by the deft gives the standard error of a complex design.

se(p) = deft x se(p)srs

Where:

$$se(p)_{srs} = \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}}$$ [28]

8.4.3 The formula to calculate the standard error of the difference between two percentages for a complex sample design is:

$$se(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{deft_1^2(p_1(100 - p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{deft_2^2(p_2(100 - p_2)}{n_2}}$$

8.4.4 Where p_1 and p_2 are observed percentages for the two subsamples and n_1 and n_2 are the subsample sizes.

8.5 Confidence intervals

8.5.1 The estimate produced from a sample survey will rarely be identical to the population value, but statistical theory allows us to measure the accuracy of any survey result. The standard error can be estimated from the values obtained for the sample and allows the calculation of confidence intervals, which indicate the range of random variation in the survey estimates.

8.5.2 It is common, when quoting confidence intervals, to refer to the 95% confidence interval around a survey estimate. This is calculated at 1.96 times the standard error on either side of the estimated percentage or mean since, under a normal distribution, 95% of values lie within 1.96 standard errors of the mean value. If it were possible to repeat the survey under the same conditions many times, 95% of these confidence intervals would contain the population values.

[28] The precise formula uses *n-1* as the denominator but this equates to *n* in large samples.

8.5.3 The 95% confidence interval for the difference between two percentages is then given by:

$$(p_1-p_2) +/– 1.96 \times se\ (p_1-p_2)$$

8.5.4 If this confidence interval includes zero then the hypothesis that the two proportions are the same and the observed difference is due to chance alone is not rejected. If the interval does not include zero then it is unlikely (less than five per cent probability) that the observed difference could have occurred by chance and this constitutes a 'significant difference' at the 95% confidence level.

8.5.5 The 95% confidence level was used for all significance testing in the analysis which is reported in the topic reports on the survey.

8.6 Standard errors for the 2010-11 Citizenship Survey

8.6.1 The standard errors were calculated on weighted data using SAS[29]. As mentioned earlier, weighting for different sampling probabilities and different response rates results in larger sampling errors than for an equal-probability sample without weights. However, using population totals to control for differential non-response tends to lead to a small reduction in the errors. The method used to calculate the sampling errors correctly allows for the inflation in the sampling errors caused by the first type of weighting but, in treating the second type of weighting in the same way as the first, incorrectly inflates the estimates further. Therefore the standard errors and defts presented are likely to be slight over-estimates.

8.6.2 Tables 8.1 to 8.14 show the standard error and defts for selected survey estimates.

8.6.3 For most measures, the sampling errors were based on the core sample as this provides more robust estimates than the combined core and boost samples.

8.6.4 Sampling errors for estimates for ethnic minority subgroups were based on the combined sample.

[29] SAS is a statistical analysis software package. For further details of the method of calculation see: http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi27/p263-27.pdf

Table 8.1 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Political efficacy, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Political efficacy					
Percentages who agreed that:					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	*Respondents living in England*	37.84	9,255	0.0064	1.27
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	*Respondents living in England*	21.86	9,330	0.0060	1.41

Table 8.2 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Labour market discrimination, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
Percentages who:					
Had been discriminated against when refused a job in the last five years	*Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years*	6.44	6,475	0.0037	1.20
Had been discriminated against when refused a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	*Respondents who were currently working as employees*	5.71	6,272	0.0033	1.14

Table 8.3 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Views on the neighbourhood, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Views on the neighbourhood					
Percentages who:					
Felt they belonged very strongly to the neighbourhood	*All respondents*	36.93	9,620	0.0064	1.31

Table 8.4 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Active participation in communities, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who:					
Had undertaken any civic engagement activity or formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	56.88	9,664	0.0068	1.36
Had undertaken any civic consultation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	1.38	9,664	0.0013	1.12
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	33.59	9,664	0.0089	1.25
Had undertaken civic activism activities at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	9.54	9,664	0.0035	1.17
Had undertaken civic participation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	2.29	9,664	0.0016	1.08
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	55.44	9,664	0.0070	1.38

Table 8.4 continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	28.57	9,664	0.0057	1.24
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	38.81	9,664	0.0071	1.43
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	24.93	9,664	0.0056	1.27

Table 8.5 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations, all respondents.

Characteristic	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Racial prejudice				
Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse than people of other races:				
A council housing dept. or housing association				
treated worse than others	18.02	10,305	0.0049	1.30
A local school				
treated worse than others	3.09	10,305	0.0020	1.20
A local doctors surgery				
treated worse than others	1.54	10,305	0.0014	1.17
The police				
treated worse than others	5.81	10,305	0.0029	1.27
The Prison Service				
treated worse than others	2.79	10,305	0.0020	1.25
The courts				
treated worse than others	5.00	10,305	0.0025	1.15
The Crown Prosecution Service				
treated worse than others	4.60	10,305	0.0024	1.15
The Probation Service				
treated worse than others	2.56	10,305	0.0018	1.19

Table 8.6 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Community cohesion in the local area, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*	86.37	8,080	0.0048	1.26

Table 8.7 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Meaningful interactions, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*Number*
Meaningful interaction					
Percentages who mix socially with people from different ethnic or religious groups:					
Mix socially	*All respondents*	81.63	9,657	0.0055	1.39

Table 8.8 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Political efficacy by ethnicity, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Political efficacy					
Percentages who tend to agreed that:					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	*Respondents in England*				
	White	37.03	8,467	0.0063	1.21
	All Asian	46.17	3,586	0.0167	2.00
	Indian	46.34	1,311	0.0268	1.95
	Pakistani	44.66	1,316	0.0206	1.50
	Bangladeshi	44.04	488	0.0333	1.48
	All Black	51.59	1,935	0.0181	1.59
	Caribbean	46.92	845	0.0253	1.48
	African	55.84	1,034	0.0296	1.91
	Mixed race	51.86	455	0.0391	1.67
	Chinese/Other	43.55	771	0.0319	1.79
	All ethnic minority groups	47.70	6,747	0.0129	2.13
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	*Respondents in England*				
	White	20.30	8,539	0.0058	1.32
	All Asian	33.30	3,598	0.0188	2.39
	Indian	34.79	1,321	0.0311	2.38
	Pakistani	33.31	1,323	0.0203	1.57
	Bangladeshi	29.58	479	0.0291	1.39
	All Black	33.14	1,942	0.0230	2.15
	Caribbean	28.78	847	0.0240	1.54
	African	36.53	1,037	0.0314	2.10
	Mixed race	38.13	456	0.0398	1.75
	Chinese/Other	24.71	773	0.0229	1.48
	All ethnic minority groups	32.57	6,769	0.0154	2.71

Table 8.9 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Labour market discrimination by ethnicity, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
Percentages who:					
Had been refused a job in the last five years	*Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years*				
	White	5.68	5,835	0.0036	1.17
	All Asian	9.69	2,474	0.0092	1.56
	Indian	8.20	992	0.0134	1.53
	Pakistani	14.62	808	0.0170	1.37
	Bangladeshi	10.94	329	0.0231	1.34
	All Black	15.61	1,435	0.0173	1.81
	Caribbean	15.08	606	0.0245	1.68
	African	16.90	781	0.0227	1.70
	Mixed race	9.22	362	0.0209	1.37
	Chinese/Other	8.27	526	0.0183	1.52
	All ethnic minority groups	11.03	4,797	0.0077	1.71
Had been refused a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	*Respondents who were currently working as employees*				
	White	4.73	5,649	0.0030	1.08
	All Asian	8.00	2,347	0.0085	1.52
	Indian	6.79	957	0.0100	1.23
	Pakistani	10.98	756	0.0178	1.56
	Bangladeshi	7.88	306	0.0188	1.22
	All Black	14.46	1,324	0.0168	1.74
	Caribbean	17.76	569	0.0257	1.61
	African	12.55	708	0.0194	1.56
	Mixed race	7.66	343	0.0159	1.11
	Chinese/Other	9.81	500	0.0236	1.78
	All ethnic minority groups	9.88	4,514	0.0073	1.64

Table 8.10 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views on the neighbourhood by ethnicity, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Felt they belonged strongly to the neighbourhood	*All respondents*				
	White	78.09	8,777	0.0055	1.23
	All Asian	80.06	3,965	0.0137	2.16
	Indian	79.53	1,414	0.0170	1.59
	Pakistani	83.46	1,468	0.0148	1.53
	Bangladeshi	83.62	560	0.0225	1.44
	All Black	73.72	2,063	0.0176	1.81
	Caribbean	73.75	892	0.0251	1.70
	African	72.94	1,113	0.0249	1.87
	Mixed race	73.72	484	0.0310	1.55
	Chinese/Other	70.16	873	0.0277	1.79
	All ethnic minority groups	76.63	7,385	0.0101	2.05

Table 8.11 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who:					
Had undertaken any civic engagement or formal volunteering activity at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	58.10	8,815	0.0071	1.35
	All Asian	47.68	3,987	0.0155	1.96
	Indian	53.45	1,425	0.0211	1.60
	Pakistani	47.72	1,476	0.0202	1.55
	Bangladeshi	38.01	561	0.0281	1.37
	All Black	52.07	2,100	0.0186	1.71
	Caribbean	54.16	907	0.0243	1.47
	African	50.57	1,133	0.0259	1.74
	Mixed race	53.57	491	0.0368	1.63
	Chinese/Other	35.77	884	0.0294	1.82
	All ethnic minority groups	47.69	7,462	0.0122	2.10

Table 8.11 Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	34.67	8,815	0.0063	1.24
	All Asian	24.41	3,987	0.0119	1.74
	Indian	24.39	1,425	0.0202	1.78
	Pakistani	28.24	1,476	0.0170	1.45
	Bangladeshi	23.62	561	0.0233	1.30
	All Black	25.17	2,100	0.0192	2.02
	Caribbean	28.14	907	0.0230	1.54
	African	22.91	1,133	0.0228	1.83
	Mixed race	31.37	491	0.0349	1.67
	Chinese/Other	18.80	884	0.0202	1.53
	All ethnic minority groups	24.44	7,462	0.0089	1.79
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	56.29	8,815	0.0073	1.38
	All Asian	44.53	3,987	0.0148	1.88
	Indian	47.28	1,425	0.0223	1.68
	Pakistani	44.97	1,476	0.0194	1.50
	Bangladeshi	37.40	561	0.0283	1.38
	All Black	44.70	2,100	0.0181	1.67
	Caribbean	50.05	907	0.0282	1.70
	African	41.30	1,133	0.0223	1.53
	Mixed race	58.83	491	0.0365	1.64
	Chinese/Other	40.58	884	0.0308	1.86
	All ethnic minority groups	45.25	7,462	0.0117	2.03

Table 8.11 Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	29.11	8,815	0.0060	1.24
	All Asian	19.90	3,987	0.0140	2.22
	Indian	22.79	1,425	0.0279	2.51
	Pakistani	19.86	1,476	0.0150	1.45
	Bangladeshi	15.18	561	0.0209	1.38
	All Black	21.67	2,100	0.0164	1.83
	Caribbean	27.08	907	0.0248	1.68
	African	18.99	1,133	0.0188	1.62
	Mixed race	34.49	491	0.0362	1.69
	Chinese/Other	19.40	884	0.0280	2.11
	All ethnic minority groups	21.51	7,462	0.0097	2.04
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	39.58	8,815	0.0074	1.41
	All Asian	31.26	3,987	0.0182	2.48
	Indian	38.40	1,425	0.0264	2.05
	Pakistani	27.42	1,476	0.0183	1.57
	Bangladeshi	17.89	561	0.0201	1.24
	All Black	35.62	2,100	0.0176	1.69
	Caribbean	37.61	907	0.0262	1.63
	African	34.11	1,133	0.0217	1.54
	Mixed race	36.28	491	0.0363	1.67
	Chinese/Other	22.07	884	0.0281	2.01
	All ethnic minority groups	31.55	7,462	0.0127	2.36

Table 8.11 Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	25.68	8,815	0.0060	1.29
	All Asian	16.02	3,987	0.0112	1.92
	Indian	20.22	1,425	0.0210	1.97
	Pakistani	15.35	1,476	0.0141	1.51
	Bangladeshi	9.32	561	0.0147	1.20
	All Black	21.61	2,100	0.0139	1.55
	Caribbean	22.48	907	0.0220	1.59
	African	20.26	1,133	0.0212	1.77
	Mixed race	19.33	491	0.0290	1.62
	Chinese/Other	13.02	884	0.0252	2.23
	All ethnic minority groups	17.30	7,462	0.0084	1.92

Table 8.12 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice					
Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse than people of other races:					
A council housing dept. or housing association	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	19.59	9,430	0.0053	1.31
	All ethnic minority groups	6.03	7,529	0.0039	1.42
A local school	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	3.03	9,430	0.0021	1.18
	All ethnic minority groups	3.07	7,529	0.0035	1.78
A local doctors surgery	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	1.50	9,430	0.0014	1.15
	All ethnic minority groups	2.03	7,529	0.0027	1.64

Table 8.12 Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
The Police	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	5.03	9,430	0.0028	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	11.76	7,529	0.0064	1.73
The Prison Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	2.36	9,430	0.0019	1.22
	All ethnic minority groups	7.55	7,529	0.0052	1.70
The courts	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	4.91	9,430	0.0025	1.13
	All ethnic minority groups	5.85	7,529	0.0047	1.72
The Crown Prosecution Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	4.53	9,430	0.0025	1.15
	All ethnic minority groups	5.81	7,529	0.0048	1.79
The Probation Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	2.32	9,430	0.0018	1.17
	All ethnic minority groups	5.29	7,529	0.0039	1.53

Table 8.13 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area by ethnicity, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*				
	White	85.80	7,295	0.0053	1.31
	All Asian	90.54	3,811	0.0073	1.53
	Indian	90.94	1,369	0.0111	1.42
	Pakistani	89.78	1,417	0.0102	1.26
	Bangladeshi	89.99	534	0.0159	1.22
	All Black	86.99	1,971	0.0147	1.95
	Caribbean	85.32	853	0.0190	1.57
	African	89.07	1,063	0.0159	1.66
	Mixed race	86.17	459	0.0232	1.44
	Chinese/Other	89.03	808	0.0152	1.38
	All ethnic minority groups	89.11	7,049	0.0064	1.71

Table 8.14 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Meaningful interactions by ethnicity, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Meaningful interaction					
Percentages who mix socially with people from other ethnic or religious groups:					
Had meaningful interactions	*All respondents*				
	White	79.87	8,809	0.0061	1.42
	All Asian	94.49	3,985	0.0063	1.74
	Indian	94.26	1,424	0.0096	1.56
	Pakistani	95.09	1,475	0.0077	1.37
	Bangladeshi	96.06	561	0.0133	1.62
	All Black	95.45	2,099	0.0160	3.52
	Caribbean	95.52	907	0.0112	1.62
	African	95.15	1,132	0.0275	4.31
	Mixed race	96.88	491	0.0169	2.15
	Chinese/Other	94.95	884	0.0096	1.31
	All ethnic minority groups	94.99	7,459	0.0060	2.37

9 Data User Guide

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This chapter provides a user guide for those conducting analysis of the Citizenship Survey dataset. The dataset is available on the UK Data Archive[30] in SPSS format, and the guide assumes that analysis will be conducted in SPSS.

9.2 Selecting cases for analysis

Core and boost samples

9.2.1 The dataset contains data from the core, the ethnic minority boost samples and the Muslim boost sample. The sample can be selected using the variable 'samptype' where 1=core, 2 or 3 = ethnic minority boost sample and 4 = faith boost sample.

For example, under 'data', select 'sampytpe=1' for the core sample, and then run crosstabs, frequencies, etc.

9.2.2 Most analysis should be conducted using the core sample only, which has a total unweighted base of 10,307. Analysis by ethnicity, religion or subgroups based on ethnicity such as religious group, religious activity or country of birth should use the combined core and boost samples which has an unweighted base of 16,966.

Quarters

9.2.3 The dataset contains data from fieldwork between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011, broken down into quarters. To perform analysis on an individual quarter use the variable 'Quarter' and select the appropriate quarter:

- Quarter 1: April to June 2010
- Quarter 2: July to September 2010
- Quarter 3: October to December 2010
- Quarter 4: January to March 2011

9.2.4 For example, under 'data', select quarter=1, and then run crosstabs, frequencies, etc.

9.3 Variables

9.3.1 The dataset is ordered in the following way: first, variables containing serial number and type of sample; second, key demographic variables; third, survey question responses; fourth, further classificatory data on the respondent and household reference person

[30] http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/

(HRP); fifth, derived variables; and sixth, weights. Any queries on published variables and requests for matched-in data need to be sent to DCLG in the first instance.

9.3.2 Variables are named similarly or exactly to match the question names in the questionnaire, with numbered suffixes when multiple variables in the dataset relate to the same question.

9.3.3 For further information about variable names please refer to the questionnaire (Annex E) and the list of key derived variables in Annex F.

9.4 Multiple response questions

9.4.1 Where a respondent was able to give multiple answers to one question (a multiple response question), the question has been represented in the dataset by dummy variables, which are coded 'yes' or 'no' depending on whether the respondent chose this response or not. This aids analysis as it avoids the need to recode each multiple response question.

9.5 Missing values

9.5.1 For most variables, 'don't know' and 'refusal' responses have been set as missing values. However, for some variables 'don't know' is a valid response as per DCLG's specification.

9.6 Weighting

9.6.1 Five sets of weights are included in the dataset, allowing analysis by individual quarter or by the full year's data. Additionally, weights are included for analysis by individual or by household for both the core and full samples. Generally, analysis is carried out at the individual level on the core sample for the entire year, and in this instance the weight 'WtCInds' should be used.

9.6.2 The weight variable names and the description of the weights are listed below in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Weight variable names and descriptions

Weight	**Description**
WtFInds	Individual weight for combined sample for full survey year
WtCombHH	Household weight for combined sample for full survey year
WtCInds	Individual weight for core sample for full survey year
WtCHhds	Household weight for core sample for full survey year
Q1WtCIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for core sample
Q1WtFIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for combined sample
Q1WtCHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for core sample
Q1WtFHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for combined sample
Q2WtCIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for core sample
Q2WtFIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for combined sample
Q2WtCHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for core sample
Q2WtFHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for combined sample
Q3WtFIn	Quarter 3 Individual weight for combined sample
Q3WtFHh	Quarter 3 Household weight for combined sample
Q3WtCIn	Quarter 3 Individual weight for core sample
Q3WtCHh	Quarter 3 Household weight for core sample
Q4WtFIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for combined sample
Q4WtFHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for combined sample
Q4WtCIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for core sample
Q4WtCHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for core sample

9.7 Significance testing and standard errors

9.7.1 Additionally, design factors were calculated for the quarterly data tables provided to DCLG, using SAS. Tables 8.1 to 8.14 show the standard error and defts for selected survey estimates for the 2010-11 survey.

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11 Annexes

The annexes that follow contain fieldwork materials used during Quarter 4 of the 2010-11 survey. Some documents included branding for both Ipsos-MORI and TNS-BMRB, while others used only branding for one agency. For the purposes of this report, both Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB branded documents have been included.

11.1 Annex A: Interviewer Instructions

Ipsos MORI

Communities Study 2010-11

Quarter 4

Interviewer instructions
09-036100

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1. Background to the study

The Communities Study 2010-11 is being carried out on behalf of the government department **Communities and Local Government**, but a number of other government departments are key stakeholders in the survey, including the Home Office and Cabinet Office.

The 2010-11 survey will be the seventh wave of this survey to be carried out – the 2009-10 study is currently in its final stages. Since April 2007, the Communities Study has run continuously throughout the year, providing quarterly data for analysis of key government targets.

The study consists of a number of components:

The main study will achieve interviews with a nationally representative sample of 10,000 respondents (known as the core sample),

A black and minority ethnic boost (also known as the BME boost) will achieve a sample of 5,000 respondents and;

Introduced first in 2009/10, there will be a booster of approximately 1,200 Muslims giving around 3,000 interviews with Muslims overall.

All interviewing will take place in England and Wales. One person aged 16 or over at each address will be selected for interview. Main stage fieldwork begins on 1st April 2010 and continues until 31st March 2011. The fieldwork is split into four quarters over the year and Q4 fieldwork runs from 1st January 2011 until 31st March 2011

Communities and Local Government is responsible for a number of areas for improving local communities. Its aims are to:

Build more and better homes and reduce homelessness

Improve local public services

Regenerate areas to create more jobs

Work to produce a sustainable environment

Tackle anti-social behaviour, extremism and build cohesion

Communities and Local Government sets policy on local government, community cohesion, race equality, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue.

The Communities Study collects information on a number of issues which are central to current government policy. The main topics in the study are:

- Views on the local area
- Volunteering
- Involvement in the community
- Racial and religious equality
- How people see themselves
- Whether people in the local area mix and get along with one another
- Views on local government services
- Influencing local decisions

Information from the survey is used to monitor key government targets (for example, the number of people who volunteer). It is also the main source of evidence for government policy on a number of areas and is widely used by local government, academics, voluntary organisations and charities. Because it has a large random sample and a high response rate, it is statistically robust and government partners such as government regional offices, the academic community and voluntary sector take its findings very seriously.

The top tips document contains a number of examples of how the survey has been used by government. Please read these through as they are useful selling points for the survey.

Fieldwork is organised on a quarterly basis throughout the year and data on key measures is being delivered to Communities and Local Government every quarter.

2. Your task

There are four types of sample for the survey:

Core sample only (Type 1) – CORE contact sheets

In these assignments each point has 20 issued addresses, which have been selected at random from the Postcode Address File (PAF). At each address you will be attempting to interview one person aged 16 or over.

For these assignments you will have one CORE contact sheet (with white cover) for each of your core addresses.

Core sample with focused enumeration (Type 2) - CORE+FE contact sheets

This type of assignment also has 20 issued core addresses selected from the PAF at which you will be attempting to interview one person aged 16 or over. In addition you will be carrying out focused enumeration (FE) screening for people from non-white ethnic groups at two addresses either side of the core address (so another four addresses in total) and attempting additional interviews where eligible dwelling units are identified. Detailed instructions for carrying out FE are given in section 5.

For these assignments you will have one CORE+FE contact sheet (with pink cover) for each of your core addresses. The addresses at which you will be required to screen will be pre-printed on your CORE+FE contact sheet. If you successfully screen at an FE address, you will need to create a new contact sheet for that address. You will have some FE ADDRESS contact sheets (with blue cover) to use for adjacent addresses identified as potentially containing someone from a non-white ethnic group.

Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) boost screening addresses (Type 3) – BME + FAITH BOOST SCREENING contact sheets

Addresses in these points have been selected for screening. For the BME + MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING assignments you will use contact sheets with a green cover. Interviewing should only be carried out at these addresses if they are found to contain someone of a Black or ethnic minority origin, or, if no one in the household is from BME groups, than with a person in the house who is Muslim. Details of how to carry out the screening are given in section 6. In the eligible dwelling units you should attempt to interview one person aged 16 or over of BME origin.

Screening is taking place in areas that are known to contain relatively high proportions of people from BME groups (at least 18%). The number of addresses issued will depend on the proportion of the population in the area from BME groups, so the higher the population penetration, the fewer addresses you will have. The number of addresses for these assignments ranges from around 50 to 120. We are also using these points to screen for Muslims. So, if you do not screen any BME adults in the household (code 2 at QB2), you will need to go on and screen for any Muslim respondents at QB3.

Muslim booster screening (Type 4) – FAITH BOOST SCREENING contact sheets

Addresses in these points have been selected for screening. Interviewing should only be carried out at these addresses if they are found to contain someone who defines themselves as being Muslim. Details of how to carry out the screening are given in section 6. In the eligible dwelling units you should attempt to interview one person aged 16 or over who is Muslim.

Screening is taking place in areas that are known to contain relatively high proportions of people who are Muslim (at least 2.5%). The number of addresses issued will depend on the proportion of Muslims in the area, so the higher the population penetration, the fewer addresses you will have. The number of addresses for these assignments ranges from around 15 to 270. **Please note that large numbers of addresses may be split into smaller assignments.**

For screening assignments you will use FAITH BOOST SCREENING contact sheets with a yellow cover.

3. Making contact

3.1 Advance letter and leaflet

You have an advance letter to post to each of your issued addresses on Core assignments. There are slightly different versions of the letter for the **core** addresses and the addresses to be **screened** and only the core addresses have pre-printed addresses on them and will be in stamped envelopes. Letters for addresses that need to be screened should be handed out on the doorstep or posted by hand where you have found someone who is eligible, or there is unknown eligibility. You will have spare copies of all letters as well as a laminated copy of each letter for use on the doorstep.

There is also a leaflet enclosed with the letter, which gives more information about the study. Please post your letters and leaflets a couple of days before you are planning to call at the address. You have some spare copies of the letter and leaflet to use when you are calling at addresses.

Incentives on the Core addresses in Q4

The success of the incentives experiment in Q3 means the use of stamps is being rolled out to **all core addresses.** The **core** letters for Q4 have **a book of stamps included**.
The purpose of the stamps is to give an incentive out to addresses.
Where addresses have been sent stamps, you can use this as a prompt on the doorstep.
Please note that only the core address will have been sent stamps **– if you are working on Core + FE your FE addresses will not have been sent stamps,**
Please ensure you check carefully that the address has been sent stamps so as not to make a mistake at the doorstep. We are unable to send out stamps to addresses that have not been selected for the incentives.

Screening letters
There is one version of the **screening** address letter and each has a space on it where you should write in the address serial number **i.e. ALL letters that are not pre-printed MUST have the reference number and address hand-written on by you.** This is to make sure that if respondents call the office, we know which address they are calling from.
If your assignment involves **focused enumeration** you have copies of the screening letter to give out at addresses identified as potentially eligible through focused enumeration. As for other screening letters, please write in the address serial number in the appropriate place.
For screening addresses you will also have **postcards**. These do not have postage on them but you can pop them through the letterboxes of addresses you will be screening at so that you are not 'cold calling' and that respondents have some advance warning that you may be calling.

3.2 Introducing the survey

When you first make contact at an address you should show your identity card and refer to the letter and leaflet that has been sent to the address (if it is a CORE address) and postcard if it is a screening address. It may be useful to have a copy of the leaflet/postcard in your hand to spark the respondent's memory. You should explain that you are calling about the Communities Study which TNS-BMRB is conducting on behalf of the government department, Communities and Local Government. Please explain to the respondent that their address has been chosen at random.
If respondents want to know more about what the study is about you can refer to the information in the leaflet or explain that we want to know about people's views of their local area and living in Britain today. Please say that it is important that as many people as possible who are selected for the study take part so that we have a full picture of local communities. We cannot substitute another address for theirs.
You can tailor your approach as appropriate as different topics may be of interest to different people. The survey covers a range of different topics and there is likely to be something that is of interest to most people. For instance, people are likely to be interested in the opportunity to give their views on their neighbourhood, volunteering, immigration, rights and responsibilities, influencing political decisions and the economic downturn..
You can reassure people that the survey is completely confidential and that the data from the study will not be reported in a way that could identify them. The example chart in the survey leaflet shows how the results are reported.
Some examples of questions and suggested answers on the doorstep are given below. Please also refer to the separate document on **top tips** for when you make contact with an address.

Annex A: Interviewer Instructions

What is the study about?

Figure 1: We want to know about your views of the local area and issues facing Britain

The study is about your opinions on where you live

Table 1: It's an opportunity for you to have your say on what you like and don't like in your community

The questions aren't intrusive – it's just asking for your opinions

Why is the study being carried out?

It is one of the main ways the Government have of finding out how policies affect local communities. It helps understanding of how people feel about their community and issues affecting them.

It is a way of checking whether Communities and Local Government department are meeting their targets.

Why do you want to talk to me?

There are only a few addresses selected in this area so we do need to speak to someone at every one of those addresses.

It's very important to get the views of everyone who is selected so that your views are included.

Why are you only asking Black or ethnic minority/Muslim people to take part?

We aren't. The survey is nationally representative so we are talking to a cross-section of people across England and Wales including white people, Christians, Hindus, Jews and Sikhs. We are also interested in the views of specific communities and need to ensure we have enough people in each group to do statistical analysis and that is why we are looking to conduct some more interviews among these groups.

3.3 Cultural sensitivity

Given that we will be interviewing and screening a large number of ethnic minority groups and Muslims, please be sensitive to the respondents' needs.

- Be sensitive to different customs and the behaviour expected of you in the households you visit;
- Be careful not to assume anything about a respondent's background or beliefs from their appearance or name;
- Be aware of religious festivals or special days in the areas you're working in as this may mean certain days or times of day are less productive for working. For instance, in some areas with high proportions of Muslims, it may not be productive working on a Friday afternoon.

Please refer to the **top tips** document for more points that you may need to be aware of when interviewing people from different backgrounds. This document has been put together with the help of interviewers and we will be adding to it over the course of the survey so you can share your top tips with colleagues.

4. Dwelling unit and respondent selection (using the contact sheet)

At each address one Dwelling Unit and one respondent should be selected for interview.

4.1 Identifying deadwood

Your first task when you visit an address is to ascertain whether it is traceable, residential and occupied. As with all surveys it is important that 'deadwood' addresses (e.g. institutions, homes that are not occupied) are correctly identified. If you find that an address is not traceable, residential or occupied or you are unable to establish whether it is, you should use the appropriate outcome code at section F.

4.2 Selecting a dwelling unit

If you find that an issued address (i.e. the printed address) contains more than one dwelling unit (e.g. if the accommodation is split into flats or bedsits) you should select **one** dwelling unit. If the address contains 2-10 dwelling units, each dwelling unit should be listed in the space provided on the contact sheet A4 in flat/room number order. The selection box on the front of the contact sheet should be used to identify the dwelling unit to be selected (see the example of the table below). Look along the DU row to find the total number of dwelling units at the address. The number directly below this number will tell you the number of the dwelling unit to select.
If there are 11 or more dwelling units please call your field department and they will give you instructions.
Example:

Description	**DU Code**
Bottom Flat	01
Middle Flat	02
Top Flat	03
	04
	05

SELECTION BOX									
No of DUs/ No of people	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SELECT	1	2	2	4	3	6	7	5	8

In this example there are three dwelling units. Therefore if you read across the number of dwelling units, then you need to select the dwelling unit in the row below. Here we should interview at dwelling unit 2, which is the middle flat.

4.3 Interviewer observations

For all **core** sample addresses that are not deadwood or office refusals you should complete the interviewer observations of the address at Section M of the CORE contact sheet. These observations should be completed before you make contact at the address. These questions ask you to record your observations of any physical barriers to entry at the address, the type of property (e.g. detached house, flat conversion etc), the condition of residential properties in the area and the external condition of the selected address. If you have been advised that the address is an office refusal and you have not yet obtained this information, you will not need to collect this information as all work on that contact sheet stops.
These observation questions are completed for CORE and CORE +FE, but not for FE, MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING or BME + MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING addresses.

4.4 Selecting a respondent

At core addresses you will need to select **one** respondent aged 16 or over at the (selected) dwelling unit. Firstly, you need to establish how many people aged 16 or over live in the dwelling unit. You should include:

- People who normally live at the address but are away for less than 6 months
- People away at work for whom this is the main address
- Boarders and lodgers

You should NOT include:

- People who live elsewhere to work
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away for 6 months or more

Students should be included if the address is the place where they live for the majority of the year (i.e. if they spend more of the year at their term-time address, they should not be included at their home address).
If there is more than one person aged 16 or over in the dwelling unit you should list each person in alphabetical order in the grid provided on the contact sheet. In some households if there are a number of people, it may be easier to get someone in the household to write down the names for you. If there are people with the same name in the household, ask for the first/second initial of the surname. If these are the same, put them in age order, older to younger. For instance you may find that a father and son share the same name. If this is the case, list the father first and then the son. You should then use the selection box on the front of the contact sheet to identify the person to be selected. Look along the 'No of people' row to find the total number of people in the dwelling unit. The number directly below this one is the number of the person, as they have been entered into the grid, who should be selected. See example below.

Name/Initial	**Person Code**
Angela	01
Claire	02
Kully	03

Tim	04

SELECTION BOX									
No of DUs/ No of people	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SELECT	1	2	2	4	3	6	7	5	8

In this example, there are four people aged 16+ years in the household. We therefore read across the top row to four people, and select the person in the row below. This is person two, so we should be interviewing Claire.
You should only interview the selected person. No substitutes are allowed.
If the dwelling unit contains 11 or more people aged 16+ please contact your field department for instructions.
If at the time of interview you discover that an eligible household member has been missed off, then you need to carry out the selection procedure again. If the order in which the respondents were listed originally is wrong, you do not need to re-do the selection. This is only if a person has been missed off. If the composition of the household has changed, and you are unsure of what to do, please contact the office and we will advise you of the correct procedures.

5. Focused enumeration (FE)/Proxy screening

5.1 Background

If you have a point with FE you will have a CORE +FE contact sheet with a pink cover. The list of addresses that you then will need to screen at are printed on page 7 of this contact sheet. The FE addresses are numbered HH1 to HH4.
At the core addresses you will attempt to interview one person aged 16+, without any screening, as outlined above. All households containing someone aged 16+ are eligible for the Core part of the Core+FE assignments (i.e. there is no screening for ethnicity or religion).
FE (or proxy screening) is being done to screen in addresses containing anyone from a non-white ethnic group at 4 addresses neighbouring the core address.

5.2 FE screening at adjacent addresses

- You should complete page 7 (the FE sheet) of the CORE +FE contact sheet when you visit the core address, if possible.
- However, you should still complete page 7 (the FE sheet) even if you do not make any contact at the core address.
- The FE sheet should still be completed if the core address is deadwood or an office refusal as we require outcomes for these addresses.
- The FE sheet lists two neighbouring addresses either side of the core address. Please note that these addresses are adjacent on the Postcode Address File and

while in the majority of cases they will be geographically the nearest neighbouring addresses, this may not necessarily always be the case.

- You should attempt the focused enumeration for all addresses that are approximately within **one mile** of the core address.

When asking for the information about the adjacent addresses, you should explain *"The Communities Study is interested in the views particular groups in the population have of their community and we need to take special steps to seek interviews with these people."* You should ask for each of the addresses listed *"At [READ OUT ADDRESS BELOW], is there anyone who is of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white origin? By Asian origin I mean someone whose family originally came from India, Pakistan or Bangladesh, or other Asian countries."* You can use the ethnicity showcard.
Asian origins include Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi, but there are a number of others too, so anyone who considers themselves to be non-white and Asian would be included under one category or another. Please note that if someone says they are mixed race, we are only interested in those whose ethnicity includes the groups listed on the showcard (i.e. someone who is Asian and White, or Black and Asian etc). We do not want to include people who are of white ethnicity but may consider themselves mixed (e.g. mixed Scottish and English or French and English).
If the person you speak to is sure that no-one of Black, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white origin lives at an FE address, you should accept this and record the outcome for that address on page 7 (the FE sheet) as '91' – you do not need to do anything further with that address.
If you cannot obtain the information from the core address, you should try to obtain it from the FE addresses themselves or from other adjacent addresses. **If you are directly screening at the FE address you must use the ethnicity screening showcard**. You should only code the outcome for each address as 'Information not obtained' if you have not established a definite outcome by the end of fieldwork or if the core address has been withdrawn by head office.
If you receive a positive identification for an address – i.e. the person you speak to thinks that someone of Black, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white origin lives at the address – you should record the outcome for that address on the FE page as '90' and begin a new FE ADDRESS (contact sheet 'C' - with a blue cover) for that address.

5.3 Screening at addresses identified through FE

When you begin the FE ADDRESS contact sheet for an address positively identified through focused enumeration you should transfer the details of the address and the address serial number from page 7 - the FE sheet - and the sample point number from the CORE +FE contact sheet.
You have copies of screening letters to use at FE addresses in your pack. These addresses have not been sent an advance letter so please post your letters and leaflets a couple of days before you are planning to call at the address, or give them a copy of the letter when you make contact. You can also use the **postcard** at FE addresses. You also have additional copies of the **survey leaflet** in your pack to give out at FE addresses, which gives more information about the study.
When you visit an address identified through FE you firstly need to establish the number of dwelling units and, if there is more than one, select one, as described in section 4.2. The selection should be made from all dwelling units, even if you know that not all have eligible

residents. Use the selection box on the front of the FE ADDRESS contact sheet as for other types of addresses.
At the (selected) dwelling unit you should try to make contact with someone who speaks English and ask the screening question B2 on the contact sheet. To explain why we are screening you should read out the introduction: "*TNS-BMRB is carrying out the Communities Study. This study looks at the views people of different ethnic and cultural and religious backgrounds have of their local community."*
If people want more information about why we are screening you can explain that we need to do this in order to have a large enough number of interviews with people from different ethnic backgrounds as selecting addresses at random will not provide sufficient numbers for analysis.
The screening question on the contact sheet reads:

Can I just check is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household who belongs to any of these ethnic groups? USE SHOWCARD.

You should read out the question exactly as it appears and record a response (Yes/No/Refused to answer screening question). 'Mixed origin' should only be coded as 'Yes' if someone is partly one of the other origins listed.
If no-one in the dwelling unit is eligible (i.e. no-one aged 16 or over is of the origins listed above) you should code the final outcome as '23' (section H) on the last page of the FE ADDRESS contact sheet. You are now finished with this address.
If the respondent refused to answer the screening question, you should code the final outcome as '21' (section H) on the last page of the FE ADDRESS contact sheet. You are now finished with this address.
If you receive a 'Yes' response to the screening question you should ask QB3 on the FE ADDRESS contact to establish which ethnic groups are living in the household.

5.4 Recording ethnic groups in the household

After establishing that there is someone belonging to one of the ethnic groups, or someone of mixed origin who is partly one of the ethnic groups listed, you need to code which ethnic groups are living in the household.

The screening question on the contact sheet reads:
May I ask which ethnic groups? USE SHOWCARD

You should code all that apply in the household. If someone living in the household is of mixed origin and partly one of the ethnic groups listed, please record which ethnic group this is.

You should then move onto section QB4, which records whether or not there is anyone in the household aged 16+ of white origin.

5.5 Recording anyone of white origin in the household

This section (B4) is to establish whether there is anybody of white origin in the household.

The screening question reads:

And can I check, is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household who is of white origin? USE SHOWCARD

Please record either 'YES, there is someone of White origin in the household', or 'NO, there is no-one of White origin in this household'. You should then move onto section C1.

5.6 Selecting number of adults 16+ eligible on the basis of ethnicity

At this section we want to establish how many people of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white ethnic group are in the dwelling unit.
If there is only one eligible person in the dwelling unit you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses. You should use the selection box on the front page of the FE ADDRESS contact sheet.

5.7 Screening non-English speaking addresses

Generally there will be someone in the household who speaks English. You can use the help of someone else in the household to establish eligibility and carry out the respondent selection. If you can only make contact with someone who does not speak English you should use the language card in your pack to establish what language they speak and where possible try to establish how many people in the dwelling unit are eligible for interview. We have the facility to offer the survey in other languages (see section 8). Please fill in the language requirements as follows:

- Identify which language the respondent speaks at E1A.
- If respondent speaks more than one of these languages, record the preference at E1B.
- Fill in the relevant code at E2.

If you are not able to make contact with anyone in the dwelling unit who speaks English and cannot establish which language is spoken and cannot carry out the selection procedures you should record the outcome on the contact sheet. You will need to code '4' at B1 and then code '19' on the final outcome page.

6. Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) and Faith Boost Screening

6.1 Background

At BME + FAITH BOOST SCREENING addresses you will only carry out an interview if there is someone of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white origin aged 16 or over in the dwelling unit, or, if there is no one of these origins at the address, you may carry out an interview with someone in the household who is Muslim. Also note that the respondent may be both Muslim and from a BME group. For these addresses

you will be using the BME + FAITH BOOST SCREENING contact sheet (contact sheet D, with a green cover.
Screening addresses **do** have letters and survey leaflets, but letters will not be pre-printed with the address. You can hand-deliver these in advance or leave them with the respondent once you have made contact. There will be spare envelopes in your pack. Please **transfer the address serial number** on to the letter before hand-delivering the letter or leaving it at the address. You can also use the postcards in your pack to drop off before you make contact. These are to help so that you are not completely cold calling.
At the Boost addresses you should carry out the dwelling unit selection in the way described in section 4.2.
When you make contact at the (selected) dwelling unit you will need to explain that you are seeking interviews with particular groups of people. At the dwelling unit you should try to make contact with someone who speaks English, to ask the screening question on the contact sheet at B2. To explain why we are screening you should read out the introduction:
"*TNS-BMRB is carrying out the Communities Study. This study looks at the views people of different ethnic and cultural and religious backgrounds have of their local community."*
If people want more information about why we are screening you can explain that we need to do this in order to have a large enough number of interviews with people from different ethnic backgrounds as selecting addresses at random will not provide sufficient numbers for analysis. Please see the top tips document for further information on this.
The screening question on the contact sheet reads:

Can I just check is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household who belongs to any of these ethnic groups? USE SHOWCARD
You should read out the question exactly as it appears and record a response (Yes/No/). 'Mixed origin' should only be coded as 'Yes' if someone is partly one of the other origins listed. If you receive a 'Yes' response to the **ethnicity screening** question you should ask B3 on the contact sheet to establish which ethnic groups are living in the household.
If no-one in the dwelling unit is eligible by virtue of their ethnicity (i.e. no-one aged 16 or over is of the origins listed above) you should code '2'. You then need to go to B5 and **screen to see if there are any Muslims in the household** using the faith question. Using the showcard, read out the question exactly as it appear to establish if there is anyone aged 16 or over from a Muslim background. The faith screening question is:
And is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household of the following religion, even if not currently practising? USE SHOWCARD
SHOW THE PERSON THE SHOWCARD, READ EACH and ask them to confirm whether anyone is of the listed religions. TICK YES IF FOLLOWS RELIGION.

Christian
Buddhist
Hindu
Jewish
Sikh
Muslim

If there is someone of Muslim faith they are eligible to take part in the survey. If there is no-one of a Muslim faith, fill in the final outcome as '24' on the final outcome page.

6.2 Recording ethnic groups in the household

After establishing that there is someone belonging to one of the ethnic groups, or someone of mixed origin who is partly one of the ethnic groups listed, you need to code which ethnic groups are living in the household.

The screening question on the contact sheet reads:
May I ask which ethnic groups? USE SHOWCARD

You should code all that apply in the household. If someone living in the household is of mixed origin and partly one of the ethnic groups listed, please record which ethnic group this is.

You should then move onto section B4, which records whether or not there is anyone in the household aged 16+ of white origin.

6.3 Recording anyone of white origin in the household

This section, B4, is to establish whether there is anybody of white origin in the household.

The screening question reads:
And can I check, is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household who is of white ethnic origin? USE SHOWCARD

Please record either 'YES, there is someone of White origin in the household', or 'NO, there is no-one of White origin in this household'. You should then move onto section C1

6.4 Selecting number of adults 16+ eligible on the basis of ethnicity or faith

At this section we want to establish how many people of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese, mixed or other non-white origin in the dwelling unit.
If there is only one eligible person in the dwelling unit you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses (section 4.4).
If you receive a 'Yes' response to the **faith screening** question you should ask D1 on the contact sheet to establish how many people are Muslim in the dwelling unit. If there is only one eligible person in the dwelling unit you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses (section 4.4).
Generally there will be someone in the household who speaks English. You can use the help of someone else in the household to establish eligibility and carry out the respondent selection. If you can only make contact with someone who does not speak English you should use the language card in your pack to establish what language they speak and where possibly try to establish how many people in the dwelling unit are eligible for interview. We have the facility to offer the survey in other languages (see section 8). Please fill in the language requirements as follows:

- Identify which language the respondent speaks at E1A.

- If respondent speaks more than one of these languages, record the preference at E1B.

- Fill in the relevant code at E2.

If you are not able to make contact with anyone in the dwelling unit who speaks English and cannot establish which language is spoken and cannot carry out the selection procedures you should record the outcome on the contact sheet. You will need to code '4' at B1 and then code '19' on the final outcome page.

7. Muslim Boost Screening

7.1 Background

At MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING addresses you will only carry out an interview if there is someone who is Muslim and aged 16 or over in the dwelling unit. For these addresses you will be using the FAITH BOOST SCREENING contact sheet (contact sheet E, with a yellow cover).

For MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING you can use the same screening letters as for the BME + Muslim Boost and the FE address boost. These letters will not be pre-printed with the address. You can use your postcards before you make contact. You can also leave a copy of the letter once you have screened for an eligible respondent. **Please transfer the address serial number on to the letter before leaving it at the address.**

At the MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING addresses you should carry out the dwelling unit selection in the way described in section 4.2.

When you make contact at the (selected) dwelling unit you will need to explain that you are seeking interviews with particular groups of people. At the dwelling unit you should try to make contact with someone who speaks English, to ask the screening question on the contact sheet at B2. To explain why we are screening you should read out the introduction: "*TNS-BMRB is carrying out the Communities Study. This study looks at the views people of different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds have of their local community."*

If people want more information about why we are screening you can explain that we need to do this in order to have a large enough number of interviews with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds as selecting addresses at random will not provide sufficient numbers for analysis. Please refer to your top tips document for further information.

The screening question on the contact sheet reads:

And is there anyone aged 16 or over living in this household of the following religion, even if not currently practising? USE SHOWCARD

SHOW THE PERSON THE SHOWCARD, READ EACH and ask them to confirm whether anyone is of the listed religions. TICK RELEVANT BOX. .

***<u>No</u>** to all religions on the card*

Christian
Buddhist
Hindu
Jewish
Sikh
Muslim

Annex A: Interviewer Instructions

If no-one in the dwelling unit is eligible (i.e. no-one aged 16 or over and Muslim) you should go to section H and code the outcome as '24'.
If there is someone who is aged 16+ and Muslim then go to D1 to establish how many Muslims there are in the dwelling unit. If there is only one eligible person in the dwelling unit you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses.
NB, please look out for occasions where the respondent is specific about their faith and does not refer to the overall category. You will need to recode into the correct category on the MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING contact sheet. For example:

Example response	**MUSLIM BOOST SCREENING contact sheet category**
Islam	Muslim
Roman Catholic	Christian
Anglican	
Baptist	
Pentecostal	
Christadelphian	
Methodist	
Evangelical	
Presbyterian	
Lutheran	
Mormon	
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, Eastern)	
Congregational	
Society of Friends (Quakers)	
Jehovah's Witness	
Seventh Day Adventist	
United Reformed	
Brethren	

7.2 Screening non-English speaking addresses

Generally there will be someone in the household who speaks English. You can use the help of someone else in the household to establish eligibility and carry out the respondent selection. If you can only make contact with someone who does not speak English you should use the language card in your pack to establish what language they speak and where possibly try to establish how many people in the dwelling unit are eligible for interview. We have the facility to offer the survey in other languages (see section 8). Please fill in the language requirements as follows:

- Identify which language the respondent speaks at E1A.
- If respondent speaks more than one of these languages, record the preference at E1B.
- Fill in the relevant code at E2.

If you are not able to make contact with anyone in the dwelling unit who speaks English and cannot establish which language is spoken and cannot carry out the selection procedures you should record the outcome on the contact sheet. You will need to code '4' at B1 and then code '19' on the final outcome page.

7.3. Ineligible dwelling units – at the BME and Muslim Boosts

Some people may be disappointed that they cannot take part in the survey as they are 'screened out' (i.e. the address does not include anyone aged 16+ who is non-white or who is Muslim). You should explain to people that, while the main part of the study includes everyone whose address is selected, we also need extra interviews with people who are non-white or Muslim. This is because the main part of the study (the core sample) will not provide enough interviews with people from these groups for statistical analysis. Carrying out these extra interviews means that we have enough people for the survey to be representative of different ethnic and religious groups. Please refer to the **top tips** document for further information.

8. Translations

8.1 Survey languages

Translated versions of the questionnaires and showcards will be available in the following languages:

- Punjabi (Gurmukhi script)
- Punjabi (Urdu script)
- Gujarati
- Bengali
- Urdu
- Hindi
- Cantonese
- Welsh
- Somali
- Arabic

- Polish

For screening purposes you can use another household member to help. However, if your selected respondent is unable to carry out the interview in English you should find out if they speak any of the above languages (using the language card if necessary). If your selected respondent speaks Somali you should also find out what dialect they speak (Benaadir, Maay (spoken in the South) or Northern – as specified on the contact sheet). Please note that there is only one translated version of the script in Somali but we need to know what dialect the respondent speaks so we can match an appropriate translator.
If you are a speaker of the chosen language you should arrange to return and interview the respondent when you have obtained a copy of the translated questionnaire and showcards.
If the respondent speaks an available language but you do not, you should contact **Madeline Silk in the Field Team (020 8433 4371)** who will arrange for a translator to accompany you when you return to interview the respondent. Please ensure that you obtain the respondent's telephone number so that we can arrange a time for the interview to take place.
Please note that translation should not be offered if the respondent has adequate English to complete the interview, even if English is not their first language. Respondents will also need to be able to read showcards. There may be some cases where the respondent cannot read or write the language they want to do the interview in but they can speak it fluently. In this case the interviewer or translator will be able to read out the showcard categories using the translated version of the showcards and shuffle cards.
Remember that it may take some time to arrange the translator so please notify your field department as soon as possible if one is needed.
If the selected respondent only speaks a language for which translation is not available, a household member or friend can be used to interpret if available.

- The interpreter should be aged 14 and over.
- In these situations the interview would be done without any translated documents
- If a household translator is being used you will not ask certain sensitive questions (e.g. sexual orientation)

Please note that this option cannot be used for languages where a translated questionnaire is available.
In the contact sheet there are questions to record if a translator is needed and what is the required language. If an address is being reallocated to another interviewer due to language requirements please use the appropriate outcome codes in this section of the contact sheet (Section E). If you require the assistance of a translator or the contact sheet is being re-allocated to another interviewer you should record final outcome '43' for the first issue.

8.2 Carrying out an interview in another language

If you yourself are carrying out an interview in one of the translated languages, you will need a paper copy of the translated questionnaire and a set of translated showcards and shuffle cards. You will also be given a translated version of the leaflet and letter. The translated paper questionnaire has questions and response codes in the relevant language, but interviewer instructions and question labels are in English. You will be using the CAPI interview in English to enter the respondent's answers. There may be cases where the respondent is able to do the interview in another language but they may not be able to read

or write the language (in which case they will not be able read the showcards). If this is the case you will be able to read out the showcard categories to the respondent.

8.3 Interviewing with a translator

The translator who accompanies you to carry out an interview will have been briefed by the researchers about the survey and what is required of them. You will need to give the translator a paper copy of the translated questionnaire in the available language. The translator will read out the questions and will translate the respondent's answer to you. You will then enter the answer into the CAPI interview. You will need to tell the translator the name of the question that is to be asked, which is also listed in the paper questionnaire.

9. Other issues

9.1 Gender matching

In some situations you may encounter a household where a husband does not want his wife/daughter to be interviewed by a male interviewer. Equally, it may be that a female living on her own isn't comfortable letting a male into her home. If this is a particular problem and likely to affect getting a successful interview, it may be possible to re-allocate the interview to a female interviewer. If this is the case, please contact your Regional Co-ordinator/Team leader.

9.2 Respondents with disabilities

We are unable to offer showcards in Braille or signing for interviews. If you come across a respondent who is unable to read the showcards because of visual impairment, you can either read out the showcard responses to respondents or ask someone else in the household to do this. Similarly, if there is someone in the household who can sign, they can help the respondent through the interview. However, if someone's disability is severe and they are simply unable to take part in the interview, this should be coded as '42' on the final outcome page.

The same applies to those with literacy issues. You can read the showcards for them or give them the option to ask someone else in the household to read them.

10. Survey Documents

<u>Your briefing pack contains</u>:

1 x interviewer instructions
1 x example leaflet
1 x example advance Core letter

Annex A: Interviewer Instructions

1 x example screening letter
1 x example postcard
1 x example Contact Sheet A (CORE) WHITE
1 x example Contact Sheet B (CORE +FE) PINK
1 x example Contact Sheet C (FE ADDRESS) BLUE
1 x example Contact Sheet D (MUSLIM BOOST) YELLOW
1 x example Contact Sheet E (BME + MUSLIM BOOST) GREEN
1 x language card
1 x ethnicity screening showcard
1 x faith screening showcard
1 x definition of Violent Extremism showcard
1 x paper version of the questionnaire
1 x top tips document

Your work packs should contain the following:

Core sample (no screening)	**Core + FE**	**BME + Faith Boost Screening**	**Faith Boost Screening**
Personalised advance letters with leaflets, in stamped envelopes. Spare letters and leaflets.	Letters and leaflets, including spares (letters not personalised) - Spare envelopes	Letters and leaflets, including spares (letters not personalised) - Spare envelopes	Letters and leaflets, including spares (letters not personalised) - Spare envelopes
Laminated copy of the letter core and screening letter	Laminated copy of the letter core and screening letter	Laminated copy of the letter core and screening letter	Laminated copy of the letter core and screening letter
	Postcards	Postcards	Postcards
Contact sheets A (WHITE)	Contact sheets B (PINK)	Contact sheets D (GREEN)	Contact sheets E (YELLOW)
	FE Contact sheets C (BLUE)		
Showcards	Showcards	Showcards	Showcards
Shuffle cards	Shuffle cards	Shuffle cards	Shuffle cards
Laminated showcard with definition of violent extremism	Laminated showcard with definition of violent extremism	Laminated showcard with definition of violent extremism	Laminated showcard with definition of violent extremism
Language card	Language card	Language card	Language card
	Laminated ethnicity and faith screening showcard	Laminated ethnicity and faith screening showcard	Laminated ethnicity and faith screening showcard
Top tips document	Top tips document	Top tips document	Top tips document
Calling cards	Calling cards	Calling cards	Calling cards
Police letter	Police letter	Police letter	Police letter
Field admin materials	Field admin materials	Field admin materials	Field admin materials

11. The Questionnaire

11.1 Coverage

The questionnaire is fairly straightforward. Please look through the paper version of the questionnaire so you are familiar with the different question areas. You will also be required to do a dummy interview before you start your assignment.
The questionnaire covers a range of topics and has the following structure:

- Section 1 - Demographics Part 1 (HH Grid, ethnicity/language skills)
- Section 2 - Identity, Social networks
- Section 3 - Your community: belonging to local area, safety, trust
- Section 4 - Influencing political decisions and local affairs
- Section 5 - Volunteering – levels and types of volunteering, charitable giving
- Section 6 - Empowerment and Participation
- Section 7 - Race and prejudice, attitudes towards immigration
- Section 8 – Religion and religious prejudice
- Section 9 – Rights and responsibilities
- Section 10 – Mixing: where people mix with others of different backgrounds
- Section 11 –Respect (by public services)
- Section 12 – Self-identity
- Section 13 – Violent Extremism
- Section 14 –Media Usage
- Section 15- Demographics Part 2 (includes questions on education, skills, income and employment questions used to generate SIC/SOC codes for data analysis)

Detailed notes on particular questions are given at the end of these instructions. Please note that at the Household Grid you should enter the details of the **respondent first**, before other members of the household. The CAPI program will automatically select the Household Reference Person (HRP). Demographic questions about employment are asked about both the respondent and the HRP (if these are different people).
There is one set of showcards to be used in conjunction with the questionnaire and one pack of shuffle cards to be used with the questions on groups, clubs and organisations in the volunteering module.
The interview should take an average of 60 minutes, although the length will vary depending on the answers people give.

11.2 New and amended questions

Below we have flagged up a few new questions that have been added to the 2010-11 survey. Please note that some of the questions also have long showcard lists so please give the respondent time to look at them. Also where there are instructions to probe, please ensure you do this. It is essential that we maintain consistency with how the survey has been administered in the past. If words are underlined or in bold, these will need to be emphasised.

Section	Question variable	Comment
Volunteering	**VolBen and VolSat**	These questions ask the respondent to give reasons for doing their unpaid work. They use showcards 27 and 28.
Empowerment and participation	**CivMot and CivGn**	These are new questions on getting involved, and ask for motivation and satisfaction. They use showcard 39 and 40.
Race, prejudice and attitudes towards immigration	**Whyred**	This is a new open-ended question asking why respondents think the number of immigrants into Britain should be reduced.
Religion	**RelChId**	This question asks respondents about the religion they were brought up in.
Rights and responsibilities	**RRIntro**	This text introduces the respondent to a new section which asks about the rights and responsibilities that people should have, and those they actually have.
	Righta and Rightb	These questions focus on rights, and ask firstly which on showcard 47 respondents feel apply to someone living in the UK, and secondly which they feel they actually have now.
	Respa	This question asks respondents to choose from showcard 48 which they feel are the responsibilities of everyone living in the UK.

12. Guidance on Employment questions (SIC/SOC coding)

We ask the following employment questions towards the end of the questionnaire:

1. 'What does the firm you work for mainly make or do (at the place where you work)?'
2. 'What was your [main job in the week ending Sunday the DATE}/your last main job]?'
3. 'What did you mainly do in your job?'

We use the answers to these questions to give each respondent a code relating to what it is that they do – this is very important to the analysis conducted by our client on the data. Although most interviewers are doing this correctly, we have had a number of answers to these questions that are not specific enough for us to give the respondent a code. This has a direct effect on the analysis that our client can do with the data.

It is very important that the information you provide is specific enough.

In order to help you to understand what sort of information we need, we have explained the coding process in more detail below.

The Standard Occupational Classification (**SOC**) and the Standard Industrial Classification (**SIC**) of respondents are determined by highly specific codes and are a very important element of the survey. To provide some perspective on this, the coding index for SOC contains an alphabetical list of over 26,000 job titles.

Below is an example of a set of answers given in the last year that should have been probed for more detail:

Q1: 'What does the firm you work for mainly make or do (at the place where you work)?'
A1: Self employed builder
Q2: 'What was your [main job in the week ending Sunday the DATE}/your last main job]?'
A2: Builder
Q3: 'What did you mainly do in your job?'
A3: Builder

This may be one of a range of possible codes some of which are listed below:

Handyman
Jobber
Joiner
Labourer
Repairer
Builder, ship
Builder, boat
Builder, machine
Builder, general

Whilst the reality in this case might well be ‘Builder, general’, because of insufficient probing to confirm this, we are unable to code it. If the respondent will not give you further information, please just note this along with the details you have been able to collect.

If the interviewer had prompted, a different answer might have emerged, for example:

Q1: 'What does the firm you work for mainly make or do (at the place where you work)?'
A1: Self employed builder
Interviewer PROMPT: What do you build?
Respondent: Boats
Q2: 'What was your [main job in the week ending Sunday the DATE}/your last main job]?'
A2: Builder
Interviewer PROMPT: So just to clarify, would you describe yourself as a general builder of boats or are you involved in a specific stage of the process?
A2: I work in all stages of the boat building process
Q3: 'What did you mainly do in your job?'
A3: Builder
Interviewer PROMPT: Is there any particular part of the boat building process that you are mainly involved in?
Respondent: No, I work regularly in all aspects of boat building.

This would have led to the specific code “Builder, boat” being used.

In the case of SIC codes,question 1 above is used to determine the industry, but again there are a vast number of industrial descriptions. For example, someone may reply that they work in manufacturing. Further probing might reveal they work in glue manufacturing, however there are specific codes which describe the type of glue manufactured (e.g. industrial adhesives, starch based adhesives etc.) which we need information on to code effectively.

In order to obtain satisfactory answers for question 1 there is an important distinction to be understood between what happens in the *place they work* (ie in the set of premises - sometimes termed *establishment*) and the *organisation* they work for. As stated above the question we use to code SIC is:

'What does the firm you work for mainly make or do (***at the place where you work***)?'

In other words SIC coding relates to the *place/establishment* where they work and ***not*** to the organisation as a whole. For example, somebody working in a Sainsbury's supermarket will receive a different SIC code to somebody working in Sainsbury's head office; somebody working in an Argos store will receive a different SIC code from somebody working in Argos customer services. The key thing therefore is to find out what happens in the ***place (i.e. building/set of adjacent buildings) where they work.***

Another important point to note is that whilst the three questions above may sometimes seem repetitive (at least to some respondents) as in the initial builder example given, sometimes occupation (coded to SOC) may bear no obvious relationship to the industry of the place they work. For instance a single set of premises will often support a whole range of occupations: for example, in a steel factory (industry = Steel founders (manufacture)) there may found nurses (occupation = Nurse), accountants (occupation = Accountant, company), security guards (occupation = Guard (*manufacturing*)), factory operatives (occupation = Worker, factory).

The key implication of these considerations is that we need ***full, detailed*** and ***accurate*** answers to each of the three occupation questions. And you should ***never assume what the answer will be to any of these questions on the basis of answers to earlier questions***.

The more specific the information you can provide us with, the better. If you would like further information or guidance on this, please contact us, or you can read the coding volumes on these websites:

http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/SOC2000/dissemination/index.html
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/downloads/SIC2007Indexes.pdf

13. Contacts

If you encounter any difficulties with your assignment, in the first instance you should speak to your supervisor or Region Manager. If anything is missing from your pack or you require additional copies of any stationery, you should contact your field team.

- Darren Fisher – Field Executive: 020 7347 3268
- Adele Bearfield – Field Manager: 020 7347 3491
- CAPI Helpline: 0808 238 5330

If you have any queries about the survey in general, please contact Elizabeth Lane (020 7347 3182) or Pamela Bremner (020 7347 3363)

PLEASE RETURN CONTACT SHEETS IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACHIEVING FINAL OUTCOMES

Thank you and good luck!

11.2 Annex B: Advance Letters

11.2.1 Included here is the English advance letter and English screening letter used in Quarter Four of fieldwork. The advance letter is the one used by Ipsos MORI, and the screening letter is the one used by TNS-BMRB. Please note that these are the only respondent-facing materials that differed between the two companies.

Annex B: Advanced Letters

Communities and Local Government

www.communities.gov.uk
community, opportunity, prosperity

Reference: Merge serial number

The Occupier
Merge address 1
Merge address 2
Merge address 3
Merge address 4
Merge address 5
Merge Postcode

Dear Sir / Madam,

Communities Study: Your Chance to be Heard

We would like you to take part in the Communities Study; an important study about your views on a range of important issues including:

- your neighbourhood
- immigration
- rights and responsibilities
- influencing political decisions
- economic downturn

Your views will help the government and local councils understand and improve decisions made on these important issues. The results are also used by charities, voluntary organisations and researchers. The leaflet included with this letter tells you more about the study.

The Communities Study is being carried out by the independent research organisations Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB on behalf of the *Department for Communities and Local Government*. Your address has been selected at random and an interviewer will visit you in the next few weeks to explain the study in more detail. All Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB interviewers carry identification badges with their photo. Please only allow people who carry this official identification into your home.

Your address is one of just 20 selected to represent your local area and cannot be replaced. Your answers will be treated as ***confidential***. It will not be possible to identify any individual from the survey findings, and the answers you give will be used for research purposes only. ***No identifiable information about you will be passed to government departments, local authorities or any other bodies without your consent.***

If you would like to talk to someone about the study, please call Elizabeth Lane from the study team at Ipsos MORI on freephone 0808 238 5436 or email communitiesstudy@ipsos.com.

Thank you in advance for your help. **As a token of our thanks, please find enclosed a book of stamps for your use.**

Yours faithfully,

Kathryn Gallop
Ipsos MORI

Ipsos MORI

09-036100

Annex B: Advanced Letters

Communities and Local Government

www.communities.gov.uk
community, opportunity, prosperity

Reference:

Dear Sir / Madam,

The Communities Study

The Communities Study explores how people feel about a range of important issues including:

- their neighbourhood
- immigration
- rights and responsibilities
- influencing political decisions
- economic downturn

The survey helps the government and local councils understand and improve decisions made on these issues. The results are also used by charities, voluntary organisations and researchers. The leaflet included with this letter tells you more about the study.

The survey is being carried out across England and Wales with people from different ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds. It is being carried out by the independent research organisations Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB, on behalf of the *Department for Communities and Local Government*. Your address has been selected at random and **one of our interviewers *might* visit you** in the next few weeks to explain the study in more detail. All Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB interviewers carry identification badges with their photo. Please only allow people who carry this official identification into your home.

Your answers will be treated as ***confidential***. It will not be possible to identify any individual person from the survey findings and the answers you give will be used for research purposes only. ***No identifiable information about you or your household will be passed to government departments, local authorities or any other bodies without your consent.***

If you would like to talk to someone about the study, please call Samuel Sullivan from the study team at TNS-BMRB on 0800 015 2479 or email samuel.sullivan@tns-bmrb.co.uk.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Keith Bolling

Keith Bolling – Director, TNS-BMRB

11.3 Annex C: Leaflet

How can YOU help us?

We need people from all age groups and from a variety of backgrounds. Your views are important to us as without them we will not have a representative picture of the communities that people live in. This is your opportunity to tell us your views on your local area as well as to have a say in shaping the future of Britain.

What happens next?

An interviewer from Ipsos MORI or TNS-BMRB will call at your home within the next couple of weeks. He/she will show you an identification card and will be able to answer any questions you have about the study and may ask one person selected at random to take part in an interview. If you are unable to carry out the interview there and then the interviewer will be happy to arrange a more convenient time.

Is the information you give confidential?

Yes, the study is strictly confidential and your answers will be treated in accordance with the Data Protection Act. The information you give is grouped together with information provided by thousands of other people and no one will be identifiable from the results.

Who are Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB?

Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB are two of Britain's largest independent research organisations. Both companies carry out a large amount of social research on behalf of government, charities, the voluntary sector as well as commercial organisations. Our social research covers a range of topics including health, employment, education, crime and policing.

Both Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB are bound by the rules of the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, which is the governing body for market research organisations.

Further information

If you would like more information about The Communities Study then please contact:

Elizabeth Lane
Ipsos MORI
79-81 Borough Road
London
SE1 1FY

0808 238 5436
communitiesstudy@ipsos.com

For more information about Ipsos MORI and Communities and Local Government in general please visit:

www.ipsos-mori.com
www.communities.gov.uk

Information about the survey can also be found via the following websites:

www.communitiesstudy.co.uk
www.communities.gov.uk/communities-study

Ipsos MORI

tns bmrb

Communities Study 2010-11

Communities and Local Government

Annex C: Leaflet

What is the Communities Study?

The Communities Study asks about your views on your local area and living in Britain today. It explores the following topics:

- your local neighbourhood
- local services
- having a say in local decisions
- help that people give each other
- how communities get on with one another
- issues affecting Britain today

The results from the study are used to develop policies to help build stronger communities.

The Communities Study is well established and has been running since 2001. In 2008 it was awarded National Statistics status, indicating that this is a high quality and independent study.

Who is conducting the study?

The study is being conducted on behalf of the government department, Communities and Local Government, by Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB, independent research organisations.

Communities and Local Government - a central government department - is responsible for building thriving, sustainable, vibrant communities that improve everyone's quality of life.

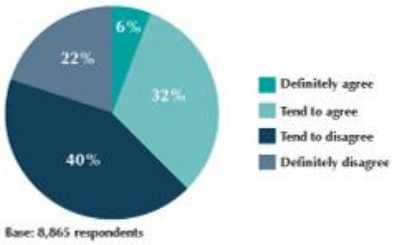
How is the Communities Study used?

The information we collect from the Communities Study is used by Government, local councils, voluntary organisations, charities and academics.

It is the main source of evidence the Government has on how people feel about issues of great importance to modern Britain. The study highlights issues that need tackling and helps the Government and local councils to respond with new initiatives to build strong and prosperous communities.

How has the study made a difference?

Below is an example of a finding from the 2007 study.



Base: 8,865 respondents

In the 2007 study, 6% of people definitely agreed that they could influence decisions in their local area. Communities and Local Government feel it is important that more opportunities are created for citizens and community groups to become engaged in their local areas. Central government and local councils are promoting activities such as giving local people a say in how parts of council budgets are spent, giving people a say in acquiring and managing local community buildings and spaces, or getting involved in agreements between communities and local councils.

Why has your household been chosen?

Your address has been randomly selected from a list of addresses held by the Post Office. Selecting addresses in this way means that the study will represent the views of the whole country. Because we want to understand how people from different ethnic minority, cultural and religious groups feel about their community, it is important that we speak to sufficient numbers of people from all ethnic, cultural and religious groups.

11.4 Annex D: Postcard

Communities and Local Government

Ipsos MORI

tns bmrb

We are conducting a survey in your area about your local community. In the next few weeks, an interviewer may call on you and may ask you or someone in your household
to take part. We would be grateful for any help you are able to provide.
Please note

www.communitiesstudy.co.uk
Ipsos MORI: 79-81 Borough Road, London, SE1

11.5 Annex E: Questionnaire

Communities Study 2010/11 Questionnaire Q4

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SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

→ TIMING POINT 1

ASK ALWAYS:
Qdwell

INTERVIEWER: RECORD NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS FROM CONTACT SHEET.

→ TIMING POINT 16

ASK ALWAYS:
Qno

How many people live in this household, INCLUDING YOURSELF?

(1-16)

SHGInt
I'd like to know a little about the members of your household who shop and cook as a group. Can you tell me the names of **everyone** in your household.

INTERVIEWER: YOU SHOULD RECORD THE NAMES OF BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

CONTINUE AND RECORD **RESPONDENT** AS FIRST PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD

ASK If: *In loop FOR LNames1 := 1 TO 16*
Name
RECORD THE NAMES (OR A UNIQUE IDENTIFIER) FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

INTERVIEWER: YOU MUST ENTER THE NAME OF THE SELECTED ADULT RESPONDENT HERE.

ASK IF: *In loop FOR LTHCompCnt := 1 TO DMHSIZE*
Sex
^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

(1) Male
(2) Female

ASK IF: *In loop FOR LTHCompCnt := 1 TO DMHSIZE*
DVAGE

What was your age last birthday?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REFUSES TO GIVE THEIR AGE PLEASE ESTIMATE.
0..120

ASK ALWAYS:
MarStat

Are you currently…

READ OUT

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

(1) single, that is never married,
(2) married and living with [husband/wife],
(3) a civil partner in a legally-recognised Civil Partnership,
(4) married and separated from your husband/wife,
(5) divorced,
(6) or widowed?
(7) SPONTANEOUS ONLY – In a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from his/her civil partner
(8) SPONTANEOUS ONLY – Formerly a civil partner, the Civil Partnership now legally dissolved
(9) SPONTANEOUS ONLY – A surviving civil partner: his/her partner having since died

---

ASK IF: *DMHSIZE>1 AND MARSTAT <> MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND/WIFE*
Livewit

ASK OR RECORD ^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

May I just check, are you living with someone in the household as a couple?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Spontaneous only - same sex couple

ASK IF: *IF DMHSIZE>1*

Hhldr

ASK OR RECORD ^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?
(1) This person alone
(2) This person jointly with another household member
(3) NOT owner/renter

END OF HOUSEHOLD GRID LOOP

Household Reference Person

***ASK IF*:** *QTHComp.NumHHldr > 1*

HiHNum

You have told me that *(names)* jointly own or rent the accommodation. Of these, who has the highest income (from earnings, benefits, pensions and any other sources)?

ASK IF*:** *QTHComp.NumHHldr > 1* ***And: *HiHNum = 11*

JntEldA

ASK OR RECORD
ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER FROM THOSE WITH THE SAME HIGHEST INCOME
1..16

ASK IF*:** *QTHComp.NumHHldr > 1* ***And: *(HiHNum = DONTKNOW) OR (HiHNum = REFUSAL)*

JntEldB

ASK OR RECORD
ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER
1..16

ASK ALWAYS:

HRP

THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON IS: (^DVHRPNum) ^DMNAMES[DVHRPNum]
1..1

R

CODE RELATIONSHIP OF OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO THE RESPONDENT – [NAME OF EACH OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] IS [RESPONDENT'S NAME]…

(1) [Husband/wife/Civil partner]
(2) Cohabitee/partner
(3) Son/daughter (incl. adopted)
(4) Step-son/daughter
(5) Foster child
(6) Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
(7) Parent/guardian
(8) Step-parent
(9) Foster-parent
(10) Parent-in-law
(11) Brother/sister (incl. adopted)
(12) Step-brother/sister
(13) Foster-brother/sister
(14) Brother/sister-in-law
(15) Grand-child
(16) Grand-parent
(17) Other relative
(18) Other non-relative

ASK ALWAYS:

FTrans

IS A FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND ACTING AS A TRANSLATOR FOR THIS INTERVIEW OR READING OUT THE SHOWCARDS TO THE RESPONDENT?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT.

(1) Yes – household translator
(2) Yes – reading out showcards
(3) No

ASK IF: FTrans = 2 or 3

FTrans2

IS THE INTERVIEW BEING TRANSLATED BY AN INTERVIEWER OR PROFESSIONAL TRANSLATOR FROM OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD?

(1) Yes – interviewer
(2) Yes – professional translator
(3) No

ASK IF: FTrans = 1 or FTrans2 = 1 or 2

FTrans3

PLEASE CODE WHAT LANGUAGE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING TRANSLATED INTO.

(1) Bengali
(2) Gujarati
(3) Hindi
(4) Cantonese
(5) Arabic
(6) Polish
(7) Punjabi (Gurmukhi)
(8) Punjabi (Urdu)
(9) Urdu
(10) Welsh
(11) Somali
(12) Other (specify)

FTrans4

INTERVIEWER: YOU HAVE CODED THAT YOU ARE USING A HOUSEHOLD TRANSLATOR FOR AN INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN A SURVEY LANGUAGE.

IS THIS CORRECT?

1) Yes
2) No

[IF NO, SEND BACK TO FTRANS].

IF YES, DISPLAY THE FOLLOWING SCREEN:

YOU CANNOT USE A HOUSEHOLD TRANSLATOR TO COMPLETE AN INTERVIEW IN A SURVEY LANGUAGE.

PLEASE COLLECT DETAILS FROM RESPONDENT (NAME, PHONE NUMBER, AND LANGUAGE SPOKEN) AND CALL THE OFFICE TO ARRANGE A TRANSLATOR.

THANK AND CLOSE.

ASK IF: *DMHSIZE>1*

Heth

SHOWCARD 1
Looking at this card, which of these best describes the **ethnic groups** of all the people who live in this household?

CODE ONE ONLY

(1) Not all the same ethnic group
(2) All White
(3) All Asian or Asian British
(4) All Black or Black British
(5) All Mixed race
(6) All Chinese
(7) All other ethnic group

ASK ALWAYS:

Ethnic
SHOWCARD 2

Please could you look at this card and tell me which of these best describes your ethnic group?
CODE ONE ONLY

WHITE

(1) White - British
(2) White - Irish
(3) Gypsy or Irish Traveller
(4) Any other White background

MIXED

(5) Mixed White and Black Caribbean
(6) Mixed White and Black African
(7) Mixed White and Asian
(8) Any other mixed background

ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH

(9) Asian or Asian British - Indian
(10) Asian or Asian British - Pakistani
(11) Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi
(12) Any other Asian/Asian British background

BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH

(13) Black or Black British - Caribbean
(14) Black or Black British - African
(15) Any other Black/Black British background

(16) **CHINESE**

(17) **ANY OTHER ETHNIC GROUP**

ASK IF: Ethnic=4
EthOth1

How would you describe your ethnic group?

ASK IF: Ethnic= 8
EthOth2
How would you describe your ethnic group?

ASK IF: Ethnic= 12
EthOth3
How would you describe your ethnic group?

ASK IF: Ethnic= 15
EthOth4
How would you describe your ethnic group?

ASK IF: Ethnic= 17
EthOth5
How would you describe your ethnic group?

ASK ALWAYS:

HcobA

In which country were you born? IF RESPONDENT SAYS BRITAIN, PROBE FOR COUNTRY

1 England
2 Wales
3 Scotland
4 Northern Ireland
5 UK, Britain (don't know country) |
6 Republic of Ireland
7 Hong Kong
8 China
9 Other (specify)

ASK IF: *HcobA = 6-9*

Cameyr

Which year did you arrive in this country?
IF ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE 1900, enter 1900
(APPLIES IF A DOESN'T = 1-5 I.E. NOT BORN IN THE UK)
1900..2010 *(Includes check so that only up to the current year can be entered)*

ASK ALWAYS:

BrnMom

In which country was your **mother** born?
IF RESPONDENT SAYS BRITAIN, PROBE FOR COUNTRY

1 England
2 Wales
3 Scotland
4 Northern Ireland
5 UK, Britain (don't know country)
6 Republic of Ireland
7 Hong Kong
8 China
9 Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:

BrnDad

In which country was your **father** born?
IF RESPONDENT SAYS BRITAIN, PROBE FOR COUNTRY

1 England
2 Wales
3 Scotland
4 Northern Ireland
5 UK, Britain (don't know country)
6 Republic of Ireland
7 Hong Kong
8 China
9 Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:
SMain
Which language do you speak most often at home?
IF SPEAK 2 OR MORE LANGUAGES SAME AMOUNT, CODE ALL THAT APPLY.
OTHERWISE CODE ONE ONLY

(1) English
(2) Welsh
(3) Punjabi
(4) Gujarati
(5) Bengali
(6) Urdu
(7) Hindi
(8) Cantonese
(9) Somali
(10) Polish
(11) Arabic
(12) Other, please specify

ASK IF: *NOT Smain=1*

SGood

Can I just check, in day-to-day life, how good are you at **speaking** English when you need to? For example to have a conversation on the telephone or talk to a professional such as a teacher or a doctor?

Would you say you are...

READ OUT

(1) very good,
(2) fairly good,
(3) below average,
(4) or poor?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: No opinion

ASK ALWAYS
Reading

And can I just check, in day-to-day life, how good are you at **reading** English when you need to? For example reading newspapers and magazines or instructions for medicine or recipes? Would you say you are...

READ OUT

(1) very good,
(2) fairly good,
(3) below average,
(4) or poor?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Cannot read English
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: No opinion

ASK ALWAYS

Writing
And can I just check, in day-to-day life, how good are you at **writing** in English when you need to? For example writing letters or notes or filling in official forms?

Would you say you are...

READ OUT

(1) very good,
(2) fairly good,
(3) below average,
(4) or poor?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Cannot write English
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:

DIntro1
I'd now like to ask you about your employment.

ASK ALWAYS:
DworkA

Can I just check, do you have a paid job?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *DworkA = 1*

DWorkA1
Are you working as an employee or are you self-employed?
(1) Employee
(2) Self-employed

ASK IF: *(DworkA = 2) OR (NOT DWorkA1 = 1)*

DworkB
Have you had a paid job as an employee in the last **five** years?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *(DworkA = 2) OR (NOT DWorkA1 = 1)* ***AND:*** *DworkB = 2*

DworkC
Have you looked for work as an employee at any time in the last five years?
(1) Yes
(2) No

SECTION 2: IDENTITY AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

→ TIMING POINT 2

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntroA
I'm now going to ask you a couple of questions about how you see yourself.

ASK IF: *GOR=England*

NatIdE
SHOWCARD 3
What do you consider your national identity to be?
Please choose your answer from this card. Please choose as many or as few as apply.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) English
(2) Scottish
(3) Welsh
(4) Irish
(5) British
(6) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *GOR=11 (Wales)*

NatIdW
SHOWCARD 4
What do you consider your national identity to be?
Please choose your answer from this card. Please choose as many or as few as apply.

(1) Welsh
(2) English
(3) Scottish
(4) Irish
(5) British
(6) Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:

FeBrit
SHOWCARD 5
To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of British society?
Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree

(5) Spontaneous only- Don't know

***ASK ALWAYS*:**

SIntro6
Now some questions about your friends.

ASK ALL

SRace
[*]What proportion of your friends are of the same **ethnic group** as you? Would you say...
READ OUT

(1) all the same,
(2) more than a half,
(3) about a half,
(4) or less than a half?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Don't have any friends

ASK IF: *NOT SRace=5 (Don't have any friends)*

SFaith

And what about religion? What proportion of your friends are of the same **religious group** as you? Would you say…

READ OUT

(1) All the same
(2) More than a half
(3) About a half
(4) Or less than a half?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Not part of any faith group

ASK IF: *NOT SRace=5 (Don't have any friends)*

SAge

And what about age group? What proportion of your friends are of the same **age group** as you? Would you say…

(1) All the same
(2) More than a half
(3) About a half
(4) Or less than a half?

SECTION 3: YOUR COMMUNITY

→ TIMING POINT 3

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro2
SHOWCARD 6
I now want to ask you about a number of different places. Using the answers on this card please tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each place.

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeNeigh
SHOWCARD 6
[*]First, your **immediate neighbourhood**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: How strongly do you feel you belong?

(1) Very strongly
(2) Fairly strongly
(3) Not very strongly
(4) Not at all strongly
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeLoc
SHOWCARD 6
[*]And now **your local area**? By this I mean the area within a 15-20 minute walk from your home
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: How strongly do you feel you belong?

(1) Very strongly
(2) Fairly strongly
(3) Not very strongly
(4) Not at all strongly
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeGB
SHOWCARD 6
[*]**Britain**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: How strongly do you feel you belong?

(1) Very strongly

(2) Fairly strongly
(3) Not very strongly
(4) Not at all strongly
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro3
I'm going to talk about two different areas: your immediate neighbourhood and then a slightly larger area. For the first few questions I want you to focus on your immediate neighbourhood.

ASK ALWAYS:

SLive
Roughly how many years have you lived in this neighbourhood?
INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR CODE AS ZERO
Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 120: ___

ASK ALWAYS:

SPull
SHOWCARD 7
[*]To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood? Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Nothing needs improving
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Don’t know

ASK ALWAYS:

SSafe
SHOWCARD 8
[*]And how safe would you feel walking alone in this neighbourhood after dark? Please choose your answer from this card.

IF NEVER WALKS ALONE, REPEAT QN AND EMPHASISE 'WOULD': How safe **would you feel** if you were walking alone after dark?

(1) Very safe
(2) Fairly safe
(3) A bit unsafe
(4) Very unsafe

(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Never walks alone after dark

ASK ALWAYS:

STrust
[*]Would you say that ....
...READ OUT...

(1) **many** of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted,
(2) **some** can be trusted,
(3) a **few** can be trusted,
(4) or that **none** of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Just moved here

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro5
Now I'd like to ask you about your wider local area. I mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

ASK ALWAYS:

Slocsat
SHOWCARD 9
Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?

(1) Very satisfied
(2) Fairly satisfied
(3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
(4) Fairly dissatisfied
(5) Very dissatisfied
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY- Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

STogeth
SHOWCARD 10
[*] To what extent do you agree or disagree that this local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together? Please choose your answer from this card.

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY- Too few people in the local area
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY- All same backgrounds
(7) SPONTANEOUS ONLY- Don't know

ASK IF: *STogeth= 3 OR STogeth= 4*

Edmixprev
What sorts of things, if any, stop people from different backgrounds from getting on well together in this local area?

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

PROBE FULLY: What else?
OPEN

ASK ALWAYS:

SEthArea
[*]Now thinking about the **mix** of people in this local area. What proportion of people in this local area are of the same ethnic group as you? Would you say ...

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

READ OUT

(1) all the same,
(2) more than a half,
(3) about a half,
(4) or less than a half?

ASK IF: *SEthArea* <> *Same*
SRespec
SHOWCARD 10
[*]And would you agree or disagree that residents in this local area respect ethnic differences between people? Please choose your answer from this card.

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

GTlocat
SHOWCARD 11
Can you tell me which, if any, of the things on this card are located within a 15-20 minute walk of your home?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) a primary school
(2) a hostel for homeless people
(3) a nightclub
(4) a Gypsy or Irish traveller site
(5) a centre for the detention of asylum seekers
(6) sheltered housing for elderly people
None of these

ASK IF: *[Gtlocat = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6]*

Tgtmi
I now want to ask you whether you mind having certain things located in your local area.

GTmi
SHOWCARD 12
Do you **mind** having [places from GTlocat] within 15-20 minutes walk of your home?

ASK FOR THE FOLLOWING LOOP ITEMS. ROTATE STATEMENTS. ONLY ASK FOR THINGS CODED AT GTLOCAT.

- a primary school
- a hostel for homeless people
- a nightclub
- a Gypsy or Irish traveller site
- a centre for the detention of asylum seekers
- sheltered housing for elderly people

(1) Yes, a lot
(2) Yes, a little
(3) No, not very much
(4) No, not at all
Don't know

ASK IF: *NOT [Gtlocat = 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and 6]*

Tgtm2
I now want to ask you whether you WOULD mind having certain things located in your local area.

Gtmi2
SHOWCARD 12
Would you **mind** having [places from GTlocat] within 15-20 minutes walk of your home?

*ASK FOR THE FOLLOWING LOOP ITEMS. ROTATE STATEMENTS. . ONLY ASK FOR THINGS **NOT** CODED AT GTLOCAT.*

- a primary school
- a hostel for homeless people
- a nightclub
- a Gypsy or Irish traveller site

- a centre for the detention of asylum seekers
- sheltered housing for elderly people

(1) Yes, a lot
(2) Yes, a little
(3) No, not very much
(4) No, not at all
Don't know

BetWors
On the whole, do you think that over the past two years this area has got better or worse to live in or would you say things haven't changed much?

(1) The area has got better
(2) The area has got worse
(3) The area has not changed much
(4) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Have lived here less than 2 years

ASK ALWAYS:
Pshop
Thinking about your local area, do you think the shopping facilities have got better or worse over the last three years or have they stayed the same?

(1) Better
(2) Worse
(3) Stayed the same
(4) SPONTANEOUS ONLY – Just moved here
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

WIntro1
SHOWCARD 13
Most of us worry at sometime or other about being a victim of crime. Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about the following

---

ASK ALWAYS:

WRaceAtt
SHOWCARD 13
How worried are you about being physically attacked because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

(1) Very worried
(2) Fairly worried
(3) Not very worried
(4) Not at all worried
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

WGenWorr
SHOWCARD 13
Thinking about all types of crime in general, how worried are you about becoming a victim of crime?

(1) Very worried
(2) Fairly worried
(3) Not very worried
(4) Not at all worried
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

WHrsmnt [previously SPrb8]
SHOWCARD 14
There are a number of things that can cause problems for people in their local area. In this local area how much of a problem is racial or religious harassment even if it doesn't affect you personally?

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENTS SHOULD FOCUS ON THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE AREA AS A WHOLE, RATHER THAN JUST FOCUSING ON PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

(1) Very big problem
(2) Fairly big problem
(3) Not a very big problem
(4) Not a problem at all
(5) Don't know- SPONTANEOUS ONLY

ASK ALWAYS:

SHrsmnt
SHOWCARD 15
Thinking about anything that has happened in this local area have you personally experienced harassment because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion in the last two years in any of the ways listed on the card?

IF NECESSARY: By local area I mean within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *SHrsmnt=1*

ShrsmtA

[previously SPrb8]
SHOWCARD 15
What type of harassment was this? Please choose all that apply.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) Verbal harassment
(2) Physical attack
(3) Damage to property
(4) Threats
(5) Prefer not to say

ASK IF: *SHrsmnt=1*

SWhyhar

And why do you think you were subject to this harassment? Was it because of…

READ OUT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) your skin colour,
(2) your ethnic origin,
(3) or your religion?
Refused

ASK ALWAYS:

LocSat
SHOWCARD 16
Taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your local authority runs things? Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) Very satisfied
(2) Fairly satisfied
(3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
(4) Fairly dissatisfied
(5) Very dissatisfied
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Don't know

SECTION 4: INFLUENCING POLITICAL DECISIONS AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

→ TIMING POINT 4

ASK ALWAYS:

PIntro1
Now thinking about whether you can influence political decisions and local affairs.

ASK ALWAYS:

PActUK
SHOWCARD 17
In the last 12 months, that is since ^AXDMDLYear, have you contacted any of the people listed on the card? Please exclude contact with councillors or council staff for personal issues such as housing repairs, and contact through work.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Local councillor
(2) Member of Parliament (MP)
(3) Public official working for the local council
(4) Government official
(5) Elected member of the Greater London Assembly - including the Mayor of London
(6) Public official working for the Greater London Assembly/Authority
(7) Elected member of the Welsh Assembly Government - including the First Minister
(8) Public official working for the Welsh Assembly Government
(9) None of the above

ASK ALWAYS:

PRally
And in the last 12 months, have you ....
...READ OUT...
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) attended a public meeting or rally,
(2) taken part in a public demonstration or protest,
(3) or, signed a petition?
(4) None of the above

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN PActUK) OR NOT (None IN Prally))

POften

And over the last 12 months, how often have you done [this kind of thing/**all** of the things you've just mentioned]?

IF NECESSARY: I mean the things you mentioned at the last two questions:
[LIST THINGS MENTIONED]

Would you say it was ....

READ OUT
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

(1) at least once a week,
(2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
(3) or less often?
(4) Other

ASK ALWAYS:

PConsul
SHOWCARD 18
In the last 12 months, that is since (^AXDMDLYear), have you taken part in a consultation about local services or problems in your local area in any of the ways listed on this card?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Completing a questionnaire (about local services or problems in the local area)
(2) Attending a public meeting (about local services or problems in the local area)
(3) Being involved in a group set up to discuss local services or problems in the local area
(4) None of these

ASK IF*: *NOT ((None IN Pconsul)
PConOft
And about how often **over the last 12 months** (since ^DMDLYEAR) have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned? Would you say it was ....

IF NECESSARY: How often have you done the thing(s) mentioned at the last question?:
LIST RESPONSES GIVEN AT PCONSUL.

READ OUT
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

(1) at least once a week,
(2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
(3) or less often?
(4) Other

ASK ALWAYS:

PIntro2
SHOWCARD 19
Now thinking about whether you can influence decisions. Please look at this card and tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

ASK ALWAYS:

PAffLoc
SHOWCARD 19
[*]Firstly, do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?
INTERVIEWER: LOCAL AREA IS WITHIN 15 TO 20 MINUTES WALK

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) Don't know

ASK IF: *GOR=11 (Wales)*

PAffWal
SHOWCARD 19
[*]And affecting Wales?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) Don't know

ASK IF: *GOR=8 (London)*

PAffLon
SHOWCARD 19
[*]And affecting London?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

PAffGB
SHOWCARD 19

[*]And affecting Britain?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions

(1) Definitely agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Definitely disagree
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

PInfl
How important is it for **you personally** to feel that you can influence decisions in your local area? Would you say it is ...

READ OUT

(1) very important,
(2) quite important,
(3) not very important,
(4) or not at all important?
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

PCSat
Generally speaking, would you like to be more involved in the decisions your Council makes which affect your local area?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Depends on the issue

ASK ALWAYS:

PIfHow
SHOWCARD 20
If you wanted to influence decisions in your local area **how** would you go about it? Please choose your answers from this card

INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY, DO NOT PROMPT, PROBE- WHAT ELSE?

(A) Contact the council /a council official
(B) Contact my councillor
(C) Contact my MP
(D) Contact my assembly member (for Wales and London)
(E) Sign a petition
(F) Organise a petition
(G) Attend a council meeting

(H) Attend a public meeting
(I) Contact local media or journalists
(J) Other (specify)
SPONTANEOUS ONLY- Wouldn't do anything
Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

PIfEas
SHOWCARD 21
On this card are some things people have said would make it easier for them to influence decisions in their local area. Which, if any, of these might make it easier for **you** to influence decisions in your local area?

PROBE FULLY: What else?

(1) If I had more time
(2) If the council got in touch with me and asked me
(3) If I could give my opinion online /by email
(4) If I knew what issues were being considered
(5) If it was easy to contact my local councillor
(6) If I knew who my local councillor was
(7) If I could get involved in a group making decisions about issues affecting my local area/neighbourhood
(8) Something else
(9) Nothing
(10) Don't know

ASK IF: *PifEas = 8 (something else)*
PifEasO
What else would make it easier?

OPEN RESPONSE.

ASK ALWAYS:

PIntro3
SHOWCARD 22
Now I'd like to ask a few questions about trust. Firstly, looking at this showcard, how much do you trust....

ASK ALWAYS

PTPolc
SHOWCARD 22
[*]The police.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you trust them a lot, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

(1) A lot
(2) A fair amount
(3) Not very much
(4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

PTParl
SHOWCARD 22
[*]Parliament.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

ASK IF:*GOR=11 (Wales)*

PTWal
SHOWCARD 22
[*]The Welsh Assembly.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

(1) A lot
(2) A fair amount
(3) Not very much
(4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

PTCncl
SHOWCARD 22
[*]Your local council.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

(1) A lot
(2) A fair amount
(3) Not very much
(4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

PTrust
I'd now like to ask you how you view other people. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

(1) People can be trusted
(2) You can't be too careful

(3) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Depends

ASK ALWAYS
PIntro4
I'm now going to ask you for your opinion on a different issue…

ASK ALWAYS:
HseV
SHOWCARD 23
How much do you agree or disagree that people whose housing needs are more urgent should receive priority in housing allocation over those who have been waiting longer, but whose needs are less urgent?

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree
(5) Don't know

SECTION 5: VOLUNTEERING

→ **TIMING POINT 5**

ASK ALWAYS:

FIntro1
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT SLOWLY
I'd like you to think about any groups, clubs or organisations that you've been involved with during the last 12 months. That's anything you've taken part in, supported, or that you've helped in any way, either on your own or with others.
Please **exclude** giving money and anything that was a requirement of your job.

ASK ALWAYS:

FIntro2
In a moment I'll give you some cards. Please pick out the ones which best describe any groups, clubs or organisations you've taken part in, supported or helped over the last 12 months. On each card are some examples, although what you do may not be on the cards.
INTERVIEWER: HAND OUT SHUFFLE CARDS. HELP RESPONDENT IF NECESSARY.
IF ANY ACTIVITY FALLS INTO MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY, CHOOSE THE FIRST ONE THAT APPLIES ON THE LIST. ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA SHOULD BE INCLUDED BUT DO NOT INCLUDE GROUPS, CLUBS OR ORGANISATIONS **OUTSIDE OF THE UK**.

ASK ALWAYS:

FIfGp
INTERVIEWER: CODE IF THE RESPONDENT HAS SELECTED ANY CARDS

(1) Has selected card(s)
(2) No cards selected

ASK IF: *FifGp=1*

FGroup
CODE ALL CARDS SELECTED.
LEAVE THESE CARDS SPREAD OUT IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT.
REMOVE ALL OTHER CARDS

(A) Children's education/schools
(B) Youth/children's activities (outside school)
(C) Education for adults
(D) Sport/exercise (taking part, coaching or going to watch)
(E) Religion
(F) Politics
(G) The elderly
(H) Health, Disability and Social welfare

(I) Safety, First Aid
(J) The environment, animals
(K) Justice and Human Rights
(L) Local community or neighbourhood groups
(M) Citizens' Groups
(N) Hobbies, Recreation/Arts/Social clubs
(O) Trade union activity
Other
None of these

ASK IF: *FifGp=1*

FUnPd
SHOWCARD 24
LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT
Now I'd like you to look at this showcard.
In the last 12 months, that is, since ^AXDMDLYear, have you given @Iunpaid@I help to [the group, club or organisation/any of the groups, clubs or organisations] you've just mentioned in any of the ways shown on this card?
INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY, ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA ARE TO BE INCLUDED

(A) Raising or handling money/taking part in sponsored events
(B) Leading a group/member of a committee
(C) Organising or helping to run an activity or event
(D) Visiting people
(E) Befriending or mentoring people
(F) Giving advice/information/counselling
(G) Secretarial, admin or clerical work
(H) Providing transport/driving
(I) Representing
(J)) Campaigning
(K) Other practical help (eg helping out at school, shopping)
(L) Any other help
None of the above

ASK IF: *Fifgp = 1* ***AND:*** *NOT (Funpd=13)*

FUnOft
LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT
And over the last 12 months, how often have you done something to help [this/these] group(s), club(s) or organisation(s). Would you say ...

READ OUT

(1) at least once a week,
(2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
(3) or less often?
(4) Other
(5) Don't know

ASK IF: *Fifgp = 1* ***AND:*** *NOT (Funpd=13)*

FUnHrs
LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT
Now just thinking about the past **4 weeks**. Approximately how many **hours** have you spent helping ^LBForVol1 in the past 4 weeks?
Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 999: ____

ASK IF: *Fifgp = 1* ***AND:*** *NOT (Funpd=13)*

FIndGpA
SHOWCARD 25
LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT
How did you find out about opportunities to give unpaid help to ^LBForvol1?
INTERVIEWER: IF SOURCE NOT ON CARD, CODE AS OTHER AND ASK NEXT QUESTION
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(A) Through previously using services provided by the group
(B) From someone else already involved in the group
(C) From a friend not involved in the group/by word of mouth
(D) Place of worship
(E) School, college, university
(F) Doctor's surgery
(G) Community centre
(H) Library
(I) Promotional events/volunteer fair
(J) Local events
(K) Local newspaper
(L) National newspaper
(M) TV or radio (local or national)
(N) Volunteer bureau or centre
(O) Millennium Volunteers
(P) Employer's volunteering scheme
(Q) Careers centre/careers fair
(R) www.do-it.org.uk
(S) **v** / www.vinspired.com
(T) Other internet/organisational website
(U) Other way

ASK IF: *FIndGpA=21 (other)*

FIndGpO
In what other way did you find out?

ASK IF: *(NOT Fgroup=17 (None of these))*
AND *(NOT FUnPd =13 (none))*

MxFVol
SHOWCARD 26
Now thinking about the unpaid help you've given as part of a group, club or organisation in the last 12 months. How often, if at all have you mixed with people from different ethnic or religious groups to yourself as part of this?
Please think about all of the people you mix with as part of this activity. Please choose your answer from the card.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: This includes people who you help or the people you work alongside, but not people you happen to encounter as part of helping (e.g. going to shops for an elderly person and happening to be in a shop with people from different ethnic groups?).

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Don't know

ASK IF: *(NOT Fgroup=17 (None of these))*
AND *(NOT FUnPd =13 (none))*
VolBen
SHOWCARD 27
People do unpaid work or give help to all kinds of groups for all kinds of reasons. Thinking about all the groups, clubs or organisations you have helped over the last 12 months, did you start helping them for any of the reasons on this card?

```
Pick the reasons that were most important to you. You can choose up
to five reasons.

INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO FIVE REASONS. PROBE 'What else?'
```

(1) I wanted to improve things/help people
(2) I wanted to meet people/make friends
(3) The cause was really important to me
(4) My friends/family did it
(5) It was connected with the needs of my family/friends
(6) I felt there was a need in my community
(7) I thought it would give me a chance to learn new skills
(8) I thought it would give me a chance to use my existing skills
(9) It helps me get on in my career;
(10) It's part of my religious belief to help people
(11) It's part of my philosophy of life to help people
(12) It gave me a chance to get a recognised qualification
(13) I had spare time to do it
(14) I felt there was no one else to do it
(15) None of these

ASK IF: *(NOT Fgroup=17 (None of these))*

AND *(NOT FUnPd =13 (none))*

VolsatF

SHOWCARD 28

People do unpaid work or give help to all kinds of groups for all kinds of reasons and also get different kinds of satisfaction from it. Thinking about the things that you do for all of the groups, clubs or organisations you have helped in the last year, would you tell me which of the things on this card are most important to you?

You can choose up to five reasons.

INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO FIVE REASONS. PROBE 'What else?'

(1) I meet people and make friends through it
(2) I get satisfaction from seeing the results
(3) It gives me a chance to do things I'm good at
(4) It makes me feel less selfish as a person
(5) I really enjoy it
(6) It broadens my experience of life;
(7) It gives me a sense of personal achievement
(8) It gives me the chance to learn new skills
(9) It gives me a position in the community
(10) It gets me 'out of myself'
(11) It gives me the chance to get a recognised qualification
(12) It gives me more confidence
(13) It makes me feel needed
(14) It gives me the chance to improve my employment prospects
(15) It makes me feel less stressed
(16) It improves my physical health
(17) None of these

ASK IF: QDemo1.DWorkA1=Employee

EIntro

I've now got some questions about employment volunteering.

ASK IF: *QDemo1.DWorkA1=Employee*

GEmpVol

Some employers have schemes for employees to help with community projects, voluntary or charity organisations, or to give money. Does your employer offer anything of this sort?
IF YES, PROMPT: Is that a scheme for helping, for giving or both?

(1) Both helping and giving
(2) Scheme for helping only
(3) Scheme for giving only
(4) Neither
(5) Don't know

ASK IF: *(GEmpVol = 2) OR (GEmpVol = 3)OR (GEmpVol = 1)*

GDoEmpl

And can I just check, have **you** participated in any activities of this sort that were encouraged by your employer, in the **last 12 months**?
IF YES, PROMPT: Were you helping, or giving or both?

(1) Yes - helping only
(2) Yes - giving only
(3) Yes - BOTH helping AND giving
(4) No

ASK IF: *(GDoEmpl = 1) OR (GDoEmpl = 3)*

GOften
And about how often have you done this kind of thing **over the last 12 months**? Would you say it was ....
READ OUT

(1) at least once a week,
(2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
(3) or less often?
(4) other

ASK IF: *(FifGp = NONE) OR (FUnPd = NONE)*

BVLon
SHOWCARD 29
If NOT none at fifgp AND none at funpd use this text:
(1) Looking at this card you've said that during the last 12 months you have not done any of these things for any groups, clubs or organisations. Have you done any of these things – **unpaid – longer than 12 months ago**?
PROBE FULLY: Which others?
IF none at fifgp use this text:
(2) You said earlier that you have not been involved with any groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months. Looking at this card, have you done any of these things - **unpaid** - for a group, club or organisation you may have been involved with **longer than 12 months ago**?
PROBE FULLY: Which others?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(A) Raising or handling money/taking part in sponsored events
(B) Leading the group/member of a committee
(C) Organising or helping to run an activity or event
(D) Visiting people
(E) Befriending or mentoring people
(F) Giving advice/information/counselling
(G) Secretarial, admin or clerical work
(H) Providing transport/driving
(I) Representing
(J) Campaigning
(K) Other practical help (eg helping out at school, shopping)
(L) Any other help

None of the above

ASK IF: *(FIFGP = NONE) OR (FUNPD = NONE) OR (FUNOFT = LESS OFTEN OR OTHER OR DON'T KNOW)*

BVHelp
If FUnoFT=Less often use this text:
1) You said earlier that you help group(s)/ club(s)/organisation(s) occasionally, that is less than once a month. Do you ever feel that you would like to spend any more time helping groups, clubs or organisations, or not?
If FUnoFT= Other or Don't Know use this text:
(2) You said earlier that you help group(s)/club(s)/organisation(s). Do you ever feel that you would like to spend any more time helping groups, clubs or organisations, or not?
Otherwise, use this text:
(3) Do you ever feel that you would like to spend any time helping groups, clubs or organisations, or not?

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: (*BvHelp= 1) OR (BvHelp= Don't know)*

VBarr
SHOWCARD 30
If never volunteered formally (FIfGp = NoCards OR FunPd= None) use this text:
(1) On this card are some reasons people have given about why they don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. Which, if any, of these are reasons why you don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations?
If former formal volunteer (NOT BVLon= None) use this text:
(2) On this card are some reasons people have given about why they don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. Which, if any, of these are reasons why you have not given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months?
If irregular formal volunteer (FunOft= Less than once a month OR Other OR Don't Know) use this text:
(3) On this card are some reasons people have given about why they don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. Which, if any, of these are reasons why you don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations more regularly?
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SAYS 'I'M TOO BUSY' PROBE FOR REASON
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(A) I have work commitments
(B) I have to look after children/the home
(C) I have to look after someone who is elderly or ill
(D) I have to study
(E) I do other things with my spare time
(F) I'm too old
(G) I'm too young
(H) I don't know any groups that need help
(I) I haven't heard about opportunities to give help
(J) I'm new to the area
(K) I have never thought about it

(L) I have an illness or disability that I feel prevents me from getting involved
(M) Other reason

ASK IF: *Vbarr=13 (other)*

VBarOth
What is the other reason?

ASK ALWAYS:

IIntro1
Now I want to ask you about any unpaid help you **as an individual** may have given to other people, that is apart from any help given through a group, club or organisation. This could be help for a friend, neighbour or someone else **but not a relative**

ASK ALWAYS:

IHlp
SHOWCARD 31
In the last 12 months, that is, since ^AXDMDLYear, have you done any of these things, **unpaid**, for someone who was **not a relative**?
INCLUDE PAYMENT IN KIND/EXPENSES
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Keeping in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about (visiting in person, telephoning or e-mailing)
(2) Doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills
(3) Cooking, cleaning, laundry, gardening or other routine household jobs
(4) Decorating, or doing any kind of home or car repairs
(5) Babysitting or caring for children
(6) Sitting with or providing personal care (e.g. washing, dressing) for someone who is sick or frail
(7) Looking after a property or a pet for someone who is away
(8) Giving advice
(9) Writing letters or filling in forms
(10) Representing someone (for example talking to a council department or to a doctor)
(11) Transporting or escorting someone (for example to a hospital or on an outing)
(12) Anything else
(13) No help given in last 12 months

ASK IF: *NOT IHlp=13 (None)*

IHlpOft
Over the past 12 months, that is, since ^AXDMDLYear, about how often have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned?

IF NECESSARY: I mean the things you mentioned at the last question:

(LIST RESPONSES GIVEN AT IHLP)

Would you say ...
READ OUT

(1) at least once a week,
(2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
(3) or less often?
(4) Other

ASK IF: *NOT IHlp=13 (None)*

IHlpHrs
Now just thinking about the **past 4 weeks.** Approximately how many **hours** have you spent doing ^LBInfVol1 in the past 4 weeks?
Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 999: ____

ASK IF: *NOT IHlp=13 (None)*

MxIVol
SHOWCARD 32
Now thinking about the unpaid help you've given as an individual in the last 12 months. How often, if at all, have you mixed with people from different ethnic or religious groups to yourself as part of this. Please think about all of the people you mix with as part of this activity?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: This includes people who you help or the people you work alongside, but not people you happen to encounter as part of helping (e.g. going to shops for an elderly person and happening to be in a shop with people from different ethnic groups).

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:

GIntro1
Now some questions about the ways in which people can give to charity

---

ASK ALWAYS:

GGroup
SHOWCARD 33
In the past 4 weeks, have you given any money to charity in any of the ways shown on this card or through any other method? Please **exclude** donating goods or prizes.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

INTERVIEWER NOTE: BUYING THE BIG ISSUE SHOULD GO UNDER "OTHER METHOD OF GIVING"

(A) Money to collecting tins (e.g. door-to-door, in the street, in a pub, at work, on a shop counter, etc.)
(B) Sponsorship
(C) Collection at church, mosque or other place of worship
(D) Collections using a charity envelope
(E) Buying raffle tickets (NOT national lottery)
(F) Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue
(G) Direct debit, standing order, covenant or debit from salary, payroll giving
(H) Giving to people begging on the street
(I) Occasional donations by cheque or credit/debit card
(J) Fundraising events (e.g. charity dinners, fetes, jumble sales)
(K) Other method of giving (excluding donating goods or prizes)
Did not give to charity

ASK IF: *GGroup = K (other method of giving)*
Givoth
What other method or methods have you given by?

OPEN RESPONSE.

ASK IF: *NOT GGroup= 18 (did not give to charity) and NOT DK or REF*

GivAmt
About how much in total have you given to charity **in the last 4 weeks?** (If Ggroup = F: Please exclude buying goods).
ENTER AMOUNT TO NEAREST £; ACCEPT ESTIMATES
Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 9999: _____
ASK ALWAYS:

TEUse

SHOWCARD 34

Taxpayers who give to charities can increase the amount of money a charity gets by claiming tax relief on the donations. In the last **12 months** have you used any of the methods shown on the card to obtain tax relief on any donations you've made to charity?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

IF RESPONDENT QUERIES THE DEFINITION OF TAX RELIEF: Tax relief may involve a charity reclaiming tax back directly from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (formerly the Inland Revenue) to increase the value of a donation OR it may involve individuals making donations from their pre-tax salary and the tax going directly to the charity rather than to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

IF NECESSARY: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is the government department responsible for collecting taxes.

(A) Payroll giving (Give As You Earn)
(B) Gift Aid
(C) Giving via Self-Assessment Form
(D) Tax relief on the value of gifts of shares, land or buildings given to charities
(E) No, none of these

ASK IF: *TEUse = A or B or C or D*
[SHOW ONLY CODES MENTIONED AT TEUse]

TEUse1

SHOWCARD 34

And have you used any of the methods you've just mentioned in the **last 4 weeks?**

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

IF RESPONDENT QUERIES THE DEFINITION OF TAX RELIEF: Tax relief may involve a charity reclaiming tax back directly from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (formerly the Inland Revenue) to increase the value of a donation OR it may involve individuals making donations from their pre-tax salary and the tax going directly to the charity rather than to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

IF NECESSARY: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is the government department responsible for collecting taxes.

(A) Payroll giving (Give As You Earn)
(B) Gift Aid
(C) Giving via Self-Assessment Form
(D) Tax relief on the value of gifts of shares, land or buildings given to charities
(E) No, none of these

ASK ALWAYS:

TEUse2

SHOWCARD 35

On this card are some things that people have said would encourage them to give to charity. Would any of these things encourage you to start giving to charity or to increase the amount you currently give?

PROBE: What else?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(A) Having more information about the different charities or organisations that I could support.
(B) Receiving letter/ email of thanks from the charity or organisation.
(C) Receiving information from the charity or organisation explaining what has been done with my donation.
(D) Being asked by the charity or organisation to increase my donation.
(E) Confidence that the charity or organisation uses the money efficiently.
(F) Being able to give money by tax efficient methods.
(G) More generous tax relief.
(H) Being asked by a friend or family member.
(I) If I had more money.
(J) If payroll giving became available to me.
None of these

SECTION 6: OBJECTIVE EMPOWERMENT

→ TIMING POINT 6

ASK ALWAYS:

CAIntro
Now I have some questions about activities in your local community.

ASK ALWAYS:

CivAct1
SHOWCARD 36
In the last 12 months, that is since ^AXDMDLYear have you done any of the things listed on this card? Please include any activities you have already told me about. Please do not include any activities related to your job.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Been a local councillor (for local authority, town or parish)
(2) Been a school governor
(3) Been a volunteer Special Constable
(4) Been a Magistrate
(5) None of these

ASK IF: *((CivAct1=1 or 2 or 3 or 4) and (NOT CivAct1 = 1 and 2 and 3 and 4))*

CivFolA
SHOWCARD 37
Looking at the card, would you be interested in doing any of these things [IF ANY CODED AT CivAct1: that you don't already do]?

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *(CivFolA=1)*

CivFolB
SHOWCARD 37
Which ones?

(1) A local councillor (for local authority, town or parish)
(2) A school governor
(3) A volunteer Special Constable
(4) A Magistrate
(5) None of these

ASK ALWAYS:

CivAct2
SHOWCARD 38
And again in the last 12 months, that is since ^AXDMDLYear have you been a member of any of the groups listed on this card? Please include any activities you have already told me about. Please do not include any activities related to your job.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) A group making decisions on local health services
(2) A decision making group set up to regenerate the local area
(3) A decision making group set up to tackle local crime problems
(4) A tenants' group decision making committee
(5) A group making decisions on local education services
(6) A group making decisions on local services for young people
(7) Another group making decisions on services in the local community
(8) None of these

ASK IF: *(NOT CivAct1 = 5 (None of these) AND NOT CivAct2=8 (None of these))*
CivMot
SHOWCARD 39
People get involved for all kinds of reasons. Thinking about all the things you have mentioned, why did you get involved? Please choose your answer from this card.

You can choose up to five reasons.

INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO FIVE REASONS. PROBE 'What else?'

(1) I wanted to serve my community
(2) I wanted to improve local services
(3) I wanted to resolve an issue
(4) My political beliefs
(5) An earlier positive experience of getting involved
(6) I was asked to get involved
(7) I wanted to have my say
(8) I wanted to meet people / make friends
(9) It was connected with the needs of my family / friends
(10) I thought it would give me a chance to learn new skills / use my existing skills
(11) I thought it would help my career
(12) I had spare time to do it
(13) Other (please specify)

ASK IF: *(NOT CivAct1 = 5 (None of these) AND NOT CivAct2=8 (None of these))*

CivGn
SHOWCARD 40
People get involved for all kinds of reasons and they also get different kinds of satisfaction from it. Thinking about everything you have done in the last 12 months, would you tell me which of the things on this card are most important to you?

You can choose up to five.

INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO FIVE REASONS. PROBE 'What else?'

(1) I got a problem solved
(2) I helped improve local services
(3) I was able to give something back to my community
(4) I met new people and made friends
(5) It made me feel part of my community
(6) I had my say
(7) It gave me a sense of personal achievement / enjoyment
(8) I learned new skills
(9) I improved my employment prospects
(10) I gained confidence and self esteem
(11) It gave me a position in the community
(12) Other (please specify)

SECTION 7: RACE

→ TIMING POINT 7

ASK ALWAYS:

RIntr1
I'm now going to ask you some questions about racial prejudice.

ASK ALWAYS:

RPrej1
[*]First, thinking about **racial** prejudice in Britain today, do you think that there is now...
...READ OUT...

(1) less racial prejudice than there was **five years ago**,
(2) more than there was five years ago,
(3) or about the same amount?
(4) Don't know/can't say

ASK IF: *RPrej1=2 (more than there was five years ago)*

RHowM
[*]Do you think that there is now **much** more racial prejudice or just a **little** more than there was 5 years ago?

(1) Much more now
(2) A little more now
(3) Don't know/ Can't say

ASK IF: *RPrej1=2 (more than there was five years ago)*

RWhoM
[*]Which groups do you think there is now **more** racial prejudice against, compared with five years ago.

DO NOT PROMPT
PROBE: 'Any others'?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Asian people (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
(2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
(3) Chinese people
(4) White people
(5) Mixed race people
(6) Buddhists
(7) Hindus

(8) Jews
(9) Muslims
(10) Sikhs
(11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
(12) New immigrants
(13) Eastern Europeans
(14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *RPrej1= 1 (less than there was five years ago)*

RHowL
[*]Do you think that there is now **much** less racial prejudice or just a **little** less than there was 5 years ago?

(1) Much less now
(2) A little less now
(3) Don't know/ Can't say

ASK IF: *RPrej1= 1 (less than there was five years ago)*

RWhol
[*]Which groups do you think there is now **less** racial prejudice against, compared with five years ago.

DO NOT PROMPT
PROBE: 'Any others'?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Asian people (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
(2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
(3) Chinese people
(4) White people
(5) Mixed race people
(6) Buddhists
(7) Hindus
(8) Jews
(9) Muslims
(10) Sikhs
(11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
(12) New immigrants
(13) Eastern Europeans
(14) Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:
ROrg
SHOWCARD 41
Please look at this card and tell me which of these organisations you have had any direct contact with over the past **five** years as a member of the public?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) A local doctor's surgery
(2) A local school
(3) A council housing department or housing association
(4) A local council (apart from housing department)
(5) A private landlord or letting agent
(6) The courts (Magistrates Courts and Crown Court)
(7) The Crown Prosecution Service
(8) The police
(9) The Prison Service
(10) The Probation Service
(11) None of the above

ASK ALWAYS:

RIntr2
SHOWCARD 42
I'm now going to ask you about a number of services. For each one I'd like you to think about using that service as a member of the public. Using this card please tell me whether you would expect to be treated **better** than people of other races, **worse** than people of other races or **about the same**. It doesn't matter if you haven't had any direct contact with an organisation, it's just your opinion I'm after.

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis06
SHOWCARD 42
[*]How do you think **a council housing department or housing association** would treat you?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis04
SHOWCARD 42
A local school?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis01
SHOWCARD 42
[*] **A local doctor's surgery**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis07
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**A local council(apart from a housing department)**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis08
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**A private landlord or letting agent**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis09
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**The courts - that is, Magistrates and Crown Courts**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis10
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**The Crown Prosecution Service**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis13a
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**The police**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis15
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**The Prison Service**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
RDis16
SHOWCARD 42
[*]**The Probation Service**?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?

(1) I would be treated worse than people of other races
(2) I would be treated better than people of other races
(3) I would be treated the same as people of other races
(4) Don't know/no opinion

ASK IF: *((((((((((((((RDis01 = Better) OR (RDis02 = Better)) OR (RDis03 = Better)) OR (RDis04 = Better)) OR (RDis05 = Better)) OR (RDis06 = Better)) OR (RDis07 = Better)) OR (RDis08 = Better)) OR (RDis09 = Better)) OR (RDis10 = Better))*

RWHoWse

[*]When you said that you would be treated **better** than other races, which races were you thinking of? Which races would be treated **worse** than you**?**

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Asian people (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
(2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
(3) Chinese people
(4) White people
(5) Mixed race people
(6) Buddhists
(7) Hindus
(8) Jews
(9) Muslims
(10) Sikhs
(11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
(12) New immigrants
(13) Eastern Europeans
(14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *((((((((((((((RDis01 = Worse) OR (RDis02 = Worse)) OR (RDis03 = Worse)) OR (RDis04 = Worse)) OR (RDis05 = Worse)) OR (RDis06 = Worse)) OR (RDis07 = Worse)) OR (RDis08 = Worse)) OR (RDis09 = Worse)) OR (RDis10 = Worse))*

RWhoBtr

[*]When you said that you would be treated **worse** than other races, which races were you thinking of? Which races would be treated **better** than you?

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Asian people (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
(2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
(3) Chinese people
(4) White people
(5) Mixed race people
(6) Buddhists
(7) Hindus
(8) Jews
(9) Muslims
(10) Sikhs
(11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
(12) New immigrants
(13) Eastern Europeans
(14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *(QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Employee) OR (QDemo1.DWorkB = 1) OR (QDemo1.DWorkC = 1)*

RDisJb1

In the last **five** years, do you think you have been discriminated against when you have been refused or turned down for a job?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Don't know
(4) Have not applied for any jobs in the last five years

ASK IF: *(QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Employee) OR (QDemo1.DWorkB = 1) OR (QDemo1.DWorkC = 1)*
AND *RDisJb1=1*

RdisJb2
SHOWCARD 43
Do you think you were discriminated against because of any of the reasons on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Your gender
(2) Your age
(3) Your race
(4) Your religion or beliefs
(5) Your colour
(6) Your disability or long-lasting illness
(7) Your sexual orientation
(8) Where you live
(9) Other (specify)
(10) None of the above
(11) Don't know

ASK IF: *(QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Employee) OR (QDemo1.DWorkB = 1)*
RDisPro
[*]In the last **five** years**,** do you think you have been discriminated against at work with regard to promotion or a move to a better position?
INTERVIEWER: PLEASE DO NOT INCLUDE ANY JOBS OUTSIDE THE UK.

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Don't know
(4) Have not applied for a promotion or move in the last five years

---

ASK IF: *(QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Employee) OR (QDemo1.DWorkB = 1)*
AND *RdisPro=1*

RWhyPrA
SHOWCARD 43
[*]Do you think you were discriminated against because of any of the reasons on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Your gender
(2) Your age

(3) Your race
(4) Your religion or beliefs
(5) Your colour
(6) Your disability or long-lasting illness
(7) Your sexual orientation
(8) Where you live
(9) Other (specify)
(10) None of the above
(11) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS
TLetIn
I'm now going to ask you for your opinion on a different subject

ASK ALWAYS:
LetIn
SHOWCARD 44
Do you think the number of immigrants coming to Britain nowadays should be increased, reduced or should it remain the same?

IF INCRESAED/REDUCED: Do you think that the number should be increased/reduced a little or a lot?

SINGLE CODE ONLY.

(1) Increased a lot
(2) Increased a little
(3) Remain the same
(4) Reduced a little
(5) Reduced a lot
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY- Can't Choose

ASK IF *(LetIn = 4 or 5)*
RedGps
When you said the number of immigrants coming to Britain should be **reduced**, from which countries in particular were you thinking of?

DO NOT PROMPT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY (EXCEPT 'ALL COUNTRIES').

(1) All countries
(2) Australia
(3) Bangladesh
(4) Bulgaria
(5) Canada
(6) France
(7) Germany
(8) India
(9) Kenya
(10) Lithuania
(11) New Zealand

(1) Nigeria
(2) Pakistan
(3) Poland
(4) Romania
(5) Russia
(6) Slovakia
(7) Somalia
(8) South Africa
(9) Spain
(10) Sri Lanka
(11) Turkey
(12) United States
(13) Zimbabwe
(14) Africa
(15) Asia
(16) Caribbean
(17) Eastern Europe
(18) Middle East
(19) South America
(20) Other (specify)
(21) None in particular

ASK IF *(LetIn = 4 or 5)*

Whyred
And why do you think the number of immigrants coming to Britain nowadays should be reduced?

PROBE: Why else?

OPEN RESPONSE
Don't know

SECTION 8: RELIGION

→ **TIMING POINT 8**

ASK ALWAYS:
RIntr3
I'd now like to ask you some questions about **religious** prejudice.

ASK ALWAYS:
Relinc
Thinking about religious prejudice in Britain today, do you think there is now...
READ OUT

(1) less religious prejudice than there was **five years ago**
(2) more than there was **five years ago**
(3) or about the same amount?
(4) Don't know/Can't say

ASK IF: *Relinc=2*
RelHowM
Do you think there is now **much** more religious prejudice or just a **little** more than there was five years ago?

(1) Much more now
(2) A little more now
(3) DON'T KNOW/*CAN'T SAY*

ASK IF: *Relinc=2*
RelWho
Which groups do you think there is now **more** religious prejudice against, compared with five years ago?
DO NOT PROMPT.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Muslims/Islam
(2) Jews
(3) Hindus
(4) Buddhists
(5) Sikhs
(6) Christians (general)
(7) Roman Catholics/Catholics
(8) Protestants
(9) Anglicans/Church of England
(10) Religions generally
(11) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *Relinc=1*
RelHow1
Do you think there is now **much** less religious prejudice or just a **little** less than there was five years ago?

(1) Much more now
(2) A little more now
(3) DON'T KN*OW/CAN'T SAY*

ASK IF: *Relinc=1*

RelWho1
Which groups do you think there is now **less** religious prejudice against, compared with five years ago?
DO NOT PROMPT.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Muslims/Islam
(2) Jews
(3) Hindus
(4) Buddhists
(5) Sikhs
(6) Christians (general)
(7) Roman Catholics/Catholics
(8) Protestants
(9) Anglicans/Church of England
(10) Religions generally
(11) Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:
RelHow
How much do you think the Government is doing to protect the rights of people belonging to different religions in Britain? Would you say...
READ OUT

(1) too little
(2) about the right amount
(3) or too much?

ASK IF: *RelHow=1*
RelHowA
When you say the Government is doing too **little** to protect the rights of people belonging to different religions, of which particular religions are you thinking?
DO NOT PROMPT.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Muslims/Islam
(2) Jews
(3) Hindus

(4) Buddhists
(5) Sikhs
(6) Christians (general)
(7) Roman Catholics/Catholics
(8) Protestants
(9) Anglicans/Church of England
(10) Religions generally
(11) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *RelHow=3*
RelHowB
When you say the Government is doing too **much** to protect the rights of people belonging to different religions, of which particular religions are you thinking?
DO NOT PROMPT.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Muslims/Islam
(2) Jews
(3) Hindus
(4) Buddhists
(5) Sikhs
(6) Christians (general)
(7) Roman Catholics/Catholics
(8) Protestants
(9) Anglicans/Church of England
(10) Religions generally
(11) Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:
RelDis
SHOWCARD 45
Please could you look at this card and tell me if you think that any of the organisations on the card have ever discriminated against you because of your religion? If YES which ones?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) A local doctor's surgery
(2) A local school
(3) A council housing department or housing association
(4) A local council (apart from housing department)
(5) A private landlord or letting agent
(6) The courts (Magistrates Courts and Crown Court)
(7) The Crown Prosecution Service
(8) The police
(9) The Prison Service
(10) The Probation Service
(11) None of the above

ASK ALWAYS:
RIntr4

I'd now like to ask you some questions about your beliefs.

ASK ALWAYS:
Relig
What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?

(1) Christian
(2) Buddhist
(3) Hindu
(4) Jewish
(5) Muslim
(6) Sikh
(7) Any other religion
(8) No religion at all

ASK IF: *NOT Relig=8*
RelAct
Do you consider that you are actively practising your religion?

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *RelAct=1*
RelActF
In general, do you personally feel you are able to practise your religion freely in Britain?

(1) Yes
(2) Partly
(3) No

ASK ALL
RelChld
And, what religion, if any, were you brought up in?

(1) Christian
(2) Buddhist
(3) Hindu
(4) Jewish
(5) Muslim
(6) Sikh
(7) Any other religion
(8) No religion at all

ASK IF: *NOT Relig=8*
RelLiv

SHOWCARD 46

I'd now like to ask you some questions about the importance of religion in the way you live your day-to-day life. Please choose your answer from this card. To what extent do you agree or disagree that your religion affects ...
... where you live?

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree
(5) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Don't know
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Not applicable

ASK IF: *NOT Relig=8*
RelWrk
SHOWCARD 46
... where you work?
IF NECESSARY: To what extent do you agree or disagree that your religion affects where you work?

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree
(5) Spontaneous only- Don't know
(6) Spontaneous only- Not applicable

ASK IF: *NOT Relig=8*
RelFri
SHOWCARD 46
... who your friends are?
IF NECESSARY: To what extent do you agree or disagree that your religion affects who your friends are?

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree
(5) Spontaneous only- Don't know
(6) Spontaneous only- Not applicable

ASK IF: *NOT Relig=8*
RelSch
SHOWCARD 46
... what school you send/sent/would send your children to?
IF NECESSARY: To what extent do you agree or disagree that your religion affects what school you send/sent/would send your children to?

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree

(4) Strongly disagree
(5) Spontaneous only- Don't know
(6) Spontaneous only- Not applicable

Timing point TP20 added here.

SECTION 9: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ASK ALL

RRintr1
Now some questions about the rights of people living in the UK. By rights I mean the things that people are entitled to if they live in this country.

First I will ask you about rights that you think you **should** have and then next the rights that you **actually** have now.

Eshoul
SHOWCARD 47
Which of the rights, if any, on this card do you think you **should** have as someone living in the UK?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1) Access to free education for children
2) Freedom of speech
3) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
4) Free elections
5) Being looked after by the state if you cannot look after yourself
6) Protection from crime
7) Being treated fairly and equally
8) Free healthcare if you need it
9) A job
10) All of these
11) None of these
DON'T KNOW
REFUSED

Ehave
SHOWCARD 47
And which do you think you **actually** have now?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1) Access to free education for children
2) Freedom of speech
3) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
4) Free elections
5) Being looked after by the state if you cannot look after yourself
6) Protection from crime
7) Being treated fairly and equally
8) Free healthcare if you need it
9) A job
10) All of these
11) None of these

DON'T KNOW
REFUSED

RRintr2
Now I would like you to think about the responsibilities of people living in the UK. I mean the things that all people are obliged to do.

EResp
SHOWCARD 48
On this card are things which some people feel **should** be the responsibilities of **every person** living in the UK. Which, if any, do **you** feel **should** be the responsibilities of everyone living in the UK?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1) To obey and respect the law
2) To behave morally and ethically
3) To help and protect your family
4) To raise children properly
5) To work to provide for yourself
6) To behave responsibly
7) To vote
8) To respect and preserve the environment
9) To help others
10) To treat others with fairness and respect
11) To treat all races equally
12) All of these
13) None of these
DON'T KNOW
REFUSED

SECTION 10: MIXING

→TIMING POINT 9

ASK ALWAYS:
MxIntro1
SHOWCARD 49
The next question asks about whether you have mixed socially with other groups of people in different areas of your life. By 'mixing socially' we mean mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise. But don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft1
SHOWCARD 49
Choosing your answer from the card, in the last year, that is since ^AXDMDLYear how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to yourself.....

…..at your home or their home?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft2
SHOWCARD 49
.....at your work, school or college?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than one a year

(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK IF: *Respondent has a child aged less than 19*
MxOft3
SHOWCARD 49
.....at your child's crèche, nursery or school?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft4
SHOWCARD 49
.....at a pub, club, café or restaurant?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft5
SHOWCARD 49
.....at a group, club or organisation you belong to, such as a sports club or social club?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily

(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft6
SHOWCARD 49
.....at the shops?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft7
SHOWCARD 49
.....at a place of worship?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Please think about all the occasions when you have mixed with someone or a group of people on a more personal level through a conversation or some other form of personal interaction, but don't include situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something.

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft8
SHOWCARD 49
...and apart from any mixing you have already told me about, how about in public places such as in the street or in public parks?

[How often have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to yourself...]

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxOft9
SHOWCARD 49
....and again, apart from any mixing you have already told me about, how about in public buildings such as community centres or libraries?
[How often have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to yourself...]

(1) Daily
(2) Weekly
(3) Monthly
(4) At least once a year
(5) Less often than once a year
(6) Never
(7) Not Applicable
(8) Don't know/ No opinion

ASK ALWAYS:
MxLoc
Thinking about how people from different ethnic and religious groups mix together in the local area, do you think that different ethnic and religious groups ...

READ OUT

(1) ... mix enough
(2) ... should mix more
(3) or should mix less?
(4) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Not Applicable
(5) Don't Know

ASK ALWAYS:
MxBrit
Now I want to ask you the same question about Britain as a whole. Thinking about how people from different ethnic and religious groups mix together in Britain today, do you think that different ethnic and religious groups ...

READ OUT

(1) ... mix enough
(2) ... should mix more
(3) or should mix less?
(4) Don't Know

ASK ALWAYS:
DualId
SHOWCARD 50
And how much do you agree or disagree that it is possible to fully belong to Britain **and** maintain a separate cultural or religious identity? Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree
(5) Don't know- SPONTANEOUS ONLY

SECTION 11: RESPECT

→ TIMING POINT 10

ASK ALWAYS:
RIntro8
SHOWCARD 51
The next few questions are about being treated with respect. Please choose your answers from the card.

ASK ALWAYS:
ReWork
SHOWCARD 51
In general, would you say that you are treated with respect…

…at work, school or college?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would you say you are treated with respect at work school or college? Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) All of the time
(2) Most of the time
(3) Some of the time
(4) Rarely
(5) Never
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Not applicable

ASK ALWAYS:
RePub
SHOWCARD 51
… when using public transport?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would you say you are treated with respect when using public transport? Please choose your answer from this card. Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) All of the time
(2) Most of the time
(3) Some of the time
(4) Rarely
(5) Never

ASK ALWAYS:
ReHeal
SHOWCARD 51
… when using health services?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Would you say you are treated with respect when using health services? Please choose your answer from this card. Please choose your answer from this card.

(1) All of the time
(2) Most of the time
(3) Some of the time
(4) Rarely
(5) Never

SECTION 12: SELF IDENTITY

→ TIMING POINT 11

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpIntro
SHOWCARD 52
I'd like to know how important various things are to your sense of who you are. For each thing I mention please tell me how important it is to your sense of who you are. Please choose an answer from this card.

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpOcc
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your occupation** to your sense of who you are?

INTERVIEWER NOTE:THIS INCLUDES FORMER OCCUPATION FOR THOSE RETIRED OR NOT WORKING, AND INCLUDES BEING A HOUSWIFE/HUSBAND, CARER, ETC.

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpEth
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your ethnic or racial background** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpRel
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your religion** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpNat

SHOWCARD 52
How important is your **national identity** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpLiv
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **where you live** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpInt
SHOWCARD 52
How important are **your interests** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpFam
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your family** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpSC
SHOWCARD 52
How important is your **social class** (e.g. working, middle) to your sense of who you are?
(1) Very important
(2) Quite important

(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpFO
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **the country your family came from originally** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpGen
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your gender** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpAge
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your age and lifestage** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpInc
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your level of income** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
ImpEd
SHOWCARD 52
How important is **your level of education** to your sense of who you are?

(1) Very important
(2) Quite important
(3) Not very important
(4) Not at all important
(5) Don't know

ASK ALWAYS:
MoImpt
SHOW SCREEN
If respondent identifies 2 or more as very important from ImpOcc to ImpEd text used:
You mentioned that a number of things are very important to your sense of who you are. Which one of the things displayed on this screen would you say is the most important?
If respondent identifies none as very important, but 2 or more as quite important text used:
You mentioned that a number of things are quite important to your sense of who you are. Which one of the things displayed on this screen would you say is the most important?
If respondent identifies none as either very or quite important, but 2 or more as not very important text used:
You mentioned that a number of things are not very important to your sense of who you are. Which one of the things displayed on this screen would you say is the most important?
Response chosen from list of items very/quite/not very important in ImpOcc to ImpEd.

ASK IF: *(ImpNat=1 OR 2)*
AND *(ImpRel=1 OR 2)*
FeConf
SHOWCARD 53
You said that **both** your national identity and religion are important to you. Do you ever feel that there is a conflict between these? Please choose your answer from the card.

(1) All of the time
(2) Most of the time
(3) Some of the time
(4) Rarely
(5) Never
(6) Spontaneous only - Don't know

ASK ALWAYS
Tintsat
For the next question I'm going to ask you to think about how satisfied you are with your life as a whole.

PWhole

SHOWCARD 54
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?

(1) Very satisfied
(2) Fairly satisfied
(3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
(4) Fairly dissatisfied
(5) Very dissatisfied
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Don't know

SECTION 13: VIOLENT EXTREMISM

→ TIMING POINT 12

VEIntro

The following questions are about violent extremism; that is taking actions to cause **injury or death** to people in order to make a **political protest**.

INTERVIEWER: NOW HAND LAMINATED CARD WITH DEFINITION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM TO RESPONDENT.

ASK ALWAYS:

VERtRng

SHOWCARD 55

How right or wrong do you think it is for people to use violent extremism in Britain to protest against things they think are very unfair or unjust?

(1) Always right
(2) Often right
(3) Sometimes right, sometimes wrong
(4) Often wrong
(5) Always wrong
(6) Don't know

VEIntro2

SHOWCARD 55

I'd like to ask you about some of the things people do to protest against things they feel are very unfair or unjust. Please tell me how right or wrong you think each of the following is…

ASK ALWAYS:

VEAnml

SHOWCARD 55

Animal rights protesters in Britain using violence to protect animals?

(1) Always right
(2) Often right
(3) Sometimes right, sometimes wrong

(4) Often wrong
(5) Always wrong
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: I don't understand the statement/ I'm unfamiliar with the concept.

ASK ALWAYS:

VEPol

SHOWCARD 55

Political campaigners in Britain writing and distributing leaflets that encourage violence towards different ethnic groups?

(1) Always right
(2) Often right
(3) Sometimes right, sometimes wrong
(4) Often wrong
(5) Always wrong
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: I don't understand the statement/ I'm unfamiliar with the concept.

ASK ALWAYS:

VERel

SHOWCARD 55

People in Britain using violent extremism, in the name of religion, to protest or achieve a goal?

(1) Always right
(2) Often right
(3) Sometimes right, sometimes wrong
(4) Often wrong
(5) Always wrong
(6) SPONTANEOUS ONLY: I don't understand the statement/ I'm unfamiliar with the concept.

ASK IF: *NOT VERel = 5*

VERelol

In what circumstances do you feel that it would be right for people in Britain to use violent extremism, **in the name of religion**, to protest or achieve a goal?

OPEN RESPONSE. RECORD ANSWERS VERBATIM.

ASK ALWAYS:

VESup

SHOWCARD 56

In the last five years, have you done any of the things on this card in order to reduce or lower support for violent extremism **in the name of religion**?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(1) Disagreed with violent extremist beliefs in conversations I've had with people I know
(2) Spoken out publicly against people who encourage others to support violent extremism
(3) Signed a petition against violent extremism
(4) Joined a campaign against violent extremism
(5) Attended a public meeting to talk about how the community can protect itself against violent extremism
(6) I have done something else (specify)
(7) I have done none of the above

ASK IF: VESup = 6
VESupO
What else have you done?

OPEN RESPONSE.

ASK IF: *VESup = 7*

VESupNo

SHOWCARD 57

You mentioned that you have not taken any action in order to lower or reduce support for violent extremism **in the name of religion**. Which of the reasons on this card applies to you?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) I don't feel violent extremism is a problem in Britain
(2) I don't feel violent extremism is a problem in my community
(3) I was worried about getting involved
(4) I don't really care enough about violent extremism to do anything
(5) I didn't know what to do
(6) It has never occurred to me to do anything
(7) I don't think it would make any difference
(8) Other (specify)

ASK ALWAYS:

VEIntro3
Still thinking about violent extremism; that is taking actions to cause injury or death to people in order to make a political protest.

MAKE SURE THE RESPONDENT STILL HAS THE CARD WITH THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN FRONT OF THEM.

ASK ALWAYS
VERLSup
Have you personally seen anything which has tried to encourage people to support violent extremism **in the name of religion**?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Don't know

ASK IF: *VERLSup = 1*
VERLMat
SHOWCARD 58
Which of the materials on this card have you seen that tried to encourage violent extremism **in the name of religion**?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: Anything else?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) Books
(2) Leaflets
(3) Videos
(4) DVDs
(5) Emails
(6) Internet sites
(7) Something else (specify)
Don't know

ASK IF: *VERLMat = 7*
VERLot1
What other materials have you seen that tried to encourage violent extremism **in the name of religion?**

OPEN RESPONSE.

ASK IF: (*VERLMat = A or B or C or D or E or F)*
VERLWch
SHOWCARD 59

You said that you've seen materials that tried to encourage people to support violent extremism **in the name of religion**. What religion or religions was this?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) Christianity
(2) Buddhism
(3) Hinduism
(4) Judaism
(5) Islam
(6) Sikhism
(7) Other religion (specify)
Don't know

ASK IF: *VERLWch = 7*
VERLot3
What other religion was this?

OPEN RESPONSE.

IF ISLAM CODED AT VERLWch ASK VcoI TO Vthi. QUESTION TEXT SHOULD REFER TO 'ISLAM'. IF ISLAM AND ONE OTHER RELIGION CODED AT VERLWch ALSO ASK VcoI TO Vthi IN RELATION TO THE OTHER RELIGION. IF MORE THAN ONE OTHER RELIGION CODED AT VERLWch THEN SELECT ONE OF THESE AT RANDOM AND ASK FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS. IF ISLAM IS NOT MENTIONED BUT OTHER RELIGIONS ARE THEN FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS ARE NOT ASKED. IF LOOP IS ASKED MORE THAN ONCE THEN ORDER IS RANDOMISED.

ASK IF: (*VERLMat = A or B or C or D or E or F) AND (VERLWch = E)*
VcoI
SHOWCARD 60
Where did you come across the materials encouraging violent extremism **in the name of [Islam/name of other religion]**? Please read out the letter or letters that apply.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(A) In a school, college or university
(B) In a religious school or college
(C) In a place of worship
(D) At home
(E) At a friend or relative's home
(F) At work
(G) In a community centre
(H) On the street
(I) Somewhere else (specify)
Don't know

ASK IF: *VcoI = I*
Vot1
Where else did you come across the materials?

OPEN RESPONSE.

ASK IF: (*VERLMat = A or B or C or D or E or F) AND (VERLWch = E)*
Vrwi
When you saw the materials encouraging violent extremism **in the name of [Islam/name of other religion]**, would you say you…?

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

(1) read or watched all or nearly all of what you saw,
(2) read or watched most of it,
(3) read or watched a small section,
(4) just glanced at it,
(5) or didn't look at it at all?

ASK IF: (*VERLMat = A or B or C or D or E or F) AND (VERLWch = E)*
Vthi
What did you think of the materials?

SPONTANEOUS, RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE.

ASK ALWAYS
VERLOrg
SHOWCARD 61
Some people say there are organised groups in their local area who support violent extremism **in the name of religion**. Do you think there are any such groups in **your** local area? By local area, I mean the area within a 15-20 minute walk from your home. Please read out the letter that applies.

SINGLE CODE ONLY.

(A) I know there are groups
(B) I suspect there are groups
(C) I doubt there are groups
(D) There are definitely no groups
Don't know

ASK IF *VERLOrg = A or B*
VERLWha
SHOWCARD 62
What religion or religions do these groups support? Please read out the letter or letters that apply?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(A) Christianity
(B) Buddhism
(C) Hinduism
(D) Judaism

(E) Islam
(F) Sikhism
(G) Other religion (specify)
Don't know

ASK IF *VERLWha = G*
VERLOt4
What other religion or religions do these groups support?

OPEN RESPONSE.

SECTION 14: MEDIA USAGE

→ TIMING POINT 13

ASK ALWAYS:
MIntro1
I'd now like to ask a few more details about you. These questions are needed for analysis purposes and to ensure we speak to a range of different types of residents.

ASK ALWAYS:
MAISrc
SHOWCARD 63
People get their information about news and current affairs from many sources. Of the sources listed on this card, which ones provide you PERSONALLY with the most information about news and current affairs?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(A) Personal experience
(B) Relatives' and/or friends' experiences
(C) Word of mouth / information from other people
(D) Broadsheet newspapers (e.g. Times, Guardian, Telegraph)
(E) Tabloid newspapers (e.g. Sun, Express, Daily Mail)
(F) Local newspapers
(G) Soaps (e.g. Eastenders, Coronation Street, The Archers)
(H) Films
(I) TV dramas
(J) TV documentaries
(K) News programmes on TV / radio
(L) Radio programmes
(M) Government publications
(N) Books
(O) Internet / world-wide-web
(P) School / college / evening class
(Q) Somewhere else

ASK IF MORE THAN ONE CODED AT MAIScr:
MMnSrc
SHOWCARD 63
And which **one** of these would you say is your **main** source of information on news and current affairs?
CODE ONLY ONE

(A) Personal experience
(B) Relatives' and/or friends' experiences
(C) Word of mouth / Information from other people
(D) Broadsheet newspapers (e.g. Times, Guardian, Telegraph)
(E) Tabloid newspapers (e.g. Sun, Express, Daily Mail)
(F) Local newspapers
(G) Soaps (e.g. Eastenders, Coronation Street, The Archers)
(H) Films

(I) TV dramas
(J) TV documentaries
(K) News programmes on TV / radio
(L) Radio programmes
(M) Government publications
(N) Books
(O) Internet / world-wide-web
(P) School / college / evening-class
(Q) Somewhere else

ASK IF: *(MAISrc=4 OR 5 OR 6)*
WhtPpr
SHOWCARD 64
You said you get information about news and current affairs from newspapers. Which one do you read most frequently?

(1) Daily Express (including Scottish Daily Express)
(2) Daily Mail (including Scottish Daily Mail)
(3) Daily Mirror (including Scottish Mirror)
(4) Daily Star
(5) The Sun
(6) Daily Record
(7) Daily Telegraph
(8) Financial Times
(9) The Guardian
(10) The Independent
(11) The Times
(12) Morning Star
(13) Other regional or local daily paper (WRITE IN)
(14) Sunday Express
(15) Mail on Sunday
(16) Sunday Mirror
(17) Sunday People
(18) Sunday Telegraph
(19) Observer
(20) Independent on Sunday
(21) Sunday Times
(22) Other (Specify)

ASK IF: *WhtPpr = 22*
WhtPpRO
WRITE IN NAME OF OTHER NEWSPAPER HERE

ASK IF: *WhtPpr = 13*
WhtPRO
WRITE IN NAME OF OTHER REGIONAL OR LOCAL DAILY PAPER HERE

ASK IF: (*MAISrc=9 OR 10 OR 11)*
WhchTV
SHOWCARD 65
You said you get information about news and current affairs from television. On which channel do you watch news or current affairs programmes most frequently?
PROBE FOR CORRECT CODE

(1) BBC1
(2) BBC2
(3) BBC News Channel
(4) ITV
(5) Channel 4
(6) Channel 5
(7) Sky News Channel
(8) Other Sky channels (not Sky News)
(9) CNN
(10) Other (specify)

ASK IF: (*MAISrc=15)*
WhchWeb
SHOWCARD 66
You said you get information about news and current affairs from the Internet and world-wide-web. Which is the main website you use?

(1) BBC/BBC News – http://news.bbc.co.uk
(2) Sky/Sky News – http://news.sky.com
(3) CNN – www.cnn.com
(4) ITN – http://itn.co.uk
(5) The Guardian – www.guardian.co.uk
(6) The Daily Mail – www.dailymail.co.uk
(7) The Daily Telegraph – www.telegraph.co.uk
(8) The Times – www.timesonline.co.uk
(9) The Sun – www.thesun.co.uk
(10) The Financial Times- www.ft.com
(11) The Independent – www.independent.co.uk
(12) Daily Mirror – www.mirror.co.uk
(13) Daily Express – www.dailyexpress.co.uk
(14) Daily Star – www.dailystar.co.uk
(15) Yahoo – www.yahoo.com
(16) Google – www.google.co.uk
(17) MSN – http://uk.msn.com
(18) AOL – www.aol.co.uk
(19) Other (specify)

SECTION 15: DEMOGRAPHICS PART 2

→ TIMING POINT 14

ASK ALWAYS:
I'd now like to ask you some questions about your circumstances.

ASK ALWAYS:
GHealth
How is your health in general? Would you say it is... READ OUT

(1) Very good
(2) Good
(3) Fair
(4) Bad
(5) or very bad?

ASK ALWAYS:
DIll
[*] Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *DIl1=1*
DIll2
[*] Does the illness or disability limit your activities in any way?
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED MULTIPLE ILLNESSES OR DISABILITIES, ASK: Do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK ALWAYS:
RCare
And do you have any caring responsibilities for a member of your immediate family or a close relative outside of your household (who has any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity)?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Don't know

ASK IF: *FTrans=3 (Interview not being translated by family member/friend)*

SId
SHOWCARD 67
Which of the options on this card best describes how you think of yourself? Please just read out the letter next to the description.

IF NECESSARY: We are asking this question because the government is responsible for helping reduce all forms of prejudice and discrimination in society.

(1) K
(2) W
(3) C
(4) T
(5) D

Employment Status

ASK ALWAYS:
EIntro1
I'm now going to ask you some questions about your work and employment.

Wrking
Did you do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], either as an employee or as self-employed?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Wrking = No AND (agea(1) < 63 OR (agea(1) < 65 AND sexa(1) = Male))*
SchemeE
Were you on a government scheme for employment training in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday])?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Wrking = No AND (SchemeT = No OR IF SchemeT is not asked)*
JbAway
Did you have a job or business you were away from in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday]) and that you expect to return to?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) SPONTANEOUS Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

ASK IF: *(JbAway = No) OR (JbAway = Waiting)*
OwnBus
Did you do any UNPAID work in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday]) for any business that you own?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *OwnBus = No*
RelBus
...or (any UNPAID work for a business) that a relative owns?

NOTE: INCLUDE SPOUSE/PARTNER

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *RelBus = No* ***AND:*** *JbAway = No*
Looked
Thinking of the FOUR WEEKS ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], were you looking for any kind of paid work or a place on a government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *((Looked = Yes) OR (JbAway = Waiting)*
StartJ
If a job or a place on a government training scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], would you have been able to start within 2 weeks?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *((Looked = Yes) OR (Looked = Wait)) OR (JbAway = Waiting)*
LKTime
How long ^LILOTxt1 looking for paid work/a place on a government scheme?
(1) Not yet started
(2) Less than 1 month
(3) 1 month but less than 3 months
(4) 3 months but less than 6 months
(5) 6 months but less than 12 months
(6) 12 months or more

ASK IF: *(Looked = No)*
Whynlk
What was the main reason you did not look for work in the last 4 weeks?

CODE ONE ONLY.

(1) Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by an ET training agent
(2) Student
(3) Looking after the family/home
(4) Temporarily sick or injured
(5) Long-term sick or disabled
(6) Believes no jobs available
(7) Not yet started looking
(8) Doesn't need employment
(9) Retired from paid work
(10) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *(Startj = No)*
Whynsrt

What was the MAIN reason you would not have been able to start work within two weeks?

CODE ONE ONLY.

(1) Must complete education
(2) Cannot leave present job within 2 weeks
(3) Looking after the family/home
(4) Temporarily sick or injured
(5) Long-term sick or disabled
(6) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *(SEX = 1 AND AGEIF <65) OR (SEX = 2 AND AGEIF < 60) OR Wrking = YES OR JbAway = YES OR OwnBus = YES OR RelBus = YES*
Instu2
Are you at present (at school or 6th form college or) enrolled on any full-time or part-time education course excluding leisure classes? (Include correspondence courses and open learning as well as other forms of full-time or part-time education course.)

(1) Yes
(2) No

(Text sub for respondents aged 16-19 only)

ASK IF: *Instu2 = YES*
Inedst

And are you…

(1) still attending
(2) waiting for term to (re)start
(3) or have you stopped going?

ASK IF: *Inedst = 1 OR 2*
Incour

Are you (at school or 6th form college), on a full or part-time course, a medical or nursing course, a sandwich course or some other kind of course?

(1) School – Full-time
(2) School – Part-time
(3) Sandwich course
(4) Studying at university or college including 6th form college – Full-time
(5) Training for a qualification in nursing, physiotherapy or a similar medical subject
(6) On a part-time course at university or college, INCLUDING day release and block release
(7) On an Open College course
(8) On an Open University course
(9) Any other correspondence course
(10) Any other self/ open learning course

(Text sub for respondents aged 16-19 only)

ASK IF: *NOT (Wrking = YES OR SchemeT = YES OR JbAway = YES OR OwnBus = YES OR RelBus = YES)*
EverWk
Have you EVER had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work (or the job you are waiting to begin)?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *(EverWk=1)*
LeavWk
When did you leave your last PAID job?

ENTER MONTH HERE AND YEAR ON THE NEXT SCREEN

ASK IF: *(EverWk=1)*
LeavWkY
ENTER THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR HERE

QInter.QEMPAD.QMainJb

ASK IF: *Wrking = YES OR SchemeT = YES OR JbAway = YES OR OwnBus = YES OR RelBus = YES OR EverWk = YES*

THEN ASK IndD, OcOrg, OccT, OccD, stat

IndD
What [does/did] the firm/organisation you [work/worked] for mainly make or do (at the place where you [work/worked])?
DESCRIBE FULLY - PROBE MANUFACTURING or PROCESSING or DISTRIBUTING ETC. AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED OR SERVICES PROVIDED, MATERIALS USED, WHOLESALE or RETAIL ETC.

OcOrg
SHOWCARD 68
Which of the types of organisation on this card [do/did] you work for?

(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/Local Educational Authority, Universities, Health Authority/NHS Hospitals/NHS Trusts/GP surgeries, Police/Armed Forces
(4) Charity/Voluntary sector, including for example charitable companies, churches, trade unions
(5) Other (specify)
(6) Don't know

OccT
JOB TITLE – CURRENT OR LAST JOB
What was your [main job in the week ending Sunday the [DATE]/your last main job]?

PLEASE ENTER FULL JOB TITLE.

OccD
CURRENT OR LAST JOB
What [do/did] you mainly do in your job]?
CHECK SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED TO DO THE JOB

Stat
ASK (OR RECORD IF ON GOVERNMENT SCHEME OR DOING UNPAID WORK)
[Are/Were] you working as an employee or were you self-employed?
(1) Employee
(2) Self-employed
(3) Government scheme
(4) Unpaid family worker

ASK IF: *Stat = 1*
SVise
In your job, [do/did] you have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?
DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:
- children, e.g. teachers, nannies, childminders
- animals
- security or buildings, e.g. caretakers, security guards
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Stat = 1*
Manage
[Do/Did] you have any managerial duties?

(1) Manager
(2) Foreman/supervisor
(3) Not manager/supervisor

ASK IF: *Stat = 1*
EmpNo
How many people [work/worked] for your employer at the place where you [work/worked]? [Are/Were] there...

READ OUT

(1) ...1 to 24,
(2) 25 to 499,
(3) or 500 or more employees?

ASK IF: *Stat = 2*
Solo
[Are/Were] you working on your own or [do/did] you have employees?
(1) On own/with partner(s) but no employees
(2) With employees

ASK IF: *Solo = 2*
SENo
How many people [do/did] you employ at the place where you [work/worked]? [Are/Were] there...

READ OUT

(1) ...1 to 24,
(2) 25 to 499,
(3) or 500 or more employees?

FtPtWk
In your (main) job [are/were] you working:

READ OUT

(1) full time (30+ hours a week)
(2) or part time (less than 30 hours per week)?

ASK IF: *Wrking = YES or JbAway = YES or SchemeT = Yes*
Usuhr
Thinking of your (main) job/ business, how many hours per week do you usually work - please exclude mealbreaks and overtime?
0.00..97.00

ASK IF: *Aged < 70*
Ifpqual
Do you have any qualifications....

READ OUT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

(1) From school, college or university?
(2) Connected with work?
(3) From government schemes?
(4) No qualifications?

ASK IF: *NOT (NoQuals IN Ifpqual)*
IfEqual
SHOWCARD 69
Do you have any of the qualifications on this card?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *IfEqual = Yes*
Edqual
SHOWCARD 69
Starting from the top of this list, please look down the list of qualifications and tell me the number of the first one you come to that you have passed.

(1) Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
(2) First degree (including BEd)
Postgraduate Diplomas/ Certificates (including PGCE)
Professional qualifications at Degree level (eg chartered accountant/ surveyor)
NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
(3) Diplomas in higher education/ other HE qualification
HNC/ HND/ BTEC higher
Teaching qualifications for schools/ further education (below degree level)
Nursing/ other medical qualifications (below degree level)

RSA Higher Diploma
(4) A/AS levels/ SCE higher/ Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
NVQ/ SVQ/ GSVQ level 3/ GNVQ Advanced
ONC/ OND/ BTEC National
City and Guilds Advanced Craft/ Final level/ Part III
RSA Advanced Diploma
(5) Trade Apprenticeships
(6) O level/ GCSE Grades A*-C/ SCE Standard/ Ordinary Grades 1-3
NVQ/SVQ/ GSVQ level 2/ GNVQ intermediate
BTEC/ SCOTVEC First/ General diploma
City and Guilds Craft/ Ordinary level/ Part II/ RSA Diploma
(7) O level/GCSE grade D-G/ SCE Standard/Ordinary grades below 3
NVQ/SVQ/ GSVQ level 1/ GNVQ foundation
BTEC/ SCOTVEC First/ General certificate
City and Guilds Part I/ RSA Stage I-III
SCOTVEC modules/ Junior Certificate
(8) Other qualifications including overseas

ASK IF DworkA = Yes and Age < 70
Worchal
SHOWCARD 70

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I can do a more challenging job than the one I am doing now.

(1) Strongly agree
(2) Tend to agree
(3) Tend to disagree
(4) Strongly disagree

ASK IF DworkA = Yes and Age < 70
SkiQual
Thinking about your current employment would you say that your job…

READ OUT

(1) FULLY uses your skills [and qualifications],
(2) PARTLY uses your skills [and qualifications],
(3) Or DOES NOT use your skills [and qualifications]?
(4) Don't know

ASK IF SkiQual = PARTLY uses your skills OR DOES NOT use your skills
ChoPref
You said that your job [only partly uses/does not use] your skills [and qualifications].

Is this **out of choice**, or **would you prefer** to find a job which fully uses your skills [and qualifications]?

(1) Out of choice
(2) Prefer to find a job that fully uses skills [and qualifications]
(3) Don't know

ASK IF (ChoPref = 2)
HapSki
SHOWCARD 71
How happy or unhappy are you that you are not fully using your skills [and qualifications]?

(1) Very happy
(2) Fairly happy
(3) Neither happy nor unhappy
(4) Fairly unhappy
(5) Very unhappy

ASK ALWAYS:
Income
SHOWCARD 72
Please could you look at this card and tell me the letter of the group which represents your total PERSONAL income in the last 12 months, before any deductions for tax, etc. Please include income from earnings, self employment, benefits, pensions, and interest from savings. INTERVIEWER: CARD SHOWS WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL EQUIVALENT AMOUNTS
(1) C Under oe2,500
(2) F oe2,500 - oe4,999
(3) H 5,000 - oe9,999
(4) A oe10,000 - oe14,999
(5) G oe15,000 - oe19,999
(6) E oe20,000 - oe24,999
(7) B oe25,000 - oe29,999
(8) J oe30,000 - oe34,999
(9) M oe35,000 - oe39,999
(10) D oe40,000 - oe44,999
(11) N oe45,000 - oe49,999
(12) K oe50,000 - oe74,999
(13) I oe75,000 - oe99,999
(14) L oe100,000 or more
(15) S no income

ASK IF: *(QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVMarDF = Married) OR (QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVMarDF = Cohab)*
IncomeP
SHOWCARD 72
And now could you tell me the letter of the group which represents your partner's total income in the last 12 months, before any deductions for tax, etc.
(1) C Under oe2,500
(2) F oe2,500 - oe4,999
(3) H 5,000 - oe9,999
(4) A oe10,000 - oe14,999
(5) G oe15,000 - oe19,999
(6) E oe20,000 - oe24,999
(7) B oe25,000 - oe29,999
(8) J oe30,000 - oe34,999
(9) M oe35,000 - oe39,999
(10) D oe40,000 - oe44,999
(11) N oe45,000 - oe49,999
(12) K oe50,000 - oe74,999
(13) I oe75,000 - oe99,999
(14) L oe100,000 or more
(15) S no income

ASK ALWAYS

FinHap
SHOWCARD 73
In the last 12 months, have any of these things happened to you [or someone in your household]? Please read out the letter or letters that apply.

(A) Experienced a drop in income
(B) Fallen into arrears with bills or credit cards
(C) Fallen into arrears with rent or mortgage payments
(D) Cut back on socialising or entertainment
(E) Cut back on any other non-essential spending
(F) Fallen into greater debt
(G) Lost a home
(H) Lost a job
(I) Cut back on food bills
(J) Cut back on utility bills (such as reducing electricity or phone usage)
(K) Cut back on donations to charity
None of these

ASK IF *FinHap = any of A to K*
FinRec
SHOW SCREEN
You have probably heard people talk about the current recession or economic downturn.

Would you say that [the change that you mentioned is / any of the things you mentioned are] as a result of the current economic situation?

IF YES AND MORE THAN ONE LISTED: Which ones?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SCREEN SHOWS ITEMS CODED AT FinHap. INCLUDE DK AND REF CODES BUT ONLY DK CODE SHOULD BE ON SCREEN.

ASK ALWAYS
FinCirc
And do you think that your [household's/personal] financial circumstances will improve, stay the same or get worse over the next 12 months?

IF IMPROVE: Do you think your circumstances will improve a little or a lot?

IF GET WORSE: Do you think your circumstances will get a little worse or a lot worse?

(1) Improve a lot
(2) Improve a little

(3) Stay the same
(4) Get a little worse
(5) Get a lot worse
Don't know

HOUSEHOLD REFERNCE PERSON'S EMPLOYMENT [ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HRP]
(this block is a parallel block in the CAPI so that the interviewer can access it at any time)

ASK ALWAYS:
HWrking
THIS IS THE START OF THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HRP.

I would now like to ask you some questions about [name of HRP]'s employment. Did [he/she] do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], either as an employee or as self-employed?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *HWrking = No AND (agea(vHRP) < 63 OR (agea(vHRP) < 65 AND sexa(vHRP) = Male))*
HSchemeE
Was [he/she] on a government scheme for employment training in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday])?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Hwrking = No AND (HScheme = No OR IF HScheme is not asked)*
HJbAway
Did [he/she] have a job or business that [he/she] was away from in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday]) and that [he/she] expected to return to?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) SPONTANEOUS: Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

ASK IF: *(HJbAway = No) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)*
HOwnBus
Did [he/she] do any unpaid work in that week (ending Sunday the [date last Sunday]) for any business that they own?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *HOwnBus = No*
HRelBus
...or (any UNPAID work for a business) that a relative owns?

NOTE: INCLUDE SPOUSE/PARTNER

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *HRelBus = No* ***AND:*** *HJbAway = No*

HLooked
Thinking of the FOUR WEEKS ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], was [name of HRP]'s looking for any kind of paid work or a place on a government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *(HLooked = Yes) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)*
HStartJ
If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date last Sunday], would [he/she] have been able to start within 2 weeks?
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *HWrking = No* ***AND:*** *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)* ***AND:*** *((HLooked = Yes) OR (HLooked = Wait)) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)*
HLKTime
How long was [name of HRP] looking for paid work/a place on a government scheme?
(1) Not yet started
(2) Less than 1 month
(3) 1 month but less than 3 months
(4) 3 months but less than 6 months
(5) 6 months but less than 12 months
(6) 12 months or more

ASK IF: *(HLooked = No)*
Hwhynlk
What was the main reason [he/she] did not look for any work in the last four weeks?
(1) Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by an ET training agent
(2) Student
(3) Looking after the family/home
(4) Temporarily sick or injured
(5) Long-term sick or disabled
(6) Believes no jobs available
(7) Not yet started looking
(8) Doesn't need employment
(9) Retired from paid work
(10) Other

ASK IF: *(HStartj = No)*
Hwhynst
What was the MAIN reason [he/she] would not have been able to start work within two weeks?

CODE ONE ONLY.

(1) Must complete education
(2) Cannot leave present job within 2 weeks
(3) Looking after the family/home

(4) Temporarily sick or injured
(5) Long-term sick or disabled
(6) Other (specify)

ASK IF: *(HRP SEX = MALE AND HRP AGE < 65) OR (HRP SEX = FEMALE AND HRP AGE < 60) OR Hwrking = YES OR HjbAway = YES OR HownBus = YES OR HrelBus = YES*
Hrpstu2
Are they at present (at school or 6th form college or) enrolled on any full-time or part-time education course excluding leisure classes? (Include correspondence courses and open learning as well as other forms of full-time or part-time education course.)

(1) Yes
(2) No

(Text sub for respondents aged 16-19 only)

ASK IF: *Hrpstu2 = YES*
Hrpedst

And are they…

(1) still attending
(2) waiting for term to (re)start
(3) or have you stopped going?

ASK IF: *Hrpedst = 1 OR 2*
Hrpcour
Are they (at school or 6th form college), on a full or part-time course, a medical or nursing course, a sandwich course or some other kind of course?

(1) School – Full-time

(2) School – Part-time
(3) Sandwich course
(4) Studying at university or college including 6th form college – Full-time
(5) Training for a qualification in nursing, physiotherapy or a similar medical subject
(6) On a part-time course at university or college, INCLUDING day release and block release
(7) On an Open College course
(8) On an Open University course
(9) Any other correspondence course
(10) Any other self/ open learning course

(Text sub for respondents aged 16-19 only)

ASK IF: *NOT (Hwrking = YES or HScheme = YES or HJbAway = YES or HownBus = YES or Hrelbus = YES*)
HEverWk
ASK OR RECORD
Has [name of HRP] EVER had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work (or the job they are waiting to begin)?

PLEASE INCLUDE SELF-EMPLOYMENT OR A GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *HEverwk = 1*
HLeavWk
When did they leave their last PAID job?

ENTER MONTH HERE AND YEAR ON THE NEXT SCREEN

ASK IF: *(EverWk=1)*
HLeavWY
ENTER THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR HERE

HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON'S EMPLOYMENT DETAILS

ASK IF: *Hwrking = Yes or HScheme = Yes or HjbAway = Yes or HownBus = Yes or HRelBus = Yes or HEverWk = Yes*

THEN ASK:
HinD, HOccT, HOccD, Hstat

HIndD
CURRENT OR LAST JOB
What [does/did] the firm or organisation [he/she] [work/worked] for mainly make or do (at the place where [he/she] [works/worked])?
DESCRIBE FULLY - PROBE MANUFACTURING or PROCESSING or DISTRIBUTING ETC. AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED OR SERVICES PROVIDED, MATERIALS USED, WHOLESALE or RETAIL ETC

HOccT
JOBTITLE ··CURRENT OR LAST JOB
What was [his/her] (main) job (in the week ending Sunday the [date last Sunday]?

HOccD
CURRENT OR LAST JOB
What [does/did] [he/she] mainly do in [his/her] job?
CHECK SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED TO DO THE JOB

HStat
[Is/Was] [he/she] working as an employee or [is/was] [he/she] self-employed?
(1) Employee
(2) Self-employed
(3) Government scheme
(4) Unpaid family worker

HStat = 1
HSVise
In [his/her] job, [does/did] [he/she] have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?
DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:
- CHILDREN, E.G. TEACHERS, NANNIES, CHILDMINDERS
- ANIMALS
- SECURITY OR BUILDINGS, E.G. CARETAKERS, SECURITY GUARDS.
(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Hstat = 1*
Hmanage
[Does/Did] [he/she] have any managerial duties?

(1) Manager
(2) Foreman/supervisor
(3) Not manager/supervisor

ASK IF: *HStat = 1*
HEmpNo
How many people [work/worked] for [his/her] employer at the place where [he/she] [works/worked]? [Are/Were] there...
READ OUT
(1) ...1 to 24,
(2) 25 to 499,
(3) or 500 or more?

ASK IF: *HStat = 2*
HSolo
[Is/Was] [he/she] working on [his/her] own or [does/did] [he/she] have employees?
(1) On own/with partner(s) but no employees
(2) With employees

ASK IF: *HSolo = 2*
HSENo
How many people [does/did] [he/she] employ at the place where [he/she] [works/worked]?
[Are/Were] there...

READ OUT

(1) ...1 to 24,
(2) 25 to 499,
(3) or 500 or more?

HFtPtWk
In [his/her] (main) job [is/was] [he/she] working:…
READ OUT
(1) full time (30+ hours a week)
(2) or part time (less than 30 hours a week)?

ASK IF: *Hwrking = Yes or HjbAway = Yes or Hscheme = Yes*
HUsuhr
Thinking of [name of HRP]'s (main) job/ business, how many hours per week does [he/she] usually work - please exclude mealbreaks and overtime?

ASK ALWAYS:
HTen1
SHOWCARD 74
In which of these ways does ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] occupy this accommodation?
INTERVIEWER: MAKE SURE ANSWER APPLIES TO HRP (^DMNAMES[LDMHRP])
(1) Own it outright
(2) Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
(3) Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
(4) Rent it
(5) Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's /friend's property; excluding squatting)
(6) Occupy it in some other way

***ASK IF**: HTen1 = 6*
HTenOth
In what other way do they occupy this accommodation?

OPEN RESPONSE.

***ASK IF:** (HTen1 = Rent) OR (HTen1 = RentF)*
HTied
Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?
(1) Yes
(2) No

***ASK IF:** (HTen1 = Rent) OR (HTen1 = RentF)*
HLLord
SHOWCARD 75
Who is ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s landlord?
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES
(1) The local authority /council /New Town Development / Scottish Homes
(2) A housing association, charitable trust or Local Housing Company
(3) Employer (organisation) of a household member
(4) Another organisation
(5) Relative /friend (before you lived here) of a household member
(6) Employer (individual) of a household member
(7) Another individual private landlord

HRPEndi
THIS IS THE END OF QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HRP

ASK ALWAYS:
Aelse
[*]Is there anything else you would like to say about the topics we have talked about?
(1) Yes
(2) No
***ASK IF:** Aelse = Yes*
Awhat
What is that? ENTER DETAILS

OPEN

ASK ALWAYS:
Recont
This study is being funded by Communities and Local Government, a central government department. If Communities and Local Government or a social research organisation working for the department wished to collect additional information from you on the topics covered, would you be willing for us to pass on your contact details and the answers you have given for this purpose?
IF ONLY WILLING TO BE CONTACTED BY BMRB/MORI THEN CODE NO.

(1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: *Recont=1*
GiveTel
Please may I have a telephone number so we can contact you?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) No phone

ASK IF: *GiveTel=1*
TelNo
INTERVIEWER ENTER TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

ASK ALWAYS:
Thank
THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW.
If gave telephone number at GiveTel use text:
Some interviews in a survey are checked to make sure that people like yourself are satisfied with the way the interview was carried out. If yours is one of the interviews that is checked can we contact you by telephone?
If did not give telephone number at GiveTel use text:
Some interviews in a survey are checked to make sure that people like yourself are satisfied with the way the interview was carried out. In case yours is one of the interviews that is checked it would be helpful if we could have your telephone number.
INTERVIEWER: WRITE NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER IF GIVEN ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ARF.
ENTER '1' TO CLOSE THE INTERVIEW AND COMPLETE THE ADMIN BLOCK

→ **TIMING POINT 17**

ASK ALWAYS:
XWhoPres
INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW CODE ALL THAT APPLY
(1) No-one else in room during interview
(2) Child(ren) under 16
(3) Husband, wife, partner
(4) Other adult, including visitor

Ask if: *NOT (XwhoPres=1)*
Xdiscu
INTERVIEWER: DID ANYONE ELSE LOOK AT OR DISCUSS ANY PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DURING THE INTERVIEW?
(1) Yes – looked at / read / filled in together
(2) Yes – discussed only
(3) No

Ask if: *NOT (XwhoPres=1)*
XProxy
INTERVIEWER: DID SOMEONE ELSE ANSWER ANY OF THE QUESTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT (I.E. PROXY RESPONSES)?
(1) Yes
(2) No

→ **TIMING POINT 15**

11.6 Annex F: Derived Variables

Derived variables 2010-11 Communities Study

DV name	Description
Identifier and weight variables	
Serial2	Serial number
WtFInds	Individual weight for combined sample for quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4
WtFHhds	Household weight for combined sample for quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4
WtCinds	Individual weight for core sample for quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4
WtCHhds	Household weight for core sample for quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4
Q1WtCIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for core sample
Q1WtFIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for combined sample
Q1WtCHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for core sample
Q1WtFHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for combined sample
Q2WtCIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for core sample
Q2WtFIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for combined sample
Q2WtCHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for core sample
Q2WtFHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for combined sample
Q3WtFIn	Quarter 3 Individual weight for core sample
Q3WtFHh	Quarter 3 Individual weight for combined sample
Q3WtCIn	Quarter 3 Household weight for core sample
Q3WtCHh	Quarter 3 Household weight for combined sample
Q4WtFIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for combined sample
Q4WtFHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for combined sample
Q4WtCIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for core sample
Q4WtCHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for core sample
Respondent's characteristics	
	Sex and marital status
Rsex	Sex of respondent
Rmarstat	Legal marital status of respondent
Rmardf	De facto marital status of respondent
Rlivewith	If respondent cohabiting

DV name	Description
Sid2*	Heterosexual/gay, lesbian or bisexual. 'other' and 'prefer not to say' should be excluded from the analysis and a note should be appended to each table to say something along the lines of: table excludes x respondents who prefer not to specify their sexual identity and those respondents who classify as 'other'
	Respondent's age
Rage*	Age of respondent
xRage	Age of respondent for disclosure – based on Rage
Rage3	Respondent's age – grouped – 3 categories (16-29/ 30-49/ 50+)
Rage4	Respondent's age – grouped – 4 categories (16-24/ 25-34/ 35-49/ 50+)
Rage5	Respondent's age – grouped – 5 categories (16-29/ 30-39/ 40-49/ 50-64/ 65+)
Rage6	Respondent's age – grouped – 6 categories (16-19/ 20-29/ 30-39/ 40-49/ 50-64\ 65+)
Rage9	Respondent's age – grouped – (16-24/ 25-44/ 35-44/ 45-54/ 55-64/ 65-74/ 75-84/ 85+)
R2age3	Respondent's age 2 – grouped – 3 categories (16-24/ 25-64/ 65+)
R2age6	Respondent's age 2 – grouped – 6 categories (16-24/ 25-34/ 35-49/ 50-64/ 65-74/ 75+)
R3age6	Respondent's age 3 – grouped – 6 categories (16-25/ 25-34/ 35-49/ 50-64/ 65-74/ 75+)
Ragecat	Respondent's age (16-19/ 20-24/ 25-34/ 35-49/ 50-64/ 65-74/ 75+)
Age2564	Respondent's age – grouped 2 categories (16-25 or 65+ / other)
	Respondent's ethnicity
Ethnic*	Ethnic origin of respondent (16 categories)
Ethnic6	Respondent's ethnic origin – 6 categories – derived from Ethnic
Ethnic4	Respondent's ethnic origin – 4 categories – derived from Ethnic
Ethnic5	Respondent's ethnic origin – 5 categories – derived from Ethnic
Ethnic2	Respondent's ethnic origin – 2 categories – derived from Ethnic
Ethnic11	Respondent's ethnic origin – 11 categories – derived from Ethnic
Rcob	Country of birth of respondent
Rcob9	Country of birth of respondent grouped
Rcob2	Binary variable: born in UK/ not born in UK
E2rcob2	Binary variable: born in UK/ not born in UK within ethnic2
E5rcob2	Country of birth by ethnic group
E11rcob2	Binary variable: born in UK/ not born in UK within ethnic11

DV name	Description
xEthnic	Ethnic regrouped for disclosure – based on Ethnic
	Respondent's religious affiliation
relprac	Whether respondent actively practicing religion (dichotomous)
actrel	Whether practicing for each religion
actrel3	Whether practicing religion (3 groups)
RelBi	Respondent religion binary grouping – all minority religions/Christian and no religion
Relstat	Practice status for each religion
Relig7	Respondent religion including all major religions (Jewish in other), and no religion
e11relig	Ethno-religious groups (11 categories)
RelChld7	Religion respondent brought up in – includes Jewish in other
zChildRelig	Change in religion from childhood to now
	Respondent's age, sex and ethnicity
Rethage9	Respondent's ethnic origin and age - 9 groups – includes white, Asian and black only
Rsexeth6	Respondent's sex and ethnic group – 6 categories – excluding mixed/Chinese/other
Rsxage12	Respondent's sex and age – 12 categories
e5sex	Sex within ethnic group: from Ethnic5 and rsex
e11sex	Sex within ethnic group: from Ethnic11 and rsex
	Respondent's qualifications
Zquals	Highest qualification: 16-69 years'
Zquals1	As zquals but includes 70+ as a category
Zqual2	Qualifications 2 categories (any/ none) excluding those aged 70+
Zqual2a	As zqual2 but includes 70+ as a category
	Respondent's income
Rincome	Respondent's gross income
Pincome	Respondent's partner's gross income
Rincome8	Respondent's income – grouped – 8 categories
	Respondent's Socio-economic class
Rnssec17	NSSec grouped into 17 categories
Rnssec11	NSSec grouped into 11 categories

DV name	Description
Rnssec7	NSSec grouped into 7 categories
Rnssec4	NSSec grouped into 4 categories
Rxsoc2000	Respondent SOC for disclosure – based on xsoc2001
Sic2004s	Respondent SIC for disclosure – based on sic2004a
Student	Whether respondent is a full time student
Sic2004s	Respondent SIC for disclosure – based on sic2004a
Student	Whether respondent is a full time student
	Respondent's economic status
DVILO3a	In employment/Unemployed/Inactive
DVILO4a	In employment/family worker/Unemployed/Inactive
	Other classificatory variables
Rhhldr	If respondent owns/rents accommodation
Zdill	Whether has limiting long-term illness/ disability
Slive5	Length of residence in neighbourhood – 5 categories
Slive7	Length of residence in neighbourhood – 7 categories
Zvolgps	Whether ethnic minority or long-term illness/ disability or no qualifications
Xcamyr5	Whether came to UK in the past 5 years
Xbrnone	Whether at least one parent was born outside UK
Xbrnboth	Whether both parents were born outside UK
Xbrnpar	Whether parents born outside uk (3 categories)
Xsmain	If English or Welsh is one of the main languages spoken at home
smain99	Whether speaks English or not for disclosure – based on Smain
xLivewith	Whether lives with another person in hh as couple for disclosure – based on Livewith

DV name	Description
	Respondent's behaviour, views etc
	Identity
XnatidBr	Whether any British national identity
XnatidDu	Whether any British and a non British national identity
Xmoimpt	Most important aspect of identity
WhImpt	Whether most, very or fairly important to identity
	Civic participation
Zcivpar	Whether participated in any civic participation activity in last 12m
Zcivpar2	Whether participated in any civic participation activity in last 12m with missing values
Zcivmon	Whether participated in REGULAR (monthly) civic activity in last 12m
Pcivfreq	Frequency of civic activity in last 12m (derived from poften and pofoth)
N13	Whether been a councillor or taken part in any civact2
Zcivact1	Any civic activism activity at Civact1
Zcivact2	Any civic activism activity at Civact2
Zpconsul	Any consultation at Pconsul
Zcivren	Any civic activism at civact1 or civact2 in past 12 months
Zcivren2	Any civic activism or consultation in past 12 months
Zcivcon	Civic consultation at least once a month
	Perception of influence
ZpaffGB	Whether can influence decisions affecting Britain (collapsed)
ZpaffLoc	Whether can influence decisions affecting local area (collapsed)
	Informal volunteering
Zinfvol	Whether given any informal voluntary help in last 12m
Zinfvol2	Whether given any informal voluntary help in last 12m with missing values
Zihlpmon	Whether given REGULAR (monthly) informal voluntary help in last 12m
Ivolfreq	Frequency of informal voluntary help given in last 12m (derived from Ihlpoft and Iothoft)
Ihlphrs2	Number of informal volunteering hours, excluding those who volunteered 81+ hours
	Formal volunteering
Zforvol	Whether given any formal voluntary help in last 12m
Zforvol2	Whether given any formal voluntary help in last 12m with missing values
Zformon	Whether given REGULAR (monthly) formal voluntary help in last 12m

DV name	Description
Fvolfreq	Frequency of formal voluntary help given in last 12m (derived from Funoft and Fothoft2)
Funhrs2	Number of formal volunteering hours, excluding those who volunteered 80+ hours
	Employer supported volunteering
Zempvol	Whether gave voluntary help through employer scheme in last 12m
Gemppar	Whether employee participated in employer-supported volunteering activities
Zempmon	Whether gave REGULAR voluntary help through employer scheme in last 12m
Gempfreq	Frequency of giving voluntary help through employers scheme in last 12m (derived
Gempvar	Whether employee participated in employer-supported volunteering activities
Gemphr2	Number of employer-supported volunteering hours, excluding those who volunteered 80+ hours
	All activities
Zanyvol	Whether did any volunteering (formal, informal or employer supported) in last 12 months
Zanyvmon	Whether did any REGULAR (monthly) volunteering (formal, informal or employer supported) in last 12 months
Zinffor	Whether did any volunteering (formal or informal, excl. employer schemes) in last 12m
Zinfform	Whether did any REGULAR (monthly) volunteering (formal or informal, excl. employer schemes) in last 12months
Zengfv	Whether did any civic engagement or formal volunteering in last 12 months
Zciveng	Whether participated in any civic activity (activism, participation, consultation) in past 12 months
	Perceived racial prejudice
Rprejs	Combined scale for perceived change in racial prejudice in last 5 years – derived from rprej, rhowm, rhowl
	Perceived religious prejudice
XrelMus	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Muslims
XrelJew	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Jewish people
XrelHin	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Hindus
XrelBud	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Buddhists
XrelSik	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Sikhs
XrelChr	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against Christians (any denomination)
XrelORe	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against other religious beliefs
XrelGen	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against religions generally
XrelOth	Whether thinks there is more prejudice against: Other

DV name	Description
	Perceived level of protection for religious groups
XRelHAMu	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Muslims
XRelHAJe	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Jewish people
XRelHAHi	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Hindus
XRelHABu	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Buddhists
XRelHASi	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Sikhs
XRelHACh	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Christians
XRelHAOr	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Other religious beliefs
XRelHAGe	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Religions generally
XRelHAOt	Whether thinks too little is being done to protect rights of Other
XRelHBMu	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Muslims
XRelHBJe	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Jewish people
XRelHBHi	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Hindus
XRelHBBu	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Buddhists
XRelHBSi	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Sikhs
XRelHBCh	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Christians
XRelHBOr	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Other religious beliefs
XrelHBGe	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Religions generally
XrelHBOt	Whether thinks too much is being done to protect rights of Other
	Perceived discrimination
Zcjswor	Think one of CJS agencies would treat them worse than people of other races
Zorgwor	Think one of 8 organisations would treat them worse than people of other races
Zorgbett	Think one of 8 organisations would treat them better than people of other races
Zrelcjs	Whether think CJS agency discriminated against them because of religion
Zrel8org	Whether think any of 8 organisations discriminated against them because of religion
ZrjbraceN	Whether think refused job because of race or colour (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb1	Whether think refused job because of their gender (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb2	Whether think refused job because of their age (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb3	Whether think refused job because of their race (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)

DV name	Description
ZdisJb4	Whether think refused job because of their religion or beliefs (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb5	Whether think refused job because of their colour (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb6	Whether think refused job because of their disability or long lasting illness (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb7	Whether think refused job because of their sexual orientation (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb8	Whether think refused job because of where they live (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb9	Whether think refused job because of other reasons (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb10	Whether think refused job - none of the reasons mentioned (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZdisJb11	Don't know the reason for being refused a job (base is all employed/ looked for work in last 5 years)
ZRDisJb1	Whether think discriminated against when refused a job
Zwhypr1	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – gender (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr2	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – age (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr3	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – race (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr4	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – religion or beliefs (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr5	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – colour (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr6	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – disability or long lasting illness (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr7	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – sexual orientation (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr8	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – where they live (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr9	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – other (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr10	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – don't know (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhypr11	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – none (base is all employed in last 5 years)
Zwhyprrc	Reasons for unfair treatment at work place – race or colour (base is all employed in last 5 years)
ZRDisPro	Whether think discriminated against when refused a promotion

DV name	Description
	Racial Harassment
ZWHrSmnt	How much of a problem is racial or religious harassment in this area (collapsed)
	Religious prejudice
Relinc2	Religious prejudice combined scale (using Relinc, RelHowM and RelHowl)
	Mixing with people from different ethnic groups
Xmxoft	Whether have mixed socially in at least one of the ways listed at least once a month in the past year
anymixing	Whether have mixed socially with people at least once a month in the past year including while volunteering (formally or informally)
XANYMIX	whether mixed socially with people from different groups or while doing unpaid work at least once a month (in past year) EXCLUDING MIXING AT HOME
Xmxoft2	Whether have mixed socially in at least one of the ways listed at least once a month in the past year (including Zmxoft8 and Zmxoft9)
Anymixing2	Whether have mixed socially with people at least once a month in the past year including while volunteering (formally or informally) (including Zmxoft8 and Zmxoft9)
XANYMIX2	whether mixed socially with people from different groups or while doing unpaid work at least once a month (in past year) EXCLUDING MIXING AT HOME (including Zmxoft8 and Zmxoft9)
Zmxoft1	Whether mixed socially at home or their home
Zmxoft2	Whether mixed socially at work, school or college
Zmxoft3	Whether mixed socially at child's crèche nursery or school
Zmxoft4	Whether mixed socially at a pub, club, café or restaurant
Zmxoft5	Whether mixed socially at a group, club or organisation you belong to
Zmxoft6	Whether mixed socially at the shops
Zmxoft7	Whether mixed socially at a place of worship
Zmxoft8	Whether mixed socially in an open public place
Zmxoft9	Whether mixed socially in a public building
Zmxivol	Mixed socially at least once a month while doing informal volunteering
Zmxfvol	Mixed socially at least once a month while doing formal volunteering
	Media
Zweb	Main websites used for getting information on current affairs (whchweb grouped)

DV name	Description
	Satisfaction with local area
Zslocsat	How satisfied or dissatisfied with the local area as a place to live (collapsed)
NI1areas*	NI1areas –cohesion
NI2areas*	NI2areas –belonging to the neighbourhood
NI3areas*	NI3reas – civic participation in the local area
NI4areas*	NI4reas – can influence local decisions
NI5areas*	NI5reas – variable satisfaction with local area
NI6areas*	NI6reas – variable participation in regular volunteering
NI7areas*	NI7reas – variable environment for a thriving third sector
WNFareas*	Working neighbourhood fund areas
	Sense of belonging
ZSBeGB	Whether feel belong to Britain (collapsed)
ZSBeNeigh	Whether feel belong to neighbourhood (collapsed)
	Cohesion
Zstogeth	Whether agrees that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (collapsed)
	Economic downturn
Zfincirc	Whether think personal/household income will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next 12 months
Zfinhap	Whether any items from list have happened to them or members of household in last 12 months
Zfinrec	Whether item is result of economic downturn
	Objection to item in local area
Zgtmi_1	Whether object to primary school within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi_2	Whether object to hostel for homeless people within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi_3	Whether object to nightclub within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi_4	Whether object to Gypsy or Irish Traveller site within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi_5	Whether object to centre for the detention of asylum seekers within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi_6	Whether object to sheltered housing for elderly people within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)

DV name	Description
Zgtmi2_1	Whether would object to primary school within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi2_2	Whether would object to hostel for homeless people within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi2_3	Whether would object to nightclub within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi2_4	Whether would object to Gypsy or Irish Traveller site within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi2_5	Whether would object to centre for the detention of asylum seekers within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
Zgtmi2_6	Whether would object to sheltered housing for elderly people within 15-20 minute walk of their home (collapsed)
	Work
Zhapski	Whether happy or unhappy that not fully using skills and qualifications at work
Zworchal	Whether think can do more challenging job than doing currently (collapsed)
Usuhr2	Thinking of your (main) job/business, how many hours per week do you usually work - please exclude mealbreaks and overtime? (QInter.QEmpAd.QUsuHrs.UsuHr) for disclosure – based on Usuhr
	Donations
Zteuse	Whether used tax relief when giving to charity (collapsed)
Givech	Whether gave to charity in the last four weeks
Givamtgp	About how much (altogether) have you given to charity in the last 4 weeks? (If applicable: Please exclude buying goods) for disclosure – based on Givamt
	Violent extremism
ZVEAnml*	Whether ok for animal rights protestors to use violence (with missings included)
ZVEPol*	Whether ok for political campaigners to advocate violence against ethnic groups (with missing's included)
ZVERel*	Whether ok to use violence in the name of religion (with missings included)
ZVERtRng*	Whether ok to use violence to protest against things feel unfair or unjust (with missings included)
	Trust in institutions
zPTCncl	Whether trusts local council
zPTParl	Whether trusts Parliament
zPTPolc	Whether trusts the police

DV name	Description
	Immigration
zLetin	Whether immigration should be increased or reduced (collapsed)
Household level variables	
Dmhsize*	No of persons in hhold
xDmhsize	No of persons in household for disclosure – based on Dmhsize
Numadult*	No of persons 16 years or over in hhold
xNumadult	No of persons 16 years or over in hhold for disclosure – based on Numadult
Numchild*	No of persons < 16 in hhold
xNumchild	No of persons < 16 in hhold for disclosure – based on Numchild
Numcpart*	Number of cohabiting partners (QTHComp.NumCPart)
xNumcpart	Number of cohabiting partners (QTHComp.NumCPart) for disclosure – based on Numcpart
Nummpart*	Number of married partners (QTHComp.NumMPart)
xNummpart	Number of married partners (QTHComp.NumMPart) for disclosure – based on Numcpart
Heth	Ethnic group composition of hhold (N.b. asked of respondent, not derived)
Nadlt60*	No adults under 60 years in hh
xNadlt60	No adults under 60 years in hh for disclosure – based on Nadlt60
Nadgt59	No adults 60 years or over in hh
xDvage2	Age of person 2 in hh for disclosure – based on Dvage2
xLivewit2	Whether person 2 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit3	Whether person 3 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit4	Whether person 4 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit5	Whether person 5 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit6	Whether person 6 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit7	Whether person 7 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit8	Whether person 8 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2
xLivewit9	Whether person 9 lives with another person in the hh as a couple for disclosure – based on Livewit2

Characteristics of Household reference Person (HRP)

DV name	Description
HRP's characteristics	
Hsex	Sex
Hmarstat	Legal marital status
xHmardf	De facto Marital status – based on Hmardf
Hage9	Age of HRP(16-24/25-44/35-44/45-54/55-64/65-74/75-84/85+)
Hage*	Age
xHage	Age for disclosure – based on Hage
HDVILO3a	In employment/Unemployed/Inactive
HDVILO4a	In employment/family worker/Unemployed/Inactive
Hhhldr	If owns/rents accommodation
Hnssec17	NSSec grouped into 17 categories
Hnssec11	NSSec grouped into 11 categories
Hnssec7	NSSec grouped into 7 categories
Hnssec4	NSSec grouped into 4 categories
Hstudent	Whether HRP is a full time student (derived from hinfstud)
Hxsoc2000	SOC of HRP for disclosure – based on xsoc2000
Sic2003s	SIC of HRP for disclosure – based on Sic2003a
HUsuhr2	Thinking of AXDMNames[DMHRPNum] (main) job/business, how many hours per week does LHeShe usually work - please exclude mealbreaks and overtime? (QInter.QHRPInfo.QHRPUsuHrs.HUsuHr)– based on HUsuhr

Sample/area variables

DV name	Description
SAMPTYPE	Sample type - core/ FE/ ethnic minority boost/ Muslim boost
SAMPTYPE 2	Collapsed sample type – core/ ethnic minority boost
SAMPTYPE 3	Collapsed sample type– core/ ethnic minority boost/ Muslim boost
Quarter	Fieldwork quarter
Ethpropn*	Proportion of population from non-white ethnic group
GOR	Government Office Region
Country	England / Wales (based on GOR)
Urbcode*	ONS_Urb_Code
Urban	Binary urban / rural
pethdec	Percentage of minority ethnic households in ward (in deciles)

DCLG Index of deprivation

DimD7	England Index of Deprivation (deciles)
Dinc7	England Income domain (deciles)
Demp7	England Employment domain (deciles)
Dhea7	England Health domain (deciles)
Dedu7	England Education domain (deciles)
Dhou7	England Housing domain (deciles)
Dcri7	England Crime domain (deciles)
Denv7	England Environment domain (deciles)
DWimd7	Wales Index of Deprivation (deciles)
DWinc7	Wales Income domain (deciles)
DWemp7	Wales Employment domain (deciles)
DWheas7	Wales Health domain (deciles)
DWedu7	Wales Education domain (deciles)
DWacc7	Wales Access to services domain (deciles)
DWcri7	Wales Community safety (deciles)
DWhou7	Wales Housing domain (deciles)
DWenv7	Wales Environment domain (deciles)

*Please note starred variables will not be available in the archived dataset due to data disclosure guidance.

11.7 Annex G: Quality Indicators for 2010-11 Citizenship Survey

In accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the National Statistician's guidance on implementing the Code, the following document outlines how statistics derived from the 2010-11 Citizenship Survey match up to the six dimensions of quality defined by the European Statistical System (ESS), namely relevance; accuracy; timeliness; accessibility; comparability and coherence.

11.7.1 **Relevance**: How well do outputs meet user needs? Are they based on definitions that users require? Do they refer to the users' preferred population?

- Stakeholders are engaged in questionnaire development, development of measurement indicators and in the content of quarterly statistical releases and annual reports.
- Where the stakeholders have identified the need to gather views of particular populations, where feasible and where resources permit, boost samples of these preferred populations are carried out.
- The move to quarterly data collection has resulted in a more adaptable approach, enabling new questions to be added to the survey instrument at relatively short notice if stakeholders identify a particular high priority need.
- The anonymised dataset is publicly available on the UK Data Archive.
- A central enquiry email address is published on the website and the email account is accessed regularly by the team to answer any queries from users.
- A user group has been set up, drawing its membership from users of the Citizenship Survey dataset who have registered with the UK Data Archive. This group were consulted on questionnaire content, methodology, technical issues and reporting approaches.

11.7.2 **Accuracy**: How close are our estimated values to 'true' but unknown population values?

- A random sample methodology is used for both a core sample and a boost sample of people from minority ethnic backgrounds. This provides a sample which is representative nationally and to the Government Office Region level.
- Field work is monitored on a weekly basis. Fieldwork reports monitor the number of addresses issued, % addresses outstanding, % covered, % eligible and ineligible, % unknown ineligible, % productive interviews, % refusals, % non-contact, and % of other unproductive interviews. Progress against these measures is monitored weekly and relevant measures are taken should the number of addresses outstanding or response rates appear to be falling. Fieldwork updates will be reported to the Technical Advisory Group, whose advice will be sought should response rates drop. Fieldwork updates will also be reported to the Programme Board for monitoring purposes.
- Population-based weighting schemes adjust for any deficiencies in the data due to sample non-coverage. They can also reduce non-response bias and reduce the variance (sampling error) of survey estimates.
- Instructions are provided to interviewers on how to maximise response rates. Procedures are standardised to include a minimum number of six visits to an address at different times of the day.

- Cognitive question testing and piloting is used to ensure that the survey instrument is measuring what was intended. This includes testing the questions and methodology on people from a range of different ethnic, sex, and age groups as well as people who live in both affluent and deprived local areas, those who have been involved in activities that views are canvassed about in the survey, and households where the main income earner has a manual occupation or is unemployed.

- A dress rehearsal pilot is carried out to test procedures for data collection.

- Materials are translated into Welsh and the nine most common ethnic minority languages ensuring wide coverage of the national population.

- A Technical Advisory Group has been set up to provide methodological and technical advice to the Programme Board. This group includes analysts from within CLG as well as experts from other government departments and leading academics.

- A risk register has been prepared outlining key risks to the survey, including any that could compromise the accuracy of the data. Measures are outlined that could be taken to avoid these risks along with how to respond should they occur.

- Processes are under constant scrutiny and review. A monthly reporting process has been established to monitor progress of all rounds of the survey.

- An annual technical report is published. As well as outlining the methodology for the survey, it publishes the following quality indicators:

  - Data processing and management quality

  - Response rates for all samples

  - Weighting strategies

  - Potential sources of error

  - Standard errors for complex survey design

  - Design factors

  - Confidence intervals

  - Standard errors for the Citizenship Survey

- Population coverage: Quarterly analysis is carried out to compare the yields of minority ethnic group respondents in the Citizenship Survey with population levels in Census data. This is carried out in order to assess the effectiveness of the study in covering minority ethnic populations. This analysis is carried out for all samples in the survey. Caution must be exercised in interpreting the results of this analysis due to the age of current Census data, but every effort is made to provide an accurate analysis of the ratio of actual households covered compared with expected eligible households. A similar process takes places on the effectiveness of the Muslim boost.

11.7.3 **Timeliness**: Data must be on time but also ‘timely’ – i.e. available when users can make use of them.

- Statistical releases are published as soon as possible after receiving the data from contractors. This is in accordance with National Statistics protocols.

- Anonymised datasets are also made available on the data archive as soon as possible (once prepared to address disclosure control).

11.7.4 **Accessibility:** What is the physical media through which outputs can be obtained, and the form in which they can be obtained?

- Datasets are available in SPSS format.

- Statistical releases are published online.

- Annual reports are published online.

11.7.5 **Comparability**: How comparable are data across space and time? For example, if we have a change in methodology this may introduce a 'break' in the time series, and data will not be comparable before and after this discontinuity.

- Where possible, the survey uses harmonised question sets as used in other datasets in order to maintain comparability. In particular ONS harmonised question sets on standardised measures such as demographics are used in order to ensure that demographic analysis is comparable to other national datasets.

- Consistency is also maintained with census data by, for example, ensuring that data collected on religion and ethnicity is comparable with census data so that representative comparisons can be made.

- Full consideration is given to every change in the survey instrument, ensuring a continuous time series wherever possible. The effects of changing any questions are fully investigated and caveated in any subsequent reporting.

11.7.6 **Coherence**: Statistics should tell the same story as each other even if they are produced in different ways.

- Quality assurance procedures are put in place for double checking all raw datasets as well as statistics and secondary analysis produced by the contractors and the Citizenship Survey team.

- A technical report is produced for each round of the survey, along with desk instructions for how to carry out analysis. This ensures that analysis is carried out in a consistent manner.

- Standardised methods have been developed for reporting on missing values.