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**British Social
Attitudes 2013
User guide**

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1 British Social Attitudes

The British Social Attitudes survey has been running since 1983. During that time we have nearly 90,000 members of the public, each year asking over 3,000 people up to 300 questions about their attitudes on a variety of topics ranging from welfare to genomic science. (The survey was not run in 1988 and 1992 when we ran the British Election Study series, which included relevant attitudinal questions.)

The British Social Attitudes surveys inform the development of public policy and are an important barometer of public attitudes used by opinion leaders and social commentators. The topics we cover in each survey are determined by the interests of our funders, some questions have been asked every year, others every couple of years, and others less frequently. Repeating some questions over time means that we are able to provide a unique insight into how social attitudes have changed during the last three decades.

Each year we publish a report, freely available online, using the data we have collected to present a compelling picture of Britain's social, moral and political attitudes. Our latest report, based on data collected in 2013 is our 31st Report: www.bsa-31.natcen.ac.uk/.

2 Accessing the data

Users can download the data directly from the UK Data Service:

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200006>. Access to the data requires Athens registration. You can download the data as SPSS or STATA files, or as a TAB file. Data is archived around twelve months after the completion of fieldwork (giving time for analysis and reporting).

The data can also be accessed online at BritSocAt www.britsocat.com. BritSocAt provides a free, searchable text database of British Social Attitudes questionnaires and allows users to conduct online analysis of the dataset, either on the entire sample or using a range of socio-demographic break variables. (Please note that BritSocAt automatically makes 'Don't know' and 'Not answered' missing values; you can easily reset these to match our analysis conventions – see Section 7 [Analysing the data](#).) Please note, you can download tables you have run into Excel, but you cannot download an entire dataset via BritSocAt.

In addition, each year NatCen Social Research publishes a report based on the datasets. The latest report, based on 2013 data, is freely available online at www.bsa-31.natcen.ac.uk.

3 What topics do the datasets cover?

The questionnaire normally has two parts – the face to face interview and the self completion. The self-completion follows on from some of the topics touched on in the interview and contains questions which may be particularly sensitive, are a battery of questions which are easy to answer, or have historically always been asked via this mode. We do not distinguish between collection mode in the dataset. Self-completion variables appear towards the end of the dataset.

In 2013 the survey covered the following:

Topic	Funder
Social security and welfare	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Health	The King's Fund
Education	NatCen
Higher education	Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS)
Transport	Department for Transport (DfT)
Housing	Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)
Scottish independence	Economic and Social Research Council
Attitudes to work	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Starting a business	Government Equalities Office (GEO)
Immigration	Consortium (led by University of Manchester)
Equality	Government Equalities Office (GEO)
National identity	International Social Survey Programme

A wide range of background and classificatory questions are also always included.

A number of the same questions are asked most years, enabling us to track change over time.

To see which questions have been asked in which years, check BritSocAt (www.britsocat.com) where you will find a searchable database of questions asked over the survey's history, or contact a member of the British Social Attitudes team.

4 The sample

In 2013 the sample for the British Social Attitudes survey was split into **three equally-sized portions** (each portion still being nationally representative in its own right). Each portion was asked a different version of the questionnaire (version A, B or C). Depending on the number of versions in which it was included, each 'module' of questions was thus asked either of the full sample (3,244 respondents) or of a random third or two-thirds of the sample.

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

The sampling method involved a **multi-stage design**, with three separate stages of selection.

Selection of sectors

At the first stage postcode sectors were selected systematically from a list of all postal sectors in Great Britain. Before selection, any sectors with fewer than 500 addresses were identified and grouped together with an adjacent sector; in Scotland all sectors north of the Caledonian Canal were excluded (because of the prohibitive costs of interviewing there). Sectors were then stratified on the basis of:

- 37 sub-regions;
- population density, (population in private households/area of the postal sector in hectares), with variable banding used in order to create three equal-sized strata per sub-region; and
- ranking by percentage of homes that were owner-occupied.

This resulted in the selection of 261 postcode sectors, with probability proportional to the number of addresses in each sector.

Selection of addresses

Twenty-six addresses were selected in each of the 261 sectors or groups of sectors. The issued sample was therefore $261 \times 26 = 6,786$ addresses, selected by starting from a random point on the list of addresses for each sector, and choosing each address at a fixed interval. The fixed interval was calculated for each sector in order to generate the correct number of addresses.

The Multiple-Occupancy Indicator (MOI) available through PAF was used when selecting addresses in Scotland. The MOI shows the number of accommodation spaces sharing one address. Thus, if the MOI indicated more than one accommodation space at a given address, the chances of the given address being selected from the list of addresses would increase so that it matched the total number of accommodation spaces. The MOI is largely irrelevant in England and Wales, as separate dwelling units (DUs) generally appear as separate entries on PAF. In Scotland, tenements with many flats tend to appear as one entry on PAF. However, even in Scotland, the vast majority (98.9 per cent) of MOIs in the sample had a value

of one. The remainder had MOIs greater than one. The MOI affects the selection probability of the address, so it was necessary to incorporate an adjustment for this into the weighting procedures (described below).

Selection of individuals

Interviewers called at each address selected from PAF and listed all those eligible for inclusion in the British Social Attitudes sample – that is, all persons currently aged 18 or over and resident at the selected address. The interviewer then selected one respondent using a computer-generated random selection procedure (KISH grid). Where there were two or more DUs at the selected address, interviewers first had to select one DU using the same random procedure. They then followed the same procedure to select a person for interview within the selected DU.

5 Fieldwork

Interviewing was mainly carried out between June and September 2013, with a small number of interviews taking place in October and November.

Fieldwork was conducted by interviewers drawn from NatCen Social Research's regular panel and conducted using face-to-face computer-assisted interviewing. Interviewers attended a one-day briefing conference to familiarise them with the selection procedures and questionnaires.

The mean interview length was 61 minutes for version A of the questionnaire, 66 minutes for version B and 61 minutes for version C.^[4] Interviewers achieved an overall response rate of between 53.6 and 53.8 per cent. Details are shown in Table 1.

	Number	Lower limit of response (%)	Upper limit of response (%)
Addresses issued	6786		
Out of scope	729		
Upper limit of eligible cases	6057	100.0	
Uncertain eligibility	32	0.5	
Lower limit of eligible cases	6025		100.0
Interview achieved	3244	53.6	53.8
Interview not achieved	2781	45.9	46.2
Refused ²	2185	36.1	36.3
Non-contacted ³	261	4.3	4.3
Other non-response	335	5.5	5.6

1 Response is calculated as a range from a lower limit where all unknown eligibility cases (for example, address inaccessible, or unknown whether address is residential) are assumed to be eligible and therefore included in the unproductive outcomes, to an upper limit where all these cases are assumed to be ineligible and therefore excluded from the response calculation

2 'Refused' comprises refusals before selection of an individual at the address, refusals to the office, refusal by the selected person, 'proxy' refusals (on behalf of the selected respondent) and broken appointments after which the selected person could not be recontacted

3 'Non-contacted' comprises households where no one was contacted and those where the selected person could not be contacted

4 'Interview times recorded as less than 20 minutes were excluded, as these timings were likely to be errors.

As in earlier rounds of the series, the respondent was asked to fill in a self-completion questionnaire which, whenever possible, was collected by the interviewer. Otherwise, the respondent was asked to post it to NatCen Social Research. If necessary, up to three postal reminders were sent to obtain the self-completion supplement.

A total of 412 respondents (13 per cent of those interviewed) did not return their self-completion questionnaire in 2013. As in previous rounds, we judged that it was not

necessary to apply additional weights to correct for non-response to the self-completion questionnaire.

We spoke to 2799 people in England, 272 people in Scotland and 173 people in Wales.

Advance mailings

Sampled addresses were sent an advance postcard informing the residents that an interviewer would be calling at the address. Sampled addresses were then also sent an advance letter, describing the purpose of the survey and the coverage of the questionnaire, before the interviewer called.

6 Weighting the data

All datasets for surveys based on samples from the Postcode Address File must be weighted to take account of differing selection probabilities and non-response. Households are selected with equal probability, but only one person in each household is interviewed for British Social Attitudes. People in small households therefore have a higher probability of selection than people in large households and the weighting corrects for this. In addition, where information is available about both responding and non-responding addresses, this can be used in the weighting to reduce non-response bias. Information about non-responding addresses is available from two sources: Census information about the area of the address and interviewer observation. Calibration weighting is designed to adjust the sample to the regional sex and age profiles of the population.

Please note that the data must be weighted in all analysis. The file is not preweighted. Before running any analysis, please weight the data using the NatGen computed weight which can be found in all datasets and is named **wtfactor**.

Selection weights

Selection weights are required because not all the units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting reflects the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address, DU and individual. First, because addresses in Scotland were selected using the MOI, weights were needed to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected, compared with an address with an MOI of one. (This stage was omitted for the English and Welsh data). Secondly, data were weighted to compensate for the fact that a DU at an address that contained a large number of DUs was less likely to be selected for inclusion in the survey than a DU at an address that contained fewer DUs. (We used this procedure because in most cases where the MOI is greater than one, the two stages will cancel each other out, resulting in more efficient weights.) Thirdly, data were weighted to compensate for the lower selection probabilities of adults living in large households, compared with those in small households.

At each stage the selection weights were trimmed to avoid a small number of very high or very low weights in the sample; such weights would inflate standard errors, reducing the precision of the survey estimates and causing the weighted sample to be less efficient. Less than one per cent of the selection weights were trimmed at each stage.

Non-response model

It is known that certain subgroups in the population are more likely to respond to surveys than others. These groups can end up over represented in the sample, which can bias the survey estimates. Where information is available about non-responding households, the response behaviour of the sample members can be modelled and the results used to generate a non-response weight. This non-response weight is intended to reduce bias in the sample resulting from differential response to the survey.

The data was modelled using logistic regression, with the dependent variable indicating whether or not the selected individual responded to the survey. Ineligible

households¹ were not included in the non-response modelling. A number of area-level and interviewer observation variables were used to model response. Not all the variables examined were retained for the final model: variables not strongly related to a household's propensity to respond were dropped from the analysis.

The variables found to be related to response were: region, the relative condition of the immediate local area, the relative condition of the address, population density, and whether there were entry barriers to the selected address. The model shows that response increases if there are no barriers to entry (for instance, if there are no locked gates around the address and no entry phone) and if the general condition of the address is the same or better than other addresses in the area. Response is also higher for flats than detached houses. Response increases if the relative condition of the immediate surrounding area is mainly good, and decreases as population density increases. Response is also higher for addresses in the North and in the Midlands. The full model is given in Table 2.

Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Odds
Govt Office Region			41.2	10	.000	
North East	.126	.145	.7	1	.387	1.14
North West	.389	.120	10.4	1	.001	1.48
Yorks. and Humber	.193	.125	2.4	1	.124	1.21
East Midlands	.414	.130	10.1	1	.001	1.51
West Midlands	.191	.124	2.4	1	.123	1.21
East of England	-.020	.121	.0	1	.871	.98
London	-.021	.124	.0	1	.864	.98
South East	.030	.112	.1	1	.787	1.03
South West	-.038	.124	.1	1	.757	.96
Wales	.458	.154	8.8	1	.003	1.58
Scotland	(baseline)					
Barriers to address						
One or more barriers	-.660	.106	38.4	1	.000	.517
No barriers	(baseline)					
Relative condition of the local area			28.1	2	.000	
Mainly good	.378	.154	6.0	1	.014	1.46
Mainly fair	.072	.149	.2	1	.630	1.08
Mainly bad or very bad	(baseline)					
Relative condition of the address			19.8	2	.000	
Better	.491	.140	12.2	1	.000	1.63
About the same	.053	.106	.2	1	.618	1.05
Worse	(baseline)					
Dwelling type			17.8	5	.003	
Semi-detached house	.047	.077	.4	1	.540	1.05
Terraced house	.127	.083	2.3	1	.126	1.14
Purpose-built flat/maisonette	.424	.119	12.8	1	.000	1.53
Converted flat/maisonette	.363	.179	4.1	1	.042	1.44
Other	.719	.327	4.8	1	.028	2.05
Detached house	(baseline)					
Population density	-.055	.025	4.7	1	.030	0.95

¹ This includes households not containing any adults aged 18 or over, vacant dwelling units, derelict dwelling units, non-resident addresses and other deadwood.

(population in private households/ area of postcode sector in hectares)						
Constant	-.172	.208	.679	1	.410	.842

The response is 1 = individual responding to the survey, 0 = non-response

Only variables that are significant at the 0.05 level are included in the model

The model R^2 is 0.024 (Cox and Snell)

B is the estimate coefficient with standard error **S.E.**

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 and therefore included in the model

The non-response weight was calculated as the inverse of the predicted response probabilities saved from the logistic regression model. The nonresponse weight was then combined with the selection weights to create the final non-response weight. The top one per cent of the weight were trimmed before the weight was scaled to the achieved sample size (resulting in the weight being standardised around an average of one).

Responses 'Don't know' / 'Refused' / 'Not answered' are included in the base size.

Calibration weighting

The final stage of weighting was to adjust the final non-response weight so that the weighted sample matched the population in terms of age, sex and region.

	Population	Unweighted respondents	Respondent weighted by selection weight only	Respondent weighted by un-calibrated non-response weight	Respondent weighted by final weight
Govt Office Region	%	%	%	%	%
North East	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.3
North West	11.4	11.9	12.2	11.1	11.4
Yorks. and Humber	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.6
East Midlands	7.4	9.0	8.5	7.5	7.4
West Midlands	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.0
East of England	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.2	9.5
London	13.2	10.0	10.5	12.1	13.2
South East	14.0	13.6	14.0	14.4	14.0
South West	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.8
Scotland	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.2	8.8
Wales	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.3	5.0
Age & sex	%	%	%	%	%
M 18–24	6.0	3.3	4.7	4.8	6.0
M 25–34	8.5	5.5	6.0	6.3	8.5
M 35–44	8.5%	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5
M 45–54	8.8	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.8
M 55–59	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6
M 60–64	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.5

M 65+	9.7	12.7	11.8	11.4	9.7
F 18–24	5.8	4.0	5.3	5.5	5.8
F 25–34	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5
F 35–44	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.6
F 45–54	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.0
F 55–59	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7
F 60–64	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.7
F 65+	12.0	15.8	12.5	12.2	12.0
Base	48,788,716	3244	3244	3244	3244

Only adults aged 18 or over are eligible to take part in the survey, therefore the data have been weighted to the British population aged 18+ based on 2011 Census data from the Office for National Statistics/General Register Office for Scotland.

The survey data were weighted to the marginal age/sex and region distributions using raking-ratio (or rim) weighting. As a result, the weighted data should exactly match the population across these three dimensions. This is shown in Table A.2.

The calibration weight is the final non-response weight to be used in the analysis of the 2012 survey; this weight has been scaled to the responding sample size. The range of the weights is given in Table 4.

	N	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
DU and person selection weight	3244	.55	1.00	2.19
Un-calibrated non-response weight	3244	.36	1.00	2.62
Final calibrated non-response weight	3244	.32	1.00	3.76

Effective sample size

The effect of the sample design on the precision of survey estimates is indicated by the effective sample size (neff). The effective sample size measures the size of an (unweighted) simple random sample that would achieve the same precision (standard error) as the design being implemented. If the effective sample size is close to the actual sample size, then we have an efficient design with a good level of precision. The lower the effective sample size is, the lower the level of precision. The efficiency of a sample is given by the ratio of the effective sample size to the actual sample size. Samples that select one person per household tend to have lower efficiency than samples that select all household members. The final calibrated non-response weights have an effective sample size (neff) of 2,575 and efficiency of 79 per cent.

7 Analysing the data

British Social Attitudes provides a compelling account of the public's economic, political, moral and social attitudes over a 30 year period. It can be used to provide an annual snapshot of the public's attitudes through an analysis of a single dataset or to create a narrative of the public's attitudes over a period of time by analysing several datasets.

A number of questions have been repeated across the lifetime of British Social Attitudes. Unless the question wording has been changed, the original variable name is retained.

It is NatCen convention for British Social Attitudes to weight the data, and include those who say 'Don't know' / 'Refused' or are categorised as 'Not answered' in the base size.

There are a number of identification variables that users may find useful in analyses. These are listed below. In addition there are a number of potentially useful derived variables that are outlined in the following section.

RSex	Respondent's gender
RAgeCat	Respondent's age group
RaceOri3	Respondent's ethnicity
Religion	Respondent's religion
RClassGp	Respondent's occupational class
HEdQual	Respondent's highest educational qualification
HHType	Household type
MarStat	Respondent's marital status

Derived variables

The following derived variables are included in the datasets as standard.

Region

The dataset is classified by 12 regions, formerly the Government Office Regions. Variable name GOR2. GOR2 is used between 2003–present; 2000–2002 used GOR . Before then (1983–1999) StRegion is the variable that captures region. It should be noted that the coding of these variables are not the same, and that GOR2 splits London into 'outer' and 'inner':

Code	StRegion (1983–1999)	GOR (2000–2002)	GOR2 (2003–present)
1	Scotland	North East	North East
2	North of England	North West	North West
3	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber
4	Yorks and Humberside	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands
5	West midlands	East Midlands	West Midlands
6	East midlands	West Midlands	South West
7	East Anglia	South West	East of England
8	South West	East of England	Inner London
9	South East (excl. Greater London)	South East	Outer London
10	Greater London	London	South East
11	Wales	Wales	Wales
12		Scotland	Scotland

Standard Occupational Classification

Respondents are classified according to their own occupation, not that of the ‘head of household’. Each respondent was asked about their current or last job, so that all respondents except those who had never worked were coded. Additionally, all job details were collected for all spouses and partners in work.

Since the 2011 survey we have coded occupation to the new Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC 2010). The main socio-economic grouping based on SOC 2010 is the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC). However, to maintain time series, some analysis has continued to use the older schemes based on SOC 90 – Registrar General’s Social Class and Socio-Economic Group – though these are now derived from SOC 2000 (which is derived from SOC 2010).

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification

The combination of SOC 2010 and employment status for current or last job generates the following NS-SEC analytic classes:

- Employers in large organisations, higher managerial and professional
- Lower professional and managerial; higher technical and supervisory
- Intermediate occupations
- Small employers and own account workers
- Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- Semi-routine occupations
- Routine occupations

The remaining respondents are grouped as “never had a job” or “not classifiable”. For some analyses, it may be more appropriate to classify respondents according to their current socio-economic status, which takes into account only their present economic position. In this case, in addition to the seven classes listed above, the remaining respondents not currently in paid work fall into one of the following categories: “not classifiable”, “retired”, “looking after the home”, “unemployed” or “others not in paid occupations”.

Registrar General's Social Class

As with NS-SEC, each respondent's social class is based on his or her current or last occupation. The combination of SOC 90 with employment status for current or last job generates the following six social classes:

- I Professional etc. occupations
- II Managerial and technical occupations 'Non-manual'
- III (Non-manual) Skilled occupations
- III (Manual) Skilled occupations
- IV Partly skilled occupations 'Manual'
- V Unskilled occupations

They are usually collapsed into four groups: I & II, III Non-manual, III Manual, and IV & V.

Socio-Economic Group

As with NS-SEC, each respondent's Socio-Economic Group (SEG) is based on his or her current or last occupation. SEG aims to bring together people with jobs of similar social and economic status, and is derived from a combination of employment status and occupation. The full SEG classification identifies 18 categories, but these are usually condensed into six groups:

- Professionals, employers and managers
- Intermediate non-manual workers
- Junior non-manual workers

- Skilled manual workers
- Semi-skilled manual workers
- Unskilled manual workers

As with NS-SEC, the remaining respondents are grouped as “never had a job” or “not classifiable”.

Note on analysing changing attitudes by social class over time

When analysing how the attitudes of different social classes have changed over time, you need to construct a variable that gives a comparable measure of social class across the lifetime of the survey (during which class has been measured using a range of different variables). There is no perfect solution, but our strong preference is to use Goldthorpe-Heath (5 category version) class – RGHClass – before the 2000 SOC became a standard feature of the survey in 2000, and NS-SEC analytic class – RNSEG – thereafter. At the 5 class level these two schemes are conceptually based on more or less the same principles. (You can only do this going back to 1987.)

For BSA 2001 and later years use: RNSEGD (derived as below)

RECODE RNSEG (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 = 1) (9 = 2) (3, 15, 16, 17 = 3) (11, 12 = 4) (10, 13, 14, 18 = 5) (else = sysmis) into RNSEGD.

Execute.

Variable labels RNSEGD "RNSEG compressed".

Value labels RNSEGD

- 1 "Salaried (Higher & Lower)"
- 2 "Clerical (Junior non-manual)"
- 3 "Petty Bourgeois"
- 4 "Foremen/Technicians"
- 5 "Working class"
- 99 "Don't know".

For BSA 2000 and earlier years use: RGHClass (1983 Heath Goldthorpe scale)

RECODE **RGHClass** (1 thru 2 = 1) (3 thru 4 = 2) (5 thru 7 = 3) (8 = 4) (9 thru 11 = 5) (else = sysmis) into RGHClassD.

Execute.

Variable labels RGHClassD "RGHClass compressed".

Value labels RGHClassD

- 1 "Professional / managerial"
- 2 "Routine"
- 3 "Small petty bourgeoisie / farmers"
- 4 "Manual"
- 5 "Other manual"
- 99 "Don't know".

Industry

All respondents whose occupation could be coded were allocated a Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 07). Two-digit class codes are used. As with social class, SIC may be generated on the basis of the respondent's current occupation only, or on his or her most recently classifiable occupation.

Party identification

Respondents can be classified as identifying with a particular political party on one of three counts: if they consider themselves supporters of that party, closer to it than to others, or more likely to support it in the event of a general election. The three groups are generally described respectively as partisans, sympathisers and residual identifiers. In combination, the three groups are referred to as 'identifiers'. Responses are derived from the following questions:

[SupParty]

Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a supporter of any one political party? [Yes/No]

[If "No"/"Don't know"]

[ClosePty]

Do you think of yourself as a little closer to one political party than to the others? [Yes/No]

[If "Yes" at either question or "No"/"Don't know" at 2nd question]

[PartyFW]²

Which one?/If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party

² Called [PartyIDN] on SPSS file.

do you think you would be most likely to support?

[Conservative; Labour; Liberal Democrat; Scottish National Party; Plaid Cymru; Green Party; UK Independence Party (UKIP)/Veritas; British National Party (BNP)/National Front; RESPECT/Scottish Socialist Party (SSP)/Socialist Party; Other party; Other answer; None; Refused to say]

Note: [PartyFW] is called [PartyIDN] in the dataset. From this we derive the variables [PartyId1] (14 categories) and [PartyId2] (8 categories).

Note: 1983–1987 the Green Party did not have its own code.

Note: 1983–1987 Liberal Party, Social Democratic Party, and Liberal Alliance are separate codes and often combined for analysis purposes.

Income

Two variables classify the respondent's earnings [REarn] and household income [HHInc] (see www.natcen.ac.uk/bsa). The bandings used are designed to be representative of those that exist in Britain and are taken from the Family Resources Survey (see <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs>). Four derived variables give income deciles/quartiles:

[REarnD], [REarnQ], [HHIncD] and [HHIncQ].

Deciles and quartiles are calculated based on individual earnings and household incomes in Britain as a whole.

Attitude scales

Since 1986, the British Social Attitudes surveys have included two attitude scales which aim to measure where respondents stand on certain underlying value dimensions: left–right and libertarian–authoritarian. Since 1987 (except in 1990), a similar scale on 'welfarism' has also been included. Some of the items in the welfarism scale were changed in 2000–2001. The current version of the scale is shown below. A useful way of summarising the information from a number of questions of this sort is to construct an additive index (Spector, 1992; DeVellis, 2003). This approach rests on the assumption that there is an underlying – 'latent' –attitudinal dimension which characterises the answers to all the questions within each scale. If so, scores on the index are likely to be a more reliable indication of the underlying attitude than the answers to any one question.

Each of these scales consists of a number of statements to which the respondent is invited to "agree strongly", "agree", "neither agree nor disagree", "disagree" or "disagree strongly". The items are:

Left–right scale

Government should redistribute income from the better off to those who are less well off. [Redistrb]

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

Ordinary working people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth. [Wealth]7

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

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

Libertarian–authoritarian scale

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

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

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

Schools should teach children to obey authority. [Obey]

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

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

Welfarism scale

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cutting welfare benefits would damage too many people's lives. [DamLives]

The creation of the welfare state is one of Britain's proudest achievements. [ProudWlf]

The indices for the three scales are formed by scoring the leftmost, most libertarian or most pro-welfare position, as 1 and the rightmost, most authoritarian or most anti-welfarist position, as 5. The “neither agree nor disagree” option is scored as 3. The scores to all the questions in each scale are added and then divided by the number of items in the scale, giving indices ranging from 1 (leftmost, most libertarian, most pro-welfare) to 5 (rightmost, most authoritarian, most anti-welfare).

The scores on the three indices have been placed on the dataset. The scales have been tested for reliability (as measured by Cronbach's alpha). The Cronbach's alpha (unstandardised items) for the scales in 2013 are 0.82 for the left–right scale, 0.75 for

the welfarism scale and 0.81 for the libertarian authoritarian scale. This level of reliability can be considered 'good' for the left-right and libertarian-authoritarian scales and 'respectable' for the welfarism scale (DeVellis, 2003: 95-96).

Further information

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