Narrative for GBCS & GFK archiving

This data set represents the data collected for the Great British Class Survey project.

Introduction/Origins

The Great British Class Survey was hosted by BBC Lab UK, and the project itself was a collaboration between an academic team and two units of the BBC, Lab UK and Current Affairs. The BBC had produced online experiments since 2001, and launched the BBC Lab UK website to host these 'citizen science' projects in September 2009 (BBC 2013a). An Interactive Producer at the BBC, Phillip Trippenbach, first proposed using the BBC Lab UK platform to explore social class. In 2010, Trippenbach asked Mike Savage to collaborate with the BBC in producing a large-scale class survey in 2010, and the two then brought in Fiona Devine to co-lead what became the Great British Class Survey research team, in keeping with the BBC's rule of always working with more than one academic on Lab UK projects.

Survey Design

Mike Savage and Fiona Devine worked with Philip Trippenbach and the BBC's LabUk web team to design the questionnaire and develop the online platform.

The questions on economic capital asked for household income; household savings; and the value of owner-occupied property. Economic capital was therefore based on household measures of both income and assets. The cultural capital questions were based on, or identical to, questions included in Bennett et al's 2009 Culture, Class and Social Exclusion study. The development of the social capital questions was influenced by Lin's (2001) position generator, which measures the range of respondents' social ties. The GBCS asked respondents if they know anyone from 37 different occupations. The CCSE survey had also included position generator questions, which members of the research team had previously used to explore the relationship between social capital and social mobility (Li, Savage and Warde 2008). In addition to the questions on economic, cultural and social capital, the survey also gathered basic demographic information on gender, marital status, dependents, ethnicity and disability, along with education, occupation and family background. Moreover, respondents were also asked about political efficacy and trust, and their subjective views of opportunities and social divisions.

More details about the project are to be found in Helene Snee and Fiona Devine (2015).

The Great British Class Survey was launched with an appearance by Mike Savage on *The One Show*, BBC 1, 7pm 25th January 2011 and ran until the survey was taken off the BBC website at the end of July, 2013. The survey included 150 questions, and was designed to take

around 20 minutes to complete, so that respondents were able to provide fairly detailed information without the task being overly arduous. In order to take the survey, respondents had to first register with the BBC's Lab UK with a username. They were asked a few basic demographic questions in the registration process (postcode, age), and the BBC also recorded the date and time they began and ended the survey. In line with the interactive rationale for the research, respondents received a report on completion of the survey, which enabled them to compare their answers to the rest of the UK. They were also given a personalised 'coat of arms' based on their answers on cultural activities. This could be posted to Facebook to enable respondents to share an image of their cultural profile, and also served to publicise the GCBS among their social networks.

BBC's LabUk were responsible for the collection of the web survey data. No documentation was received by the academic team from the BBC regarding the methods for the original extraction of the data from the web interface, and with the closure of BBC's Lab UK in 2013, details of this process appear to have been lost. The file TECHNICAL NOTES file provides details of the technical problems which the academic team encountered in analysing the data and preparing it for archiving. Unfortunately, with the closure of Lab UK, the BBC have not been able to respond to questions regarding these problems

The data deposited here is that which was delivered to the academic team in two waves, as discussed in the TECHNICAL NOTES.

It has been extensively cleaned by the academic team, in collaboration with the UK Data Archive. Specifically, this involved:

- Recoding occupational titles (written in free text) into SOC 2010 occupational codes, and then grouping these.
- Recoding university titles (written in free text) into discrete university titles, and then grouping these.
- Generating usable dummy variables from the media variables (which listed every possible combination of choices)

The dataset also includes a number of derived variables, including the assignments into Latent Class Analysis-based clusters described in Savage et al 2013,

See GBCS QUESTIONS for images of the actual web survey; see CODEBOOK for question texts and value definitions. RLO SAMPLE DESIGN describes the sampling frame used in the GfK Survey.

Mechanics of the survey

There were some small changes to the interface over the course of time it was live. These are covered in the CHANGES MADE TO CLASS EXPERIMENT document. The documents FINAL WHOLE EXPERIMENT SCREEN GRABS and DROP-DOWN MENUS & PRE-SURVEY SCREENSHOT depict what the survey interface looked like to users.

The GfK Survey

To facilitate interpretation of the web survey results, the BBC also commissioned a representative sample survey, which was conducted by the research firm GfK in April 2011. This survey asked questions identical to those on the GBCS web survey, but used an in-person interviewer. It had 1026 respondents, and has weights provided by GfK.

Technical Notes on specific variables, known issues, and representativeness of GfK and GBCS data

Identifiers:

- There are two identifiers for each respondent: the first, **pidhex**, is in hexadecimal format (i.e. numbers 1-9 and letters a-f) and was generated by the BBC. The second, **piddec**, uses 7-digit decimal identifiers. These are linked to the waves: Wave 1 identifiers start with the digit 1 or 2; wave 2 identifiers start with the digit 3.

- There were around 15,000 people included in the data from Wave 1 who started the survey but never completed it, and therefore had missing values on all but the few demographic details collected by the BBC prior to the start of the survey itself; they have been dropped from the dataset.

Batches/Getting data from the BBC

- We refer to the data as coming in two "waves" – Wave 1 respondents completed the survey between 25th January, 2011 and on or before 23rd June, 2011; Wave 2 respondents completed the survey on or after 24th June 2011 and by July 5th 2013 when the survey closed. The variable **wave** identifies the two waves.

- Each of these waves also has two "batches" of data, which varied in their initial coding for some variables. These are identified in the variable **batchwave**, coded 0 for wave 1 batch 1 (w1b1 for short), 1 for w1b2, 2 for w2b1, and 3 for w2b2.
  - Within Wave 1, the two 'batches' were sent separately from the BBC, and so are identified based on when they were received.
  - Wave 2 came all together, with no indication from the BBC of internal differences, but we noticed that treatment of missing data varied internally, and so generated a batch variable from differences in treatment of missing cases across the eat* series (eatchin eatfren etc). Some variables were also coded differently beyond missing data, and had to be recoded. This included the following variables, although they are all coded correctly now:
    - **housetype** & therefore **housemid**
    - **hhincome** & **hhmid**
    - **savings** & **savmid**
    - **holspend**

Wave 1 Batch 2 problems

- **Resolved problems:** Some of the differences in coding were not identified until recently, and thus created some errors in early analyses. The **jobtitle** text string was wrong for all Wave 1 Batch 2 (w1b2) respondents, N=18,812.

- o House value: renters were mis-coded as owning a house worth over £500k (27% of Batch 2), and everyone else was off by at least £100k.
- o Ethnic: Wave 1 Batch 2 had a different order for the three mixed-race categories; these are all small Ns.
- o Marital: Wave 1 Batch 2 had a different order and thus the wrong information for a number of categories, notably divorced people were coded as cohabitating, in-a-relationship was coded as married, etc.
- o Neightype: W1 Batch1 allowed people to choose multiple neighbourhood types, apparently, so had 35; W1 Batch 2 did not allow multiple choices and so most were miscategorised.
- o Cluwt - Because of the error in hstype, cluwt for w1b2 is wrong.
- o Jobtitle: All the text strings for jobtitle were wrong for w1b2.

- Unresolved/unresolvable problems:
  - o Wave 1 Batch 2 differs substantially from the other waves in terms of demographics: it is disproportionately made up of college students, and people who report Middle Eastern ethnicity. However, there is no difference in the 'date' variable between the two batches, so unless there is more information on dates forthcoming from the BBC, we cannot know why this occurred.
  - o We are suspicious of the media preference variables for all of W1B2 – these have markedly different proportions who report using the various media, and the age and income composition of those who do/do not use these media vary substantially from the composition for all other waves/batches.
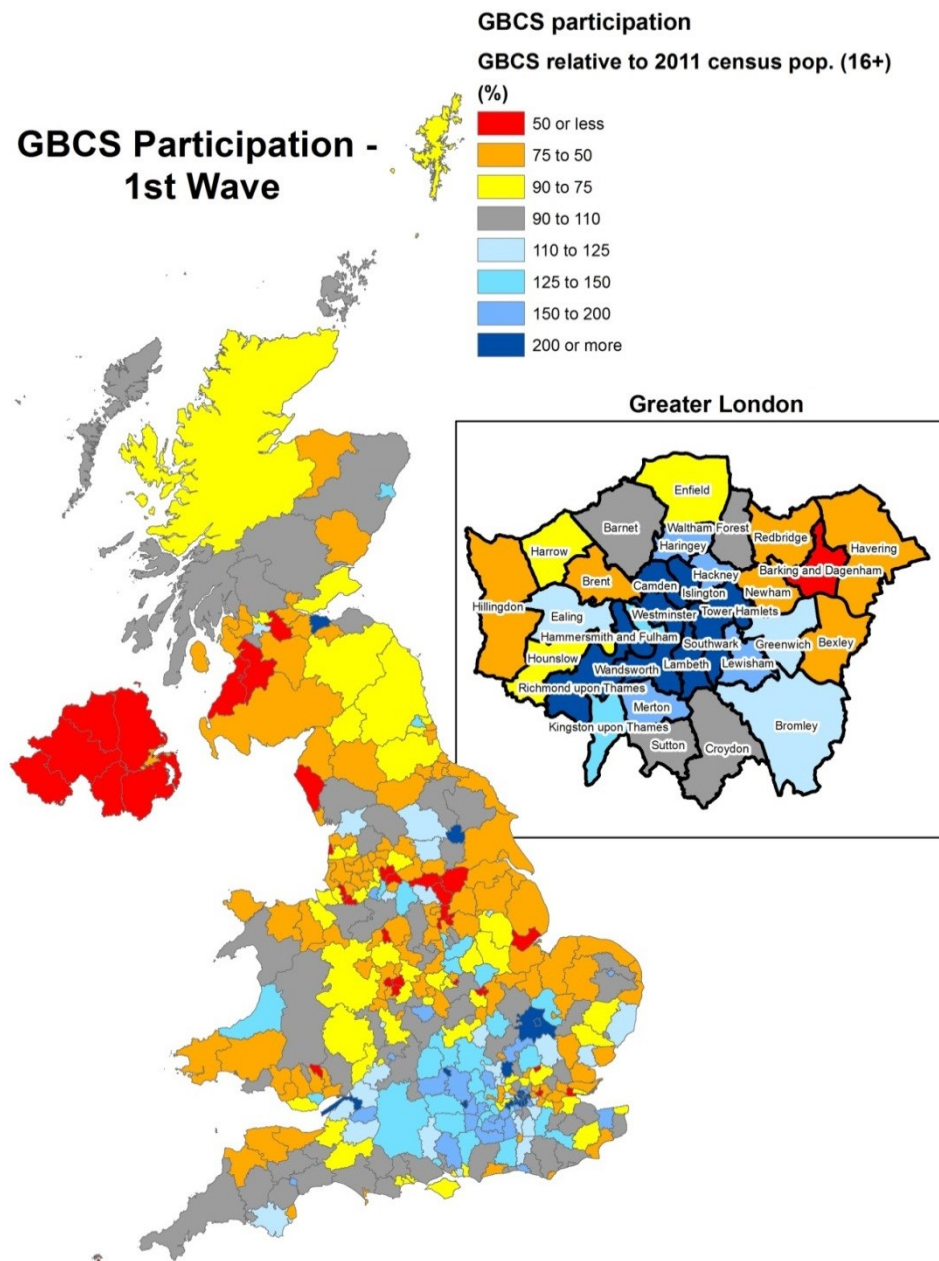
Other Issues:

- The **date** variable gives dates for Wave 1 only we do not know whether this is the last active date, registered date, or something else, so we did not combine it with the two date variables for Wave 2, **LAST_ACTIVE_DATE** and **REGISTERED_DATE.**

- **gtrust & gcare**: the proportion of respondents choosing the neutral answers is double in wave 2 what it is in wave 1; no other variables have anything near such a huge change. We have checked and this is not due to any error on our part. We suspect that something about the online interface for these questions may have changed between the two waves, but have not had confirmation from the BBC.

- **Sky1** is missing in the GfK sample.

Representativeness of GBCS Sample

The GBCS is a self-selected sample, and is therefore not representative. Users are encouraged to examine the particular ways GBCS respondents differ from the UK population as a whole. They are for more likely to have gone to university, to have high household incomes, and to work in

professional or managerial occupations. They are on average also younger than the UK population as a whole. The geographic distribution of respondents is also different from the UK population (see map below).

GBCS participation

GBCS relative to 2011 census pop. (16+) (%)

■ (red)	50 or less
■ (orange)	75 to 50
■ (yellow)	90 to 75
■ (grey)	90 to 110
■ (light blue)	110 to 125
■ (cyan)	125 to 150
■ (blue)	150 to 200
■ (dark blue)	200 or more

GBCS Participation - 1st Wave

Greater London

Enfield, Barnet, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Harrow, Haringey, Havering, Brent, Hackney, Barking and Dagenham, Camden, Islington, Newham, Hillingdon, Ealing, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Hammersmith and Fulham, Southwark, Greenwich, Bexley, Hounslow, Wandsworth, Lambeth, Lewisham, Richmond upon Thames, Merton, Kingston upon Thames, Sutton, Croydon, Bromley

Representativeness of GfK sample:

See also RLO SAMPLE DESIGN for details of the sampling & weighting strategy of the GfK survey.

Income	GFK	BSA
% with household income under £25k	52%	49%
% with household income £25-50k	29%	31%
% with household income over 50k	19%	20%
Gender		
% female	50.9%	51.3%
Racial/Ethnic Group		
% Asian	6.7%	5.2%
% white	86.8%	87.7%
% black	2.0%	3.5%
Mean age	46.7%	47.7%
16-24	19%	15%
25-34	20%	21%
35-44	22%	23%
45-54	21%	22%
55-64	18%	19%
NS-SEC Class		
1 total - Large employers and higher professionals		11%
1.1 Senior Managers and Large Employers	1.7%	2.2%
1.2 Higher Professionals	8.1%	8.7%
2 Lower managers	24.1%	24.0%
3 Intermediate	15.4%	13.4%
4 Small employers	8.1%	8.4%
5 Lower supervisors	8.6%	8.8%
6 Semi routine workers	18.0%	17.0%
7 Routine	13.9%	12.1%
8 No Class	3.0%	5.4%

GfK NOP RANDOM LOCATION OMNIBUS SAMPLE DESIGN

The GfK NOP Random Location Omnibus employs a quota sample of individuals with randomly selected sampling points. The sample design is essentially a 3-stage design, sampling first parliamentary constituencies, and then output areas within those selected constituencies and finally respondents within the output areas. The sample is based on 175 sampling points.

The selection of Parliamentary Constituencies

The first-stage sampling units for the survey are parliamentary constituencies, selected in the following way. The 644* parliamentary constituencies of The United Kingdom are classified into the 11 Government Office Regions. In Scotland, a further classification was by the new Strathclyde Region and the rest of Scotland. In Wales, the South East was classified separately from the rest of Wales. Within each region, constituencies are classified into four urban/rural types as follows:

1. **Metropolitan county**

    Those constituencies that lie completely within the area of the eight Metropolitan Counties of the United Kingdom. It is appreciated that such areas now technically do not exist but they are still convenient building blocks for sample design.

    In the case of the North West Region, which contains two Metropolitan Counties, the constituencies of the Greater Manchester MC were classified and listed separately from those of the Merseyside MC. Similarly, for Yorkshire and the Humber region, the constituencies of the South Yorkshire MC were listed separately from those of the West Yorkshire MC.

    In Greater London, constituencies north of the river Thames were listed separately from those south of the river. These were further sub-divided into east and west for each side of the river.

* For practical reasons, two constituencies (Orkney and Shetland, and Western Isles) are not included in the sampling frame from which constituencies are selected.

2. **Other 100% Urban**

    All urban constituencies, other than Metropolitan County constituencies, in which the population density was greater than 7 persons per hectare.

3. **Mixed Urban/Rural**

   Constituencies, consisting of a mixture of urban and rural local authority areas, in which the population was greater than 1.5 and <u>less</u> than 7 persons per hectare.

4. **Rural**

   Constituencies, consisting of a mixture of urban and rural local authority areas, in which the population density was <u>less</u> than 1.5 persons per hectare.

Within each of the resultant 46 cells, as a final stratification, constituencies are listed in order of the percentage of people resident in households whose head is in socio-economic Groups 1, 2, 3, 4 or 13 (approximates to Social Grades A&B).

When all the constituencies have been listed in the above way, the electorate of each constituency is entered on the list and a cumulative total of electors by constituency is formed. The selection is done in the following way. From the file of constituencies, a sample of 175 must be drawn. To draw this sample, the following procedure is undertaken. The total number of cumulative electors (N) on the list is divided by 175 and a random number between 1 and N/175 is selected.

This random number identifies an elector, in the cumulative total of electors, and the constituency this elector is in becomes the first selected constituency in the sample. To obtain the other 174 constituencies, the sampling interval N/175 is added on 174 times to the initial random number. This produces 175 cells all containing N/175 electors. Within each cell a random number between 1 and N/175 is selected. This random number identifies an elector, in the cumulative total of electors for that cell, and the constituency this elector is in is selected. This procedure is repeated for all 175 cells. Thus a sample of 175 constituencies is produced.

The Selection of Output Areas

Within each selected constituency, an output area is selected for each wave of the Omnibus. These output areas are selected at random, but with some stratification control so that the sample of areas drawn is representative of the sample of constituencies and therefore of the United Kingdom in demographic terms. The variables used for stratification are essentially age, sex, social class, and geodemographic profile (Mosaic classification). Once the areas have been selected, the profile of the aggregated set of areas is checked against the national profile to ensure that is representative. Each area is a small area, containing in average around 150 households. Each output area is therefore homogenous, with the people living within it being fairly similar in social grade terms.

Therefore, when quotas are set for interviewing within each output area, the variables we control for are age and sex within working status. No quota is set for social grade, as the selection of areas ensures that the sample is balanced in this respect.

This procedure is repeated for each wave of the Omnibus, producing a different sample of areas for each week of fieldwork.

The Selection of respondents

For each selected output area, a list of all residential addresses is produced. This listing is taken from the Postal Address File, which is a listing of all addresses within the United Kingdom, and is updated monthly. The interviewer uses this list to identify the households at which they can interview. Overleaf is an example of a typical output area address listing. 12 people are interviewed within each area.

SAMPLE POINT **WAVE 1**	100	
LU5 6AR	LEIGHTON ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	81 :83 :85 :91 :97 :101 :110 :112 :114 :116 :117 :121
LU5 6AR	LEIGHTON ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	COBBLERS HALL 119 121
LU5 6AS	LEIGHTON ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	THE PADDOCKS
LU5 6BB	MEADOW ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :19 :20
LU5 6BB	MEADOW ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	21 :22 :23 :24 :26 :28 :30 :32 :34 :36 :7A
LU5 6BD	FRENCHMANS CLOSE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :20 :21
LU5 6BD	FRENCHMANS CLOSE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	22 :23 :24 :25 :26 :27 :29 :31 :33 :35 :37 :39 :41 :43 :45
LU5 6DA	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :19 :21
LU5 6DA	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	22 :23 :24 :25 :26 :27 :28 :29 :30 :31 :32 :33 :34 :35 :36 :37 :39
LU5 6DB	LAKEFIELD AVENUE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :19 :20
LU5 6DB	LAKEFIELD AVENUE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	21 :22 :23 :24 :25 :26 :27 :28 :29 :30 :31 :32 :33 :34 :35 :36 :37
LU5 6DB	LAKEFIELD AVENUE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	38 :39 :40 :41 :42 :43 :44 :45 :46 :47 :48 :49
LU5 6EX	BRYANT WAY,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :19 :20 :21
LU5 6EX	BRYANT WAY,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	22 :23 :24 :25 :26 :27 :28 :29 :30 :31 :32 :33 :34 :35 :36 :37
LU5 6EX	BRYANT WAY,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	23A
LU5 6EY	BRYANT WAY,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	38 :39 :40 :41 :42 :43 :44 :45 :46 :47 :48 :49 :50 :51 :52 :53 :54
LU5 6EY	BRYANT WAY,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	55 :56 :57 :58 :59 :60 :61 :62 :63 :64 :65
LU5 6FE	RANDALL DRIVE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15 :16 :17 :18 :19 :20
LU5 6FE	RANDALL DRIVE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	21 :22 :23 :24 :25 :26 :27 :28 :29 :30 :31 :32 :33 :34 :35 :36 :37
LU5 6FE	RANDALL DRIVE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	38 :39 :40 :41 :42 :43 :44 :45 :46 :47 :48 :49 :50 :51 :52 :53 :54
LU5 6FE	RANDALL DRIVE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	55:56:00
LU5 6JA	HOLMFIELD CLOSE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8
LU5 6JB	PEARTREE CLOSE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10 :11 :12 :14 :15
LU5 6JD	FRENCHMANS CLOSE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	47 :49 :51 :53 :55 :57 :59 :61 :63 :65 :67 :69 :71 :73 :75 :77
LU5 6QE	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	41 :43 :45 :47 :49 :51 :53 :55 :57 :59 :61 :63 :65 :67 :69 :71 :73
LU5 6QE	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	75 :77
LU5 6QF	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	38 :40 :42 :44 :46 :48 :50 :52 :54 :56 :58 :60 :62 :64 :66 :68 :70
LU5 6QF	RUSSELL ROAD,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	72 :74 :76 :78 :80 :82 :84 :86 :88 :90 :92 :94 :96
LU5 6QP	THE HYDE,TODDINGTON,DUNSTABLE,BEDS	1 :2 :3 :4

In addition to the address listing for an output area, the interviewer is also given a quota sheet, which determines what sort of people they must interview. Each interviewer must interview 12 people within an output area, and the quotas are different for each area in order to reflect the demographic profile of that area.

The quotas are set in terms of age and sex within working status. No quota is set for social class, as the selection of output areas ensures that the sample is balanced in this respect.

POST-SURVEY WEIGHTING

Given that the sample is controlled by quotas, the final demographic profile should be fairly close to that of the target population. However, the sample will be examined at each Omnibus wave to ensure that the profile is as it should be. The sample will, if necessary, be weighted in order to ensure that it is representative in terms of known population data on age, sex, social class, number of adults in household working status and region, as shown below:

Age/Sex	%	Class	%
16-24 Male	7.4	A	4
25-34 Male	8.3	B	18
35-44 Male	8.4	C1	28
45-54 Male	8.4	C2	22
55-59 Male	3.5	D	14
60-64 Male	3.6	E	14
65-70 Male	3.3		
71+ Male	5.7	**Working Status**	**%**
		Men working full time	27
16-24 Female	7.2	Men not working full time	22
25-34 Female	8.2	Women working	28
35-44 Female	8.6	Women not working	23
45-54 Female	8.6		
55-59 Female	3.6	**Number of adults in household**	
60-64 Female	3.8	One	23
65-70 Female	3.6	Two	51
71+ Female	7.8	Three +	26

Government Office Region	%	TV Region	%
North East	4.1	London	18.9
North West	11.1	Midlands	14.5
Yorkshire & The Humber	8.4	North West	11.1
East Midlands	7.2	Yorkshire	10.2
West Midlands	8.8	Central Scotland	6.3
East of England	9.3	Wales & West	8.8
London	12.8	South & South East	9.6
South East excluding London	13.6	North East	4.4
South West	8.5	East	7.2
Wales	4.9	South West	2.9
Scotland	8.5	Border	1.0
Northern Ireland	2.8	North Scotland	2.2
		Ulster	2.9

CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR OBSERVED SURVEY DATA

For a true random sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the observed percentage, being estimated by the survey, lies within a range equal to this percentage plus or minus the number of percentage points shown in the tables below.

For example if 20% of a total sample of 2000 adults said they do something, you can be 95% certain that the figure for the population is 20% $\pm$ 1.8% i.e. it lies in the range 18.2% and 21.8%.

Observed Percentage								
Sample size	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
100 $\pm$%	4.4	5.9	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.6	9.8
150 $\pm$%	3.6	4.9	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.2
200 $\pm$%	3.1	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.1
250 $\pm$%	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2
300 $\pm$%	2.5	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.8
400 $\pm$%	2.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0
500 $\pm$%	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
750 $\pm$	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
1,000 $\pm$%	**1.4**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.1**
1,500 $\pm$	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
2,000 $\pm$	**0.96**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**
3,000 $\pm$%	0.79	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
4,000 $\pm$	0.69	0.95	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
5,000 $\pm$	0.62	0.85	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
7,500 $\pm$	0.50	0.69	0.82	0.92	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
10,000 $\pm$	0.44	0.60	0.71	0.80	0.87	0.92	0.98	1.0

A true simple random sample of the population would be, however, cripplingly expensive, and has hardly ever been used in decades. The stated confidence limits may need to be increased by a 'design factor' to reflect the measurable inefficiency of affordable alternatives. This can vary even within one survey depending on the characteristic measured and on the degree of clustering within the sample. A design factor of about 1.3 is common within surveys using the method reported here, but for issues related to social class it can be as high as 1.6 or 1.7.

To apply the average design factor in the example given above:

Multiply 1.8 from previous example by design factor 1.3 = $\pm$ 2.34

The measured figure of 20% for the population now lies between 17.66% and 22.34%.

Construction of & Notes about the variables used in Savage et al 2013:

- **chigh** is the legitimate cultural capital measure used in the analysis. It is simply 2 less than sum of the 9 variables that were most distinctive in the MCA described in that article, these are: ffrench, a transformed version of eatfren, and carts, cmusgall, cstathom, ctheatre, copera, mclassic, mjazz, ffrench, cdance.
- **cemer** is the emerging cultural capital measure used in the analysis. It is 2 less than the sum of the 10 variables that were most distinctive on that dimension in the MCA: ccompgam, csocnet, csportp, csportw, cfriends, cgym, cgig, mrap, cnet, mrock.
- **skmean** is the mean CAMSIS score of the respondents' contacts (answers to the 34 position generator questions which referred to occupations). The CAMSIS scores we used for each position were obtained by averaging the male CAMSIS scores for the set of SOC 2000 occupations which corresponded to the somewhat-less-specific occupation listed in the position generator. These were obtained from the nindresp data file of the British Household Panel Survey. The CAMSIS score we used for each occupation is in the variables with prefix **sk**, e.g. **sktruck** is coded 14.5 if the respondent knew a truck driver, and is missing otherwise.
- **sknum** is the number of the 34 occupations the respondent reported knowing someone in.
- **hhmid** is the numeric midpoint of each income category, and coded as £225,000 if the respondent reported a household income over £200,000.
- **assets** is the sum of **savmid** – the midpoints of the savings categories – and **housemaid** – the midpoint of the housetype categories.
- **See below** for how these were each transformed in the analysis.

- **Cluwt** – the Latent Class variables reported in Savage et al 2013:
  - This variable consists of the classification from a latent profile model, fitted in Latent GOLD. The model uses the weights in the GfK, 1/161400 for GBCS W1 cases, 1/1000000000 for GBCS W2 cases.
  - Some cases have missing values on some variables (mainly the economic ones); those cases are still classified as we used the "include all" option in LG
  - The model uses the following variables, transformed in the following ways based on unweighted means/sds from GfK.
    - standardise -housemid-: subtract 119420, divide by 127600
    - standardise -hhmid-: subtract 31855.8, divide by 31026.6
    - standardise -savmid-: subtract 19985.5, divide by 46959.9
    - generate -assets-: sum of transformed versions of -housemid- and -savmid-
    - standardise -assets-: add 0.69036, divide by 1.66483
    - standardise -skmean: subtract 40.9223, divide by 9.74163
    - standardise -sknum-: subtract 13.2515, divide by 7.0819
    - standardise -cemer-: subtract 13.4669, divide by 6.3191
    - standardise -chigh-: subtract 10.3109, divide by 4.89597

Problems in cluwt (assignment to LCA 'classes' in Savage et al 2013).

A coding error in the savings variable meant there were about 2,000 cases with inaccurate values going in to the original LCA, in addition to those from Wave 1 Batch 2 with additional problems outlined above. Thus, while the paper reports at 7 clusters BIC=12991.7804 actually it's

BIC=12991.5871. The paper reports that this is where it's minimised, actually it's minimised at 8 clusters BIC=12976.3024 which we discovered on rerunning the model; if you use that model most clusters remain fairly stable, with about 10% of cases moving, except that members of the Savage et al NAW & EMC with high scores on sknum move to the added cluster.

We re-assigned people to latent class categories using the corrected house value and savings variables. The table below summarizes the changes:

Batch	Same category as before	Different Category	Total	
Wave 1 Batch 1	141,985	602	142,587	N
	99.58	0.42	100	%
Wave 1 Batch 2	10,351	8,462	18,813	N
	55.02	44.98	100	%
Total	152,336	9,064	161,400	N
	94.38	5.62	100	%

The table below shows the percentage of each "old" category who moved to each "actual" or accurate category (or stayed put). The bottom row shows the accurate distribution of Wave 1 GBCS respondents into the latent class categories. The most common change was that people moved out of the ESW and into the TMC & the EMC; these are mostly the people who were coded as renters but actually had houses worth over £500k. The percentages of movers would be much larger, of course, if I were to make the table just for Batch 2.

	actual Elite	actual EMC	actual NAW	actual TMC	actual TWC	actual ESW	actual Precariat	Total
old Elite	95.36	2.4	0.04	0.1	0.12	1.96	0.01	100
old EMC	1.08	95.02	0.33	0.13	0.03	3.37	0.03	100
old NAW	0	3.44	95.28	0.31	0.01	0.94	0.02	100
old TMC	0.4	0.6	0.38	93.58	0.52	3.53	0.98	100
old TWC	0.34	2.33	0	1.11	95.39	0.5	0.34	100
old ESW	0	5.27	2.46	0.33	0.37	91.57	0	100
old PRE	0	0	1.44	0.45	2.78	0.27	95.06	100
Total	*21.36*	*42.89*	*6.11*	*9.09*	*1.73*	*18.05*	*0.77*	*100*

We then looked at the relevant tables from Savage et al 2013; our conclusion was that not much substantive changes. In the distribution of the latent classes, Elite, TMC round down, ESW rounds up by 1 percentage point.

Variables:

- **cluwt**: the results of the LCA as reported in the *Sociology* 2013 article.
- **NEWcluwt**: the accurate assignment of into LCA categories
- **probNAW, probEMC, etc** – the probability that each respondent is in each cluster.
- **hasmoved** = indicates respondents who were miscategorised in the initial analysis.

Changes made to class – live as of 17/02/2011

Retired people on social generator
Added help text. 'If your friends are retired, please answer according to their former jobs.'

Technical inaccuracy in position generator
Question changed to 'For each of the occupations below, only tick 'yes' if you know someone socially who does that kind of work. If you don't know someone who does that kind of work, or you only know them in a work context (not socially) please tick 'no'.

People that own property but live in rented property
'If you own property but don't live in it, please tell us the value of the property you own.'

The bungalow problem
Change house/flat to 'property'

Scottish complaints
Change 'A-levels' under the 'Level of education' question to 'A-Levels/Scottish Highers '

Education
'Post-vocational course' changed to 'Post-16 vocational course'

Armed forces/farmer
Add 'farmer' to Tech and craft category. Add 'military (officer)' to senior managers. Add 'military (other ranks)' to routine manual

Shared house
Added help text. 'If you live in a shared house where you operate your finances independently of one another, please answer according to your own income only.'

Widowed
Added option 'Widowed and remarried'

Registered disabled
Changed to 'Do you consider yourself to have a disability'

Ethnicity
Asian/Asian British - Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, other
Black/Black British - Caribbean, African, other
Mixed race - White and Asian/Asian British
Mixed race - White and Black/Black British
Mixed race - other
White - British, Irish, other
Chinese/Chinese British
Middle Eastern/Middle Eastern British - Arab, Turkish, other
Other ethnic group
Rather not say

Radio

26/01/11

0800 KENT REC pres:JULES prod:steve.mccormick
0808 CUMBRIA LIVE pres:MIKE prod:clare.mortensen
0815 SHROPSHIRE LIVE pres:Adam and Vicki prod:Jane.mcintyre
0822 SUFFOLK REC pres:James Hazell prod:sally.burch
0830 3CR MK LIVE pres:Phil prod:katherine.lynch
0838 SURREY LIVE pres:nick prod:mark.carter
0845 SCOTLAND LIVE pres:Gary prod:myra.reid
0852 LANCASHIRE LIVE pres:graham prod:steve.becker
0900 NEWCASTLE -- pres:Jonathan prod:joanne.carruthers
0910 H&W LIVE pres: tony prod: anita
0920 MERSEYSIDE
0930 SHEFFIELD REC pres:rony prod:rav.sanghera
0940 GLOUCESTERSHIRE REC pres:dominic prod:dominic.cotter
0950 WALES LIVE pres:Jamie and Louise prod:julie.stevens
1010 LEICESTER LIVE pres:Jim prod:eloise.henderson
1020 WM LIVE pres:Joanne prod:gary.butcher
1030 BRISTOL LIVE pres:Graham prod:martin.evans1
1040 SOMERSET LIVE pres:EMMA prod:WILL.RICHARDS
1108 MANCHESTER LIVE pres:Heather prod:corinne.hill
1115 CAMBRIDGE LIVE pres:Andie prod:mark.williamson
1122 LINCOLNSHIRE LIVE pres:melvyn prod:helen.bell
1130 CORNWALL REC pres:laurence prod:rosie.dunkley
1138 YORK LIVE pres:Jonathan prod:Andrew.barton
1145 HUMBERSIDE LIVE pres:lara prod:sue.craft

TV

25/01/11

1900 One show

26/01/11

2100 Posh and Posher (10s end slide)

31/01/11

1930 Inside out
2100 Who gets the best jobs? (10s end slide)

BBC Lab UK - The Great British Class Survey - external media coverage 26th Jan 2010

News Sites

http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2011/jan/26/hobbies-british-class-survey
http://www.mirror.co.uk/celebs/tv/news/2011/01/26/bbc-launches-uk-class-survey-115875-22875882/
http://www.ukwirednews.com/news.php/125447-Is-social-mobility-good
http://insidethem60.journallocal.co.uk/2011/01/26/manchester-academic-helps-design-beebs-new-online-survey-into-uk-class-system/
http://www.journalism.co.uk/news/bbc-launches-nationwide-interactive-class-survey/s2/a542490/
http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/features/Knowing-your-place-as-class.6702175.jp
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-12282505
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-12279627
http://www.broadcastnow.co.uk/news/multi-platform/bbc-to-kick-off-online-survey-on-uk-class-system/5022901.article
http://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/education/8833269.York_social_scientists_to_take_part_in_Great_British_Class_Survey/

Blogs

http://cigogne.livejournal.com/217362.html
http://theboredomlurkblog.blogspot.com/2011/01/great-british-class-survey.html
http://wecallithistory.tumblr.com/post/2927561590/go-online-now-and-take-the-great-british-class-survey
http://rattlebox-rcfairy.blogspot.com/2011/01/only-common-folk-talk-about-class-o.html
http://chbict.blogspot.com/2011/01/recent-interesting-stories-in-news.html
http://blogs.pancentric.com/tag/the-great-british-class-system/
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/aboutthebbc/2011/01/the-great-british-class-survey.shtml
http://bucf.wordpress.com/2011/01/30/social-mobility/
http://brianrobertssociology.posterous.com/does-britains-class-system-still-matter
ciam.posterous.com/great-british-class-survey

Forums

http://www.eminem.com/forum/default.aspx?cid=149&tid=473340
http://forum.bigchill.net/index.php?/topic/699666-the-one-show-is-doing-a-class-survey/
http://www.landlordzone.co.uk/forums/showthread.php?35361-The-Great-British-Class-Survey
http://community.ebay.co.uk/topic/Round-Table/Got-Butler-Survey/1900029310
http://www.edugeek.net/forums/general-chat/69684-what-class-you.html
http://drownedinsound.com/community/boards/social/4277190
http://forums.penny-arcade.com/showthread.php?p=18118147#post18118147
http://forums.leedsfestival.com/tm.aspx?high=&m=1386173&mpage=1#1386173
http://ilxor.com/ILX/ThreadSelectedControllerServlet?boardid=40&threadid=85522
http://www.habboxforum.com/showthread.php?t=685092&page=1
http://forums.civfanatics.com/showthread.php?t=409603
http://www.cpfc.org/forums/showthread.php?t=214100
http://www.rollonfriday.com/Discussion/MainDiscussion/tabid/79/Id/8147344/currentPage/0/Default.aspx
http://www.professionaldomination.co.uk/upload/showthread.php?s=a8453434d18b889b31dd14264ffed6fa&p=23637#post23637
http://www.fansonline.net/leicestercity/mb/view.php?id=304846
http://www.professionaldomination.co.uk/upload/showthread.php?p=23631
http://neogaf.net/forum/showthread.php?t=395269&page=48
https://groups.google.com/group/uk.rec.motorcycles/browse_thread/thread/c49002573a25566a/ea4b0bcabc0da18c?hl=en&q=class+survey&lnk=ol&
http://www.bike-forums.com/uk-rec-motorcycles/great-british-class-survey-37705.html
http://forums.civfanatics.com/showthread.php?t=409603#post10160350
http://forums.civfanatics.com/showthread.php?t=409603#post10158478

Other

http://uk.answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20110125112657AAtTJuF
http://www.york.ac.uk/news-and-events/features/class-survey/
http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=6632
http://www.journalism.co.uk/news/bbc-launches-nationwide-interactive-class-survey/s2/a542490

http://www.myscience.me.uk/wire/bbc_launches_uni_collaboration_into_britain_s_class_system-2011-manchester

http://www.tvthrong.co.uk/bbc/bbc-conduct-groundbreaking-study-britains-class-system

http://www.nma.co.uk/bbc-lab-uk-launches-online-study-into-britain%E2%80%99s-class-system/3022737.article

http://www.beecareful.info/news/general/entertainment/television/85140-bbc-to-conduct-groundbreaking-study-into-britains-class-system.html

http://www.biosciencetechnology.com/News/Feeds/2011/01/sections-international-news-bbc-launches-uni-collaboration-into-britain-s-clas/

http://www.manchesterconfidential.co.uk/Sleuth/Sleuth/Sleuth-28-01-2011_16797.asp

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_structure_of_the_United_Kingdom

http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=6633

http://insidethem60.journallocal.co.uk/tag/the-great-british-class-survey/

http://collegefootball.msg.com/article/0eU3fDH0ImgXB?q=United+Kingdom

http://www.bioprodmag.com/News/Feeds/2011/01/sections-international-news-bbc-launches-uni-collaboration-into-britain-s-clas/

http://boingboing.net/submit/2011/01/great-british-class-survey.html

http://www.quedit.com/detail/bbc-launches-uk-class-survey-5216019.html

http://xml.truveo.com/rd?i=2981352734

http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/magazinemonitor/2011/01/your_letters_1081.shtml

http://lkcn.net/bbs/index.php?showtopic=282057

www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/magazinemonitor/2011/01/your_letters_1081.shtml

Question 1

Compared to your parent's generation, do you think it is easier or harder today for people from disadvantaged backgrounds to be upwardly socially mobile?

A lot easier	A bit easier	No difference	A little harder	A lot harder

Question 2

From this selection of pictures, pick the one that best describes the neighbourhood where you live.

Question 3

For each of the following activities, please indicate how much you participate (never, rarely, sometimes, often)

Watching TV	Playing video games	Reading books
Reading magazines	Surfing the internet (except social networks)	Participating in online social networks
Going to rock/modern music gigs	Going to classical music concerts	Going to watch dance/ballet
Going to the opera	Playing sports	Going to watch sports (live)
Going out to eat	Entertaining guests in your home	Going to a sports/leisure club
Going to museums/galleries	Gardening, walking outdoors	Pub/bar/cafe/nightclub

Bingo	Stately homes or historic sites	Theatre or musicals

Question 4

For each of the following types of music, please indicate whether you:	like it very much indeed	like	neutral	dislike	dislike intensely

Rock, including indie	Classical, including opera	Modern jazz
World	Electronic, including techno and house	Urban, including hip hop and rap
Heavy metal	Country and western	

Question 5

If you were to choose a place to eat out, which, if any of these would you like best, second best, and least?

Café or teashop	Pizza restaurant	Fast food/burger bar
fish and chip restaurant	Pub/Wine-Bar/Hotel	Indian, Chinese/Thai
Italian	French	Steakhouse

Vegetarian restaurant	None of these	

Question 6

What type of school have you gone to? (tick all that apply)

Comprehensive school	Grammar school (not fee-paying)	Fee paying Grammar school
Sixth form College/Tertiary College	Public or other private school	Elementary
Secondary modern/secondary	Technical	Other

Question 7

What is the highest level of education you have achieved?

GCSE, CSE, O-level, NVQ/SVQ Level 1 or 2 or equivalent
GCE A-level, Scottish Higher Grades, ONC or OND, NVQ/SVQ equivalent Level 3 or3
RSA/OCR Higher Diploma, City & Guilds Full Technological/ Part IV, NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5, or equivalent
University/CNAA Bachelor Degree, Masters Degree, Diploma or M.Phil., HNC or HND, teacher training qualification, nursing qualification, or equivalent
Ph.D., D.Phil or equivalent Q277

Question 8

What area was your post-secondary education in?

Arts / Humanities
Social Science

Science / Engineering
Technical / Vocational
No post-secondary education

Question 9

What university did you go to? (If you haven't gone to university, please write "None")

[FREE TEXT BOX]

Question 10

Think about your family, friends and acquaintances. What do they do? Here is a list of occupations. For each one, tell us if you know someone socially who does that.

(These occupations should be displayed in a randomized order to prevent people picking more from the top of the list.)

Secretary
Travel agent
Call centre worker
Solicitor
Accountant
Scientist / Researcher
Clerical officer in national or local government
Office manager
Chief executive
Bus or coach driver
Finance manager
Cleaner
Bank or building society manager
Publican

Restaurant manager
Factory worker
Receptionist
Sales / shop assistant
University/college lecturer
Civil / mechanical engineer
Medical practitioner
Electrician
Gardener
Train driver
Nurse
Teacher (primary/secondary school)
Software designer
Sales or shop assistant
Farm worker
Security guard
Postal worker
Machine operator
Catering assistant
Artist/Musician/performer
Soldier
Never worked
Full-time student
Aristocrat / Nobility

Question 11

Are you a member of any clubs, activities, organizations, parties, teams or societies? Please indicate how many.

[DROP-DOWN MENU, "0" to "10 or MORE"]

Question 12

Here's a selection of media sources. Tick the ones you usually use over the course of any given week.

(NOTE: These media sources will be displayed as images, logos only.)

BBC1	BBC Radio 2	Google	The Sun
Daily Mail	BBC2	BBC Radio 1	Facebook
Daily Mirror/Record	YouTube	ITV 1	BBC Radio 4
Yahoo	Daily Telegraph	BBC Radio FIVE LIVE	Channel 4
BBC Online	Classic FM	Five	The Times
TalkSPORT	Channel 4 + 1	eBay	Daily Star
Sky 1	Heart 106.2 FM	Daily Express	Windows Live (incl. Hotmail)
Wikipedia	Sky 2	Magic 105.4	The Guardian
The Independent	Twitter	Sky 3	95.8 Capital FM
Amazon.co.uk	Financial Times	BBC Radio 3	Sky 3 + 1

Question 13

In the last 12 months, that is since the beginning of 2010, have you contacted any of the people on this list? Please exclude contact with councillors or council staff for personal issues such as housing repairs, and contact through work.

Local councillor	Public official working for the local council	Member of Parliament (MP)
National (UK) Government official	Elected member of the Greater London Assembly - including the Mayor of	Public official working for the Greater London Assembly/Authority

	London	
Elected member of a National Assembly	Public official working for a National Assembly	

Question 14

Now think about whether you can influence decisions. Please tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Firstly, do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area? (Within 15 or 20 minutes' walk from where you live)

Definitely agree	Tend to agree	Don't know	Tend to disagree	Definitely disagree

. . . And affecting your city/region?

Definitely agree	Tend to agree	Don't know	Tend to disagree	Definitely disagree

. . . And affecting Britain?

Definitely agree	Tend to agree	Don't know	Tend to disagree	Definitely disagree

Question 15

Do you work as an employee or are you self-employed?
(If you are not working now, please tick a box to show what you did in your last job).

Employee
Self-employed with employees
Self-employed / freelance without employees

Question 16

For employees: indicate below how many people work (worked) for your employer at the place where you work (worked).

For self-employed: indicate below how many people you employ (employed).

(If you are not working now, please tick a box to show what you did in your last job).

None
1 to 24
25 or more

Question 17

Do (did) you supervise any other employees?
A supervisor or foreman is responsible for overseeing the work of other employees on a day-to-day basis.

(If you are not working now, please tick a box to show what you did in your last job).

YES	NO

Question 18

Please tick one box to show which best describes the sort of work you do.
(If you are not working now, please tick a box to show what you did in your last job).

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Modern professional occupations such as: teacher - nurse - physiotherapist - social worker - welfare officer - artist - musician - police officer (sergeant or above) - software designer	
Clerical and intermediate occupations such as: secretary - personal assistant - clerical worker - office clerk - call centre agent - nursing auxiliary - nursery nurse	
Senior managers or administrators (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work and for finance) such as: finance manager - chief executive – military officer	
Technical and craft occupations	

such as: motor mechanic - fitter - inspector - plumber - printer - tool maker - electrician - gardener - train driver - farmer	
Semi-routine manual and service occupations such as: postal worker - machine operative - security guard - caretaker - farm worker - catering assistant - receptionist - sales assistant	
Routine manual and service occupations such as: HGV driver - van driver - cleaner - porter - packer - sewing machinist - messenger - labourer - waiter / waitress - bar staff – militart (other ranks)	
Middle or junior managers such as: office manager - retail manager - bank manager - restaurant manager - warehouse manager - publican	
Traditional professional occupations such as: accountant - solicitor - medical practitioner - scientist - civil / mechanical engineer	

Question 19 - 22 Your Parents' Occupations

Please tell us about your parents' occupations. Think about your mother or father - whichever was the main wage earner in your household when you were growing up.

Question 19

When you were growing up, did your parent work as an employee or was she/he self-employed?

Employee
Self-employed with employees
Self-employed / freelance without employees

Question 20

For employees: while you were growing up, how many other people worked for your parent's employer at the place where they worked?

For self-employed: while you were growing up, indicate below how many people your parent employed?

None
1 to 24
25 or more

Question 21

While you were growing up, did your parents supervise any other employees?

(A supervisor or foreman is responsible for overseeing the work of other employees on a day-to-day basis.)

YES	NO

Question 22

Please tell us about your parents' occupations. Think about your father or mother - whichever was the main wage earner in your household when you were growing up.

Modern professional occupations such as: teacher - nurse - physiotherapist - social worker - welfare officer - artist - musician - police officer (sergeant or above) - software designer	
Clerical and intermediate occupations such as: secretary - personal assistant - clerical worker - office clerk - call centre agent - nursing auxiliary - nursery nurse	
Senior managers or administrators (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work and for finance) such as: finance manager - chief executive	
Technical and craft occupations such as: motor mechanic - fitter - inspector - plumber - printer - tool maker - electrician - gardener - train driver	

Semi-routine manual and service occupations such as: postal worker - machine operative - security guard - caretaker - farm worker - catering assistant - receptionist - sales assistant	
Routine manual and service occupations such as: HGV driver - van driver - cleaner - porter - packer - sewing machinist - messenger - labourer - waiter / waitress - bar staff	
Middle or junior managers such as: office manager - retail manager - bank manager - restaurant manager - warehouse manager - publican	
Traditional professional occupations such as: accountant - solicitor - medical practitioner - scientist - civil / mechanical engineer	

Question 23

What is your job title? [FREE TEXT BOX]

Question 24

Here is a list of things that are sometimes said to be important in helping people to get a good job and achieve career success. Please say which, in your opinion, are the three most important of these.

Luck	Natural ability	Education
Hard work	Born into a wealthy family	Having good social connections
Ambition	Having good health	Being a man
Being white	Not being white	Being a woman
Good looks/appearances	Having the right accent	Having been to a private school
Social skills	None of these	Other [FREE TEXT]

Question 25

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

Most people can be trusted	Can't be too careful	Other, depends

Question 26

What is your preferred type of overseas holiday?

Package holiday on beach resort	Package holiday in city	Package holiday other
Independent travel, countryside destinations	Independent travel, city or cultural destination	Independent travel, other
Cruise	Gite, cottage, house	Don't like overseas holidays

Question 27

If you had to chose just one destination to visit for a week's holiday, what would it be?

[FREE TEXT]

Question 28

What is the annual income of your entire household, after taxes?

(In £1000 brackets to £35,000, thereafter £5000 brackets to £100,000, thereafter £10,000 brackets to £200,000, thereafter "Or more")

Under £1000
£1001-2000
£2001-3000
[...]
£70000-75000
£75000-80000

Question 29

Do you live in :

A house / flat, rented
I own a house / flat, worth under £100,000
I own a house / flat, worth £100,000 - £199,000
I own a house / flat, worth £200,000-299,000
I own a house / flat, worth £300,000-399,000
I own a house / flat, worth £400,000-499,000
I own a house / flat, worth £500,000 or more

Question 30

Aside from the value of your house, how much have you saved? (Including pensions, securities, etc.)

No savings
Up to £20,000
£20,000 - £50,000
Over £50,000

Question 31-38

How old are you?	[FREE TEXT]
Are you male or female?	[DROP-DOWN MENU]
What is your postcode?	[FREE TEXT]

What is your marital status?	[DROP-DOWN MENU] *(married, unmarried, living w/ partner, etc.)*
How many children do you have?	[DROP-DOWN MENU]
Do you think of yourself as belonging to a particular ethnic group?	[DROP-DOWN MENU]
Are you in employment, retired, or studying?	[DROP-DOWN MENU]
Are you registered disabled?	[DROP-DOWN MENU]

Question 39

Do you think of yourself as belonging to any particular social class?

YES	NO

Question 40

If forced to choose one from this list, which would you say you belong to?

Lower working class
Working class
Upper working class
Lower middle class
Middle class
Upper middle class
Upper class