# BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES 2014



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

- Married
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- 6. Single (never married/never in civil partnership)

- 1. Father
- 2. Mother
- 3. Brother
- 4. Sister
- 5. Son
- 6. Daughter
- 7. Grandchild (daughter's child)
- 8. Grandchild (son's child)
- 9. None of these

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

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

## CARD B2

Retirement pensions

Child benefits

Benefits for the unemployed

Benefits for disabled people

Benefits for single parents

## CARD B3

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

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

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

#### CARD B4

Living really comfortably on present income

Living comfortably on present income

Neither comfortable nor struggling on present income

Struggling on present income

Really struggling on present income

#### CARD B5

Young people aged 18-24 should be eligible for...

- 1. The **same** benefits available to those aged 25 +
- 2. **Most** of the benefits available to those aged 25 +
- 3. A **few** of the benefits available to those aged 25 +
- 4. **None** of the benefits available to those aged 25 +

- 1. They should always be able to access these benefits
- 2. For up to 5 years
- 3. For up to 2 years
- For up to a year
- 5. For up to six months
- 6. For up to a month
- 7. They should not be able to access these benefits at all

#### CARD B7

In Britain today, assuming they meet the criteria...

- Households should receive all the benefits they are eligible for, even if this means they get more in benefits than the national average household earnings (approximately £26,000)
   OR
- 2 **No household should receive more in benefits** than the national average household earnings (approximately £26,000)?

#### CARD B8

 Benefits should be paid like a regular salary, with the person or family receiving the benefits being responsible for budgeting and using them to pay for the different things required
 OR

2. Benefits should be paid in such a way that it is **clear** what each benefit should be spent on, for example like in other countries where food stamps are given to go towards the cost of food.

- 1. People on very low incomes
- 2. Key workers such as nurses and teachers, as well as people on very low incomes
- 3. Anyone, regardless of income
- 4. None of these groups

- 1. The cost of living has increased a lot
- 2. The cost of living has increased a little
- 3. The cost of living has largely remained the same
- 4. The cost of living has declined a little
- 5. The cost of living has declined a lot

- 1 Reduce unemployment
- 2 Increase the minimum wage
- 3 Lower taxes for everyone
- 4 Lower taxes for people on low incomes
- 5 Reduce tax on petrol
- 6 Reduce VAT
- 7 Help with the cost of childcare
- 8 Cap energy prices
- 9 Provide more social housing
- 10 Something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

#### CARD B12

There is **no** child poverty in Britain today

There is **very little** child poverty in Britain today

There is **some** child poverty in Britain today

There is quite a lot of child poverty in Britain today

# **CARD B13**

Very important

Quite important

Not very important

Not at all important

- 1. Social benefits for families with children are not high enough
- 2. They or their parents suffer from a long term illness or disability
- 3. There has been a family break-up or loss of a family member
- 4. Their parents' work doesn't pay enough
- 5. Their parents suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addictions
- 6. Their parents have been out of work for a long time
- 7. They live in a poor quality area
- 8. There are too many children in the family
- 9. Their parents lack education
- 10. Their parents do not work enough hours
- 11. Their parents do not want to work
- 12. Their grandparents were also poor i.e. it has been passed down the generations
- 13. Their family suffers from discrimination, such as because of their ethnicity, age, disability
- 14. Their family cannot access affordable housing
- Because of inequalities in society Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT) None of these

- 1 It is too easy to obtain credit
- 2 It is neither too easy nor too difficult to obtain credit
- 3 It is too difficult to obtain credit

- 1 It is too easy to obtain new forms of credit
- 2 It is neither too easy nor too difficult to obtain new forms of credit
- 3 It is too difficult to obtain new forms credit

#### CARD B17

People should never borrow money

OR

There is nothing wrong with borrowing money as long as you can manage the repayments

#### CARD B18

It is more difficult for **unmarried parents** living together to separate

It is more difficult for **married parents** to separate

It is **just as difficult** for unmarried parents who are living together and married parents to separate

- 1 At the beginning of the relationship
- When they start living together
- 3 When they get married
- 4 When they have children
- 5 When their children go to school
- At other key stress points in life e.g. if one partner loses a job or suffers a bereavement
- 7 When the relationship is in difficulty
- 8 After the breakdown of the relationship
- 95 Other (PLEASE SAY WHEN)
- 96 Never / Should not seek help or advice

- 1 A Doctor / GP
- 2 A therapist
- 3 A counsellor
- 4 Social worker or care worker
- A general advice service- either by telephone, e-mail or face-to-face (such as Relate)
- 6 Minister / priest / other religious leader
- 7 Another kind of professional (PLEASE SAY WHO)
- 95 Other (PLEASE SAY WHO)
- 96 None of these / Should not seek help or advice

## **CARD B21**

Definitely could

Probably could

Probably could not

Definitely could not

## CARD C1

Support strongly

Support

Neither support nor oppose

Oppose

Oppose strongly

## CARD C2

Much more supportive

More supportive

No change

More opposed

Much more opposed

# CARD C3

Very Likely

Likely

Neither likely nor unlikely

Unlikely

Very unlikely

## CARD C4

- Submitting a formal objection to a planning proposal
- 2. Writing to your local councillor
- 3. Attending a planning meeting to object
- 4. Signing a petition
- 5. Joining an action group
- 6. Other action (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

## CARD C5

#### Most useful action to make homes more affordable...

- 1 Give some sort of financial assistance to first time buyers
- 2 Get banks to increase access to mortgages
- 3 Give more money to housing associations and local authorities to build affordable homes for those on low incomes
- 4 Give more money to shared ownership schemes
- 5 Make it more expensive to purchase second homes
- 6 Make it easier for developers to get planning permission to build more homes
- 7 Something else (PLEASE SPECIFY)

## CARD C6

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

## CARD D1

Very prepared

Fairly prepared

Not very prepared

Not at all prepared

## CARD D2

Definitely would

Probably would

Probably would not

Definitely would not

## CARD D3

The NHS almost never wastes money

The NHS generally doesn't waste money

The NHS often wastes money

P10505.01

# CARD D4

Strongly					Strong				trongly
Disagree					Agre				Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

#### CARD D5

Very satisfied

Quite satisfied

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Quite dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

#### CARD D6

No funding problem

A minor funding problem

A major funding problem

A severe funding problem

#### CARD D7

Just about always

Most of the time

Some of the time

Just about never

# CARD D8

Much better

Better

About the same

Worse

Much worse

#### CARD D9

- 1. Government policies
- 2. How services are regulated
- 3. Individual providers
- 4. NHS clinical staff
- 5. NHS managers
- 6. Commissioners of care
- 7. Changes in technology
- 8. Level of funding
- 9. Other PLEASE SAY WHAT

# CARD D10

Much better

**Better** 

About the same

Worse

Much worse

#### CARD D11

Support this idea a lot

Support this idea a little

Oppose this idea a little

Oppose this idea a lot

#### CARD D12

- 1. Stop providing treatments that are poor value for money, e.g. treatments that give only a small benefit relative to their cost
- 2. Raise the threshold for treatment, so people have to be sicker before they qualify for NHS care
- 3. Delay treatments so people have to wait longer before they can see a doctor or have an operation
- 4. Restrict access to non-emergency treatment

#### CARD D13

- 1. Pay more through the taxes I currently pay
- 2. Pay more through a separate tax that would go directly to the NHS
- 3. Pay for non-medical costs in hospital, like food and laundry
- 4. Pay £10 for each visit to a GP or local A&E department
- 5. Ending exceptions from current charges (e.g. prescription charges for children, pregnant women, retired people)
- 6. None of the above; the NHS needs to live within its budget

#### CARD E1

Britain's long-term policy should be...

To leave the European Union

To stay in the EU and try to reduce the EU's powers

To leave things as they are

To stay in the EU and try to increase the EU's powers

To work for the formation of a single European government

#### CARD F1

A very serious problem

A serious problem

Not a very serious problem

Not a problem at all

#### CARD F2

Very concerned

Fairly concerned

Not very concerned

Not at all concerned

# CARD F3

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

### CARD F4

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

### CARD F5

- 1. Cars
- 2. Buses and coaches
- 3. Vans and lorries
- 4. Aeroplanes
- 5. Trains
- 6. Ships/ferries
- 7. Motorbikes

#### CARD F6

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

#### CARD F7

I don't believe that climate change is taking place

I believe that climate change is taking place but not as a result of human actions

I believe that climate change is taking place and is, at least partly, a result of human actions

#### CARD G1

Increased a lot

Increased a little

About right

Reduced a little

Reduced a lot

#### CARD G2

Too many recent university graduates

About the right number of recent university graduates

Not enough recent university graduates

#### CARD G3

- 1. Students should get grants which they would not have to pay back to cover their living costs or,
- 2. Students should be expected to take out loans which they would have to pay back to help cover their living costs?

# **CARD G4**

Very fair

Somewhat fair

Neither fair nor unfair

Somewhat unfair

Very unfair

### CARD G5

- 1. A young person from a well-off background
- 2. A young person from a less well-off background
- 3. Both would be equally as likely to take up a place

#### CARD G6

- 1. Stay on in full-time education to get academic qualifications (university degree)
- 2. Or, study full-time to get vocational, rather than academic, qualifications (e.g. NVQs)
- 3. Or, leave school and get training through a job

#### CARD H1

I knew it well

I knew it somewhat

I have only heard the name

# **CARD H2**

Yes, frequently

Yes, occasionally

Yes, at least 5 years ago

No

#### CARD H3

Not a current user

For less than 1 year

For 2-5 years

For 6-10 years

For more than 10 years

# **CARD H4**

Daily

A few times a month

A few times a year

Never

#### CARD H5

Census

Labour Force Survey

International Passenger Survey

Other survey (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

No

# **CARD H6**

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

#### CARD H7

Trust it a great deal

Tend to trust it

Tend to distrust it

Distrust it greatly

#### CARD H8

Trust them greatly

Tend to trust them

Tend not to trust them

Distrust them greatly

# **CARD H9**

Yes, within the last 5 years

Yes, but not in the last 5 years

No

# **CARD H10**

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

# **CARD H11**

Yes, within the last 5 years

Yes, but not in the last 5 years

No

# CARD H12

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

## CARD H<sub>13</sub>

Yes, within the last 5 years

Yes, but not in the last 5 years

No

## CARD H14

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

## CARD H15

Yes, within the last 5 years

Yes, but not in the last 5 years

No

## CARD H<sub>16</sub>

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

## CARD H17

Yes, within the last 5 years

Yes, but not in the last 5 years

No

## CARD H<sub>18</sub>

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

## CARD H19

I knew it well

I knew it somewhat

I have only heard the name

I had never heard of it

## CARD H<sub>20</sub>

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

### CARD H21

1. The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public

OR

 The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time

### CARD J1

- 1. Red meat (such as beef, pork, venison, lamb)
- 2. White meat or Poultry (such as chicken, turkey)
- 3. Game (such as pheasant, partridge, duck)
- 4. Fish
- 5. Shellfish
- 6. Eggs
- 7. Milk/ milk products (butter, yoghurt, ice cream, ghee)
- 8. Cheese
- 9. Honey
- 10. None of these

### CARD J2

- 1. I have stopped eating meat in the last year
- 2. I eat meat but I have reduced the amount of meat I eat in the last year
- 3. I eat about the same amount or more meat than I did a year ago but am considering stopping eating meat or reducing the amount of meat I eat
- 4. I eat about the same amount or more meat than I did a year ago and have no intention of stopping eating meat or reducing the amount of meat I eat
- 5. I do not eat meat and stopped eating it more than one year ago

### CARD J3

- 1. Concerns around food safety associated with meat
- 2. For health reasons
- 3. Because of religious or spiritual beliefs
- 4. To save money
- 5. Environmental concerns
- 6. Concerns over animal welfare
- 7. Other reason (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

## CARD J4

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

### CARD K1

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

## CARD K2

Agree strongly

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Disagree strongly

### CARD K3

State retirement pension

A company or occupational pension

A personal or stakeholder pension

Other savings or investments

From somewhere else (PLEASE SAY FROM WHERE)

### CARD K4

- 1. I have a good knowledge of state pension issues
- I have a reasonable, basic knowledge of state pensions – I know how they work generally but do not understand the details
- My knowledge of state pensions issues is very patchy – I know a bit about what concerns me but no more
- 4. I know little or nothing about state pensions issues

# CARD K5

Strongly								Stro	ongly
disa	gree							а	gree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 1. England
- 2. Scotland
- 3. Wales
- 4. Northern Ireland
- 5. Republic of Ireland
- 6. Other

- English not British
- More English than British
- 3. Equally English and British
- 4. More British than English
- British not EnglishOther (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

- Scottish not British
- 2. More Scottish than British
- 3. Equally Scottish and British
- 4. More British than Scottish
- British not ScottishOther (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

### CARD M4

- Welsh not British
- More Welsh than British
- 3. Equally Welsh and British
- 4. More British than Welsh
- 5. British not Welsh

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

### CARD M5

- 1 British
- 2 English
- 3 European
- 4 Irish
- 5 Northern Irish
- 6 Scottish
- 7 Ulster
- 8 Welsh

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

### CARD M6

**BLACK:** of African origin

of Caribbean origin

of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

**ASIAN:** of Indian origin

of Pakistani origin

of Bangladeshi origin

of Chinese origin

of other origin (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

WHITE: of any origin

MIXED ORIGIN: PLEASE SAY WHICH

**OTHER: PLEASE SAY WHICH** 

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

### CARD M8

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

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

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

City and Guilds Certificate (PLEASE GIVE LEVEL)

BEC/TEC BTEC/ Edexcel

First Certificate/ First or General Diploma (General/ Ordinary) National Certificate (**ONC**) or Diploma (**OND**) Higher National Certificate (**HNC**) or Diploma (**HND**)

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

Other recognised academic or vocational qualifications (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

- 1 State retirement pension (National Insurance)
- **2** War Pension (War Disablement Pension or War Widow's Pension)
- 3 Bereavement Allowance / Widow's Pension / Widowed Parent's Allowance
- 4 Jobseeker's Allowance (CAN INCLUDE PENSIONER PREMIUM)
- 5 Income Support (CAN INCLUDE PENSIONER PREMIUM)
- 6 Pension Credit
- 7 Child Benefit / Guardian's Allowance
- 8 Child Tax Credit
- 9 Working Tax Credit
- **10 Housing Benefit** (Rent Rebate / Rent Allowance)
- 11 Council Tax Benefit (or Rebate)
- 12 Universal Credit
- 13 Incapacity Benefit / Employment and Support Allowance (formerly Sickness Benefit / Invalidity Benefit)
- 14 Disability Living Allowance
- 15 Personal Independence Payment
- **16** Attendance Allowance (for people aged 65+)
- 17 Severe Disablement Allowance
- **18 Carer's Allowance** (formerly Invalid Care Allowance)
- 19 Industrial Injuries Benefits
  Other state benefit (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

### CARD M<sub>10</sub>

- 1. Unemployment benefits
- 2. Income Support
- 3. Disability or sickness benefits
- 4. Carers benefits
- 5. Tax Credits
- 6. Housing Benefit
- Council Tax Benefit
- 8. Pension Credit
- 9. Universal Credit
- 10. Personal Independence Payment
- 11. None of these

- 1 Earnings from employment (own or spouse/partner's)
- 2 Occupational pension(s) from previous employer(s)
- 3 Private pension(s)
- 4 State retirement or widow's pension
- 5 Jobseeker's Allowance (CAN INCLUDE PENSIONER PREMIUM)
- 6 Income Support (CAN INCLUDE PENSIONER PREMIUM)
- 7 Pension Credit
- 8 Incapacity or disabled pension or benefit(s) (formerly Invalidity or sickness benefits)
- 9. Personal Independence Payment
- 10. Universal Credit
- 11 Other state benefit or tax credit (PLEASE SAY WHICH)
- 12 Interest from savings or investments
- 13 Student grant, bursary or loans
- 14 Dependent on parents/other relatives
- 15 Other main source of income (PLEASE SAY WHICH)

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

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