UK Data Archive

Study Number 7933

Youth Research Council Survey of Young People's Religion and Lifestyles, 1957

USER GUIDE

The Youth Research Council 1957 Dataset:

Technical Report and Historical Background

Siobhan McAndrew, University of Bristol, November 2015

'Our Holy Father the Pope, tells us that to avoid the disastrous results of superficiality in the field of the apostolate, "a statistical task is required, done with seriousness, with exacting realism and with calm impartiality." (*New Life* 1958: 3)

Historians and sociologists often consider the 1950s as a time of slow but inexorable social change following post-war reconstruction. Accordingly, there has been a great deal of research conducted into areas of central social scientific interest: the growth of public spending and expansion of welfare, the disappearance of relative poverty, the experience of social mobility, the expansion of educational opportunities, and the emergence of a consumer society.

Civil society was also reacting to social change, although recent work has challenged the view that the growth of the welfare state was 'crowding out' voluntary endeavour (Thane 2012). The Youth Research Council 1957 dataset is accordingly of great historical and sociological interest, both for the data it comprises and for the purposes for which they were collected. For most of its life this dataset has been available as a set of paper returns stored in a private archive, with cross-tabulations calculated via manual sorting and collation. Religious historian Clive D. Field summarised the source as follows in 1987:

'[A] major study... conducted in January and February 1957 by the Roman Catholic Young Christian Worker movement with technical assistance from the [Newman Demographic Survey]. Interviews were held with 8,196 persons aged fifteen to twentyfour living in randomly selected streets of twenty-eight London boroughs and thirty English provincial towns and cities with a population in excess of forty thousand. The full questionnaire, which was given to all non-Anglican respondents and to thirty per cent of the five thousand Church of England adherents, covered socio-demographic characteristics, belief in god, Christ heaven and hell, attendance at Sunday school or catechism, public worship and Holy Communion, and confirmation. Proper weighting (to correct for the overrepresentation of Catholics and fifteen to nineteen year olds) and analysis of the data was never completed on account of shortages both of time and money, and the only significant publication to have arisen from the project was a special double issue of *New Life*' (Field 1987: 263).

This technical report documents the Youth Research Council 1957 dataset as an early random sample survey of English youth, and details the digitisation process, the coding of the original returns, and the creation of weights. It aims to make the survey more widely available to the scholarly communities in the sociology of religion, sociology of youth, and post-war British social history. It also provides contextual historical detail on the organisations and key figures involved in the initial study.

Even in the US, where the quantitative study of religion is firmly established, the earliest survey data available on religion are Gallup polling data from 1939. Notable early US studies include Lenski's sample of 656 Detroit residents in 1958, reported in his 1961 classic, *The Religious Factor*, and the first large-scale surveys of American religiosity launched in 1963 by Charles Glock and Rodney Stark (Stark and Glock 1968). This survey predates those, and is thus intrinsically historically important as an early quantitative survey of religiosity. It is remarkable that it was instigated and fielded by a working-class youth organisation, operating on a shoe-string budget and reliant on voluntary effort to design and field the study. The study was conducted during a time when the scientific study of society was at relatively early stages of development in Britain, and almost wholly conducted within government, academic or commercial departments. That it emerged from a small religious youth organisation sheds fresh insight into the historical importance of social science research for civil society (Bastow et al 2014). The voluntary effort of civil servants and figures from academia and industry, together with young workers and students, also adds to our knowledge of how civil society continued to flourish with the growth of the state.

A. The Original Study

1. Background to the Survey and its Working Group

This dataset comprises a stratified random sample survey of the religious, social and associational lives of young people aged 15-24 in urban England in 1957. This source hails from the earlier years of large-scale survey research in Britain. High-quality British social surveys are generally restricted to the later decades of the twentieth century, with the Glass mobility study of 1949, the Family Expenditure Survey of 1961, and British Election Study from 1963 early exceptions. The creation of a digitised dataset of almost 6,000 survey returns is accordingly noteworthy in having been created before more widespread access to computing power. Unusually for the time, the survey was designed and fielded by a private research institute in collaboration with a faith-based organisation, rather than by a University or government department.

The survey was instigated by the 1957 international congress of the Young Christian Workers (YCW) association, founded by Cardinal Cardijn in Belgium in 1912 to serve working class youth. Its international president in the 1950s, based in Brussels, was Wigan-born Patrick Keegan, who had left school at 14 to work in cotton mills. It had an activist mission: its motto then and now was 'See, Judge, Act'.

During the planning period for the congress, national associations were asked by the association's headquarters in Brussels to report on young workers in their countries. At the English headquarters, Frank Lane (1926-1993), then a full-time organiser for the YCW and later to become its chief administrator in England, was a critical figure in ensuring that the survey took place. To do so, he sought advice from the Newman Demographic Survey (NDS),

a Catholic institute for socio-religious research in operation between 1953 and 1964 (Spencer 1964).

At this stage, it was run entirely by unpaid volunteers, presumably in their spare time outside work and other commitments. As the 1950s progressed, it began providing data advisory services to the Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Catholic Education Council, dioceses and other clients and was in a position to employ staff. At this point, members of its Directing Committee included economist Michael Fogarty (1916-2001), Professor of Industrial Relations at the then University College, Cardiff, who defined himself as a Christian Democrat (King 2013: 178). Economist and Catholic convert Audrey Donnithorne was then lecturer in Economics at University College London, was an expert on the Chinese and Japanese economies. She was later to hold a chair at the Australian National University; she currently lives in Hong Kong where she is well-known as a retired scholar and Catholic activist (Malloy 2010: 196). Edward Farquarson Mellen (1925-1971), known as Ted, was a former novice monk who was also associated with the NDS, and who at the time of this survey worked between Liverpool and London. Stephen Frowen (1923-2007), the Anglo-German editor of The Bankers' Magazine (and later a noted economist), edited the Survey's Quarterly Record. Fr Herbert Keldany represented the broader Newman Association, which hosted the NDS at 31 Portman Square and was known for its membership of liberal and middle class Catholics.

The director of the NDS, formally known as the Honorary Secretary, was religious sociologist Tony Spencer (b.1928). He advised the YCW that rather than gathering local knowledge anecdotally, a random sample survey could be designed drawing on NDS expertise and administered in the field by local YCW volunteers. Spencer was a quantitative sociologist who was ultimately to return to academia at Queens' University Belfast in 1970, and who was instrumental in establishing the integrated schools movement there from 1974 via the All Children Together Movement. Lagan College, the first integrated secondary school, was established in Belfast in 1981.

Spencer was committed to gathering reliable and valid data for future planning purposes during a time when the Catholic Church in England and Wales was subject to demographic and cultural pressures. Young immigrants from Ireland, Poland, Italy and the Caribbean were changing the composition of Roman Catholicism in England and Wales; the clergy was also increasingly of migrant origin; and high birth rates meant that new churches and schools were in demand. On first reporting the headline results, he emphasised that 'it was thought that this opportunity to obtain really valuable information about an age group which has been causing great concern was unlikely to recur for many years and should be embraced, notwithstanding personal difficulties [of NDS funding insecurity and manpower shortage]' (Spencer 1958: 5).

The request by the YCW headquarter body in Brussels had been less scientifically-informed. Circulars had been sent to each national headquarters in February and July 1955 requesting that nationally-specific questionnaires be devised to make an 'international enquiry into the religious situation of the young worker' to inform a congress and international pilgrimage to be made to Rome in September 1957 (YCW Brussels to YCW England, Preparatory Document No. 0, n.d.).¹ The Brussels body requested that information be gathered on 'the attitude of the young working lad, the young girl' (ibid: 2). It was apparently expected that convenience samples would be used: '[t]he leaders, girls and fellows, should therefore carry out the enquiry on the groups of young workers that life has brought together, in the midst of whom they live and among whom their contacts are sufficient to allow of a minimum personal acquaintance. It is better to limit the group, but to do the enquiry on all the young workers of that group. By this we mean the young people of: - a particular workshop – a particular office – a particular sports team – a particular street' (ibid: 2). Survey research inexperience is perhaps indicated by the suggestion that

'this enquiry could be carried out, for example, during the 1956 Easter Campaign: for the Risen Christ should attain His perfect stature by the incorporation of the whole of humanity... The maximum number of enquiries should be carried out so that it will be possible to discern the real religious situation of the young workers for each section, federation, and country... In each country therefore everything should be done in order to get in the maximum number of enquiries. In any case, aim at getting maximum number of questions answered' (ibid: 2).

Basic questionnaires were provided for amendment by national bodies according to national context, including whether the country was majority or minority Catholic, to cover: 'General information... Religious antecedents... Religious practice of the working lad or girl... Attitudes of the working lad or girl' (ibid: 3). YCW International had particular interest in attitudes to 'money – work – parents – love – suffering and death – politics – ministers of religion – religious acts – and finally the relationships between the various points mentioned above' (ibid: 3). An excerpt of the proposed questionnaire is given below in Figure 1:

¹ A first international pilgrimage had taken place in 1929 with a second planned for 1939, which could not take place due to war. The proposed 1957 pilgrimage had therefore been postponed for 18 years. The circular noted that in 1939 '20,000 YCWs of all continents were ready to come, and some of them, coming from overseas were already en route when the war broke out. Instead of being able to meet each other in the presence of the Holy Father, the YCWs of Europe had to go to the battlefront' (circular letter from YCW International Office to national headquarters of YCW, 8 July 1955).

	WORK AND RELIGION (sample questionnaire)	! Country ! Federation ! Section		 ; 				
1.	The attitude of young working la	ds and girls toward work						
	- What is their outlook on the m	orality of their place o	f worl	< ?				
	Does the fact that men and wom sequences for the young worker	en work side by side hav	e any YES	con- NO				
	Does the young worker circulate	obscene magazines ?	YES	刈し				
	Does he (or she) read such mag	azines ?	YES	NO				
	Does he (or she) welcome the na tices when they arrive?	ew workers or appren-	YES	NO				
	- What does the young worker think of the hiring process?							
	- Does the young worker have many young workers in his environ	y contacts with the othe nment ?	r YES	NO				
	Does the young worker spend hi work)with his fellow workers	s free time (outside of s ?	YES	NO				
	- Does the young worker show any toward labor in general ?	spirit of solidarity	YES	NO				
	For instance: - does he (or she) contribut	to collections taken						
	up to help a worker or	group of workers ?	YES	NÓ				
	- does ne (or she) take part - does he (or she) take any	in strikes ? interest in the salary	YES	NО				
	problems of others?	line and the second	YES	NO				

Figure 1: Example Questions of YCW International's Suggested Draft Questionnaire, July 1955, NDS archive at the Pastoral Research Centre Trust (PRCT).

Indeed, the information requested was exhaustive, requesting that YCW local section leaders provide statistics regarding the local context (population, religious diversity, number of schools and student population, for example) to a level of detail which would involve considerable effort even now.

Spencer, however, clarified from the outset that such a sampling approach would be useless and stressed the need to adhere to scientific principles:

However, I feel that it would be scarcely honest of me to conceal my opinion that there is much more involved then "examining the contents of your questionnaires: I take it that the object of your survey is to allow you to make a factual report on the state of "Working Youth" in this country at the 1957 World Congress. Now the survey which will get you some 20 to 25 thousand completed questionnaires. Now as which will get you some 20 to 25 thousand completed questionnaires. Now as will be limited to the 20 to 25 thousand people you question, assuming that you successfully overcome all the technical questions associated with drafting and tabulwhat is the value of information which relates only to about one half per-cent of the sproup that concerns you, i.e. working youth? Your "sample" cannot hope to do more than reflect accurately the state of the 20/25 thousand as it is not designed as a

Figure 2: Evaluation of the Initial YCW Request (Spencer to Cyril Pickering, National Secretary of YCW, 1 January 1956, image 186a, digitised archive, PRCT).

In a draft of the first report of the headline results, he recollected that 'the specimen Questionnaires were unsuitable for use in England, being designed in the light of Continental conditions. It was realised that an enquiry would take a great deal of time and cost a certain amount of money but that, if it was not conducted throughout on sound lines, the information obtained would be unreliable' (image 070a, digitised archive image files, PRCT).

The investigators aimed to yield a sample of English urban youth which would include at least 1000 Catholic respondents, representing all the English dioceses, and so the target sample was 8333. 8196 was achieved, of which 5834 were of sufficient quality for scanning and data capture.

Active planning for the survey was somewhat impeded by Tony Spencer being recalled to his regiment in Cyprus due to the Suez crisis in August 1956 (*Quarterly Record of the Newman Association Demographic Survey*, Winter 1956-57, images 010a, 010b, digitised archive, PRCT; see also handover document to Roberts, images 128a-128i, digitised archive, PRCT). Statistician and assistant secretary Niall Roberts (1922-2010) took over as Acting Honorary Secretary; he had joined the civil service in 1939 and in later life worked as an energy consultant as well as being extremely active in milling heritage.

Roberts directed the survey until mid-November 1956, at which point he took up a post at the OECD in Paris, leaving detailed instructions for Lane at YCW (Roberts to Lane, 18 November 1956, images 011a, 011b, digitised archive, PRCT). At this point Donnithorne became Acting Honorary Secretary and the survey went into the field over January and February 1957. Spencer was injured in late 1956, spending some time at a military hospital; however, on recovery was able to resume his work at the NDS.

The NDS viewed its role as being to design the sample and section procedure, draft the questionnaire in conduction with the YCW committee appointed for the purpose, draft instructions for YCW section leaders and interviewers and all the control forms used, supervise the pilot surveys, prepare codes and coding instructions and blank tabulations, programme the tabulation computer, and analyse the results for a technical report (image 008, digitised archive, PRCT).

The surviving survey paradata stored in the physical archive illustrate the efforts made to ensure the survey drew on a random probability sample. The survey instrument consisted primarily of closed-form items piloted in Gateshead, Highgate and Manchester, and was designed following correspondence with specialist survey experts: Len England (1901-1999), Director of Mass Observation; Ms Leslie Austen at Gallup (established as the British Institute of Public Opinion in 1937) and shortly afterwards director of Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd; and W.L. Readman at the National Food Survey at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which had been running surveys since 1940. Austen was particularly assiduous in providing technical advice and in suggesting detailed edits of the instructions for interviewers. John Mandeville of the British Tabulating Machine Company, a British-based company operating under licence to IBM, also provided advice and apparently preferential rates as a supplier. Mandeville also provided services to Peter Willmott and Michael Young on their study of East London, published in 1957; and had conducted analysis of a sample of 1931 Census microdata as early as the 1930s, so had deep experience of tabulating microdata using machine methods (Clark 1937). This suggests that the survey investigators accessed the best knowledge of practice available at the time, although Austen noted on numerous occasions that departure from what was 'theoretically perfect' would be necessary due to cost.

Accordingly, the Youth Research Council was formed as a joint planning committee of the NDS and YCW to design and run the survey, eventually fielded in January and February 1957. The data on the paper returns were transferred to Hollerith punch cards for tabulation and rapid report; while these have since been lost, the paper returns were stored by the PRCT, established following the NDS' demise in 1964 and the heir to its records.

2. Sample Design

The investigators aimed to stratify the sample, at the first stage by the populations of urban areas by standard (now Government Office) region aged 15-24 as enumerated in the 1951 Census. Within each standard region they originally stratified according to the size of total population of boroughs, districts and local authorities as of 30 June 1955 divided as follows:

- 500,000 and more
- 100,000-499,999
- 50,000-99,999
- 10,000-49,999
- Fewer than 10,000.

Due to resource constraints, a first compromise was the decision not to cover authorities with smaller populations, as essentially comprising large villages and market towns. The sample universe was accordingly 'persons, in urban areas of England with population exceeding 50,000, age 15 to 24 inclusive' (image 008, digitised archive, PRCT).



Figure 3: Description of sampling approach. Roberts personal communication to Lane, 18 November 1956 (Image 011a, digitised archive, PRCT).

In the autumn of 1957, however, Roberts judged that due to his imminent departure for Paris, the original aspiration to sample boroughs randomly was abandoned as too complex. It had originally been hoped that the 'flying squad method' could be used, with smaller numbers of YCW volunteers travelling to areas where they were poorly-represented by car. Instead, he identified boroughs from a list of towns where the YCW had sections strong enough to field the survey without extensive additional help. Accordingly this probably introduced some bias in that the YCW was undoubtedly stronger in towns with higher proportions of Catholics and more active churches, congregations and clergy. This may limit external validity.

To save interviewer time, a short version of the questionnaire was to be offered to 70 percent of Anglican respondents, with the full version to be completed by respondents with other religious affiliations. This was to be achieved by adding a serial number to the questionnaire form, and where this ended in 1-7 interviews with Anglicans were to be ended following completion of a battery items on religious belief. Those with numbers ending 8, 9 or 0 were to compete the full survey. This was an ingenious solution at the time. Austen's suggestion instead had been to use quota sampling to 'blow up' a Catholic subsample from about 500 to 1000, and use weights based on the first random sample of 500 to ensure that non-practising Catholics were represented adequately (Austen to Spencer, 30 May 1956, PRCT).

A further measure to save time was the decision to interview only one respondent aged 15-24 at each address. Readman explained to NDS the need to either interview all respondents aged 15-24 at each address, or to gather data on the number aged 15-24 living at each address so that weights could be created (Readman to Roberts, 1 November 1956, image 113-Y, digitised archive, PRCT).

The electoral register was used as the sampling frame. YCW section leaders were instructed to select a given page, with the number provided by the NDS, and then to visit addresses listed on that page and every 100th page after that. As acting director Niall Roberts explained to Frank Lane, 'if all sections take the 100th page as their first page, the streets on pages 1-99 will never have a chance of being picked. To get over this, we ought to take, for each town, a

number between 1 and 100 by some chance method, and use that number as the first page & then take each 100th page following' (Roberts to Lane, 24 November 1956, PRCT). Roberts accordingly used random number tables to allocate the first pages to local section leaders, via Lane.

Austen also advised Spencer that the question of non-residents should be considered: 'foreign students, Danish or girls of other nationality in domestic or hotel service and so on. These should definitely be excluded [during the vetting process]' (Austen to Spencer, 1 August 1956, PRCT). Clearly, either this advice was ignored or a small number have otherwise not been screened out; users are advised to check those who report membership of the Church of Denmark and so on and consider whether to exclude them.

To help assess bias in the sample, it was originally intended that data on occupation and on father's occupation, or that of the respondent's husband where the respondent was a married female. After piloting the survey the item on father's occupation was unfortunately dropped. Austen did question the decision not to include women's occupation to assess the sample but this was not adopted.

Post-stratification weights have been created as described below. The proposed release of digitised samples of records from the 1961 Census may also assist in judging the extent of bias in the sample. While not ideal, the compromises made look less startling now in the era of collapsing response rates and increased use of internet panels by survey firms. Furthermore, survey completion rates were extremely high. The budget for the survey at the time was extremely low with NDS expertise apparently provided gratis and the interviewing conducted entirely by YCW volunteers. £200 was made available for printing, tabulation, materials and other expenses: in 1956 terms this was worth £4,458 in 2015 according to the Retail Price Index (MeasuringWorth.com).

3. Survey Instrument

Drafts of the survey instrument and instructions for interviewers in the field were devised by the NDS and circulated to YCW headquarters and to the project's advisors. Here, the experience of Leslie Austen proved invaluable. An early draft of the notes to the questionnaire, intended to serve as instructions for interviewers and section leaders, for example, suggested that for the set of items on religious practice, the interviewer should 'ask these with an air which is both confidential and confident: lower your voice'. Austen commented, 'No. <u>No lowering of the voice. Don't make a mystery of it.</u> Treat it all absolutely matter-of-factly. If you make this kind of secretive approach you are much more likely to get refusals' (Austen personal communication to Spencer, 1 August 1956, PRCT, underlining in original).

The advice from Gallup also assisted with design aspects such as moving items on sociodemographic variables from the start to the end of the interview; inclusion at the start 'may produce refusals to proceed further' (Austen to Spencer, 13 June 1956, PRCT).

A draft version of the survey instrument was piloted in Gateshead, Highgate and Manchester, to check reliability of the individual items and whether the operation was viable. Frank Lane communicated the feedback provided by the Manchester branch of the YCW:

'the survey was conducted in very bad weather and it rained every night the interviewers went out. Also they found that the nights got pretty dark very early which cut down the length of time they had to interview people. Also they had considerable difficulty in regrouping the streets. This they said took four hours. Also they had difficulty in finding some streets which in some cases turned out to be bombed sites.

'On the actual questionnaire itself most of the lads who carried out the interviews thought the questionnaire was rather long, complicated and in parts personal (Lane to Roberts, 6 September 1956, PRCT).

An observer from Gateshead, a Father Joseph Minihan (and occasional contributor to *The Tablet* and other periodicals) then serving as a parish priest in Hebburn, provided thoughts on the pilot exercise directly to Roberts:

'Two interviewers were weary with interviewing... Forms were not sorted out beforehand. Twenty-five minutes had been wasted before the prayer, and only then were INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS distributed. The leader had not fully digested NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE... His demonstration of USE OF RECORD SHEET was useless... he did not stress procedure to avoid getting biassed [sic] answers. One girl reminded the lads (seriously) that Teddy boy suits were "out"'. (Minihan to Roberts, 5 August 1956, PRCT archive).

He found more to admire the following night:

'This section had among the twelve interviewers one quite intelligent schoolgirl (she was the only one who really enjoyed doing the real questionnaires, and would willingly do so again... [she is] a Cambridge undergraduate, who I gathered is a convert; [and] a lad who is just completing his service in the navy – on leave at the moment – very presentable and intelligent... After all the criticism I have made, I want to stress that THE LEADER IS A REAL LEADER, RESPECTED BY THE GROUP, WHO WORKS REALLY HARD... [THEY] DID IT FROM A SENSE OF DUTY' (Minihan to Roberts, 5 August 1956, PRCT).

Indeed, the section had met to prepare for the survey for an hour on a Sunday evening from 7.20; again the following Monday, from 9pm to 10pm; and were due to report back following the survey pilot on the following Tuesday, again at 9pm.

Fogarty had communicated to Roberts that the pilot 'sounds fairly messy... it is infuriating to the specialist' (25 October 1956). Roberts replied summarising Minihan's concerns, namely: '[his] serious qualms about the propriety of asking personal questions about Confession or

Communion frequency. He also has doubts about the competence of Y.C.W. member to carry out any but the simplest of enquiries' (Roberts to Fogarty, 1 November 1956, PRCT archive). He also sought additional advice from a Fr McCabe in Litchfield, regarding 'how bold we are being in the Y.C.W. questionnaire in expecting the lads and girls in the Y.C.W. to go round to all sorts of houses' as well as the propriety of the questions on communion and confession for Catholics (Roberts to McCabe, 25 October 1956, PRCT).

Austen provided a specimen questionnaire suggesting a two-column format so that the survey would appear shorter. This went through several rounds of drafting (at least 5 or 6) before being returned to the field for testing at six centres with about a dozen respondents in each (Roberts to Austen, 20 October 1956, PRCT archive). Mandeville's advice was also sought by Roberts on questionnaire layout for coding and transfer to Hollerith cards:

'you very kindly offered us facilities for using your equipment and if we wished your staff, at very reasonable rates, for work on our [Demographic] Survey [in the past]. For the past year or more you have also been good enough to give us free storage accomodation [sic] for a few thousand punched cards which we have never got around to sorting and counting, on account of practical difficulties in obtaining access to information of the same kind, elsewhere...

'We have in mind a sample of between five and ten thousand persons [for our new study of 'The State of Working Youth'] and it is pretty clear that we cannot hope to handle the results except by making use of punched cards. The design of the sample is fairly well settled. The questionnaire has now reached its fifth (or maybe sixth) draft, and after it has been agreed with the Y.C.W., I would welcome an opportunity of coming along to discuss it – the questionnaire – with you as there are, no doubt, details of layout which we are not fully aware of, that would facilitate transferring the information from the questionnaire to the cards' (Roberts to Mandeville, 20 October 1956, PRCT archive).

On Roberts' sudden departure from NDS to the OECD, he wrote to Lane to keep him informed on arrangements and instruct him to keep in touch with Audrey Donnithorne; regarding the survey instrument he noted that 'the questionnaire is – though I say it myself – by no means a poor one' (Roberts to Lane, 18 November 1956, image 198b, digitised archive, PRCT). Similarly, England considered it 'a good try at a very difficult task' (England to Spencer, 23 July 1956, image 148a, digitised archive, PRCT).

4. Fieldwork

Instructions for interviewers were kept as simple as possible: following the two stages of piloting, Roberts edited the survey instrument and record sheet further to achieve 'simplicity for the very unskilled interviewers' (Roberts to Austen, 1 November 1956, PRCT).

Street lists were to be provided to interviewers by geographical area to give them straightforward routes to follow. Section leaders were tasked with organising interviewers and training them at a briefing meeting. They were instructed to conduct two interviews before running the briefing meeting. Interviewers were then to return to a further meeting no more than a week later to discuss progress and report any issues arising. Interviewers were instructed to introduce themselves as representing the Youth Research Council rather than the YCW since this might bias answers. They were provided with identity cards which they were instructed to carry at all times and to keep clean.

The briefing notes for section leaders and training materials were detailed. Section leaders were instructed to demonstrate how interviews might be difficult via role play, with scripts provided:

'Interviewer knocks at ... imaginary door. Door opens. Lady appears ...

HOUSEWIFE: "Well, what do you want?"

INTERVIEWER: "Good evening. I am from the Youth Research Council. We are carrying out a nationwide youth opinion survey. Is there anyone in the household aged between 15 & 24?"

HOUSEWIFE: "There's my Bert. He's 19; but he's away in the Army just now!"...

SECTION LEADER: "This is what the interviewer writes on his Record Sheet". (Writes). "There is no point in calling back at this house because Bert is away in the Army".' (Image 004a, digitised archive, PRCT.)

Section leaders were instructed to conclude by emphasising that:

'[t]he main thing is to stick to the instructions. Some of them sound silly and pointless, but there is a very good reason for all of them. If we don't stick to the rules we will not only mess up the results from this town but also those for the country as a whole. If we and everyone else stick to the rules we shall collect a lot of information which will be very useful to us in the apostolate and also to the Catholic body generally' (Image 004b, 004c, digitised archive, PRCT).

Volunteers were reassured at the outset that if they found the experience of interviewing difficult, they were not to be embarrassed and were simply to step aside: 'some people are just not cut out for it'. This was to ensure that uncertain interviewing would not bias response or affect response rate.

Interviewers were supplied with a set of survey forms and control sheets, on which they were to record visits to the sampled addresses. These have been lost, but examples from

the pilot have been retained in the archive, as illustrated in Figure 3 below. While ideally we would have data on the response rate, the fact that such record sheets were kept in the first place is indicative of attention paid to survey quality.

Street Name & Number	Details of 15-24s NOT interviewed Age Sex Marr. Occupation Religion Sgle.	Result of lst call (tick)		Resu 2nd call	lt of 3rd call	Best time to call again
an a can an P	•	No 15-24s	٧.	••	••	9 1997 (499 in 1996) - y fanis fyster fan fan yn an yw
4-36	Archivan Rel	All out	•••	••	* *	
		Refusal:Contact other	•••	•••	**	



Interviewers were advised to interview during the evening from 5pm and during the weekends, both day and evening; during weekdays, 15-24 year olds would not be at home – and indeed the volunteers were very unlikely to be unavailable.

To encourage respondents, interviewers were encouraged to present themselves confidently, and 'tell your contact that you are giving him a chance to take part in something interesting and valuable, and so flatter him a little and reassure him' (Austen to Spencer, 1 August 1956, PRCT).

Interviewers were required to record full address details, including whether it was a hostel, boarding school or address where large numbers of those aged 15-24 might be found. They were instructed to ask questions exactly as they appeared on the questionnaire. Interviewers were required to record the answers themselves and not to disclose the form.

Where respondents did not give a clear answer which fell into one of the closed-form response options, interviewers were instructed to "write down the contact's answer in his own words. Record as many of the contacts' comments as you can, particularly if you have to put him down as "Other Answer" (undated, PRCT).

WAS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU DID LAST SUNDAY? Do not prompt or offer any suggestions at all, no matter how "dumb" the contact is. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE IDEAL SIZE FOR A FAMILY? L1 the contact wants to know what you mean by ideal - you just mean IDEAL!

Figure 4: Draft Instructions for Interviewers (PRCT).

For the items where 'Other (Write In)' was an option, interviewers were instructed to record the respondents' own words and as fully as possible. They were otherwise instructed not to record other comments, since this would make the forms untidy and difficult to handle.

The relative consistency in approach to completing the forms suggests that YCW interviewers were generally careful to adhere to instructions and that the briefing system worked. It may well have been that interviewers were more comfortable in interviewing working-class and Catholic respondents, leading to some bias. Indeed, Austen specifically advised Spencer that the forms be examined individually for any evidence that interviewers were attempting to present Catholicism in a good light. Regarding social desirability bias more broadly, she noted that

'these kinds of difficulties always arise where the real subject of the survey has to be revealed. They are all attributable to the anxiety to please of both the interviewers and contacts. They are well-known to all researchers and provide one of the constant problems in securing accurate results. It is therefore necessary not to accept the forms immediately at their face value but to examine with the utmost care until you are as satisfied as possible that none of these criticisms apply' (Austen to Spencer, 17 February 1958, image 0044b, digitised archive, PRCT).

While there was apparent concern that working-class youth could not field the survey effectively, the stern instructions to section leaders and interviewers may well have been effective. This was still a militarised and deferential society: many YCW organisers and volunteers would have had experience of National Service as well as a strong sense of duty and desire to serve at the National Headquarters' request. Austen also considered that the youth and inexperience of the interviewers would play to the survey's advantage:

'One of the main disadvantages of young interviewers is that in a survey involving people of all ages, they do not always succeed in inspiring sufficient confidence in the older contacts. In this survey, however, where the contacts are all young people, this particular trouble will not arise, and with some contacts the age of your interviewers may even be an advantage. I should not therefore worry too much about it – and in any case, I imagine there is not mch you can do. The other disadvantage of the young interviewer is that he is not always so willing as an older one to carry out instructions to the letter. He may be more apt to think he knows a better way of doing the job.

'It is therefore of paramount importance to have instructions which are short and absolutely clear and foolproof. The shortness is just as important as the other two points – if not more so' (Austen to Spencer, 30 May 1956, PRCT).

She also advised Spencer to cut proposed information to interviewers. Drawing on her Gallup experience: 'We really never tell our interviewers anything about why we [are] doing the job, apart from what they can glean for themselves... This may sound a little odd at first, since it is natural to think that if they know the purpose of the survey, they will get better

information from their contacts. In practice, however, it does not work out that way at all, the reason being that biases are much more likely to creep in. The interviewers are much more tempted to suggest answers, to interpret answers or even to disregard valuable answers... [specify that] "we are equally interested in all religions and in young people of no religion at all" (Austen to Spencer, 1 August 1956, PRCT).'

Spencer assessed potential bias following the pilots. At that stage, it was clear that the questionnaire was too long; the documentation provided to volunteers excessive; the advice given on how to brief volunteers to complete the task was not sufficient for local section leaders; and no interviewer could be expected to complete more than about ten interviews (Spencer 1958: 7). Subsequently, amendments were made. However, he was encouraged to find out that '[d]espite youth and lack of special training or experience, Y.C.W. members were quite capable of carrying out these interviews... [and c]ontacts had answered frankly despite the very personal character of some of the questions, and the refusals were few' (Spencer 1958: 8).

The survey went was fielded in Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Camberwell, Chelsea, Coventry, Deptford, Derby, Finsbury, Fulham, Gateshead, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Huddersfield, Hull, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Nottingham, Paddington, Poplar, Portsmouth, Rugby, Sheffield, Shoreditch, Southwark, St Marylebone, St Pancras, Shoreditch, Stepney, Stockton-on-Tees, Stoke Newington, Southampton, St Helens, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Wandsworth, Walsall, Warrington, Westminster, Widnes and Woolwich.

On completion of the fieldwork, YCW Head Frank Lane estimated that 1500 volunteers had called at 340,000 houses to generate the 8196 returns: in other words, that each volunteer had completed 5.5 forms on average, visiting 227 addresses each to do so (Lane 1957). The 340,000 figure is not credible, however, suggesting Lane simply misunderstood the process or had inadvertently added an extra zero. Indeed, England of Mass Observation suggested as much when noting of a draft reporting the headline results that 'I would have thought that even 30,000 was a bit on the high side' (England to Spencer, 20 February 1958, image 081a, digitised archive, PRCT).

Spencer considered that the resulting quality was high:

'there were inevitably a few bad patches; [YCW sections in] towns that completed but a faction of their assignments, individual interviewers who misread the instructions on the questionnaire and missed questions they ought to have asked, or failed to complete the all important "key" at the end of the questionnaire. But on the whole the standard was high: this will be seen, as these articles are published, by checking the proportion of "not stated" in different tables' (Spencer 1958: 9).

5. Data Preparation

A coding sheet was provided those at NDS headquarters with instructions of how to translate both ringed and written-in responses to a given number for transfer to Hollerith punched cards. Coders were instructed to use red biro to ring numbers, over-writing previous selections in blue or black pen or in pencil. Because space on Hollerith cards was limited, not all information was originally intended for capture: regarding the ice-breaker questions regarding what the respondent had done last Sunday (with options to select cinema, reading, watching TV and so on) coders were to ignore this detail and simply select 'went to church' (by ringing no. 8 in red) and 'all other activities' (by ringing no. 9).

A first run of coding and data transfer took place in February and March 1957, with a skeleton staff working untrained and at speed, without the detailed instructions which Roberts would otherwise have provided, to generate machine tabulated data to the YCW to bring to Rome in September.

With funds for machine tabulation unavailable, the exercise was then repeated more slowly, by hand, and with greater attention to accuracy to create crosstabulations by borough for local use as well as to check the accuracy of the original estimates. It was also found that some forms completed by unsampled individuals had been included in the machine tabulation, and these were removed.

Spencer noted that '[s]o vast is the amount of useful information lying buried in these 8,000 questionnaires that it is unlikely that it will all have been quarried for some years to come. But in putting statistics to practical use time is the very essence of the matter. A full and learned report published five years after the inquiry would be of little practical value: in five years a lot can happen – and a lot should be made to happen' (Spencer 1958; 9). From the materials accessed in the archive it is not clear how extensive the subsequent data use was. It could be for future research to trace the impact of the survey on the YCW and on the Catholic Church in England more broadly.

A particular note should be made regarding the occupational and registrar-general coding completed by Mrs Jane Platts, a volunteer for the NDS with a correspondence address at the Old Brompton Road's Virgo Fidelis Convent. It was her task to translate the information given in the job titles reported by respondents to a standard occupational code. Although she is mentioned rarely in the archives, her coding is of excellent quality still apparent nearly 60 years later, evidencing committed service to the NDS.

B. Digitisation Project

1. Background to the Digitisation Project

Following retirement from Queens University Belfast, Tony Spencer eventually moved to Taunton, Somerset, where he reassembled the PRCT's library, data resources and the NDS archives, and continued to work on demographic studies of Catholicism in England and Wales. He consulted Dr Clive Field OBE, co-Director of the British Religion in Numbers online data resource and historian of religious statistics, regarding opportunities for a more permanent host for the library and archive. At this stage I was approached regarding digitisation of the YCW survey. An application for a small grant from the Nuffield Foundation was subsequently successful.

The project was relatively unusual in creation of a survey dataset from a source which was almost unknown, held in a private archive, and with a relatively large sample size relating to a population of considerable interest to historians and sociologists. It was originally thought that over 8000 survey returns were available. There have been few similar projects to date. One from which I drew information was the major project conducted by Gaizeley and Newell to digitise the Family Expenditure Survey of 1953-54, an ESRC-funded digitisation and research programme funded by a large grant award, resulting in a survey dataset of 12,911 households and 107 variables.²

The digitisation project proceeded as follows. First, Spencer was concerned as data holder that the paper forms should not be entrusted to couriering services, and so they were transported personally to Manchester. The business services firm Servicepoint UK was consulted regarding digitisation and reported that they could scan the paper forms in sufficient detail for data capture using black-and-white image capture. The firm was also able to handle the now non-standard paper size.

The images were then sent to Digital Divide Data (DDD) using FTP technology. DDD is a Cambodia-based social enterprise managed from New York, specialising in digitisation and data entry. Its personnel entered the information on the survey form images into a spreadsheet. They also split the image files into single-page images, and labelled them so that anybody wishing to refer back to the survey forms from the spreadsheet could do so. This service was extremely cost-effective and technically-competent with high levels of accuracy.

The team captured data from 5,708 separate individuals. 19 image files were too dark or the original of too poor quality to allow data capture. 126 entries were made separately by a research assistant, using data from paper forms too fragile to transport. These were copied

² Gaizeley, I, Newell, A, and Hawkins, M (2014) Guide and Codebook: Ministry of Labour and National Service Family Expenditure Survey, 1953-54, SN 850934, Version UKDA-01. Living Standards of Working Households in Britain, 1904-60, RES-062-23-2054. The grant totalled £1.1 million for digitisation and a set of related research and dissemination projects.

by Spencer onto paper copies of the forms in Taunton and then handed over to me personally.

In some cases, handwritten entries were difficult for DDD to decipher, partly because of the image quality, partly because of the handwriting quality, and partly because of language barriers (such as the use of contemporary slang or job titles, and the annotations relating to addresses, job titles and so on which were often abbreviated using 1950s terms).

I considered that the dataset needed thorough checking against the original image files, to clean the data and check individual entries where the entered data was ambiguous. This was required before being able to progress to data analysis or archival of the dataset. This clearly required a stretch of concentrated time, provided during 2014. Where an entry was illegible DDD entered '(??)' into the spreadsheet; there were 5619 such instances now individually checked and corrected.

I have cleaned all variables to check individual consistencies, and made entry-by-entry checks for the following variables.

- (a) The open-form question regarding use of leisure time. This was to ensure accurate recording of how young people in 1957 reported that they had spent their time on the previous Sunday.
- (b) The item on religious affiliation included a 'write in' option. It was also clear that the original coding practice differed from contemporary practice; for example, young people were given the denominational affiliation of their parents if they had simply identified themselves as 'Christian'. I also corrected a number of mistakes in the original (1957) coding which DDD, working from the original markings, would not have noticed.
- (c) Associational memberships as written in by the respondent. This was to enable a count of memberships; to determine whether the respondent was a member of a youth club; and to capture accurately the names of the relevant organisations, such as Salford Lads' Club, Dog Kennell Hill Youth Club, and the Grand Independent Order of Loyal Caledonian Corks (a Friendly Society).
- (d) Occupation as written-in by the respondent. This provides period detail on the types of jobs occupied by young people at the time, such as 'comptometer operator'. It was also used by the original coders to inform their coding of occupational status. This required deciphering of abbreviations. This was then allocated to a standard occupational code (from I to XVIII); each respondent was also allocated to a category in the Registrar-General's social class schema. These were written in pencil with the scanned image quality poor. However, occupation and social class are important variables and so I checked these individually. This ensured disambiguation of IIIc and IIIe (which in pencil looked similar), and checking for consistency with the occupational code across responses. This means we can be significantly more confident that occupation and class were accurately and consistently coded.

Capture and coding of the written-in responses for religious belief and practice have been left for a later date, although clearly convey fascinating information.

2. Surviving Sources and Missingness

The original survey design set a target of 8,333 respondents, with the achieved sample reaching 8196, aiming to ensure sufficient coverage of Catholics and nonconformists. Advice provided by Leslie Austen at the time suggested that a smaller sample would be sufficient and so the size of the surviving sample appears adequate.

On examining the surviving set of paper survey forms, 915 heavily damaged forms suffering from damp and mould and which were partially fused were set aside as unsuitable for scanning. They would require manual separation during which they would very likely become too damaged for further use beyond information capture. If added to the 5,834 scanned forms they would comprise 14 per cent of the total. These forms are deteriorating due to age and mould; conservation and data capture decisions should be addressed in due course.

Some 1,447 forms, predominantly from London boroughs, appear to have been lost completely. It is likely that the loss of the London forms arose through the relocation of the PRCT library or through loan.

We can assume that the damage caused by damp was completely at random. With the London forms it is less clear – it may have been that returns from a set of boroughs where there was a high proportion of 'religious nones' were taken away for further study. We have no information to tell/

For the future it can be noted that a large proportion of the information on the 915 damaged forms, covering Bristol, Coventry, Darlington, Hull, Newcastle, Rugby, Walsall and Wigan, could potentially be salvaged. The data which is entirely lost on those forms predominantly covers covering religious affiliation, age, sex, occupation and country of parents' birth at the bottom of each sheet. The remaining information is still very useful (we can fairly assume the lost data is 'missing at random') and would boost the sample size further.

One result of data loss appears to have been a reduction in the proportion of the surviving sample of those with no religion in the sample and an increase in the proportion of Catholics. I have attempted to take account of this via post-stratification weights.

Table 1 below compares the number of responses for each town as enumerated in 1958, and at present as available on the paper forms, digital images, and quantitative datasets.

To reiterate, survey forms for some non-London towns are damaged and therefore were not scanned or entered into the dataset using hard copies.

The forms for a number of London boroughs have apparently been lost entirely. They may be located elsewhere in the PRCT archives, or have been lost decades ago, perhaps when hand tabulations were calculated for particular London boroughs.

Finally, where discrepancies between the second and third columns are minor these should also be noted. In a number of cases one or two forms appear to have been lost between the 1958 hand tabulation and the 2010 scanning: as noted, some of the images following scanning were unusable.

Where more entries have been entered into the dataset than in 1958, this may well have been due to mistakes made when counting by hand, or errors made when sorting and categorising the forms in 2010. The survey images have been checked against the dataset, however, and we are reasonably satisfied that the surviving forms have been correctly identified, at least in the files of images.

Town	Target	Achieved	Dataset	Town	Target	Achieved	Surviving
Birmingham	873	960	959	Battersea	90	93	92
Bradford	224	87	87	Bermondsey	46	43	43
Brighton	125	128	124	Bethnal Green	42	43	43
Bristol	347	366	0	Camberwell	140	156	115
Coventry	209	221	72	Chelsea	40	47	0
Darlington	66	79	0	Deptford	57	60	0
Derby	109	102	103	Finsbury	27	29	0
Gateshead	89	107	107	Fulham	93	112	0
Huddersfield	100	15	15	Greenwich	70	70	0
Hull	235	280	244	Hackney	131	44	0
Liverpool	612	408	382	Hammersmith	90	93	0
Manchester	543	541	544	Hampstead	77	92	0
Middlesbrough	117	132	133	Holborn	18	19	0
Newcastle	220	258	156	Islington	180	183	0
Nottingham	245	273	273	Kensington	133	134	0
Portsmouth	188	187	187	Lambeth	176	188	0
Reading	93	115	114	Lewisham	175	94	0
Rugby	37	36	0	Paddington	96	96	96
Salford	133	151	151	Poplar	55	57	58
Scarborough	34	41	41	Shoreditch	35	37	37
Sheffield	398	251	251	Southwark	74	92	77
Stockton-on-Tees	59	71	71	St Marylebone	57	54	0
Southampton	153	189	189	St Pancras	106	108	108
St Helens	88	97	97	Stepney	77	80	80
Sunderland	143	118	118	Stoke Newington	39	46	46

Tynemouth	53	64	63	Wandsworth	265	267	267
Walsall	90	107	0	Westminster	77	77	77
Warrington	63	72	72	Woolwich	117	121	122
Widnes	39	47	20				
Wigan	65	78	0				

Table 1: Comparison of Target, Achieved and Surviving Sample Sizes by Town.

3. Weighting

Design weights were created to correct for the unequal probability of selection of young people across households, and over- or undershooting of the targeted proportionate stratification sample. The weight was trimmed at the 0.5 and 99.5 centiles to ensure the disparity between the largest and smallest is not too extreme.

Post-stratification weights were created by raking, using the -survwgt- module in Stata 13.0 (Winter 2015) and Census 1951 data on the age, sex and educational profile of the 15-24 age group, as well as Spencer's estimates of the number of 15-24 year old Catholics in England and Wales (Spencer 1958: 27-28), adjusted as follows.

Spencer provided these estimates to assess the extent of bias in the achieved sample, rather than to derive weights. He estimated from Roman Catholic organisational sources and 1951 Census data that 12 percent of 15-19 year olds in England and Wales, and 14 percent of 20-24 year olds, were Catholic in 1951. Taking account of immigration and natural increase, he estimated the figures to have reached 13 and 15 percent respectively by 1957.

We adjusted his estimates by using Census data on immigration from Ireland and Poland between 1951 and 1961, assuming that half of the Polish and Irish migrants fell into the 15-24 age group, and additionally that 80 percent of young Catholics in England and Wales lived in English towns with populations of 40,000 or more. Estimates of the composition of other religious groups (Anglican, Nonconformist, other, no religion) were made by calculating the geometric means of the design-weighted proportions found in the original sample, and those for the reported religion of upbringing of English members of the 1934-43 cohort responding to the 1991 British Social Attitudes survey.

We created four different post-stratification weights:

- psweight: raking on religious affiliation and age by gender.
- psweight2: raking on religious affiliation, and student/nonstudent status by age/gender.
- longqwt: as for psweight but for those completing the full questionnaire only. This takes the under-representation of Anglican respondents into account.
- longqwt2: as for psweight2 but again for those completing the full questionnaire only.

The weight was also trimmed so that no value was more than 10 times greater or smaller than the mean, and rescaled in each case so that the mean equals 1.

We also created raking weights using Census data on occupational structure. Because of the large number of occupational categories, these weights led to a high proportion of extreme sample weights and so have not been included.

The proportion of Catholics in the original sample of 8,196 was 20.2 percent, and 23.9 percent in the surviving sample of 5,834 (with data loss affecting 'less Catholic' areas). Following post-stratification weighting, it reaches 16.3 percent. This appears plausible for urban England at the time, comparing with 13.3 percent for that birth cohort in the 1991 sample for England as a whole.

4. Data Conversion

DDD's data capture was provided as an Excel spreadsheet, and data checking and cleaning was conducted via Excel. Value and variable labels were added following import into SPSS. Radyakin's -usespss- and -savespss- Stata modules (Radyakin 2008; Radyakin 2014) were used to import the data into SPSS for creation of the post-stratification weights and thence to export the weights back to the SPSS datafile.

5. Access to Original Returns

The survey's paper forms are stored as part of the NDS archive which forms part of the Newman Collection, Pastoral Research Centre Trust (PRCT), Stone House, Hele, Taunton, TA4 1AJ.

In the longer term they will be archived at Durham University. The University's Archives and Special Collections department can be found at Palace Green Library, Palace Green, Durham DH1 3RN, tel: 0191 334 2972, e-mail: pg.library@durham.ac.uk.

Where references are made above to correspondence relating to the survey, I have specified where a digital image of the letter or draft is available in the PRCT archive or via me as corresponding author. Otherwise, references to 'PRCT' alone are to letters and drafts in the physical archive.

Digital images of the forms and paradata are available at the PRCT and via the corresponding author (siobhan.mcandrew@bristol.ac.uk). The digital images have been saved onto CD and external hard drive at the PRCT, accompanied by a briefing note for future archivists.

6. Acknowledgements and Thanks

I would like to thank the Nuffield Foundation for the financial support which made this project possible via the SGS/37651 award. I was also supported as Marston Research Fellow at the University of Manchester by the Marston Family Trust for some of the time during which this project was completed, for which I am deeply indebted to the Marston family.

I would also like to thank the following who provided advice, assistance with and their services in the operation of the digitisation project.

Tony Spencer, Director, Pastoral Research Centre and Principal Investigator of the original survey.

Phil Callaghan, National President, Young Christian Workers England and Wales.

Chhuon Chipon, Digital Divide Data, Cambodia.

Martin Cooney, Servicepoint UK, Manchester.

James Duff, Conservation Team Leader, John Rylands University Library.

Kate Duncan, Digital Divide Data, New York.

Clive Field OBE, Director of British Religion in Numbers and Honorary Research Fellow of the Universities of Birmingham and Manchester.

Anthony Heath, Professor of Sociology, University of Oxford.

Michael Hornsby-Smith, Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Surrey.

Johanna Juselius, former graduate student in Social Change, University of Manchester.

Tim Leunig, Associate Professor in Economic History, London School of Economics.

Tessa Liburd, graduate student in Sociology, University of Manchester.

Andrew Newell, Lecturer in Economics, University of Sussex.

Paul Norman, Lecturer in Human Geography, University of Leeds.

David Voas, Director of British Religion in Numbers and Professor of Population Studies, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex.

Particular thanks are due to Tony Spencer, whose vision made the survey happen in the first place, and who has cared for the YCW survey forms and substantial NDS archives since then. Derek Worlock, eventual Archbishop of Liverpool and then secretary to Cardinal Godfrey, asked '[h]ow on earth do you find time for all this work?' (Warlock to Spencer, 3 March 1958, image 037, digitised archive, PRCT). His personal commitment and contribution to the survey was remarkable.

I finish here by repeating Spencer's tribute to the numerous people who made the original survey possible, many of whose names can be found at the close of the forms:

'to the National Organisers and Regional Leaders who spent weeks travelling the country, preparing street lists by day and briefing interviewers in the evenings: to the Y.C.W. Headquarters Staff who administered and maintained the momentum of the work: and above all to the many hundreds of members of the Y.C.W. and of the Legion of Mary, Knights of St. Columba, the Cell, the Children of Mary, youth clubs, teachers and training colleges and University students, who spent night after night and several week-ends, in wet or cold weather, calling at every house in a particular street, doing one or two interviews and then going on to the next listed street, perhaps some way away, and returning another day to call again at houses where everyone, or all of the young people of the household were found to be out' (Spencer 1958: 8-9).

Bibliography

Barley, Lynda, Field, Clive D., Kosmin, Barry A., and Nielsen, Jorgen S (1987), *Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources XX: Religion* (Pergamon Press, Oxford).

Bastow, Simon, Jane Tinkler and Patrick Dunleavy (2014), *The Impact of the Social Sciences: How Academics and Their Research Make a Difference* (London: SAGE).

Clark, Colin (1965 [1937]), The National Income 1924-1931 (London: Frank Cass).

King, John E. (2013), David Ricardo (London: Palgrave Macmillan).

Lenski, Gerhard (1961), The Religious Factor (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company).

Radyakin, Sergiy (2014), 'savespss: Stata module to save data to SPSS (.sav) system file', Statistical Software Components S457873, Boston College Department of Economics, revised 01 Sep 2014.

Radyakin, Sergiy (2008), 'usespss: Stata module to import SPSS (*.sav) data (Windows only)', Statistical Software Components S456957, Boston College Department of Economics.

Spencer, A.E.C.W. (1964), 'The Newman Demographic Survey, 1953-1964: Reflection on the Birth, Life and Death of a Catholic Institute for Socio-Religious Research', *Social Compass*, 11/3-4 (1964), pp. 31-40, doi: 10.1177/003776866401100305

Spencer, A.E.C.W. (1958), 'Youth and Religion', New Life, Vol. 14, pp. 1-59.

Stark, Rodney and Glock, Charles Y. (1968), *American Piety: The Nature of Religious Commitment* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

Thane, Pat (2012), 'The 'Big Society' and the 'Big State': Creative Tension or Crowding Out? The Ben Pimlott Memorial Lecture 2011', *Twentieth-Century British History*, 23/3, 408-429, doi:10.1093/tcbh/hws009

Winter, Nicholas (2015[2002]), 'survwgt: Stata module to create and manipulate survey weights', http://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:boc:bocode:s427503.

Appendix



E 3.
IR CONTACT IS CHURCH OF ENGLAND)
ave you ever gone regularly to Sunday School ?
Regularly1
Irregularly
Never
ther answer (write in)
Regularly: For about how long, (write in)
ave you been Confirmed ?
Yes
No
Don't know
her answer (write in)
Yes: About how old were you at the time ?
you manage to get to Holy Communion at all?
Yes
No 2
Var. Bouchly how often 3
Weekly 3
Monthly
Vearly
her answer (write in)
D CONTRACT IS NON CONTORNATION
R CONTACT IS NON-CONFORMIST)
we you ever gone regularly to Sunday School?
Regularly1
Irregularly2
. Never
her answer (uvite in)
Regularly: For about how long ? (write in)
R CONTACT IS ROMAN CATHOLIC)
d you ever go to a Catholic School?
Yes 1
No
her answer (write in)
Yes: For about how long altogether?
(write in)
un vou ever cone regularly to Carechiem or Baliainus
struction-apart from School ?
RegularlyI
Irregularly2
Never
her answer (write in)
Regularly: For about how long ? (write in)
the you been Confirmed yet 2
Yes 1
No 2
Don't know 3
her answer (write in)
Year About how old were you at the time 2
tes, mover now our were you at the time r
you manage to get to Holy Communion at all?
Yes
No
ter answer (torite in)
(es: Roughly how often ?
Weekly
Monthly
Yearly
aer answer (write in)
rview that you make.
Tay to Partien Ann
marin toeson
(If Married, Husband's occupation)
with your instructions.

wa 70615

Factory - 1

Transport - 2

For Office use only

Office --- 4

Other Manual - 3

Distribution -5

Other Non-Manual-6

TILe

ł

ł

Short Codebook for Youth Research Council Survey of Young People's Religion and Lifestyles, 1957

Siobhan McAndrew, University of Bristol September 2015

File Information

File Name:	Youth-Research-Council-1957-survey.sav and Youth-Research-
	Council-1957-survey.dat
Number of Cases:	5834

Value labels, counts and percentages not displayed for the following 'written in' variables encoded as string: **Leis_wr, Relig_wr, Assoc_wr, Occupation**.

Note that the codes below refer the SPSS version of the dataset. The Stata version of the dataset was created using –usespss- and the different types of missingness captured. For each variable below, where there is one type of missingness it is encoded as .a. For more than one, they are encoded as .a, .b, .c etc. in the order in which they were encoded in SPSS rather than being consistent across variables. Accordingly, 'Missing' for the variable **Books** = 99 in the SPSS dataset and .a in the Stata version. However, 'Other Missing' for the variable **Ceremony_type** = 99 in SPSS, but .c in Stata 13 because two other types of missingness are encoded as .a and .b.

Variables, variable labels and value labels

1. **NewID**: New ID assigned to the respondent by SM. The first two digits indicate the city as given in the 'Value' column below. The final three digits indicate the position of the case in the set of associated *questionnaire image files* stored on CDR at the Pastoral Research Centre Trust or with the dataset depositor.

The images are stored in folders, labelled by name and the NewID of the first image in that file. They were subset for scanning by Tony Spencer by religious group and version of the questionnaire. For example, a NewID of 11040 is the 40th case/image for Battersea. This can be found in the second file on the CDR, labelled Battersea-11031.

2. **Old ID**: Original ID from the serial number printed on the first side of the two-side questionnaire form. 98 indicates that the serial number was obscured or illegible; 99 indicates it is missing, e.g. cropped during scanning process.

Value	Tour	Number of	Percentage of sample	
value	TOWN	cases		
11.00	Battersea	92	1.6%	
12.00	Bermondsey	43	0.7%	
13.00	Bethnal Green	43	0.7%	
14.00	Birmingham	959	16.4%	
15.00	Bradford	87	1.5%	
16.00	Brighton	124	2.1%	
17.00	Camberwell	115	2.0%	
18.00	Coventry	72	1.2%	
19.00	Derby	103	1.8%	
20.00	Gateshead	107	1.8%	
21.00	Huddersfield	15	0.3%	
22.00	Hull	244	4.2%	
23.00	Liverpool	382	6.5%	
24.00	Manchester	544	9.3%	
25.00	Middlesbrough	133	2.3%	
26.00	Newcastle	156	2.7%	
27.00	Nottingham	273	4.7%	
28.00	Paddington	96	1.6%	
29.00	Poplar	58	1.0%	
30.00	Portsmouth	187	3.2%	
31.00	Reading	114	2.0%	
32.00	Salford	151	2.6%	
33.00	Scarborough	41	0.7%	
34.00	Sheffield	251	4.3%	
35.00	Shoreditch	37	0.6%	
36.00	Southampton	189	3.2%	
37.00	Southwark	77	1.3%	
38.00	St Helens	97	1.7%	
39.00	St Pancras	108	1.9%	
40.00	Stepney	80	1.4%	
41.00	Stockton-on-Tees	71	1.2%	
42.00	Stoke Newington	46	0.8%	
43.00	Sunderland	118	2.0%	
44.00	Tynemouth	63	1.1%	
45.00	Wandsworth	267	4.6%	
46.00	Warrington	72	1.2%	
47.00	Westminster	77	1.3%	
48.00	Widnes	20	0.3%	

3. **Town**: two-digit identifier of the borough or local authority where the survey was fielded.

49.00	Woolwich	122	2.1%
4. Books	Whether R indicated they read a boo 99 = missing.	ok the previous Sur	nday. 1 = No, 2 = Yes,
5. Cinema	Whether R indicated they went to ci Yes, 99 = missing.	nema the previous	Sunday. 1 = No, 2 =
6. Newspaper	Whether R indicated they read a new = Yes, 99 = missing.	wspaper the previc	us Sunday. 1 = No, 2
7. Radio	Whether R indicated they listened to 2 = Yes, 99 = missing.	o the radio the prev	vious Sunday. 1 = No,
8. Walk	Whether R indicated they went for a Yes, 99 = missing.	a walk the previous	Sunday. 1 = No, 2 =
9. Indoor_games	Whether R indicated they played ga No, 2 = Yes, 99 = missing.	mes indoors the pr	evious Sunday. 1 =
10. TV	Whether R indicated they watched 1 99 = missing.	۲۷ the previous Sur	1day. 1 = No, 2 = Yes,
11. Other1	Whether R indicated unprompted th Sunday. 1 = No, 2 = Yes, 99 = missing	nat they attended c g.	hurch the previous
12. Other2	Whether R indicated unprompted th previous Sunday. 1 = No, 2 = Yes, 99	nat they did someth = missing.	ning else on the

For items 4-12 above, missingness does not appear to be possible since either an item was ringed or not, or another response offered or not. Note however that in some cases that part of the form may be damaged so that the original responses cannot be read. Missingness is at low rates for these items.

13. Domestic	Whether R did housework as 'other' activity. 1 = No, 2 = Yes.			
14. Work	Whether R did paid work as 'other' activity. 1 = No, 2 = Yes.			
15. Homework	Whether R did homework as 'other' activity. 1 = No, 2 = Yes.			
Items 13-15 are derived from the written-in answers, being among the most common offered.				

16. Leis_wr Written-in answers to Other1 and Other2. Text given; 99 = missing.

17. Ideal_family	umber of children in family.	
	0	None
	1	One
	2	Two
	3	Three
	4	Four
	5	Five
	6	Six
	7	More than six
	8	Don't know
	9	Other answer (details written in on form)
	99	Missing
18. Believe_god	Wheth	er R believes in God.
	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	Don't know
	4	Other
	99	Missing
19. JC_divinity	Whethe Jesus w	er R believes that God became man in the person of Jesus Christ i.e. vas God.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know
- 4 Other
- 99 Missing

20. Jesus_resurr	er R believes Christ rose from the dead.			
	1	Yes		
	2	Νο		
	3	Don't know		
	4	Other		
	99	Missing		
21. Chattend_xian	Wheth	er R believes people can be Christian without going to church.		
	1	Yes		
	2	No		
	3	Don't know		
	4	Other		
	99	Missing		
22. Heaven	Whether R believes in heaven.			
	1	Yes		
	2	No		
	3	Don't know		
	4	Other		
	99	Missing		
23. Hell	Wheth	er R believes in hell.		
	1	Yes		
	2	No		
	3	Don't know		
	4	Other		
	99	Missing		

24. Relig_evdaylife	Whether R thinks a person's religion should have anything to do with their everyday life.			
	1	Yes		
	2	No		
	3	Don't know		
	4	Other		
	99	Missing		
25. Religaffil	Religiou	us affiliation of respondent.		
	1	Church of England		
	2	Non-Conformist		
	3	Roman Catholic		
	4	Other Religion		
	5	None		
	6	Other answer		
	7	Don't know		
	99	Missing		
26. Relig_wr	Writter anothe	i-in response where R identified as non-conformist, other, or gave r answer.		
	99	Missing		
27. Religaffil5	Derived	variable: religious affiliation as a five-fold category.		
	1	Church of England		
	2	Non-Conformist		
	3	Roman Catholic		
	4	Other Religion/Other Answer		

	5	None
	99	Missing
28. Inhabitant	R's livir	ng situation (with parents, as lodger, etc).
	1	Living with parents
	2	Living with in-laws
	3	Living in furnished rooms
	4	Living in unfurnished rooms
	5	Lodger
	6	Own house or flat
	7	Other
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
29. Trade_union	Wheth	er R is a member of a trade union. 1 = Yes, 2 = No.
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
30. Assoc_member	Wheth sports/ party/r	er R is a member of any organisations other than a TU such as 'social/recreational club/professional association/political religious society
	1	Yes
	2	Νο
	3	Other
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
31. Assoc_wr	Writte	n-in response giving association name(s).

	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
32. SportSocRec	Office u	se variable A1 included on form.
	0	Not ringed on form
	1	Ringed on form
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
33. ProfAssoc	Office u	se variable B1 included on form.
	0	Not ringed on form
	1	Ringed on form
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
34. PolAssoc	Office u	se variable C1 included on form.
	0	Not ringed on form
	1	Ringed on form
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
35. RelAssoc	Office u Ringed	ise variable D1 included on form. 0 = Not ringed on form, 1 = on form
	0	Not ringed on form
	1	Ringed on form
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
36. Education	Whethe	er R has finished full-time education.
	0	Not ringed on form
	1	Ringed on form

	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
37. Age_left_ed	Age in y had fini	years at which R finished full-time education if responded that they ished.
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Other missing
38. School_type	School attends	at which R completed education (if finished school) or currently
	1	Secondary Modern
	2	Secondary Technical
	3	Secondary Grammar
	4	Public School
	5	Technical College
	6	University or University College
	7	Other
	97	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	98	Unclear answer
	99	Missing
39 Brothers	Numbe	r of brothers
55. Diothers		Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	00	Missing
	55	IVIISSIIIg
40. Sisters	Numbe	r of sisters.
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing

41. Father_relig	Religiou	us affiliation of respondent's father.
	1	Church of England
	2	Non-Conformist
	3	Roman Catholic
	4	Other Religion
	5	None
	6	Other answer
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
42. Mother_relig	Religiou	us affiliation of respondent's mother
	1	Church of England
	2	Non-Conformist
	3	Roman Catholic
	4	Other Religion
	5	None
	6	Other answer
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
43. Father_born	Country	y of father's birth.
	1	England and Wales
	2	Scotland
	3	Northern Ireland
	4	Republic of Ireland
	5	Other

	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
44. Mother_born	Country	of mother's birth.
	1	England and Wales
	2	Scotland
	3	Northern Ireland
	4	Republic of Ireland
	5	Other
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
45. Married	R's mar	ital status.
	1	Single
	2	Married
	3	Widowed
	4	Divorced
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
46. Married_years	Numbe	r of years R has been married
	97	Not applicable – R not married
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
47. Ceremony_type	Whethe	er R married in a church/register office/elsewhere.
	1	Church

	2	Register Office
	3	Elsewhere
	97	Not applicable – R not married
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
48. Spouse_relig	Religiou	us affiliation of respondent's spouse
	1	Church of England
	2	Non-Conformist
	3	Roman Catholic
	4	Other Religion
	5	None
	6	Other answer
	97	Not applicable – R not married
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
49. Any_children	Whethe	er R has any children.
	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	Other answer
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing

NB: this is one example where it is not entirely clear whether branch logic should have applied or not: whether respondents should have been asked whether they had children regardless of marital status, and whether the question applied to children who were fostered or adopted, or where the parents had no contact with them. The question would undoubtedly have been sensitive at the time, even though parenthood outside marriage was not quite rare. It may have been that the authors of the questionnaire assumed that those who had children that they were not bringing up would not consider them to be relevant to the question. The question was applied to 47 single respondents indicating that the instructions were not entirely clear.

50. Num_children	Number of children.		
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	

NB: It appears that this was only captured during digitisation where a figure had been written-in by the original interviewers and coders. Accordingly the estimated proportion with no children according to this measure does not reflect the proportion with no children among the sample as a whole. Users may wish to impute an estimate of zero 'children living at home' for those who reported that they have no children, and perhaps for those who reported that they are single unless they otherwise confirmed parenthood. Note that some who reported that they have children have a figure of zero (inconsistently) entered here.

51. Ch_bapt	Whether any of R's children have been christened yet.		
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	3	Other answer	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Other missing	
52. Age_bapt	Age at	which R's child was christened.	
	1	Under 6 months	
	2	6 months to 1 year	
	3	Over 1 year	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
53. Age_bapt_wr	Age w	ritten in (in years) if 'over 1 year' chosen.	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	

54. Ch_attendHow often R reports attending Church or Chapel apart from Weddings,
Christenings and Funerals.

- 0 Other answer
- 1 Once a week or oftener
- 2 Once in 2 weeks
- 3 Once a month
- 4 Four times a year
- 5 Twice a year
- 6 Once a year or less often
- 7 Christmas
- 8 Easter
- 9 Never
- 98 Not applicable short form of questionnaire applied
- 99 Missing

Note that this and the following two questions were posed to those reporting no religious affiliation and non-Christian affiliation.

55. Freq_change	Whet turne	Whether R reports that they used to attend more or less often since they turned about 12 compared with now.		
	1	Less often		
	2	More often		
	3	Can't remember		
	4	Other answer		
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied		
	99	Missing		

56. Why_change	R's reason for change if change in frequency reported.		
	1	Leaving school	
	2	Starting work	
	3	Living away from home	
	4	Other answer	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
57. CofE_sunsch	Wheth Anglica	er R ever went regularly to Sunday School if R reported being n.	
	1	Regularly	
	2	Irregularly	
	3	Never	
	4	Other	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Church of England	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
58. CofE_conf	Wheth	er R confirmed if reported being Anglican.	
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	3	Don't know	
	4	Other answer	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Church of England	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	

59. CofE_conf_age	Age at confirmation if Anglican.	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Church of England
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
60. CofE_comm	Wheth	er R attends/receives Holy Communion if Anglican.
	1	Yes
	2	Νο
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Church of England
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
61. CE_comm_freq	Freque	ncy of attendance/reception of Anglican Holy Communion.
	3	Weekly
	4	Monthly
	5	Yearly
	6	Other
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Church of England
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied
	99	Missing
62. NC_sunsch	Wheth Confor	er R ever went regularly to Sunday School if R reported being Non- mist.
	1	Regularly
	2	Irregularly
	3	Never
	4	Other
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Non-Conformist

	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
63. NC_sunsch_yrs	Number of years attended if R indicated they attended regularly (Non-Conformists).		
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Non-Conformist	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
54. RC_school Whether R ever attended a Catholic School.		er R ever attended a Catholic School.	
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	3	Other answer	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	98	Not applicable - short form of questionnaire applied	
	99	Missing	
65. RC_sch_yrs Numb		r of years written in (Catholics at school).	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
66. RC_catech	Whether R ever attended Catechism or Religious Instruction classes apart from school.		
	1	Regularly	
	2	Irregularly	
	3	Never	
	4	Other	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	

	99	Missing	
67. RC_cat_yrs	Number of years written in (Catholics at religious instruction classes).		
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
68. RC_conf	Whether R confirmed if reported being Catholic.		
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	3	Don't know	
	4	Other	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
69. RC_conf_age	Age at	confirmation if Catholic.	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
70. RC_comm	Whether R ever attends Holy Communion if Catholic.		
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	3	Other	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
71. RC_comm_freq	Freque	ncy of attendance at Holy Communion if Catholic.	
	Λ	Weekly	

	5	Monthly	
	6	Yearly	
	7	Other	
	97	Not applicable – respondent not Catholic	
	99	Missing	
72. Age	Age of	respondent in years.	
	99	Missing	
73. Sex	Sex of r	Sex of respondent.	
	1	Male	
	2	Female	
	99	Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh	Numbe	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household.	
74. Num_1525_hh	Numbe 99	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh	Numbe 99	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation	Numbe 99 Occupa and ma	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried).	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation	Numbe 99 Occupa and ma 99	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation	Numbe 99 Occupa and ma 99	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office o	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office o 1	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing coding of occupation. Factory	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office o 1 2	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing coding of occupation. Factory Transport	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office of 1 2 3	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing coding of occupation. Factory Transport Other Manual	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office of 1 2 3 4	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing coding of occupation. Factory Transport Other Manual Office	
74. Num_1525_hh 75. Occupation 76. Office_occ	Number 99 Occupa and ma 99 Office of 1 2 3 4 5	er of persons aged 15 to 24 in the household. Missing ation named by respondent (that of husband if respondent female arried). Missing coding of occupation. Factory Transport Other Manual Office Distribution	

99 Missing

77. Class_occClassification of occupations coded by Jane Platt according to Census 1951
Classification of Occupations.

Value label	Occupational group	
1	I – Fishermen	
2	II – Agricultural	
3	III - Mining and Quarrying	
4	IV - Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mining products	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	other than coal	
5	V - Coal, gas, coke makers, workers in chemical and allied trades	
6	VI - Workers in metal manufacture, engineering and allied trades	
7	VII - Textile workers	
8	VIII - Tanners, etc, leather goods makers, fur dressers	
9	IX - Makers of textile goods and articles of dress (not boots and shoes)	
10	X - Makers of textile goods and articles of dress (not boots and shoes)	
11	XI - Workers in wood, cane and cork	
12	XII - Makers of and workers in paper and paperboard; bookbinders;	
12	printers	
13	XIII - Makers of products (not elsewhere specified)	
14	XIV - Workers in building and contracting	
15	XV - Painters and decorators	
16	XVI - Administrators, directors, managers (not elsewhere specified)	
17	XVII - Persons employed in transport and communications	
18	XVIII - Commercial, finance and insurance occupations (excluding clerical staff)	
19	XIX - Professional and technical occupations (excluding clerical staff)	
20	XX - Persons employed in defence services	
21	XXI - Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport	
	XXII - Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs,	
22	hotel, etc.)	
23	XXIII - Clerks, typists, etc.	
24	XXIV - Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	
	XXV - Stationary engine drivers, crane drivers, tractor drivers, etc.,	
25	stokers, etc.	
26	XXVI - Workers in unskilled occupations (not elsewhere specified)	
27	XXVII - Other and undefined workers	
28	XXVIII - Retired or not gainfully employed	
98	Illegible	

00	Refused, don't know, undefined, unintentionally omitted, or wife gave	
55	own rather than husband's occupation	

78. Reg_Gen_Gp Registrar-General's social classification coded by Jane Platt.

Value label	Registrar-General's social class
1	I - Professional etc., occupations
2	II - Intermediate occupations
3	III - Skilled occupations. III(a) - Mine workers
4	III - Skilled occupations. III(b) - Transport workers
5	III - Skilled occupations. III(c) - Clerical workers
6	III - Skilled occupations. III(d) - Armed Forces
7	III - Skilled occupations. III(e) – Others
8	IV - Partly skilled occupations. IV(a) - Agricultural workers
9	IV - Partly skilled occupations. IV(b) – Others
10	V - Unskilled occupations. V(a) - Building and dock labourers
11	V - Unskilled occupations. V(b) – Others
98	Illegible
99	Not given, refused, student, unemployed, or wife reporting own rather
	than husband's occupation

79. Student	Whether R is still at school or a full-time student. 1= No, refused occupation question, or didn't answer; 2 = Yes.
80. Housewife	Whether R indicated that they were a housewife/homemaker. 1= No, refused occupation question, or didn't answer; 2 = Yes.

81. Region English region.

- 1 London
- 2 West Midlands
- 3 North West
- 4 North East
- 5 East Midlands
- 6 Yorkshire
- 7 South East

82. Agemnrep	Age of respondent. Non-responses or apparent coding mistakes replaced with mean of other responses. Mean = 18.79.
83. Yearsfted	Derived variable. Number of years R reported being in full-time education assuming began school at 5. 99 Missing
84. CofE1to7	Whether R <u>should have</u> received short interview, namely R is C of E with Old ID number ending in 1-7.
	0 = No or don't know, e.g. if serial number on form was obscured or cropped during scanning process; 1 = Yes.

NB: It appears that compliance was not perfect in that a number of Anglicans who should have been offered the short form completed the long form and vice versa.

85. designweight	Design weight variable (see Technical Report for further details).		
	Ν	5834	
	Missing	0	
	Mean	1.00	
	Standard Deviation	0.70	
	Percentile 25	0.54	
	Percentile 50	0.87	
	Percentile 75	1.08	
86. psweight	Post-stratification weight variable raking on religious affiliation and age by sex.		
	Ν	5724	
	Mean	1.00	
	Standard Deviation	0.85	
	Percentile 25	0.48	

Percentile 50	0.79
Percentile 75	1.26

87. **psweight2** Post-stratification weight variable raking on religious affiliation and age by sex by student status.

Ν	5724
Mean	1.00
Standard deviation	0.77
Percentile 25	0.52
Percentile 50	0.80
Percentile 75	1.22

Note that **psweight** and **psweight2** do not account for the target of 70% of Anglican respondents being offered a short form of the survey instrument. Users wishing to use weights for those responding to the full questionnaire should use **longqwt** or **longqwt2**.

88. longqwt Post-stratification weight variable raking on religious affiliation and age by sex for those responding to the full questionnaire.

Ν	3516
Mean	1.00
Standard deviation	0.92
Percentile 25	0.38
Percentile 50	0.71
Percentile 75	1.27

89. longqwt2 Post-stratification weight variable raking on religious affiliation and age by sex for those responding to the full questionnaire.

Ν	3516
Mean	1.00
Standard deviation	1.00
Percentile 25	0.37

0.68

Percentile 75 1.26

Instructions for Young Christian Workers: Section Leaders and Interviewers

Siobhan McAndrew, University of Bristol

September 2015

The following set of documents currently stored in the Newman Collection of the Pastoral Research Centre Trust provide insights into the guidance provided to the YCW volunteers administering the survey in the field. They are ordered as follows:

- A covering letter from Frank Lane from YCW National Headquarters to individual volunteers (page 2)
- Instructions for section leaders, including a script for role plays of typical interviews (pages 3-8)
- Notes on the questionnaire (page 9).

Note that it is not clear whether these drafts and letters were the final versions actually sent out to the volunteers in the field. The documents are not precisely dated but appear to have been drafted in 1956 while the survey was fielded in January and February 1957. Nevertheless the final versions were undoubtedly similar to these and they are provided alongside the dataset to illustrate the level of guidance provided to volunteers otherwise working independently.



NATIONAL

HEADQUARTERS

106 CLAPHAM ROAD LONDON S.W.9 TEL: RELiance 7031 Nedrest Underground-OVAL

YOUR REF: OUR REF:

Dear Fellow Worker,

Youth Survey - 1956

Your Section has been selected to take part in the survey of youth, to gather information for the 1957 World Congress. The survey will produce very valuable information if YOU stick rigidly to the instructions. So please read these (attached) carefully and give full attention to the instructions given by your Section Leader when he briefs you.

On "briefing" night your Section Leader will run through the questionnaire with you and answer any questions you want to raise. He will then give you a street for your "practice" interviews, for which you will use two PINK forms. As soon as you have completed these "practice" interviews report back to him to say how you have got on. If you want to drop out at this stage, do so. There will be no hard feeling but don't leave it until later.

After this second discussion your Section Leader will give you a number of WHITE questionnaires, some Record Sheets and an identity card. He will also tell you where to do your interviews. Spread your interviewing over several evenings. DO NOT INTERVIEW ON WEEKDAYS DURING THE DAY BECAUSE THE 15s TO 24s WILL BE OUT.

Good luck and God be with you.

YOUTH SURVEY 1956

Instructions to Section Leader

Sorfar, our campaigns have always been based upon facts obtained by question and answer between each of us and our comrades at work or in recreational activities. This is a perfectly adequate method of "fact finding" for "See - Judge - Act", when our judgements and our action are both directed at the people we have seen. We cannot, however. draw reliable conclusions about people we have not seen.

By using a carefully designed representative sample, that includes the kind of people you work and "play" with and that includes in addi tion all sorts of other people (who are probably quite different in many of their beliefs and attitudes # from your own chums and acquaintances), we can draw conclusions that apply to (for example) all young people aged 15 to 24 working in large towns all over England.

We are going to use a representative sample of this kind to gather information for the World Congress next year. As you may know, we have already had one "pilot" survey in Manchester, Gateshead and Highgate. We rely upon your co-operation in this second pilot for which we are using an improved type of questionnaire.

Select half a dozen of your members that you think would be suitable for calling at all sorts of households and issue them at once with the enclosed instructions for interviewers. You will receive a supply of PINK and WHITE questionnaires, record sheet and notes on the questionnaire.

Fix a time for a meeting within the next two weeks (at the outside). Tell all the potential interviewers to attend punctually, dressed suitably for visiting all sorts of houses, and to bring :-

> 1. Their insturctions. 2. A piece of stiff cardboard 13" X 8". 3. Either a bulldog clip or a tough elastic band. 4. A biro (not red) or soft pencil.

Le fore the meeting you should :-

Make 2 practice interviews yourself at houses where you are not known. You can then talk from experience. Put together into each of 6 (or more) "piles" the following:-

1 identity card 2 pink questionnaires 3 white questionnaires 2 record sheets 1 set of notes on questionnaire

3. Select o or ac streets near where you meet and assign one street to each of your interviewers. Each interviewer should have about 20 houses to call at, he will only find people of the right age (15 - 24) in a few of them. The interviewers' blocks of houses must not overlap or they will be unpopular if they call at a house where someone else has already called.

Your brief for the "briefing meeting" will arrive during the next seven days. Go ahead now and arrange a time for the meeting.

AT THE BRIEFING

- 1. When all are present, start your briefing. Explain the object of the survey: i.e. to obtain vital information about the extent of religious practice among young people, with particular reference to the work of the Y.C.W. and to the "leakage" problem. The study is part of the preparation for the 1957 World Pilgrimage to Rome, but will also be of great value to the Bishops and Catholic action in England. The whole survey has been planned on scientific lines with the assistance of the Newman Demographic Survey and professional experts in public opinion research. All the careful preparation will be wasted if the individual interviewers do not stick to their instructions and carefully avoid influencing their contacts' replies.
- 2. Then outline the procedure: briefing, "practice", discussion, the actual job, and reporting completion.
- 3. Go right through the questionnaire with them, using the 'Notes' on the questionnaire as a guide on the points to raise. Then drive home the Instructions for Interviewers by means of a little demonstration.
- 4. Use the Text provided and after each "Scene" show, by writing up on a blackboard if possible, how the Record Sheet should be completed.
- 5. Then ask for questions. After dealing with these give each interviewer his/her card and get him/her to sign it right away.
- Tell each where the two practice interviews are to be carried out. During the practice they are to use the back of their Instructions as a Record Sheet.
- 7. Tell them to report back as soon as they have finished.

THE DISCUSSION

8. When all your interviewers have returned from their practice, ask them how they got on. After dealing with any problems they raise, ask if anyone wants to drop out. If so, get one of the "reserves" to take his/her place (and make special arrangements for a practice). You may have to advise some members to drop out after the practice interview. Make it clear that no personal criticism is involved. Some people are just not cut out for interviewing.

- Collect ALL the PINK questionnaires and check them to see that there are no obvious errors.
- @ive each interviewer his/her WHITE questionnaires, Record Sheets and Street List. You will receive further instructions on this List soon.
- 11. Get each interviewer there and then to go through his questionnaires, and divide them into two piles. On one pile should go all questionnaires whose serial numbers end in 8, 9 or 0. All the rest should go on the other pile.
- 13. Each interviewer should then put all his forms back into numerical order.
- Suggest that they start interviewing the following evening and tell them to finish in good time for the Report Meeting (a week or so later).
 Let them know where they canget you meantime in case they get "stuck" e.g. because someone "refuses" after they have commenced an interview but before they get his/her religion, so that the questionnaire is "spoilt"

and they need a replacement quarternance .

H.

7

REPORT MEETING

16. Check each interviewer's questionnaires and Record sheets for howlers.

17. Collect all the interviewers' cards.

- Tag or pin together securely each interviewer's questionnaires and . Record Sheets.
- 19. Complete and sign the Assignment Sheet and put it on top of the pile. Tie up into a secure parcel. Stick on the special labels and send off by parcel post.

One YCW member to act as Interviewer. One YCW member to act as Contact, housewife or man of the house, Cast: as necessary . Section Leader to give commentary.

1. (INT RVIE/ER knocks at imaginary door. No answer. Knocks again, and again).

INTERVIEWER: "No one at home. What a good beginning. I suppose I had better mark up my Record Sheet as they said. Let me see, this is No. 1, Bridge Street isn't it?" Section Leader: "This is what he writes on his Record Sheet." (Writes) "The interviewer may have to call back at this house if he cannot get his five interviews at later addresses." 3. (INTERVIEWER knocks at next imaginary door. Door opens. Lady appears).

HOUSEWIFE: "Well, what do you want?" INTERVIEWER: "Good evening. I am from the Youth Research Council. We are carrying out a nationwide youth opinion survey. Is there anyone in the household aged between 15 & 24?" HOUSEWIFE: "There's my Bert. He's 19; but he's away in the Army just now!" INTERVIEWER: "And there's nobody else aged 15 to 24?" HOUSEWIFE: "No one at all. Bert's elder brother was killed in the war."

- INTERVIEWER: "Oh I'm sorry about that. In that case I won't trouble you any more. Good night." SECTION LEADER: "This is what the interviewer writes on his Record
- Sheet". (Writes). "There is no point in calling back at this house because Bert is away in the Army".
- 5. (INTERVIEWER rings imaginary bell. Rings again. Young man appears).

INTERVIEWER: "Good evening. I am from the Youth Research Council. We are carrying out a nationwide survey of youth opinion. Pardon my asking but would you mind telling me if you are the only person at home under 25?"

CONTACT: "Yes. My sister is out at the flicks with her young man." INTERVIENER: "Then I wonder if I could ask your views on a few different points. This is my card." (Shows card). <u>CONTACT</u>: "By all means. Come along in." (They go in).

INTERVIEWER: "Did you do any of the following last Sunday: read books, read newspapers; listen to radio; watch television; play indoor games, cards; go to the cinema; go to visit friends; go for a walk or cycling; play outdoor games?" CONTACT "That's a mouthful! Would you go through them all again, one

by one".

SECTION LEADER: "That's how the interviewer started off the interview. Now listen to how he finished it".

INTERVIEWER: "Well, thank you very much. That's almost all. But I would like to ask you, your age and your occupation'.

<u>CONTACT</u>: "19 and I'm a steel erector" <u>INTERVIEWER</u>: "Thank you very much. That's the lot. Good Night". <u>SECTION LEADER</u>: "There's no need to put anything on the Record Sheet, this time because this was a straight forward interview completed".

7. (INTERVIEWER knocks at imaginary door. Man opens the door.)

INTERVIEWER: "Good evening. I am from the Youth Research Council. We are....." MAN: "From the what?" INTERVIEWER: "From the Youth Research Council. We are carrying out a

nationwide"

MAN: "What the devil's the Youth Research Council? Anything to do with the Communists?" INTERVIENER:

"Oh No! It's quite independent of any political party and exists to collect information about young people and about their views and opinions. If there is anyone in your household aged 15 to 24 I would very much like to ask him a few questions on one or two different points."

"I can't see why you should want to ask young brats for their views and opinions. What you young people want is to listen to what your elders tell you. The trouble with the younger generation is that they're too ford of talking hot air instead of listening and learning from their elder and betters. Anyhow my daughter is out just now - she goes to evening INTERVIEWER: "I would rather like to call back some time to see her. Could you suggest a suitable time?" MAN: "Apart from Monday evenings she's in every night. But don't come before supper; she helps her mother cook the supper so that she'll know how to cook for her husband when she's married. Pity they all didn't have that attitude to life to-day - the world would be a better place INTERVIEWER: "Thank you very much indeed. I'll try and call back some time after supper next week. Your daughter is under 25 isn't she?" MAN: "Well bless me! Is this Youth Research Council a marriage agency? Honestly, the stupid questions you youngsters do ask! If it's any interest to you she's 25. <u>INTERVIEWER</u>: "Thank you so much. I am sorry I have wasted so much of <u>SECTION LEYDER</u>: "You will meet a few people like that. Don't be frightened of them. Just let them talk away until you have got what you need. In this case the interviewer stuck it out to the bitter end - only to find that the daughter was 25 and so not wanted for interview anyway. Consequently he won't have to call back next week after all - much to his relif. Again, there is nothing to enter up on the Record Sheet". 9. (INTERVIENT rings imaginary ball. Young lady answers door). INTERVIEWER: "Good evening. I am from the Youth Research Council. We are carrying out a nationwide youth survey to collect young mople's opinions and views on various subjects. Can you tell me, how many young people aged 15 to 24 are there at home at the moment?" YOUNG LADY: "Oh, all of us." INTERVIEWER: "How many is that?" YOUNG LADY: "Well, there's Bill - that's my husband - and me - we have the first floor flat; Mum and Dad and the rest live upstairs then there's Bobbie home on leave, and my young sister." INTERVIENER: "Bobbic's in the Forces is he?" YOUNG LADY: "Yes, he's in the Gunners - just been given a stripe -doing his National Service." INTERVIEWER: "I wonder then if I could see Bobbie and ask him a few questions." YOUNG LADY: "I'll go and get him - then he and I can do it together - I like telling people what I think - someone from the BBC stopped me in the street once and asked me what programmes I liked best." hatement : "I am andfully <u>YOUNG LADY</u>: "Sounds silly to me; but I'll go and get Bobbie for you." I'm andfully <u>YOUNG LADY</u>: "Sounds silly to me; but I'll go and get Bobbie for you." I'm ful (Interviewer rings imaginary bell. Lady answers door). I'm ful I must us Billie by himself. We are not allowed to ark questions when there is asyme <u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Good evening, I'm from the Youth Research Council, we are carrying out a nation-wide survey of youth. Would you mind telling me if anyone aged between 15 & 24 lives here? LADY: Aye? I'm hard of hearing these days. What did you say you were selling? I've got all the brushes I need" INTERVIEWER: "I'm not selling anything Madam. I'm collecting opinions of young people" LADY: "Oh. That's different. You'd better see my lodger. He's 19 if that's young enough for you, only he's out tonight. He's in most nights but you've struck unlucky. Come back tomorrow, and I'll tell him to expect you". INTERVIEWER: Thank you very much indeed. I'll be along tomorrow evening. Good night". SECTION LEADER: This time, the interviewer makes a note on the Record Sheet to come back tomorrow. If he manages to "catch" his man - as he ought to in this case, he should put a tick in the "Interviews" column under "2nd Call" on his Record Sheet the following evening. SECTION LEADER: "Well that concludes this little demonstration. hope it has shown you how to handle some of the difficulties you will meet. The main thing is to stick to the instructions. Some of them

sound silly and pointless, but there is a very good reason for all of them. If we don't stick to the rules we will not only meas up the results from this town but also those for the country as a whole. If we and everyone else stick to the rules we shall collect a lot of information which will be very useful to us in the apostolate and also to the Catholic body generally. Now has anyone got any questions before going off to do the two practice interviews?"

NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUTH RESEARCH COUNCIL

This is the Committee which has been planning the survey. Do not mention the name of the Young Christian Workers during the interview, otherwise the answers might be biassed. The name 'Youth Research Council' is used on Identity Cards and should be used by interviewers when introducing themselves. Be sure to have the card with you always. Keep it clean.

ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD

Give the full address, including the street number and the postal district number if any. If the 'household' happens to be a hostel or boarding school or other place where there are large numbers of 15 - 24s. give the full details on the Record Sheet, e.g. Y.M.C.A. hostel.

HOUSEHOLD

This is either "a single person living alone", or "groups of persons living together in the sense of sharing the same living room and eating at the same table. Thus there may be several "households" in one house. Domestic servants and visitors are part of the household, but lodgers living in their own rooms are not. Make a note in such cases. Include a son away doing National Service, but make a note.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ask the questions <u>EXACTLY</u> as they are on the questionnaire. <u>Each</u> <u>question ends with the question mark</u>. Any alternative answers <u>which</u> <u>are part of the question</u> (e.g. the first) should be included when you ask the question. Alternative answers which come after the question mark must <u>NOT</u> be mentioned, even if the 'contact' (person being interviewed) asks for suggestions. Never show the contact questions or the questionnaire itself. In most cases the alternative answers are each followed by a number, e.g. Yes 1, No 2, Don't Know 3, Other Answer (.....)4. In such cases put a ring round the number of the answer given by the contact. If he does not give a clear Yes, No or Don't Know, ring the number of 'Other Answer' and write in what he does say. In all other cases there is a blank dotted line for the answer; write down the contact's answer in his own words. Record as many of the contacts comments as you can, particularly if you have to put him down as 'Other Answer'.

WAS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU DID LAST SUNDAY?

Do not prompt or offer any suggestion at all, no matter how "dumb" the contact is.

<u>WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE IDEAL</u> SIZE FOR A FAMILY.....?

If the contact wants to know what you mean by ideal - you just mean IDEAL:

WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION?

have to be fully completed. But you <u>MUST</u> complete fully all C. of E. Interviews where the questionnaire numbers and in 8, 9. or O.

RE YOU LIVING -?

Your contact may be living in unfurnished or furnished rooms in the same house as his/her parents/in-laws. If so, put a ring round number 1 or 2 (parents/in-laws) and <u>also</u> round either number 4 (unfurnished rooms) or number 3 (furnished rooms). "A place of your won" does not have to be <u>owned</u> - it includes the ordinary rented house, flat or tenement.

)RGANISATIONS

If the name of the organisation is not completely self-explanatory, note down the kind of things it does. In particular, ask for details of any clubs or societies which appear to be connected with parishes.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

If the contacts say "secondary", ask what kind of secondary school it was, or is. If the contact replies just "a college", ask what kind of a college - e.g. Art College, Commercial College, Teachers Training College, Boarding School, or University College.

RELIGION OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Note any information your contact gives about any change of religion, but do not ask for it.

PARTICULARS EOX

IGNATURE

Don't forget to sign each Questionnaire when you have ompleted it.