

NatCen
Social Research that works for society

NatCen Panel - July 2020/June 2021

**Technical information -
Will COVID-19 change what the
public expect of government?**

Date: January 2022

At NatCen Social Research we believe that social research has the power to make life better. By really understanding the complexity of people's lives and what they think about the issues that affect them, we give the public a powerful and influential role in shaping decisions and services that can make a difference to everyone. And as an independent, not for profit organisation we're able to put all our time and energy into delivering social research that works for society.

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Introduction

In July 2020 and June 2021, NatCen conducted a survey amongst its panel members as part of the ESRC-funded 'Will COVID-19 change what the public expect of government?' project to collect data looking at whether key political attitudes and values have changed following the pandemic.

This document outlines some of the technical information related to the surveys and associated datasets, including what data are included, questionnaire wording, the sample design, fieldwork approach, and information on the weighting approach.

If you have any questions about the data, or the information in this document, please get in touch at panel.info@natcen.ac.uk.

Key figures

July 2020 wave

Fieldwork dates	02/07/20 – 26/07/20
Total complete interviews	2,413
Web interviews	2,212
Telephone interviews	201
Survey response rate	68%
Overall response rate	15%

June 2021 wave

Fieldwork dates	10/06/21 – 04/07/21
Total complete interviews	2,217
Web interviews	2,120
Telephone interviews	195
Survey response rate	82%
Overall response rate	13%

Longitudinal data

Total complete interviews	2,063
Re-interview rate	85%
Overall response rate	13%

1 Survey dataset

This section summarises the information included in the survey dataset.

1.1 Sampling & weighting information

1.1.1 Sampling information

The sample design for the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) (and therefore the NatCen Panel which is recruited via the BSA survey) involves stratification and clustering (see Section 2). These design features affect standard errors and should therefore be taken into account in analysis. Variables are provided to allow for this:

- **Panel_PSU** indicates the Primary Sampling Unit from which the panellist was recruited in their BSA survey and is set at the household level at the point of recruitment
- **Panel_Strata** indicates the sampling stratum from which the panellist was selected. This is a simplified version of the strata ID variable used in BSA. Each code indicates a different region

1.1.2 Non-response weight¹

As a random probability sample, estimates are affected by non-coverage and non-response. In order to ensure the sample is representative of the population, a set of non-response weights has been computed to account for non-response to the recruitment survey (BSA), refusal to join the panel, and non-response in the survey of panel members itself.

Jul20_weight and **Jun21_Weight** are the product of these weights and should be used for the general analysis of the survey results for the July 20 and June 21 waves respectively.

For longitudinal analysis, people who do not take part in both waves are also excluded from analysis. **Jun21_LongWt** accounts for this additional non-response and should be used for the general analysis of the survey results for the longitudinal data.

¹ More information about the non-response weight is provided in Section 3

1.2 Survey paradata

Jul20_IntMode and **Jun21_IntMode** gives the mode in which the survey was completed (online or on the telephone).

1.3 Questionnaire data

The datasets include all substantive questions carried by the survey and funded under this grant. Variables from these waves of the questionnaire are indicated in the variable name with the preface 'Jul20_CV19_' or 'Jun21_CV19_'. The questionnaire content is shown in Section 0, indicating variable names.

1.4 Fed-forward data

One of the features of the NatCen Panel is that, because it was recruited via the face-to-face British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey, and our panellists are interviewed regularly, we possess a wealth of background information on our panellists. This not only allows us to develop better response propensity models (Section 3), but also allows for analysis by a greater range of background variables².

These variables are indicated with the preface 'FF_' where the data is originally from the BSA questionnaire, or 'Cur_' where it has been collected/updated in a panel survey.

The following variables are included in this dataset:

- Fed-forward sex
- Latest age category (grouped) (DV)
- Latest highest educational qualification achieved
- Latest class identity
- Latest main economic activity (grouped)
- Latest self-reported financial circumstances
- Latest household income (grouped)
- Latest household income - equivalised (grouped)
- Latest number of people in household (grouped) (DV)
- Latest household type (DV)
- Latest relationship status (grouped)
- Latest whether respondent has any children (0-18) in the household (DV)
- Latest urban/rural indicator 2011 (England & Wales) (grouped) (DV)
- Latest urban/rural indicator 2011 (Scotland) (grouped) (DV)
- Latest government office region (DV)
- Latest frequency of internet use (grouped)
- Latest political party identification (DV)³

² It should be noted that the data for these variables may have been collected before the panel survey was conducted.

³ Only for the June '21 wave. The July '20 wave collected these data for all participants in that wave.

-
- Latest ethnic group (grouped) (DV)
 - Whether voted in the EU referendum
 - How voted in the EU referendum
 - Whether voted in the 2019 general election
 - Party voted for in the 2019 general election

2 Sampling and fieldwork

2.1 Panel recruitment & fieldwork

2.1.1 BSA recruitment

NatCen's panel is based on a random probability design, with panel members originally selected at random and considerable effort put in to maximise participation in order to minimise bias.

Panel members are recruited from the British Social Attitudes survey (BSA) which interviews those aged 18 and over across Britain (south of the Caledonian canal). The BSA is a high-quality, random probability: this means that households are selected at random, and then considerable effort is expended to achieve an interview. For BSA 2018 and 2019 fieldwork was conducted face-to-face, with individuals selected at random.⁴

Those interviewed as part of the BSA were asked to join the Panel at the end of the BSA interview. For these surveys, all panel members recruited from BSA 2018 and 2019 who had not subsequently left the panel or become 'inactive' were approached to participate (no quotas were used) and the random probability design was therefore maintained.

2.1.2 Fieldwork design

The fieldwork approach for these panel surveys employed a sequential mixed mode design, where panel members were first invited to participate in the research online (using multiple points of contact by post, email and text) before being contacted by telephone if they had not yet completed the interview after two weeks (and if telephone numbers were available). In this way we were able to access those who do not have regular access to the internet or, for instance, those who may have literacy or language barriers. A £5 Love2Shop gift card was sent as a 'thank you' to those who participated.

At these waves we have targeted our design somewhat to improve the sample quality. Participants that have taken part in the past but never taken part online were issued to telephone fieldwork early. Also, effort was balanced away from those who are typically over-represented in the sample and that take part regularly and targeted at those who are under-represented in the sample and take part less regularly.

In contrast to conventional internet or telephone polls, the **fieldwork periods lasted for 24 days**. This was to ensure that we could make repeated attempts to contact the selected individuals to try to secure their participation, rather than only including those that are 'readily' available. The **web fieldwork** for the July 2020 wave ran from **2nd July to 26th July 2020** and the **telephone fieldwork** ran from **7th July to 26th July 2020**. The **web fieldwork** for the June 2021 wave ran from **10th June to 4th July 2021** and the **telephone fieldwork** ran from **15th June to 4th July 2021**.

2.1.3 Response rates

The probability design allows us to apply statistical theory to the study, including tests of statistical significance or the 'margin of error'. Response rates are a simple indicator

⁴ More details of the BSA sampling approach can be found here: <http://bsa.natcen.ac.uk/>

of quality for surveys of this sort and are provided in Table 2:1. The July 2020 survey achieved a 68% response rate among those panellists invited to participate, and the June 2021 survey achieved an 82% response rate. When taking account of non-response at the BSA interview and then also at the point of recruitment to the panel, the overall response rate for the July 2020 survey was 15% and the overall response rate for the June 2021 survey was 13%.

Table 2:1 Response rates		
	July 2020	June 2021
Response to the survey		
Issued	3,538	2,689
Deadwood	3	1
Achieved	2,413	2,217
Survey response rate	68%	82%
Overall response		
BSA issued	18,226	
BSA deadwood	1,707	
BSA productive	7,103	
Recruited to panel	4,516	
BSA response rate	43%	
Panel recruitment rate	64%	
Panel deadwood	17	35
Panel inactive/attrition	961	1,792
Overall survey response rate	15%	13%

Longitudinal data

A total of 2,063 panel members took part in both the July 2020 and June 2021 waves – 85% of people who completed the July 2020 wave. Accounting for non-response at every stage the longitudinal data has an overall response rate of 13%.

3 Non-response weights

Non-response to NatCen's probability panel surveys can occur at any one of three stages: the survey used for recruitment to the panel (the British Social Attitudes survey), the invitation to join the panel (at the end of the BSA interview) and the survey of panel members itself. The BSA survey is already weighted to adjust for non-response and we compute further weights to take account of non-response at each of the two subsequent stages. The final weights (Jul20_weight and Jun21_Weight) are the product of these three weights. This three-stage approach is ideal because the correlates of non-response can be different at each stage. With this system we also can optimise the use of the data available from the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA).

These are the three weights we have computed:

1. **BSA survey weight:** the panel members were recruited from BSA 2018 and 2019. Both years used weights to adjust for differential selection probabilities (design weights), non-response at household level (non-response weights) and weights to adjust the profile of respondents to match population estimates (calibration weights).

A non-response model was used to derive weights to adjust for household level non-response. The model included region, dwelling type, percentage of owner-occupied properties in the postcode sector (grouped) and population density. A non-response weight (equal to the inverse of the predicted probabilities from the model) was multiplied by the design weights (which accounted for unequal selection probabilities of households and individuals within households) to produce a composite weight. This weight was then adjusted using calibration weighting so that the profile of BSA respondents matches the British population in terms of age, sex and region.⁵

2. **Panel weight:** this adjusts for non-response at the panel recruitment stage where some people interviewed for the BSA survey chose not to join the panel. A logistic regression model is used to estimate the probability of response of each panel member; the panel weight is equal to the inverse of the predicted probabilities from the model. The model includes the following variables: age and sex groups, region, BSA year, household type, household income, education level, internet access, ethnicity, tenure, social class group, economic activity, political party identification, and interest in politics.⁶ The resulting panel weight is multiplied by the BSA weights, so the panel is representative of the population.

Survey weight: this weight adjusts for non-response to the panel survey(s). A logistic regression model is used to estimate the probabilities of response of each participant; the survey weight is equal to the inverse of the predicted probabilities from the model. The same variables as above are used as predictors in the model. The final survey weight is the result of multiplying the survey non-response weight by the compounded panel weight.

⁵ More details on the BSA weight can be found at <http://bsa.natcen.ac.uk/>

⁶ The characteristics that are likely to change with time for an individual and whose distribution differed between 2018 and 2019 BSA sample have been entered into the model in interaction with BSA year.

Longitudinal weight

A longitudinal weight (Jun21_LongWt) has been produced for longitudinal analysis of participants taking part in both waves.. The Jul20_weight already adjusts for non-response to the first of the two waves and forms a starting point. A logistic regression model was used to estimate the probabilities of response to the June 2021 survey for each July 2020 participant. The longitudinal non-response weight is equal to the inverse of the probabilities of response (as above). The initial set of predictors used to build the model was the same as for the panel and survey weights except for the age and sex groups and region, which were condensed into fewer categories to account for the smaller number of participants. The variables used in the final model were; age and sex groups, region, household type, education level, and tenure. The final longitudinal weight is the result of multiplying the longitudinal non-response weight by the Jul20_weight.

4 Questionnaire specification

The below summarises the questionnaire content funded under this grant. Where appropriate we have indicated if a question was only asked at the July 2020 or June 2021 wave.

{ASK ALL}

Wbeing

“This question is about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers.

On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is ‘not at all’ and 10 is ‘completely’, overall how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”

RANGE: 0...10

{ASK ALL}

SocTrust

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

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Most people can be trusted
2. Can't be too careful in dealing with people

{ASK ALL}

MiEcono

“We now turn to some questions about immigration, that is, the rules that determine who can come to Britain from other countries in order to live and work here.

On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is extremely bad and 10 is extremely good, would you say it is generally **bad** or **good** for Britain's economy that migrants come to Britain from other countries?”

RANGE: 0...10

{ASK ALL}

MiCultur

“And on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is undermined and 10 is enriched, would you say that Britain's cultural life is generally **undermined** or **enriched** by migrants coming to live here from other countries?”

RANGE: 0...10

{ASK ALL}

Govtwork

“Which of these statements best describes your opinion on the present system of governing Britain?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Works extremely well and could not be improved
2. Could be improved in small ways but mainly works well
3. Could be improved quite a lot
4. Needs a great deal of improvement

{ASK ALL}

GovTrust

“How much do you trust British governments of any party to place the needs of the nation above the interests of their own political party?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Just about always
2. Most of the time
3. Only some of the time
4. Almost never

{ASK ALL}

MPsTrust

“And how much do you trust politicians of any party in Britain to tell the truth when they are in a tight corner?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Just about always
2. Most of the time
3. Only some of the time
4. Almost never

{ASK ALL}

PartyPol [GRID]

“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Generally speaking, those we elect as MPs lose touch with people pretty quickly
2. Parties are only interested in people's votes, not in their opinions
3. It doesn't really matter which party is in power, in the end things go on much the same

GRID COLUMNS

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly

{ASK ALL}

SocSpnd [GRID]

“Some people think that there should be more government spending on social security, while other people disagree.”

For each of the following groups please say whether you would like to see **more** or **less** government spending on them than now. Bear in mind that if you want more spending, this would probably mean that you would have to pay more taxes. If you want less spending, this would probably mean paying less taxes.

Would you like to see more or less government spending than now on..."

_WEB: "Please select one answer in each section below"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Benefits for unemployed people
2. Benefits for disabled people who cannot work
3. Benefits for parents who work on very low incomes
4. Benefits for single parents
5. Benefits for retired people
6. Benefits for people who care for those who are sick or disabled

GRID COLUMNS

1. Spend much more
2. Spend more
3. Spend the same as now
4. Spend less
5. Spend much less

{ASK ALL}

Dole

"Opinions differ about the level of benefits for unemployed people. Which of these two statements comes closest to your own view?"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT"

1. Benefits for unemployed people are **too low** and cause hardship
2. Benefits for unemployed people are **too high** and discourage them from finding jobs
3. Neither
4. Other answer (please specify)

{ASK ALL}

TaxSpend

"Suppose the government had to choose between the following three options. Which do you think it should choose?"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT"

1. Reduce taxes and spend **less** on health, education and social benefits
2. Keep taxes and spending on these services at the **same** level as now
3. Increase taxes and spend **more** on health, education and social benefits

{ASK ALL}

CarePay2

"Who do you think should pay for social care for people who cannot look after themselves because of illness, disability or old age?"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT"

1. {IF Cur_Country=1, -1 "The government"; IF Cur_Country=3 "The Welsh government"; IF Cur_Country=2 "The Scottish government"}
2. The individual

3. The individual should pay what they can and {IF Cur_Country=1, -1 “the government”; IF Cur_Country=3 “the Welsh government”; IF Cur_Country=2 “the Scottish government”} should pay the rest
4. The individual should pay what they can up to a capped amount and {IF Cur_Country=1, -1 “the government”; IF Cur_Country=3 “the Welsh government”; IF Cur_Country=2 “the Scottish government”} should pay the rest.

{ASK ALL}

SexRel [GRID]

“Now some questions about sexual relationships. What would your general opinion be of the following?”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. A man and woman having sexual relations before marriage
2. A married person having sexual relations with someone other than his or her partner
3. Sexual relations between two adults of the same sex

GRID COLUMNS

1. Always wrong
2. Mostly wrong
3. Sometimes wrong
4. Rarely wrong
5. Not wrong at all

{ASK ALL}

SRPrej

“How would you describe yourself ...”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

- 1 Very prejudiced against people of other races
- 2 A little prejudiced
- 3 Not prejudiced at all
4. {TEL: ‘Or other?’}{WEB: ‘Other’} (Please describe)

{ASK ALL}

PeopTrst

“Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people?”

Please select the option that comes closest to your own view.”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. People can almost always be trusted
2. People can usually be trusted
3. You usually can’t be too careful in dealing with people
4. You almost always can’t be too careful in dealing with people
5. Can’t choose

{ASK ALL}

Protest [GRID]

“There are many ways people or organisations can protest against a government action they strongly oppose.

Which do you think should be allowed and which should not be allowed?”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Organising public meetings to protest against the government
2. Organising protest marches and demonstrations

GRID COLUMNS

1. Definitely
2. Probably
3. Probably not
4. Definitely not
5. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

GOVRESPx [GRID]

“On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to do the following?”

_WEB: “Please select one answer in each section below”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Provide a job for everyone who wants one
2. Keep prices under control
3. Provide industry with the help it needs to grow
4. Provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed

GRID COLUMNS

1. Definitely should be
2. Probably should be
3. Probably should not be
4. Definitely should not be
5. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

PubOwnSt

“How far do you agree or disagree with the following statement?”

Major public services and industries ought to be in state ownership”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly

{ASK ALL}

BEN500

“The next questions ask you to consider particular situations. First consider this situation: an unemployed person on benefits takes a casual job and is paid in cash. They do not report it to the benefit office and are £500 in pocket. Do you feel this is wrong or not wrong?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Not wrong
2. A bit wrong
3. Wrong
4. Seriously wrong
5. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

PAY500

“A person in paid work takes on an extra weekend job and is paid in cash. They do not declare it for tax and so are £500 in pocket. Do you feel this is wrong or not wrong?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Not wrong
2. A bit wrong
3. Wrong
4. Seriously wrong
5. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

DistRel [GRID: RANDOMISE ROWS; FLIP SCALE 1...5]

“How comfortable or uncomfortable do you think you would feel if someone married one of your close relatives (such as a brother, sister, child or re- married parent) if they were...”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

- a. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=1} A Black person
- b. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=1} A person with a mental health condition
- c. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=2} A gay, lesbian or bisexual person
- d. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=2} A Muslim

GRID COLUMNS

1. Very comfortable
2. Comfortable
3. Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable
4. Uncomfortable
5. Very uncomfortable

{ASK ALL}

DistNext [GRID: RANDOMISE ROWS; FLIP SCALE 1...5]

“How comfortable or uncomfortable do you think you would feel if someone moved in next door to you if they were...”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

- a. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=1} An immigrant
- b. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=2} A gay, lesbian or bisexual person
- c. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=2} A Muslim
- d. {ASK IF Jul20SampSplit2=1} A Black person

GRID COLUMNS:

- 1. Very comfortable
- 2. Comfortable
- 3. Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable
- 4. Uncomfortable
- 5. Very uncomfortable

{ASK ALL}

Unemp [GRID]

"Here are some more statements. Please select one option for each of these statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

_WEB: "Please select one answer in each section below"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

- 1. Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one
- 2. Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help
- 3. Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another
- 4. If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet

GRID COLUMNS

- 1. Agree strongly
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Disagree strongly

{ASK ALL}

Redist [GRID]

"Please select one option for each of the following statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

_WEB: "Please select one answer in each section below"

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

- 1. Government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well off
- 2. Big business benefits owners at the expense of workers
- 3. Ordinary working people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth
- 4. There is one law for the rich and one for the poor
- 5. Management will always try to get the better of employees if it gets the chance

GRID COLUMNS

-
1. Agree strongly
 2. Agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree
 5. Disagree strongly

{ASK ALL}

TradVals [GRID]

“Again, please select one option for each of the following statements to show how much you agree or disagree with it.

_WEB: “Please select one answer in each section below”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values
2. People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences
3. For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence
4. Schools should teach children to obey authority
5. The law should always be obeyed, even if a particular law is wrong
6. Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards

GRID COLUMNS

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly

{ASK ALL}

Monarchy [ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]

“How important or unimportant do you think it is for Britain to continue to have a monarchy?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

- 1 Very important
- 2 Quite important
- 3 Not very important
- 4 Not at all important
- 5 The monarchy should be abolished

{ASK ALL}

C19VaccOff [ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]

“Have you been offered a vaccine for COVID-19?”

1. Yes
2. No

{IF C19VaccOff = 1}

C19VaccAcc1 [ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]

“And have you had that vaccine?”

{WEB: “Please select ‘Yes’ if you have had at least one of multiple doses”}

INTERVIEWER: “Please include if you have only had one of multiple doses”

1. Yes
2. No

{IF C19VaccAcc1 = 2}

C19VaccInt **[ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]**

“And do you intend to have that vaccine?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

{IF C19VaccOff <> 1}

C19VaccAcc2 **[ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]**

Would you accept the vaccine for yourself if it is offered to you?

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

{IF C19VaccAccInt = 3 or -8 OR C19VaccAcc2 = 3 or -8}

C19VaccAcc3 **[ASKED IN JUNE 2021 ONLY]**

“Thank you for your response.

We would really like to know your opinion on this, even if you are unsure or don't feel you know enough.

If you had to choose, if you were offered a COVID-19 vaccine, would you accept the vaccine for yourself?

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

1. Yes
2. No
3. I'm really not sure

{ASK ALL}

C19LiveContr

“As far as you are aware, have you or someone living with you contracted the coronavirus?”

{IF TEL: “INTERVIEWER – PROMPT AS NECESSARY”}

- 1 Yes, and I / they tested positive for the coronavirus
- 2 Yes, I / they felt sick and I believe had the virus, but were not tested
- 3 No

{ASK ALL}

C19FamContr

“As far as you are aware, have any of your wider family or close friends contracted the coronavirus?”

{IF TEL: “INTERVIEWER – PROMPT AS NECESSARY”}

- 1 Yes, and they tested positive for the coronavirus
- 2 Yes, they felt sick and I believe had the virus, but were not tested
- 3 No

{ASK ALL}

C19Con [GRID: RANDOMISE ROWS; FLIP SCALE 1...4]

“How concerned, if at all, are you about the effect the coronavirus outbreak is having on each of the following?”

_WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

- 1 The health of yourself and your family
- 2 The UK economy
- 3 Law and order

GRID COLUMNS

- 1 Not at all concerned
- 2 A little concerned
- 3 Somewhat concerned
- 4 Very concerned
- 5 Not applicable

{ASK ALL}

YRCERT [FLIP SCALE]

“How certain or uncertain do you feel about the situation you are facing in the next year or so?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

- 1 Very certain
- 2 Fairly certain
- 3 Neither certain nor uncertain
- 4 Fairly uncertain
- 5 Very uncertain

{ASK ALL}

YRANXI [FLIP SCALE]

“How calm or anxious do you feel about the situation you are facing in the next year or so?”

_TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT”

- 1 Very calm
- 2 Fairly calm
- 3 Neither calm nor anxious
- 4 Fairly anxious
- 5 Very anxious

{ASK ALL}

YRANGR [FLIP SCALE]

“And, how angry or contented do you feel about the situation you are facing in the next year or so?”

_TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT"

- 1 Very angry
- 2 Quite angry
- 3 Neither angry nor contented
- 4 Fairly contented
- 5 Very contented