

2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey *Technical Report*

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Prepared for the Home Office

March 2006

P2449

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2	SAMPLING	3
2.1	Sample design overview	3
2.2	Core sample	4
2.3	Minority ethnic boost sample	4
3	QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PILOTING	7
3.1	Cognitive pilot	7
3.2	Dress rehearsal pilot.....	8
3.3	Questionnaire content.....	9
4	FIELDWORK	11
4.1	Briefings.....	11
4.2	Contact procedures	11
4.3	Screening procedures.....	12
4.4	Screening and interviews with non-English speakers.....	13
4.5	Interview length.....	14
5	RESPONSE RATES.....	15
5.1	Core sample	15
5.2	Boost sample – FE screening	15
5.3	Boost sample – direct screening.....	15
6	DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT.....	19
6.1	Editing.....	19
6.2	Coding	19
6.3	Derived variables	19
7	WEIGHTING	21
7.1	Overview of weights.....	21
7.2	Calculation of core sample weights	22
7.3	Calculation of combined sample weights.....	25
8	STANDARD ERRORS	38
8.1	Sources of error in surveys.....	38
8.2	Standard errors for complex sample designs	38
8.3	Design factor (deft)	39
8.4	Confidence intervals	40
8.5	Standard errors for the 2005 Citizenship Survey.....	40
A	Interviewer instructions	
B	Advance letters	
C	Leaflet	
D	Questionnaire	
E	Derived variables	

Acknowledgements

First and foremost our thanks go to all of the respondents who gave up their time to take part in the survey, as well as to other residents who answered screening questions.

We would also like to thank colleagues at NatCen who have made a significant contribution to the project including: Theresa Patterson, Russell Collins and the Blue Team in the Operations Department, Steve Edwards in the computing department; and especially the many fieldwork interviewers who worked on this study.

Finally we would like to thank Chris Attwood, Jenny King and their colleagues at the Home Office.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the methodology of the 2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey. The 2005 Citizenship Survey was the third in a biennial series, with previous surveys conducted in 2001 and 2003. The Citizenship Surveys are designed to provide information for the Home Office's Aim Seven Community Policy evidence base.

The design of the 2005 survey was similar to that of the previous surveys, using, as before, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Some differences were that the 2005 survey did not include interviews with young people or children aged under 16 as in 2003 and used a different method of identifying addresses for focused enumeration screening.

The report covers the following features of the methodology:

- Sample design and selection (chapter 2)
- Questionnaire development (chapter 3)
- Fieldwork (chapter 4)
- Response (chapter 5)
- Data processing and management (chapter 6)
- Weighting (chapter 7)
- Sampling errors (chapter 8)

The findings from the survey are presented in reports published by the Home Office which can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/citizensurvey.html>.

2 SAMPLING

2.1 Sample design overview

The sample for the Citizenship Survey 2005 consisted of two components: a general population (core) sample of people in England and Wales and a boost sample of respondents from ethnic minority groups which was selected in wards where more than one per cent of the population was from a minority ethnic group. The sample design for the two samples is summarised in Table 2.1 and described in detail in this chapter.

The sample of respondents was obtained from residential addresses selected from the Royal Mail's Postcode Address File (PAF). A two-stage sampling approach was used to select the addresses. At the first stage a random sample of Census Area Statistics (CAS) wards was selected. At the second stage, addresses (delivery points) were sampled within the selected wards.

Table 2.1 Summary of sampling design

	CORE SAMPLE PSUs			
	High density (>18 %)	Medium density (1% to 18%)	Low density (<1%)	Boost sample (>18%)
Core Sample:				
PSUs	93	456	114	N/A
Addresses issued per PSU	25	25	25	N/A
Total issued addresses	2,325	11,400	2,850	N/A
Minority ethnic boost sample:				
PSUs	93	456	114	150
Addresses issued per PSU	110	100	0	110
Total issued addresses	10,230	45,600	0	16500

2.2 Core sample

2.2.1 Selection of Primary Sampling Units

Before selecting the sample of CAS wards, any which contained less than 500 delivery points were merged with an adjacent ward. The (grouped) CAS wards were then sorted into three groups defined by the proportion of the population of the ward in a minority ethnic group: less than one per cent; one per cent to 18 per cent; and more than 18 per cent. Within the ethnic group strata, the wards were sorted by GOR (10 groups) and, within GOR, by three groups based on the percentage of the head of households in a non-manual occupation. At the final stage, the wards were sorted by the proportion of males in the ward that were unemployed.

A list sample of 663 (grouped) wards were selected at random from the stratified list of wards with probability proportional to the number of addresses in the wards. The selected (grouped) wards formed the primary sampling units (PSUs) within which the core sample was selected. (Note that only three of the 633 PSUs selected consisted of more than one ward).

2.2.2 Selection of addresses

Within each selected PSU, addresses were sorted by PAF order and 25 addresses were sampled from the PAF at random using list sampling. This gave an issued sample of 16,575 addresses for the core sample.

2.2.3 Selection of households

Where an address contained more than one, but less than four occupied¹ households, interviews were carried out at each household. Where addresses contained four or more eligible households, interviewers randomly selected three households for interview using a systematic procedure. This was a difference to the sampling procedures in 2003 when only one household was selected at multi-occupied addresses. By selecting more than one in 2005, the selection weights for households were reduced and hence the efficiency of the survey sample improved.

2.2.4 Selection of individuals

At households containing more than one person aged 16 or over, the interviewer randomly selected one for interview, again using a systematic procedure.

2.3 Minority ethnic boost sample

The boost sample was selected from wards selected for the core sample and also from an additional boost sample of 150 wards, using screening and focused enumeration.

¹ To be included a dwelling unit containing a household needed to be occupied as a main residence.

2.3.1 Selection of Primary Sampling Units and addresses

Of the 663 PSUs selected for the core sample, 93 were wards defined as having a high density (over 18 per cent) of inhabitants from a minority ethnic group and 456 were wards defined as having a medium density (1% to 18%) from a minority ethnic group. These were the core sample PSUs from which boost sample addresses were selected.

Core sample medium density wards

In each of the 456 medium density wards, the two addresses preceding and two addresses following the core addresses were selected from the PAF. This produced 45,600 'adjacent' addresses for initial screening. Respondents at the core addresses were asked whether there was anyone at these adjacent addresses who belonged to a minority ethnic group. If it was reported at the core address that there was no one from a minority ethnic group in the adjacent addresses, then no attempt was made to contact the addresses themselves. Otherwise, the interviewer was instructed to carry out screening at the adjacent addresses. This technique, known as focused enumeration, is a more efficient method of obtaining a sample of a respondents from minority ethnic groups in areas of medium density than carrying out direct screening at each address.

Core sample high density wards

In each of the 93 high density wards, an additional 110 addresses were selected, 10,230 in total, at which screening for respondents from an minority ethnic group² was carried out. If any household members were from an minority ethnic group, then one was selected at random to be included in the ethnic boost sample.

Additional high density wards

In addition to the extra addresses selected in the core sample PSUs, an additional sample of addresses was selected in a further 150 wards. These wards were randomly selected from those with more than 18 per cent of the population from a minority ethnic group that were not already selected for the core sample. The same stratification was used when selecting these additional PSUs as for the core sample. Within each ward selected for the additional boost sample, 110 addresses were selected from the PAF, producing a further 16,500 addresses for direct screening.

2.3.2 Selection of households

At addresses in high density wards which contained more than one and less than four occupied households, screening was conducted at each household. At addresses with four or more occupied households, the interviewer randomly selected three households for screening using a systematic procedure. Interviews were only carried out at households found to contain at least one eligible adult, that is an adult from a minority ethnic group.

The same procedures applied to addresses in medium density wards which were initially screened via focused enumeration. The initial screening question which was asked (if possible) at the core address, asked about the people living at the neighbouring addresses as a whole, so that entire addresses were screened in at the

² People from all minority ethnic groups were eligible for inclusion in the boost sample. The full screening question defined as eligible groups as those of Black Caribbean, Black African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, other non-white or mixed origin.

initial stage. Where there were multiple households at an initially screened-in address, these were identified (and selected, if necessary) for direct screening only when the interviewer visited the adjacent address itself.

2.3.3 Selection of individuals

At households found to contain more than one eligible (minority ethnic) adult, interviewers randomly selected one for interview using a systematic procedure. Any adults in the household who were not from a minority ethnic group were excluded from the selection procedure.

3 QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PILOTING

The 2005 questionnaire was largely based on the (adult) questionnaire used in 2003. However there were a number of changes made during questionnaire development to the 2003 questionnaire, with questions removed, amended or newly added.

The questionnaire development phase of the project had two main objectives:

- to test questions newly added to the survey and improve some questions used in previous waves, and
- to test the full range of survey procedures prior to launching mainstage fieldwork.

The first of these objectives was addressed by the cognitive pilot, and the second by the dress rehearsal pilot. After these pilots, the final questionnaire and survey materials were produced.

3.1 Cognitive pilot

Cognitive interviews are used as a method of question testing to explore the cognitive processes involved when people interpret and respond to survey questions. As well as aiming to bring to light how questions are understood and judgements about responses made, cognitive testing aims to identify any problems which the questions being tested may pose for respondents and the reasons for these problems. Cognitive interviewing is essentially a qualitative method, involving a small sample and in-depth probing techniques.

The main aims of the cognitive pilot were to explore respondents':

- understanding of terms used in the survey, for example 'religious prejudice';
- interpretation and judgements about questions, such as what people consider to be their 'local area';
- ease of recall, in thinking about, for example, forms of participation over the last twelve months; and
- understanding of showcards, for example, problems with long showcards.

Two rounds of cognitive interviews were carried out in October and November 2004 by NatCen interviewers specially trained in cognitive methods. Key questions being developed for the 2005 Citizenship questionnaire were selected for testing, some of which were new to the survey and others which had been used before. These questions were compiled into interviewer-administered paper questionnaires. Interviewers asked respondents the questions to be tested as they would in a survey interview and then used probing techniques to explore respondents' comprehension, interpretation and ease of recall. There were some changes to the questions tested in each round.

Twenty interviews were carried out at each round. Interviews took place in both urban and rural areas, some of which had high minority ethnic populations.

Interviewers were given quotas of respondent characteristics to ensure that included in the sample were respondents who:

- were from a range of ethnic groups (including from Black and Asian groups)
- were of different sexes
- were from a range of age groups
- lived in affluent and deprived areas
- had undertaken volunteering in the last 12 months
- were from households where the main income earner had a manual occupation or was unemployed.

Respondents were recruited by the interviewers via cold-calling at residential addresses, with interviewers asking screening questions relevant to their quotas to establish eligibility. Respondents were given an incentive payment of £15 for their participation in the interview³.

Interviews lasted between an hour and an hour and a half. All interviews were tape recorded and interviewers made notes. A debriefing session was held after each round of interviews where interviewers gave feedback on their findings at each question. The tapes and interviewer notes were used, together with the debriefing feedback, to produce findings and recommendations on changes to questions.

The two rounds of cognitive interviews revealed that many of the questions tested were working well, with good understanding of terms such as 'practical help and support', 'ethnic origin' and 'discriminated against'. The testing was able to suggest modifications to improve some questions, such as clarifying to respondents what categories they should include at certain questions and adding reminders about the question theme to showcards and shuffle packs. Amendments to both the question wording and response options of some questions and simplifications to long and complex questions also arose from the testing.

3.2 Dress rehearsal pilot

The dress rehearsal pilot aimed to test all of the main procedures that would be carried out during mainstage fieldwork on the Citizenship Survey. Therefore interviews were carried out in 20 wards, purposively sampled (after the selection of the wards for the mainstage sample) to differ according to the density of minority ethnic residents, so that there would be appropriate high-density areas to test the various screening procedures as well as low-density areas. The mix of wards selected and types of interviewing conducted were:

- 4 low density ('core sample' interviews)
- 5 high density ('core sample' interviews)
- 9 medium density (focused enumeration screening)
- 2 high density (direct screening).

The wards chosen also represented a geographical spread and a mixture of rural and urban areas.

³ The incentive payment was refused by one respondent.

Twenty interviewers attended a full day briefing session on the 17th January 2005 before carrying out their work on the dress rehearsal. They were also given written project instructions. The design of the briefing day and project instructions was intended to form the basis for these elements of the mainstage survey. Similarly the survey materials such as advance letters, leaflets and Address Record Forms were those intended for use in main fieldwork. The procedures used to screen and select respondents at a household were those to be used at the mainstage. Interviews were carried out over the three weeks after the briefing, with debriefs on the 4th and 7th of February. In total 166 interviews were achieved.

From the feedback from interviewers at the debrief sessions and their written reports on carrying out the pilot interviews, a number of suggestions for amendments were made to various aspects of the survey. As a result, changes were made to the interviewer briefing and project instructions, leaflet, advance letter, showcards, question order and question wording.

3.3 Questionnaire content

The CAPI questionnaire consisted of the following modules:

Household composition

Details of people living in selected household, identification of Household Reference Person (HRP), basic employment details of respondent.

Family networks

Help and support within the household, contact with relatives, help and support given to relatives.

Community cohesion

Sense of belonging to, and views about, area of residence and other residents, similarities and differences between respondent and their friends.

Fear of crime

Degree of worry about various types of crime.

Local services and political institutions

Satisfaction with local services, involvement in local affairs, degree to which respondent can affect political decisions at various levels, trust in institutions.

Volunteering and charity

Involvement in with organised groups, giving help through groups (formal volunteering), volunteering through an employer, opportunities for and barriers to formal volunteering, informal volunteering, charitable giving.

Civil renewal

Involvement in civil renewal activities.

Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination

Perceptions of racial and religious prejudice, perceptions of racial discrimination by public service organisations, experiences of discrimination in employment , respondent's religion and experiences of religious discrimination.

Rights and responsibilities

The rights and responsibilities citizens should and do have.

Classificatory data

Media exposure, whether respondent has an illness or disability, tenure status and employment details of the HRP (if not the respondent), employment details of the respondent, educational qualifications, income of respondent (and partner).

A paper version of the questionnaire is in Appendix D.

4 FIELDWORK

Fieldwork on the survey was carried out by trained interviewers who were members of NatCen's field interviewer panel. Interviews were carried out between 8 March and 30 September 2005.

4.1 Briefings

All interviewers conducting interviews on the study received a full day briefing by NatCen research and field staff and, in most cases, Home Office staff.

Four hundred and eighty-one interviewers received a full briefing for the study. In addition, 17 experienced interviewers who were unable to attend full briefings were briefed at home by senior field staff who had attended previous full briefings.

The briefings covered:

- *The background to the survey*: the objectives of the research, topics covered and use of the data (these sections were presented by a Home Office representative), the sample design and assignment types.
- *Fieldwork procedures*: making contact with households, selection of households and respondents, boost sample screening procedures (including an exercise), identifying and meeting needs for translation.
- *The questionnaire*: practice session using the CAPI program to interview an example respondent (the researcher), including use of the showcards and shuffle pack.

Interviewers were also provided at the briefings with a set of written project instructions which provided detailed information on the procedures to be followed (see Appendix A).

4.2 Contact procedures

4.2.1 Advance letters

All addresses in the core sample were sent a letter in advance of the interviewer's first visit explaining the purpose of the survey, how the address had been selected and stating that an interviewer would be calling at the address. The letter explained that all information would be kept confidential and stressed the importance of participation in the study. The letter, and further communications with respondents, all referred to the research as '*the People, Families and Communities Survey*'.

Boost sample addresses in areas with a high-density of minority ethnic households, where direct screening would be carried out, were also sent a version of this letter in advance of the interviewer's visit, slightly amended to allow for the fact that not all

addresses in this sample would be found to contain someone eligible for interview. Boost sample addresses in medium-density areas were not sent a letter in advance of focused enumeration screening, because a large number of these addresses would not be visited in person by an interviewer. However, interviewers were given a third version of the letter to leave at the address on their first visit.

Copies of the letters are in Appendix B.

4.2.2 Leaflets

The advance letters made mention of and were distributed with a leaflet which gave further information about the survey, including a chart showing results from previous surveys in the series, and expanded on the points in the letters.

A copy of the leaflet is in Appendix C.

4.2.3 Translations

Addresses in Wales were sent a copy of the advance letter in English on one side and in Welsh on the reverse. Interviewers carried copies of the advance letter and leaflet in the seven most common minority ethnic languages, and a Welsh version of the leaflet in Wales. Interviewers also carried a card showing the names of the minority ethnic languages in English as well as in the language itself to use as a tool to identify the language needs of households where no English was spoken.

4.2.4 Confidentiality

The advance letters sent or given to respondents included the assurance that:

“All information given in the study will be kept confidential by law. No information identifying you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation without your consent.”

Interviewers were briefed that they could reassure respondents that the survey was completely confidential and that the data from the survey would not be reported in a way that could identify them.

4.3 Screening procedures

In order to identify minority ethnic respondents eligible for the boost sample, the survey used two types of screening procedures. Focused enumeration screening was used in areas with medium density of minority ethnic households and direct screening was used in areas with high density of minority ethnic households (see also Section 2.3).

4.3.1 Focused enumeration (FE) screening

Interviewers with focused enumeration assignments were given details of the four addresses adjacent on the Postcode Address File to the relevant core sample address. They were instructed to establish an initial screening outcome for each of these FE addresses by asking about the people living at the addresses either during their visit to the core address or by visiting the FE addresses themselves or by visiting another suitable adjacent property, until a definite outcome was established for each address. The initial screening question was printed on the Address Record Form (ARF) used by the interviewer at the core address as well as in the interviewer instructions (see Appendix A), and resulted in an initial screening outcome for each FE address showing whether or not there were thought to be eligible residents living there.

For each address with an initial FE screening outcome showing likely eligible residents, interviewers were instructed to visit the address in person to ask a detailed screening question. The detailed screening question was again printed on the ARF and interviewers were instructed to read it out exactly as it appeared to establish whether anyone within the household was eligible for interview.

4.3.2 Direct screening

Interviewers visited each address within the direct screening sample and asked the detailed screening question, again following the exact wording of the question as it appeared on the ARF, to establish whether anyone was eligible for interview.

In some areas, the screening was carried out by other interviewers assisting the main interviewer who would carry out interviews at eligible households. If these other interviewers had not attended a full briefing for the study, they received a half-day briefing from NatCen research and field staff, as well as Home Office representatives, covering the background to the study and screening procedures.

4.4 Screening and interviews with non-English speakers

4.4.1 Translated interviews

The questionnaire text, showcards and shuffle pack were available translated into Welsh and the seven most common minority ethnic languages, for use where the selected respondent did not speak English but did speak one of these languages. The seven minority ethnic languages were: Punjabi (Gurmukhi script and Urdu script), Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Cantonese and Mandarin.

In order to use these materials on their own the interviewer had to be able to read and speak the appropriate language. In other cases interviewers were able to request a translator to accompany them. All translators working on the survey received a briefing by NatCen research and field staff.

The role of the translator was to read out the pre-translated questionnaire text from a paper document to the respondent and translate the answer received into English. The interviewer then entered the answer in the normal way in the CAPI program, and used the program to direct the translator to the question to be asked next, based on the routing in the program. Where the interviewer spoke the relevant language, they carried out both of these roles themselves. Interviews were carried out in languages other than English in four per cent of all 14,081 cases in the combined sample.

The use of non-professional translators or other household members to translate interview questions was not permitted and translators were instructed to read from the pre-translated documents and not to translate the questions verbatim, in order to ensure consistency of interview experience for respondents. Therefore interviews could not be carried out with respondents who did not speak English or any of the pre-translated languages.

4.4.2 Translations for screening

In order to carry out screening, interviewers were instructed to attempt to speak to anyone within the household who spoke English to ask the screening question. If no-one in the household spoke English, they were able to request a translator to accompany them to carry out the screening.

4.5 Maximising response

A number of procedures were used to maximise response rates among the respondents selected for the survey.

Interviewers were instructed to make a minimum of four calls at each selected address, at different times of the day, including one evening call, and on different days of the week including at least one call at the weekend. In practice, the number of calls made on addresses was often much higher than four.

Where respondents refused to take part in the survey they were asked to cite their reasons for refusal. The majority of cases where interviewers had obtained a refusal from a respondent that was regarded as 'soft', that is a circumstantial rather than an absolute refusal to participate, were reissued to a different interviewer who would attempt to persuade the respondent to participate.

In addition, during the fieldwork period four response workshops were held with interviewers, led by researchers and field managers. The workshops were used to discuss various strategies found to be successful in persuading respondents to participate in the survey.

4.6 Interview length

The median interview length was 46 minutes.

5 RESPONSE RATES

The tables showing response rates for the different samples are shown at the end of the chapter.

5.1 Core sample

Table 5.1 shows the response rate for the core sample. Of the 16,575 sampled addresses, 9 per cent did not contain an occupied private household, for example 7 per cent were empty or second homes and 1 per cent were businesses. The response rate for the remaining 15,272 in-scope addresses was 63 per cent. Twenty-six per cent of the in-scope addresses were refusals, either at the household or by the selected person. At 5 per cent of the addresses the interviewer was unable to make any contact, again either at the household or with the selected person. At the remaining 4 per cent of addresses the interviewer was unable to conduct an interview because, for example, the selected person was ill, they were physically or mentally unable, or they were unable to speak one of the translated languages.

5.2 Boost sample – FE screening

Table 5.2 shows the response rate for the minority ethnic boost sample issued for focused enumeration screening. The number of issued (i.e. enumerated) addresses, 45,600, was four times the number of core addresses issued with associated focused enumeration addresses (because two addresses either side of the core address were sampled). At 91 per cent of the addresses it was established that there was no-one resident from an ethnic minority group. A total of 1,026 addresses were initially identified for direct screening, however this number rose to 1,090 households due to multi-occupied addresses.

Of the directly screened addresses, 88 per cent contained at least one eligible adult. For these 960 eligible addresses the response rate was 54 per cent, which was slightly lower than for either the core sample or the direct screening boost sample. Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of eligible households were refusals: 6 per cent were refusals at the household and 11 per cent were refusals by the selected person. At 13 per cent of households the interviewer was unable to make contact. The proportion of non-contacts was higher for the focused enumeration sample than for either the core sample or the direct screening boost sample.

5.3 Boost sample – direct screening

Table 5.3 shows the response rate for the direct screening boost sample. A total of 26,730 addresses were issued of which 10 per cent did not contain an occupied private household, i.e. were 'deadwood'. At 10 per cent of non-deadwood households the interviewer was unable to establish whether there was anyone from an ethnic minority group resident either because the household refused to answer the screening question or the interviewer was unable to make contact at the household. Almost two-thirds (65%) of non-deadwood households were found to be ineligible as they did not contain anyone from a minority ethnic group. For the 6,211 remaining eligible households the response rate was 62 per cent, which was similar to the response rate on the core sample. Just under a quarter (23 per cent) of eligible households refused to take part in the survey, whilst at 8 per cent of eligible households the interviewer was unable to make contact with the selected person.

Table 5.1 Response rate: core sample

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of in-scope cases
Total issued addresses	16,575	100	
Address not traced	107	1	
Not yet built	28	0	
Demolished / derelict	86	1	
Empty / 2nd home	1,103	7	
Non-residential (e.g. business)	153	1	
Institution	39	0	
Other	27	0	
Total ineligible addresses	1,543	9	
Additional households selected at multi-household addresses	240		
Total in-scope households	15,272		100
Unknown eligibility (e.g. no contact to establish eligibility) ⁴	338		2
Office refusal	579		4
Refusal at household	829		5
Refusal by selected person	1,752		11
Proxy refusal	304		2
Broken appointment	459		3
Total refusals	3,923		26
No contact at household	373		2
No contact with selected person	212		1
Selected person away / in hospital	140		1
Total non contact	725		5
Ill at home	138		1
Physically / mentally unable	186		1
Language problems	91		1
Other unproductive	180		1
Total other unproductive	595		4
Total interviews	9,691		63

⁴ These were treated as 'in-scope' for the purposes of response rate calculation. When calculating non-response weights, they were excluded from the total of eligible households, giving a total of 14,934 (see Section 7.2).

Table 5.2 Response rate: boost sample with focused enumeration screening

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of cases identified for direct screening	Percentage of in-scope cases
Issued core addresses with associated FE	11,400			
FE addresses issued	45,600	100		
No-one of ethnic minority groups thought to be at address	41,377	91		
Information not obtained	2,078	5		
Deadwood	1,119	2		
Addresses first identified for direct screening	1,026	2		
Additional households selected at multi-household addresses	64			
Total households identified for direct screening	1,090		100	
Deadwood	13		1	
No-one of an ethnic minority group at address	107		10	
Unknown eligible - language problems	8		1	
Other unknown eligibility	2		0	
Total households containing eligible adults	960		88	100
Office refusal	3		0	0
Refusal at household	59		5	6
Refusal by selected person	110		10	11
Proxy refusal	35		3	4
Broken appointment	48		4	5
Total refusals	255		23	27
No contact at household	73		7	8
No contact with selected person	37		3	4
Selected person away / in hospital	16		1	2
Total non-contact	126		12	13
Ill at home	2		0	0
Physically mentally unable	0		0	0
Language problems	26		2	3
Other unproductive	34		3	4
Total other unproductive	62		6	6
Total interviews	517		47	54

Table 5.3 Response rate: boost sample with direct screening

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of non-deadwood cases	Percentage of in-scope cases
Total issued direct screening addresses	26,730	100		
Address not traced	239	1		
Not yet built	47	0		
Demolished/derelict	227	1		
Empty/ 2nd home	1,646	6		
Non-residential (e.g. business)	503	2		
Institution	76	0		
Other ineligible	26	0		
Total deadwood addresses	2,764	10		
Additional households selected at multi-household addresses	948			
Total non-deadwood households	24,914		100	
Unknown eligible - refusal to office	270		1	
Unknown eligible - refusal	749		3	
Unknown eligible - non-contact	1,283		5	
Unknown eligible - language	54		0	
Unknown eligible - physical/mental incapable	7		0	
Inaccessible	22		0	
Total households with eligibility unknown	2,385		10	
Total households screened	22,529		90	
No-one non-white	16,318		65	
Total households with eligible adult(s)	6,211		25	100
Refusal at household (after screening)	129		1	2
Refusal by selected person	715		3	12
Proxy refusal	178		1	3
Broken appointment	413		2	7
Total refusals	1,435		6	23
No contact with selected person	388		2	6
Selected person away / in hospital	104		0	2
Total non-contact	492		2	8
Ill at home	30		0	0
Physically mentally unable	44		0	1
Language problems	150		1	2
Other unproductive	187		1	3
Total other unproductive	411		2	7
Total interviews	3,873		16	62

6 DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Editing

All range checks were carried out by the interviewer when prompted to do so during the interview by the CAPI program. The range checks included were based on those used in previous surveys in the series, in order to maintain consistency.

6.2 Coding

Post-interview coding was undertaken by members of NatCen's coder panel using an adapted version of the CAPI program. It was used to code verbatim responses recorded at open and 'other – specify' questions as well as to code occupation and socio-economic class.

6.2.1 Open and 'other – specify' questions

Researchers developed code frames for the two open questions, FTypgiv and FTypreci⁵, and extended the code frames (where necessary) of 'other – specify' questions, based on inspection of the answers received in the first 100 interviews carried out. For 'other – specify' questions, coders were instructed to use the original codes wherever possible, and only use the additional codes where it was not possible to use them to back-code a specific verbatim response. Coders used a numbered list of countries based on that used in the Labour Force Survey to code 'other – specify' answers to the question about country of birth within the household grid.

6.2.2 Occupation and socio-economic class

Occupation details were collected for the respondent and the household reference person (HRP) where this was not the respondent. Occupations were coded by to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). This was carried out by coders using a computer-assisted coding process.

6.3 Derived variables

A list and specifications for the main derived variables are given in Appendix E.

The following geo-demographic variables were added to the data:

⁵ These questions were asked to a sub-sample (10%) of respondents only.

Government Office Region
Local authority and ward
ACORN classification
Urban/rural indicator
Population density
Percentage of households headed by someone from a non-white minority ethnic group
Index of Multiple Deprivation for England
Index of Multiple Deprivation for Wales
ONS classification of local authorities
ONS classification of health authorities
Police Force Area

The geo-demographic variables are not included in the version of the dataset that is available to the public as, in linking survey responses to a very small geographical area, they pose a risk to the confidentiality of survey respondents by potentially allowing them to be identified.

6.4 Data outputs

The survey data are made publicly available via the ESRC data archive as an SPSS dataset.

The dataset is ordered with, first, variables containing serial number, weights and a sample type indicator, followed by key demographic variables, responses to survey questions (following the questionnaire order), further classificatory data on the respondent and HRP and derived variables.

Variables are named in accordance with the names of questions in the questionnaire, with numbered suffixes where more than one variable in the dataset relates to the same original question.

For most survey variables, where 'don't know' was not offered as a valid response in the original question, 'don't know' responses and item refusals are set as missing values. However in some cases 'don't knows' have been treated as valid responses.

Unlike in previous Citizenship Survey datasets, each multiple response question (where respondents were able to give more than one response to a question) has been represented in the dataset by a series of dummy variables. Each dummy variable in the series is coded 'yes' or 'no' for each of the possible responses to the question. This aids analysis as it avoids the need to recode each multiple response question.

As mentioned above, a number of derived variables have been created for key questions of interest to simplify analysis. The publicly available version will not include the detailed geo-demographic variables.

7 WEIGHTING

7.1 Overview of weights

The following weights have been calculated for the survey data:⁶

- A household weight for the core sample
- An adult weight for the core sample
- A household weight for the combined core and minority ethnic boost sample
- An adult weight for the combined core and minority ethnic boost sample.

The recommended application of the weights is shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Application of weights during analysis

Weight	Type of estimate	Base
WtCHhds (core sample household weight)	Household estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (I) ethnic group and (II) sub-groups relating to ethnic group	Core sample only (unweighted base = 9,691)
WtCInds (core sample adult weight)	Individual estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (I) ethnic group and (II) sub-groups relating to ethnic group	Core sample only (unweighted base = 9,691)
WtFHhds (combined sample household weight)	Household estimates for ethnic groups and sub-groups related to ethnicity	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 14,081)
WtFInds (combined sample adult weight)	Individual estimates for ethnic groups and sub-groups relating to ethnic group	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 14,081)

The combined sample should be used for analysis using sub-groups related to ethnicity, but not for any other analysis. This is because due to the over-sampling relative to the population of minority ethnic respondents for the boost sample, they are over-represented and White respondents are under-represented in the combined sample taken as a whole.

⁶ The weighting procedures for 2005 follow those used by the Office of National Statistics on the 2003 survey (Green and Farmer, 2004)

7.2 Calculation of core sample weights

The core sample weights were calculated as follows:

1. *A non-response weight was calculated*

Unlike the design used for the 2003 survey, addresses selected for the core sample in 2005 had an equal chance of selection.

The software package AnswerTree⁷ (using the CHAID algorithm)⁸ was used to identify which characteristics were significant in distinguishing between responding and non-responding households. The analysis was based on all eligible addresses (i.e. ineligible addresses and addresses of unknown eligibility were excluded).

Of the 14,934 households known to be eligible, 9,691 responded. The independent variables used in the analysis were type of area (Acorn)⁹, Government Office Region (GOR) and the percentage of minority ethnic households in the Census Area Statistical ward, based on the 2001 Census. The percentage of minority ethnic households in the area was not a significant predictor of response once Acorn and GOR were accounted for in the model.

These characteristics were combined by the programme to produce 9 weighting classes with different response rates. The non-response weight was calculated as the reciprocal of the response rate (e.g. a response rate of 0.7 corresponds to a non-response weight of 1.429). The weighting classes are shown in Table 7.A1 in the annex to this chapter. The response rates for the 9 classes varied from 48.4% (households in the educated urbanites category of Acorn) to 75.5% (a combination of four categories of Acorn and four regions).

2. *A responding household weight was calculated*

To correct for the selection of up to three households at multi-household addresses, each household selected received a weight equal to the inverse of its chances of selection given that the address was selected. For example, if four households were located within a selected address, and up to a maximum of three were interviewed, then each respondent household received a weight of 1.33 ($1 \div (3/4)$). To avoid excessively large weights having an undue influence on the estimates the maximum number of households at the address was trimmed to a maximum of four. The responding household weight was then calculated as the non-response weight multiplied by the responding household weight. The responding household weight was trimmed at the 97.5th percentile to reduce the potential impact of outliers.

⁷ AnswerTree is a package available from SPSS (see SPSS.com).

⁸ CHAID is an acronym that stands for Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection. CHAID uses chi-squared statistics to identify optimal splits or groupings of independent variables in terms to predict the outcome of dependent variables (e.g. whether a household responds to a survey or not).

⁹ The Acorn classification is a means of classifying areas according to various Census characteristics devised by CACI Limited (see www.caci.co.uk). The 17 category version of Acorn was used. Missing cases on Acorn were recoded to the modal category.

3. *A responding adult weight was calculated*

To correct for the selection of one adult aged 16 years and over per household, the responding household weight was then multiplied by the number of adults in the household. To avoid excessively large weights having an undue influence on the estimates the number of adults in the household was trimmed to a maximum of four.

4. *The responding household and adult weights were weighted to population totals*

After households and adults were weighted to correct for any unequal chances of selection and potential non-response bias the final step weighted the sample distribution so that it matched the population distribution in terms of region, age group and sex. This is often termed population-based weighting. Population-based weighting schemes address deficiencies in the data due to sample non-coverage. They can also further reduce non-response bias and reduce the variance (sampling error) of survey estimates.

The household and adult weights were calibrated separately to population totals for England and Wales combined, broken down by age group, sex and Government Office Region using the Office for National Statistics 2004 mid-year population estimates.¹⁰ Note that the calculation of the household weights took into account the age and sex composition of all household members. The population totals used to weight the household sample are shown in Table 7.2 and the corresponding totals for individuals are shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.2 Population totals (household weights)

Weighting class	Population total	Weighting class	Population total
<i>Age by sex</i>		<i>Region</i>	
Male 0-15	5,294,300	North East	2,545,071
Male 16-24	3,119,200	North West	6,827,123
Male 25-34	3,531,500	Yorkshire & The Humber	5,038,843
Male 35-44	4,042,700	East Midlands	4,279,651
Male 45-54	3,336,000	West Midlands	5,333,940
Male 55-64	3,011,200	East of England	5,491,238
Male 65-74	2,109,200	London	7,429,116
Male 75+	1,543,500	South East	8,110,208
Female 0-15	5,033,100	South West	5,038,142
Female 16-24	3,008,900	Wales	2,952,467
Female 25-34	3,541,800		
Female 35-44	4,097,600		
Female 45-54	3,401,200		
Female 55-64	3,108,600		
Female 65-74	2,341,400		
Female 75+	2,525,600		

¹⁰ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Statbase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D9186.xls> (age by sex totals).
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Statbase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D9188.xls> (region totals).

Table 7.3 Population totals (individual weights)

Weighting class	Population total	Weighting class	Population total
<i>Age by sex</i>		<i>Region</i>	
Male 16-24	3,119,200	North East	2,065,161
Male 25-34	3,531,500	North West	5,477,197
Male 35-44	4,042,700	Yorkshire & The Humber	4,048,124
Male 45-54	3,336,000	East Midlands	3,452,635
Male 55-64	3,011,200	West Midlands	4,261,920
Male 65-74	2,109,200	East of England	4,413,117
Male 75+	1,543,500	London	5,986,388
Female 16-24	3,008,900	South East	6,526,878
Female 25-34	3,541,800	South West	4,107,023
Female 35-44	4,097,600	Wales	2,379,955
Female 45-54	3,401,200		
Female 55-64	3,108,600		
Female 65-74	2,341,400		
Female 75+	2,525,600		

5. *The grossed household and adult weights were scaled*

The grossed weights were scaled down to equal the actual number of households and adults interviewed (i.e. the weights were standardised around a mean of 1). A number of descriptive statistics for the household and individual weights are shown in Tables 7.4 and 7.5 respectively.

Table 7.4 Summary of final household weight (core sample)

WtCHhds	Number	Range	Minimum and Maximum	Mean	Median	5 th and 95 th percentile
<i>Household characteristics</i>						
North East	511	1.2	0.6-1.8	0.95	0.91	0.75-1.21
North West	1213	2.0	0.6-2.6	1.07	1.03	0.85-1.44
Yorkshire & The Humber	994	1.7	0.6-2.3	0.91	0.87	0.75-1.22
East Midlands	851	0.7	0.6-1.3	0.91	0.88	0.73-1.17
West Midlands	966	1.0	0.7-1.7	1.01	0.97	0.82-1.31
East of England	1087	1.1	0.7-1.7	0.93	0.89	0.78-1.22
London	1102	1.5	0.7-2.2	1.19	1.16	0.90-1.56
South East	1452	1.5	0.7-2.1	1.01	0.96	0.81-1.37
South West	1019	1.0	0.6-1.6	0.93	0.90	0.75-1.22
Wales	496	1.1	0.7-1.8	1.07	1.02	0.87-1.38
All	9691	2.1	0.6-2.6	1.00	0.96	0.77-1.37

Table 7.5 Summary of final individual weight (core sample)

WtCInds	Number	Range	Minimum and Maximum	Mean	Median	5th and 95th percentile
<i>Individual characteristics</i>						
<i>Region</i>						
North East	511	2.2	0.4-2.6	0.92	0.89	0.42-1.81
North West	1213	2.1	0.4-2.5	1.02	1.01	0.49-1.91
Yorkshire & The Humber	994	2.1	0.4-2.4	0.92	0.85	0.40-1.96
East Midlands	851	2.1	0.4-2.5	0.92	0.89	0.44-1.79
West Midlands	966	2.1	0.4-2.5	1.00	1.00	0.45-1.93
East of England	1087	2.0	0.4-2.4	0.92	0.88	0.42-1.74
London	1102	2.3	0.5-2.8	1.23	1.19	0.55-2.36
South East	1452	2.1	0.4-2.5	1.02	0.99	0.47-1.90
South West	1019	2.2	0.4-2.5	0.91	0.88	0.42-1.78
Wales	496	2.1	0.5-2.5	1.09	1.08	0.51-2.04
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	4278	2.4	0.4-2.8	1.10	1.02	0.48-2.10
Female	5413	2.2	0.4-2.5	0.92	0.87	0.43-1.76
<i>Age group</i>						
16-24	804	2.2	0.5-2.8	1.73	1.84	0.64-2.54
25-34	1507	1.9	0.4-2.4	1.06	1.03	0.50-2.03
35-44	1924	1.8	0.4-2.2	0.96	0.96	0.43-1.63
45-54	1534	1.7	0.4-2.0	1.00	0.96	0.43-1.76
55-64	1586	1.7	0.4-2.0	0.88	0.88	0.42-1.52
65-74	1255	1.5	0.4-1.9	0.80	0.87	0.43-1.29
75+	1078	2.0	0.4-2.5	0.86	0.74	0.49-1.53
All	9691	2.4	0.4-2.8	1.00	0.94	0.44-1.93

7.3 Calculation of combined sample weights

The combined sample (i.e. the combined core and minority ethnic boost samples) weights were calculated as follows:

1. An address sampling weight was calculated

Within the combined sample, addresses selected from the three strata (high, medium and low density areas) had different chances of selection. Furthermore, within the three strata, addresses containing white and minority ethnic adults had different probabilities of selection¹¹. The sample design, therefore, contained six groups (strata by ethnic group) each with different address selection probabilities. Table 7.6 shows for addresses in these six groups, their possible routes into the sample and their probability of selection.

¹¹ For example, addresses in the high density strata containing a minority ethnic adult had a higher chance of selection than white adults as the latter were excluded from the minority ethnic boost sample.

Table 7.6 Probability of address selection for combined sample

Occupants' characteristics	Possible routes into the sample	Population delivery points	Set sample	Probability of address selection	Address sampling weight (untrimmed)	Address sampling weight (trimmed)
<i>Stratum A (high density)</i>						
White	Core only	3176378	2325	0.000732	1366	1366
Non-white	Core and boost	3176378	2325 + 10230 + 16500	0.009147	109	109
<i>Stratum B (medium-density)</i>						
White	Core only	15568576	11400	0.000732	1366	1366
Non-white	Core and boost	15568576	11400 + 45600	0.003661	273	273
<i>Stratum C (low-density)</i>						
White	Core only	3892664	2850	0.000732	1366	1366
Non-white	Core only	3892664	2850	0.000732	1366	273

As Table 7.6 shows, the probability of inclusion was determined by all the ways the individual *could* have been sampled, not just how they happened to be sampled on this occasion. Hence the address selection probability was computed by summing the probabilities for all of the samples the address *could* have been selected for.

Across the three sampling strata households containing white adults had an equal chance of selection. The weights for households containing minority ethnic adults varied, however, by strata. To avoid excessive variability in the weights for such households the weights for 34 households containing minority ethnic adults in the low-density strata were trimmed to equal the weights for households in the medium-density strata.

For the minority ethnic boost samples, the addresses had to be screened first in order to establish whether there were any non-white adults living at the address. Only where contact was made was it possible to determine eligibility and in some cases obtain an interview. The responding adult weight for the combined sample was therefore calculated in two stages:

- A contacted adult weight
- An interview response weight

These stages are described below:

2. An address contact weight was calculated

AnswerTree was used to identify the characteristics associated with an interviewer making contact at an address and being able to establish whether households were

eligible for the survey. The response or target variable, therefore, was equal to 1 if the address was both contacted and contained a household whose eligibility status was successfully established by the interviewer, and 0 for all others. All addresses containing a private household were included in the analysis. The independent variables used for the analysis were type of area (Acorn), Government Office Region (GOR), percentage of minority ethnic households in the Census Area Statistical ward (%EM) and sample type, which classified addresses by sampling strata and method of sampling (e.g. screening or focused enumeration).

Since the eligibility of focused enumeration and minority ethnic boost addresses that were not contacted was not known, it was not possible to calculate address sampling weights for non-respondents. (As explained above, the selection chances for an address depended on whether it contained a household with a minority ethnic adult). The AnswerTree analysis of contact, therefore, was unweighted.

Unweighted contact rates were produced for 45 weighting classes. The contact weight was calculated as the reciprocal of the contact rate (e.g. a contact rate of 0.8 corresponds to a weight of 1.25). The weighting classes are shown in Table 7.A2 in the annex. The contact rates for the 45 classes varied from 64.1% to 99.4%.

3. A contacted address weight was calculated

For responding households the address sampling weight was multiplied by the contact weight to produce the contacted address weight.

4. A contacted household weight was calculated

To correct for the selection of up to three households at multi-household addresses, each household selected for the core sample received a weight equal to the inverse of its chances of selection given that the address was selected. This weight was multiplied by the contacted address weight.¹²

5. A contacted adult weight was calculated

The contacted household weight was multiplied by the number of eligible adults in the household. (Within core sample households all adults were eligible. In focused enumeration and minority ethnic boost households, only non-white adults were eligible).

6. An interview response weight was calculated

AnswerTree was again used, this time to identify the characteristics associated with obtaining an interview. The analysis was based on addresses that were contacted and established as eligible for the survey. The independent variables included in the analysis were type of area (Acorn), GOR, percentage of minority ethnic households in the Census Area Statistical ward (%EM) and sample type.

¹² For core addresses, all households were eligible. At the focused enumeration and minority ethnic boost addresses, only households containing non-white adults were eligible. An equivalent weight for addresses selected in the boost sample would compensate for the selection of up to three eligible households. This weight could not be applied, however, as the total number of eligible households was not established.

As explained above, it was not possible to calculate address sampling weights for non-respondents. The AnswerTree analysis of response, therefore, was unweighted. Unweighted response rates were produced for each of the weighting classes. The interview response weight was calculated as the inverse of the response rate. The weighting classes are shown in Table 7.A3 in the annex. The response rates for the 17 classes varied from 36.6% to 79.8%.

7. A responding adult weight was calculated

The contacted adult weight was multiplied by the interview response weight to produce the responding adult weight.

8. The responding adult and household weights were weighted to population totals

The household and adult weights were calibrated separately to population totals for England and Wales combined, broken down by age group, sex and Government Office Region using the Office for National Statistics 2004 mid-year population estimates (Tables 7.2 and 7.3). As with the core sample weights, the calculation of the grossing weights for households took into account the age and sex composition of all household members.

9. The grossed household and adult weights were scaled

The grossed weights were scaled down to equal the actual number of households and adults interviewed (i.e. the weights were standardised around a mean of 1). A number of descriptive statistics for the household and individual weights are shown in Tables 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

Table 7.7 Summary of final household weight (combined sample)

WtFHhds	Number	Range	Minimum and Maximum	Mean	Median	5 th and 95 th percentile
<i>Household characteristics</i>						
North East	538	2.2	0.1-2.3	1.31	1.31	0.38-1.74
North West	1422	4.7	0.1-4.8	1.31	1.44	0.15-2.04
Yorkshire & The Humber	1335	3.1	0.1-3.2	0.99	1.19	0.11-1.69
East Midlands	1125	2.0	0.1-2.0	1.00	1.20	0.09-1.67
West Midlands	1550	2.5	0.1-2.6	0.91	1.26	0.11-1.86
East of England	1245	2.4	0.1-2.5	1.19	1.27	0.14-1.79
London	3576	4.4	0.1-4.5	0.53	0.17	0.12-2.09
South East	1699	3.7	0.0-3.7	1.25	1.38	0.13-1.96
South West	1065	2.2	0.1-2.3	1.29	1.30	0.29-1.77
Wales	526	2.7	0.1-2.8	1.46	1.50	0.30-2.10
<i>Sample type</i>						
Low density areas	1768	2.4	0.2-2.6	1.34	1.31	1.06-1.77
Medium density areas (core)	6761	4.6	0.2-4.8	1.42	1.40	0.91-1.98
Medium density areas (focused enumeration)	517	0.6	0.1-0.7	0.36	0.36	0.28-0.47
High density (core)	1162	4.4	0.1-4.5	1.15	1.46	0.12-2.29
High density (screening in core areas)	1424	0.3	0.1-0.3	0.16	0.15	0.11-0.21
High density (boost)	2449	0.3	0.0-0.4	0.15	0.15	0.10-0.21
<i>% of minority ethnic households in CAS ward</i>						
Lowest quintile	1114	2.4	0.2-2.6	1.34	1.31	1.05-1.78
2	1706	2.6	0.2-2.8	1.36	1.33	1.09-1.79
3	1935	2.4	0.2-2.6	1.39	1.36	1.07-1.92
4	2335	3.2	0.2-3.4	1.37	1.40	0.32-1.96
Highest quintile	6991	4.7	0.0-4.8	0.63	0.18	0.11-1.98
All	14081	4.7	0.05-4.76	1.00	1.25	0.12-1.93

Table 7.8 Summary of final individual weight (combined sample)

WtFinds	Number	Range	Minimum and Maximum	Mean	Median	5th and 95th percentile
<i>Individual characteristics</i>						
North East	538	4.1	0.1-4.2	1.3	1.25	0.44-2.60
North West	1422	6.0	0.1-6.0	1.3	1.34	0.12-2.88
Yorkshire & The Humber	1335	4.7	0.0-4.7	1.0	0.87	0.07-2.54
East Midlands	1125	4.2	0.0-4.2	1.0	1.11	0.09-2.17
West Midlands	1550	4.7	0.1-4.7	0.9	0.71	0.07-2.49
East of England	1245	4.2	0.0-4.2	1.2	1.22	0.15-2.42
London	3576	6.5	0.1-6.6	0.6	0.19	0.07-2.37
South East	1699	5.9	0.0-5.9	1.3	1.35	0.13-2.90
South West	1065	4.1	0.1-4.2	1.3	1.27	0.27-2.59
Wales	526	4.7	0.1-4.8	1.5	1.46	0.22-3.10
<i>Sample type</i>						
Low density areas	1768	4.2	0.1-4.3	1.4	1.30	0.60-2.71
Medium density areas (core)	6761	6.0	0.1-6.1	1.4	1.34	0.58-2.93
Medium density areas (focused enumeration)	517	1.1	0.1-1.2	0.3	0.22	0.16-0.72
High density (core)	1162	6.5	0.1-6.6	1.2	0.94	0.08-3.38
High density (screening in core areas)	1424	0.5	0.0-0.6	0.2	0.16	0.06-0.38
High density (boost)	2449	0.6	0.0-0.7	0.2	0.14	0.07-0.37
<i>Ethnic group</i>						
White	8925	6.5	0.1-6.6	1.46	1.36	0.64-2.98
Asian	2521	1.1	0.0-1.1	0.22	0.18	0.07-0.45
Black	1588	0.9	0.0-1.0	0.16	0.13	0.07-0.41
Mixed	481	1.2	0.1-1.2	0.19	0.14	0.06-0.52
Chinese	163	1.0	0.1-1.1	0.23	0.17	0.07-0.62
Other	397	1.2	0.1-1.2	0.21	0.18	0.07-0.48
All	14081	6.5	0.04-6.57	1.00	0.85	0.08-2.55

Annex to Chapter 7

Table 7.A1 Weighting-classes formed in the CHAID analysis of response (core sample)

1st level split	2nd level split	Weighting class and response rate (%)
Acorn	Region	1 (62.6)
Secure families	North West	
Struggling families	South East	
Starting out	Wales	
Post-industrial families	London	
	Region	2 (72.3)
	Yorkshire & The Humber	
	North East	
	South West	
	Region	3 (66.1)
	West Midlands	
	East of England	
	East Midlands	
Acorn	Region	4 (67.6)
Flourishing families	North West	
Wealthy executives	West Midlands	
Affluent greys	South East	
Asian communities	Wales	
	East of England	
	London	
	Region	5 (75.5)
	Yorkshire & The Humber	
	North East	
	South West	
	East Midlands	
Acorn	Region	6 (59.1)
Settled suburbia	North West	
Blue-collar roots	West Midlands	
Burdened singles	South East	
Prudent pensioners	Wales	
Prosperous	London	

professionals	Region Yorkshire & The Humber North East South West East of England East Midlands	7 (68.4)
Acorn High-rise hardship Aspiring singles Inner city adversity		8 (55.2)
Acorn Educated urbanites		9 (48.4)

Table 7.A2 Weighting classes formed in the CHAID analysis of contact (combined sample)

1 st level split	2 nd level split	3 rd level split	4 th level split	Weighting class and contact rate (%)
Acorn Secure families Blue-collar roots Starting out Prudent pensioners Prosperous professionals	Sample type Medium density (core)	% EM <=2.82	North West	1 (89.8)
			West Midlands	
			Wales	
			East Midlands	
			Yorkshire & Humber	2 (94.0)
			North East	
			South West	
			South East	
			East of England	
		% EM >2.82		3 (89.3)
				4 (88.2)
	Sample type Medium density (FE) High density (core)	% EM <=22.25	North West	5 (99.4)
			Yorkshire & Humber	
			East of England	
	Sample type High density (core) High density (boost)		West Midlands	6 (97.1)
			London	
			South East	7 (93.7)
			Wales	
			East Midlands	
				8 (94.9)
		% EM 22.25-33.67 % EM >33.67		9 (92.0)
Acorn Flourishing families Struggling families Wealthy executives Post-industrial families	% EM <=2.82		North West	10 (91.5)
			South East	
			Wales	
			Yorkshire & Humber	11 (95.1)
			North East	
			West Midlands	
			South West	
			East of England	
			East Midlands	
	% EM 2.82-8.55 % EM 8.55-19.45			12 (90.5)
		Sample type High density (screen)		13 (89.9)

		Sample type		14 (97.8)
		High density (boost)		
	% EM	Sample type		15 (92.5)
	19.45-26.05	High density (core)		
		Sample type		16 (98.3)
		High density (screen)		
		High density (boost)		
	% EM			17 (94.7)
	26.05-41.26			
	% EM			18 (91.4)
	41.26-53.66			
	% EM			19 (96.4)
	>53.66			
Acorn	Sample type			20 (92.8)
Settled suburbia	Low density			
Burdened singles	Sample type	% EM		21 (94.3)
Affluent greys	Low density	<=1.31		
Aspiring singles	Medium density (core)	% EM	North West	22 (81.1)
Asian communities		>1.31	Wales	
			Yorkshire & Humber	23 (92.1)
			North East	
			West Midlands	
			South West	
			East Midlands	
			South East	24 (86.8)
			East of England	
			London	
	Sample type	Acorn		25 (89.1)
	Medium density (FE)	Settled suburbia		
	High density (core)	Burdened singles		
		Affluent greys		
		Asian communities		
		Acorn	% EM	26 (84.1)
		Aspiring singles	<=41.26	
			% EM	27 (68.3)
			>41.26	
	Sample type			28 (93.2)
	High density (screen)			
	Sample type	North West		29 (84.8)
	High density (boost)	East of England		
		Yorkshire & Humber		30 (94.3)
		West Midlands		

		North East	31 (96.8)
		South East	
		East Midlands	
		South West	32 (90.4)
		Wales	
		London	
Acorn	Sample type	Acorn	33 (80.5)
High-Rise	Medium density	High-Rise	
hardship	(core)	hardship	
Educated		Acorn	34 (70.2)
urbanites		Educated	
	Sample type	urbanites	
	Medium density	% EM	35 (84.8)
	(FE)	<=33.67	
	High density	% EM	36 (64.1)
	(core)	33.67	
	Sample type	% EM	37 (91.3)
	High density	<=33.67	
	(screen)	% EM	38 (84.4)
	High density	33.67-53.66	
	(boost)		
		Sample type	39 (88.7)
		High density	
		(screen)	
		Sample type	40 (86.6)
		High density	
		(boost)	
		Sample type	41 (92.0)
		High density	
		(boost)	
Acorn	Sample type		42 (75.4)
Inner city	High density		
adversity	(core)		
	Sample type	% EM	43 (82.2)
	High density	<=19.45	
	(screen)	% EM	44 (89.6)
	High density	19.45-26.05	
	(boost)	% EM	45 (85.5)
		26.05	

Table 7.A3 Weighting-classes formed in the CHAID analysis of response (combined sample)

1 st level split	2 nd level split	3 rd level split	Weighting class and response rate (%)
Sample type Low density	North West		1 (72.4)
	Yorkshire & Humber		
	North East		
	West Midlands		
	South East		
	Wales		
	East of England		
	South West		2 (79.8)
	East Midlands		
Sample type Medium density (core)	North West		3 (68.4)
	West Midlands		
	South East		
	Yorkshire & Humber		4 (76.3)
	North East		
	South West		
	Wales		5 (63.3)
	London		
	East of England		6 (72.0)
	East Midlands		
Sample type Medium density (FE)			7 (60.4)
Sample type High density (core)			8 (67.0)
Sample type High density (screen)	% EM <=53.66	North West	9 (52.3)
		West Midlands	
		South West	
		Wales	
		London	
	% EM >53.66	Yorkshire & Humber	10 (66.4)
		South East	
		East of England	
		East Midlands	
			11 (63.0)
Sample type High density (boost)	% EM <=24.54		12 (60.1)
	% EM 24.54-37.90	North West	13 (36.6)
		West Midlands East Midlands	

	Yorkshire & Humber	14 (55.3)
	North East	
	South West	
	East of England	
	London	
% EM		15 (59.3)
37.90-53.66		
% EM	North West	16 (63.6)
>53.66	West Midlands	
	East of England	
	London	
	Yorkshire & Humber	17 (75.6)
	South East	
	East Midlands	

8 STANDARD ERRORS

Tables in this chapter present estimates for standard errors for key variables discussed in the main report, taking into account the complex sample design of the survey.

8.1 Sources of error in surveys

Survey results are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true value for the population. The total error can be divided into two main types: systematic and random error.

8.1.1 *Systematic error*

Systematic error, or bias, covers those sources of error which will not average to zero over repeats of the survey. Bias may occur, for example, if a certain section of the population is excluded from the sampling frame, because non-respondents to the survey have different characteristics to respondents, or if interviewers systematically influence responses in one way or another. Substantial efforts have been made to avoid systematic errors.

8.1.2 *Random error*

An important component of random error is sampling error, which is the error that arises because the estimate is based on a random sample rather than a full census of the population. The results obtained for any single sample may, by chance, vary from the true values for the population but the variation would be expected to average to zero over a number of repeats of the survey. The amount of variation depends on both the size of the sample and the sample design.

Random error may also result from other sources such as variations in respondents' interpretation of the questions, or variations in the way different interviewers ask questions. Efforts are made to minimise these effects through pilot work and interviewer training. The impact of this random variation is reflected in the standard errors presented here.

8.2 Standard errors for complex sample designs

The Citizenship Survey uses a multi-stage stratified sample design. In considering the reliability of estimates, standard errors calculated on the basis of a simple random sample design will not reflect the true variation because of the complex sample design. The two-stage sample of addresses can lead to a substantial increase in standard error if the households or individuals within primary sampling

units (PSUs) are relatively homogenous but the PSUs differ from one another. Stratification tends to reduce standard error and is of most advantage where the stratification factor is related to the characteristics of interest on the survey.

In a complex sample design, the size of the standard error depends on how the characteristic of interest is spread within and between the PSUs and strata, and this is taken into account in the way data are grouped in order to calculate the standard error. For the Citizenship Survey, the weighting for different sampling probabilities (i.e. the minority ethnic boost sample and the sub-sampling of adults within households) and different response rates also increases the size of the standard errors compared with an equal probability sample of the same size, particularly as in this case, there is considerable variations in the size of the weights.

The method for calculating standard error compares the differences between totals for adjacent PSUs (wards) in the characteristic of interest. The ordering of PSUs reflects the ranking of wards on the stratifiers used in the sample design.

8.3 Design factor (deft)

The design factor, or deft, is the ratio of the standard error of an estimate to the standard error that would have resulted had the survey design been a simple random sample of the same size. The size of the design factor varies between survey variables according to the degree to which a characteristic is clustered within PSUs, or is distributed between strata, and the impact of the weighting. For a single variable the size of the factor also varies according to the size of the subgroup on which the estimate is based, and on the distribution of the subgroup between PSUs and strata. Design factors below 1.0 show that the complex sample design improved on the estimate that would have expected from a simple random sample, probably due to the benefits of stratification. Design factors greater than 1.0 show less reliable estimates than might be gained from a simple random sample, due to the effects of clustering and weighting.

The standard error and defts for selected survey estimates are shown in tables 8.1 to 8.15. These can be used to estimate likely sampling errors for other variables on the basis of their similarity to one of the variables presented.

The standard error of a proportion (p) based on a simple random sample multiplied by the deft gives the standard error of a complex design.

$$se(p) = deft \times se(p)_{srs}$$

Where:

$$se(p)_{srs} = \sqrt{p(100-p)/n}^{13}$$

The formula to calculate the standard error of the difference between two percentages for a complex sample design is:

$$se(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{[deft^2_1(p_1(100-p_1)/n_1) + deft^2_2(p_2(100-p_2)/n_2)]}$$

where p1 and p2 are observed percentages for the two subsamples and n1 and n2 are the subsample sizes.

¹³ The precise formula uses $n-1$ as the denominator but this equates to n in large samples.

8.4 Confidence intervals

The estimate produced from a sample survey will rarely be identical to the population value, but statistical theory allows us to measure the accuracy of any survey result. The standard error can be estimated from the values obtained for the sample and allows the calculation of confidence intervals which indicate the range of random variation in the survey estimates.

It is common when quoting confidence intervals to refer to the 95% confidence interval around a survey estimate. This is calculated at 1.96 times the standard error on either side of the estimated percentage or mean since, under a normal distribution, 95% of values lie within 1.96 standard errors of the mean value. If it were possible to repeat the survey under the same conditions many times, 95% of these confidence intervals would contain the population values.

The 95% confidence interval for the difference between two percentages is then given by:

$$(p_1 - p_2) \pm 1.96 \times se(p_1 - p_2)$$

If this confidence interval includes zero then the hypothesis that the two proportions are the same and the observed difference is due to chance alone is not rejected. If the interval does not include zero then it is unlikely (less than 5% probability) that the observed difference could have occurred by chance and this constitutes a 'significant difference' at the 95% confidence level.

The 95% confidence level was used for all significance testing in the analysis which is reported in the substantive reports on the survey.

8.5 Standard errors for the 2005 Citizenship Survey

The standard errors were calculated on weighted data using STATA.¹⁴ As mentioned earlier, weighting for different sampling probabilities and different response rates results in larger sampling errors than for an equal-probability sample without weights. However, using population totals to control for differential non-response tends to lead to a small reduction in the errors. The method used to calculate the sampling errors correctly allows for the inflation in the sampling errors caused by the first type of weighting but, in treating the second type of weighting in the same way as the first, incorrectly inflates the estimates further. Therefore the standard errors and defts presented are likely to be slight over-estimates. Weighted data were used so that the values of the percentages and means were the same as those in the substantive chapters of the report.

Tables 8.1 to 8.14 show the standard error and defts for selected survey estimates. For most measures, the sampling errors were based on the core sample as this provides more robust estimates than the combined core and minority ethnic boost

¹⁴ STATA is a statistical analysis software package. For further details of the method of calculation see: Elliot D. "A comparison of software for producing sampling errors on social surveys." *SSD Survey Methodology Bulletin* 1999; **44**: 27-36.

sample. Sampling errors for estimates for ethnic subgroups were based on the combined sample.

Table 8.1 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Political efficacy, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Political efficacy					
<i>Percentages who definitely agreed that:</i>					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	<i>Respondents living in England</i>	6	8751	0.292	1.18
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	<i>Respondents living in England</i>	3	8836	0.207	1.21
They could influence decisions affecting London	<i>Respondents living in London</i>	3	1023	0.579	1.10
<i>Percentages who tended to agree that:</i>					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	<i>Respondents living in England</i>	33	8751	0.606	1.20
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	<i>Respondents living in England</i>	19	8836	0.523	1.24
They could influence decisions affecting London	<i>Respondents living in London</i>	22	1023	1.602	1.24

Table 8.2 Standard errors for weighted core sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
Percentages who felt that:					
There was more racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	All respondents	48	9671	0.680	1.34
There was less racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	All respondents	16	9671	0.464	1.25
In five years time, there will be more racial prejudice than there is now	All respondents	41	9668	0.655	1.31
In five years time, there will be less racial prejudice than there is now	All respondents	18	9668	0.507	1.30
There was a lot of religious prejudice in Britain today	All respondents	24	9669	0.526	1.20
There was a no religious prejudice in Britain today	All respondents	5	9669	0.247	1.16
There was more religious prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	All respondents	52	9671	0.666	1.31
Percentages who:					
Had been refused a job in the last five years	Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years	18	5095	0.672	1.24
Had been refused a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	Respondents who were currently working as employees	10	4960	0.470	1.11

Table 8.3 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Views of the neighbourhood, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Views on the neighbourhood					
Percentages who:					
Definitely enjoyed living in the neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>	65	9678	0.781	1.62
Thought many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted	<i>All respondents</i>	49	9412	0.920	1.79
Felt very safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark	<i>All respondents</i>	30	9683	0.709	1.52
Felt they belonged very strongly to the neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>	32	9628	0.607	1.28
Definitely felt that people in the neighbourhood pulled together to try and improve it	<i>All respondents</i>	19	8974	0.553	1.34
Strongly agreed that people in the neighbourhood were willing to help their neighbours	<i>All respondents</i>	25	9347	0.606	1.35
Strongly agreed that it was a close-knit neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>	17	9289	0.512	1.31
Strongly disagreed that people in the neighbourhood did not share the same values	<i>All respondents</i>	6	8580	0.368	1.41

Table 8.4 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Collective efficacy, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Percentages who thought it was likely that people in the neighbourhood would intervene if:					
Local children were playing truant	<i>All respondents</i>	54	8369	0.859	1.58
Children were spray-painting graffiti	<i>All respondents</i>	79	8732	0.707	1.61
There was a fight near your home	<i>All respondents</i>	82	8685	0.619	1.49
A child was being rude to an adult	<i>All respondents</i>	60	8552	0.773	1.46
Percentages who:					
Thought it was likely that people in the neighbourhood would participate to help solve a community problem	<i>All respondents</i>	78	8326	0.660	1.46

Table 8.5 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Active participation in communities, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who:					
Had undertaken any civil renewal at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	47	9195	0.678	1.30
Had undertaken any civil renewal at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	7	9195	0.290	1.12
Had undertaken civic activism at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	9	9195	0.354	1.19
Had undertaken civic activism at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	4	9195	0.224	1.07
Had undertaken civic consultation at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	20	9195	0.540	1.29
Had undertaken civic consultation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	2	9195	0.149	1.12
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	38	9195	0.660	1.30
Had undertaken civic participation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	2	9195	0.174	1.10
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	68	9195	0.678	1.39
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	37	9195	0.632	1.25
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	44	9195	0.741	1.43
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	29	9195	0.579	1.22
Had an employer scheme for volunteering	Employees in England	24	4465	0.719	1.13
Had an employer scheme for giving	Employees in England	28	4465	0.780	1.16

Participated in an employer volunteering scheme in the previous 12 months	Employees in England with schemes for volunteering	40	1101	1.680	1.14
		Mean (x)	Unweighted base	Standard error of x	Design factor (Deft)
		number	number	number	number
Mean number of hours spent:					
Participating in informal volunteering in the previous four weeks	Respondents in England engaged in informal volunteering in the last 12 months	5	6138	0.208	1.12
Participating in formal volunteering in the previous four weeks	Respondents in England engaged in formal volunteering in the last 12 months	8	4029	0.306	1.14

Table 8.6 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Racial prejudice					
<i>Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse or better than people of other races:</i>					
The immigration Authorities	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		10	9669	0.365	1.21
treated better than others		21	9669	0.586	1.41
The Home Office	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		9	9670	0.350	1.24
treated better than others		9	9670	0.346	1.21
The education system generally	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		5	9670	0.263	1.24
treated better than others		7	9670	0.318	1.21
The Health Service generally	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		3	9670	0.187	1.13
treated better than others		3	9670	0.183	1.12
A council housing dept. or housing association	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		20	9670	0.568	1.39
treated better than others		7	9670	0.343	1.30
Local council	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		9	9670	0.357	1.21
treated better than others		5	9670	0.272	1.20
A private landlord	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		4	9669	0.245	1.18
treated better than others		27	9669	0.673	1.49
A local school	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		3	9670	0.211	1.24
treated better than others		4	9670	0.239	1.15
A local doctors surgery	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		1	9671	0.128	1.10
treated better than others		2	9671	0.155	1.07
A local hospital	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		2	9670	0.150	1.09
treated better than others		2	9670	0.151	1.08
The police	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		8	9670	0.355	1.32
treated better than others		21	9670	0.560	1.34
Your local police	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		5	9670	0.312	1.37
treated better than others		14	9670	0.430	1.22
The Prison Service	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		4	9670	0.253	1.31
treated better than others		18	9670	0.525	1.35
The courts	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		6	9668	0.303	1.21

treated better than others		9	9668	0.349	1.23
The Crown Prosecution Service	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		6	9669	0.281	1.18
treated better than others		7	9669	0.324	1.22
The Probation Service	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others		3	9670	0.216	1.17
treated better than others		10	9670	0.376	1.25

Table 8.7 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who definitely agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	<i>All respondents</i>	12	8491	0.423	1.21
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	<i>Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups</i>	15	6068	0.581	1.27
Percentages who agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	<i>All respondents</i>	68	8491	0.661	1.31
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	<i>Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups</i>	68	6068	0.744	1.24
Percentages who:					
Had friends with different incomes to them	<i>All respondents</i>	70	8913	0.659	1.36
Had friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>All respondents with friends</i>	50	8904	0.945	1.78

Table 8.8 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Political efficacy by ethnic group, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Political efficacy					
<i>Percentages who agreed that:</i>					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	38	8093	0.693	1.54
	All Asian	47	2166	1.389	0.60
	Indian	45	1142	1.868	0.59
	Pakistani	48	598	2.627	0.59
	Bangladeshi	48	194	4.852	0.66
	All Black	50	1434	1.516	0.46
	Caribbean	49	770	2.018	0.43
	African	53	628	2.199	0.47
	Mixed race	48	442	3.128	0.56
	Chinese	28	139	4.792	0.60
	Other	40	320	3.379	0.57
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	21	8164	0.562	1.50
	All Asian	34	2192	1.378	0.63
	Indian	35	1163	1.797	0.60
	Pakistani	34	600	2.443	0.58
	Bangladeshi	29	197	4.266	0.65
	All Black	32	1427	1.615	0.53
	Caribbean	29	763	1.895	0.44
	African	35	626	2.508	0.56
	Mixed race	28	446	2.657	0.54
	Chinese	16	140	4.800	0.74
	Other	28	322	3.102	0.57

Table 8.9 Standard errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination by ethnic group, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
<i>Percentages who felt that:</i>					
There was more racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	50	8909	0.699	1.32
	All Asian	35	2511	1.410	1.48
	Indian	34	1314	1.851	1.42
	Pakistani	43	685	2.198	1.16
	Bangladeshi	27	238	3.414	1.19
	All Black	22	1580	1.298	1.25
	Caribbean	27	832	1.900	1.24
	African	18	708	2.030	1.42
	Mixed race	33	478	2.744	1.27
	Chinese	28	163	4.603	1.30
	Other	33	393	3.011	1.26
	All minority ethnic groups	31	5125	0.975	1.51
There was less racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	15	8909	0.467	1.23
	All Asian	25	2511	1.227	1.42
	Indian	25	1314	1.530	1.29
	Pakistani	21	685	2.158	1.37
	Bangladeshi	32	238	3.669	1.21
	All Black	30	1580	1.560	1.35
	Caribbean	29	832	1.848	1.18
	African	32	708	2.461	1.40
	Mixed race	23	478	2.596	1.35
	Chinese	17	163	3.267	1.11
	Other	20	393	2.583	1.29
	All minority ethnic groups	25	5125	0.886	1.46
In five years time, there will be more racial prejudice than there is now	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	42	8906	0.688	1.32
	All Asian	31	2511	1.275	1.39
	Indian	27	1314	1.656	1.35
	Pakistani	38	685	2.449	1.32
	Bangladeshi	28	238	2.943	1.01
	All Black	22	1580	1.323	1.26
	Caribbean	30	832	2.090	1.32

	African	16	708	1.596	1.15
	Mixed race	26	478	2.576	1.29
	Chinese	17	163	3.825	1.30
	Other	29	393	2.935	1.28
	All minority ethnic groups	27	5125	0.883	1.42
In five years time, there will be less racial prejudice than there is now	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	17	8906	0.519	1.30
	All Asian	25	2511	1.264	1.47
	Indian	24	1314	1.605	1.37
	Pakistani	21	685	2.076	1.34
	Bangladeshi	33	238	4.101	1.35
	All Black	34	1580	1.725	1.45
	Caribbean	26	832	1.741	1.14
	African	41	708	2.603	1.41
	Mixed race	28	478	3.096	1.51
	Chinese	21	163	3.654	1.15
	Other	23	393	2.493	1.18
	All minority ethnic groups	27	5125	0.951	1.53
There was more religious prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	52	8909	0.693	1.31
	All Asian	52	2509	1.423	1.43
	Indian	49	1313	1.937	1.40
	Pakistani	58	684	2.383	1.26
	Bangladeshi	60	238	3.909	1.23
	All Black	50	1580	1.606	1.28
	Caribbean	53	832	2.041	1.18
	African	47	708	2.429	1.30
	Mixed race	56	478	3.152	1.39
	Chinese	34	163	4.367	1.17
	Other	43	393	3.092	1.24
	All minority ethnic groups	50	5123	0.997	1.43
Percentages who:					
Had been refused a job in the last five years	<i>Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years</i>				
	White	17	4657	0.682	1.24
	All Asian	28	1315	1.460	1.18
	Indian	28	764	1.937	1.20
	Pakistani	30	289	3.595	1.33
	Bangladeshi	28	102	4.367	0.98
	All Black	41	878	2.025	1.22
	Caribbean	31	440	2.873	1.30

	African	48	409	2.647	1.07
	Mixed race	28	271	3.610	1.32
	Chinese	24	80	5.951	1.23
	Other	24	203	3.546	1.18
	All minority ethnic groups	31	2747	1.115	1.26
Had been refused a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	<i>Respondents who were currently working as employees</i>				
	White	9	4549	0.451	1.08
	All Asian	17	1235	1.247	1.17
	Indian	17	728	1.567	1.13
	Pakistani	17	265	2.821	1.21
	Bangladeshi	16	93	4.206	1.09
	All Black	24	814	1.814	1.20
	Caribbean	19	405	2.173	1.11
	African	29	383	2.834	1.23
	Mixed race	18	252	3.297	1.37
	Chinese	19	79	6.716	1.52
	Other	12	192	2.587	1.11
	All minority ethnic groups	19	2572	0.942	1.23

Table 8.10 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views of the neighbourhood by ethnicity, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Def)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Views on the neighbourhood					
Percentages who:					
Definitely enjoyed living in the neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	66	8916	0.816	1.63
	All Asian	61	2514	1.357	1.39
	Indian	61	1314	1.919	1.43
	Pakistani	62	686	2.324	1.25
	Bangladeshi	58	239	3.200	1.00
	All Black	53	1577	1.593	1.27
	Caribbean	52	829	2.094	1.21
	African	55	708	2.379	1.27
	Mixed race	52	480	3.000	1.31
	Chinese	51	162	4.897	1.24
	Other	56	396	3.026	1.21
Thought many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	51	8693	0.912	2.05
	All Asian	30	2417	1.525	0.75
	Indian	31	1271	2.083	0.74
	Pakistani	29	663	2.848	0.73
	Bangladeshi	25	235	3.762	0.64
	All Black	21	1490	1.435	0.54
	Caribbean	24	796	2.035	0.51
	African	19	658	2.040	0.56
	Mixed race	27	466	2.968	0.62
	Chinese	32	156	4.768	0.60
	Other	25	363	3.138	0.64
Felt very safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	31	8919	0.743	1.52
	All Asian	23	2517	1.285	1.53
	Indian	24	1316	1.815	1.54
	Pakistani	22	686	2.289	1.44
	Bangladeshi	21	239	2.551	0.97
	All Black	30	1579	1.619	1.41
	Caribbean	28	832	2.040	1.30
	African	31	707	2.294	1.32
	Mixed race	33	480	2.921	1.36
	Chinese	17	163	3.634	1.23
	Other	26	397	2.801	1.27

Felt they belonged very strongly to the neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	32	8876	0.632	1.54
	All Asian	31	2494	1.213	0.61
	Indian	30	1303	1.556	0.57
	Pakistani	32	679	2.318	0.59
	Bangladeshi	42	239	3.226	0.49
	All Black	29	1548	1.425	0.50
	Caribbean	34	817	2.007	0.46
	African	25	692	1.992	0.52
	Mixed race	25	473	2.536	0.55
	Chinese	12	161	3.060	0.58
	Other	23	387	2.667	0.57
Definitely felt that people in the neighbourhood pulled together to try and improve it	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	19	8322	0.580	1.35
	All Asian	18	2247	0.988	1.23
	Indian	19	1173	1.348	1.18
	Pakistani	15	626	1.592	1.13
	Bangladeshi	21	208	3.246	1.14
	All Black	18	1379	1.295	1.26
	Caribbean	17	735	1.702	1.23
	African	19	608	1.870	1.19
	Mixed race	16	422	2.370	1.34
	Chinese	15	134	3.787	1.22
	Other	17	328	2.600	1.24
Strongly agreed that people in the neighbourhood were willing to help their neighbours	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	26	8633	0.621	1.59
	All Asian	19	2376	1.060	0.61
	Indian	19	1243	1.440	0.60
	Pakistani	20	648	2.105	0.61
	Bangladeshi	19	229	2.861	0.53
	All Black	17	1440	1.171	0.48
	Caribbean	19	771	1.640	0.44
	African	16	633	1.670	0.49
	Mixed race	15	453	2.190	0.56
	Chinese	12	152	3.318	0.59
	Other	23	356	2.864	0.59
Strongly agreed that it was a close-knit neighbourhood	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	17	8583	0.523	1.54
	All Asian	14	2384	1.049	0.67
	Indian	15	1244	1.547	0.72
	Pakistani	13	656	1.711	0.60
	Bangladeshi	18	233	2.996	0.57
	All Black	12	1449	1.119	0.52
	Caribbean	13	770	1.567	0.48
	African	12	642	1.444	0.48
	Mixed race	13	452	2.129	0.57

	Chinese	12	143	3.637	0.63
	Other	14	359	2.228	0.56
Strongly disagreed that people in the neighbourhood did not share the same values <i>All respondents</i>					
	White	7	7933	0.387	1.68
	All Asian	5	2213	0.796	0.78
	Indian	5	1159	0.917	0.69
	Pakistani	6	609	1.572	0.71
	Bangladeshi	6	216	1.606	0.49
	All Black	4	1322	0.607	0.43
	Caribbean	5	707	0.935	0.43
	African	4	581	0.824	0.43
	Mixed race	5	426	1.223	0.52
	Chinese	0	131	0.240	0.27
	Other	6	315	1.404	0.50

Table 8.11 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Collective efficacy by ethnicity, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Collective efficacy					
<i>Percentages who thought it was likely that people in the neighbourhood would intervene if:</i>					
Local children were playing truant	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	55	7729	0.889	1.90
	All Asian	46	2220	1.547	0.68
	Indian	46	1159	2.084	0.66
	Pakistani	45	621	2.590	0.59
	Bangladeshi	42	218	3.773	0.55
	All Black	46	1371	1.711	0.51
	Caribbean	47	740	2.212	0.46
	African	46	595	2.460	0.51
	Mixed race	34	429	2.934	0.55
	Chinese	44	133	5.303	0.60
	Other	41	304	3.322	0.55
	All minority ethnic groups	44	4457	1.069	0.64
Children were spray-painting graffiti	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	80	8071	0.686	1.86
	All Asian	66	2298	1.436	0.67
	Indian	67	1199	1.825	0.63
	Pakistani	66	633	2.615	0.63
	Bangladeshi	60	224	3.470	0.51
	All Black	66	1424	1.775	0.57
	Caribbean	69	770	2.076	0.47
	African	64	619	2.700	0.59
	Mixed race	65	439	3.188	0.60
	Chinese	57	140	5.431	0.62
	Other	59	320	3.350	0.57
	All minority ethnic groups	65	4621	1.062	0.67
There was a fight near your home	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	82	8015	0.612	1.74
	All Asian	74	2303	1.274	0.65
	Indian	75	1204	1.666	0.62
	Pakistani	74	635	2.183	0.57
	Bangladeshi	74	220	4.127	0.68
	All Black	76	1429	1.453	0.52
	Caribbean	78	768	1.758	0.45

A child was being rude to an adult	African	75	627	2.106	0.52
	Mixed race	75	448	3.052	0.64
	Chinese	77	153	3.852	0.54
	Other	63	323	3.322	0.58
	All minority ethnic groups	74	4656	0.946	0.65
	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	61	7908	0.762	1.68
	All Asian	53	2234	1.472	0.65
	Indian	52	1172	1.989	0.63
	Pakistani	53	617	2.904	0.66
	Bangladeshi	61	215	3.463	0.50
	All Black	47	1385	1.666	0.50
	Caribbean	54	741	1.991	0.41
	African	40	610	2.492	0.53
	Mixed race	45	443	3.067	0.56
	Chinese	52	138	5.527	0.62
	Other	53	321	3.273	0.55
	All minority ethnic groups	51	4521	1.084	0.65
Percentages who:					
Thought it was likely that people in the neighbourhood would participate to help solve a community problem	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	79	7706	0.690	1.78
	All Asian	78	2165	1.220	0.64
	Indian	79	1143	1.614	0.63
	Pakistani	79	600	2.049	0.57
	Bangladeshi	69	206	3.951	0.59
	All Black	76	1358	1.515	0.53
	Caribbean	77	728	2.004	0.49
	African	76	598	2.048	0.51
	Mixed race	69	407	2.992	0.57
	Chinese	79	128	4.232	0.56
	Other	68	301	3.230	0.56
	All minority ethnic groups	76	4359	0.931	0.64

Table 8.12 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnic group, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who:					
Had undertaken civic activism at least once in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	9	8453	0.376	1.47
	All Asian	8	2501	0.680	0.58
	Indian	9	1313	1.000	0.59
	Pakistani	7	679	1.269	0.59
	Bangladeshi	8	238	2.444	0.69
	All Black	12	1580	0.956	0.48
	Caribbean	12	831	1.437	0.49
	African	12	709	1.400	0.50
	Mixed race	12	475	2.373	0.68
	Chinese	2	161	1.267	0.55
	Other	9	379	2.060	0.64
Had undertaken civic activism at least once a month in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	4	8453	0.241	1.35
	All Asian	4	2501	0.476	0.58
	Indian	4	1313	0.676	0.57
	Pakistani	3	679	0.805	0.54
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.875	0.77
	All Black	6	1580	0.678	0.48
	Caribbean	6	831	0.954	0.44
	African	5	709	1.042	0.54
	Mixed race	7	475	2.204	0.81
	Chinese	0	161	0.282	0.33
	Other	6	379	1.759	0.68
Had undertaken civic consultation at least once in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	20	8453	0.561	1.56
	All Asian	16	2501	0.934	0.59
	Indian	14	1313	1.087	0.53
	Pakistani	18	679	1.918	0.60
	Bangladeshi	23	238	3.367	0.61
	All Black	20	1580	1.219	0.49
	Caribbean	20	831	1.700	0.47
	African	21	709	1.709	0.48
	Mixed race	21	475	2.468	0.57
	Chinese	18	161	4.311	0.68
	Other	17	379	2.589	0.62

Had undertaken civic consultation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	2	8453	0.157	1.41
	All Asian	2	2501	0.323	0.57
	Indian	1	1313	0.326	0.52
	Pakistani	2	679	0.415	0.41
	Bangladeshi	5	238	1.969	0.71
	All Black	2	1580	0.377	0.43
	Caribbean	3	831	0.683	0.48
	African	2	709	0.401	0.36
	Mixed race	4	475	1.902	0.87
	Chinese	1	161	0.999	0.61
	Other	2	379	1.129	0.73
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	39	8453	0.683	1.29
	All Asian	28	2501	1.225	1.37
	Indian	27	1313	1.618	1.32
	Pakistani	26	679	1.982	1.17
	Bangladeshi	31	238	5.124	1.70
	All Black	29	1580	1.437	1.26
	Caribbean	31	831	2.028	1.27
	African	27	709	2.053	1.23
	Mixed race	32	475	2.676	1.25
	Chinese	25	161	4.222	1.24
	Other	25	379	2.904	1.31
Had undertaken civic participation at least once a month in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	2	8453	0.183	1.11
	All Asian	2	2501	0.360	1.26
	Indian	1	1313	0.401	1.24
	Pakistani	3	679	0.839	1.20
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.327	1.13
	All Black	3	1580	0.467	1.09
	Caribbean	2	831	0.504	0.98
	African	4	709	0.797	1.13
	Mixed race	3	475	0.793	1.03
	Chinese	0	161	0.000	0.00
	Other	4	379	1.696	1.77
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	69	8453	0.677	1.34
	All Asian	58	2501	1.449	1.47
	Indian	61	1313	2.073	1.54
	Pakistani	53	679	2.295	1.20
	Bangladeshi	48	238	3.664	1.13
	All Black	66	1580	1.489	1.24
	Caribbean	67	831	1.801	1.10

	African	64	709	2.215	1.23
	Mixed race	72	475	2.964	1.44
	Chinese	54	161	5.102	1.29
	Other	56	379	3.331	1.30
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	37	8453	0.651	1.24
	All Asian	30	2501	1.337	1.45
	Indian	32	1313	1.844	1.43
	Pakistani	29	679	2.223	1.28
	Bangladeshi	22	238	2.837	1.06
	All Black	41	1580	1.495	1.21
	Caribbean	40	831	1.949	1.14
	African	42	709	2.264	1.22
	Mixed race	44	475	3.183	1.39
	Chinese	31	161	4.761	1.30
	Other	30	379	3.110	1.32
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	45	8453	0.782	1.44
	All Asian	35	2501	1.421	1.49
	Indian	39	1313	2.052	1.52
	Pakistani	30	679	2.428	1.38
	Bangladeshi	30	238	3.834	1.29
	All Black	45	1580	1.614	1.29
	Caribbean	42	831	1.934	1.13
	African	48	709	2.459	1.31
	Mixed race	45	475	2.947	1.29
	Chinese	33	161	5.028	1.35
	Other	34	379	2.983	1.23
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	<i>Respondents in England</i>				
	White	29	8453	0.625	1.27
	All Asian	20	2501	1.047	1.31
	Indian	22	1313	1.519	1.32
	Pakistani	19	679	2.033	1.34
	Bangladeshi	14	238	2.959	1.30
	All Black	30	1580	1.537	1.33
	Caribbean	27	831	1.797	1.17
	African	33	709	2.398	1.36
	Mixed race	34	475	2.908	1.34
	Chinese	17	161	4.267	1.42
	Other	21	379	2.842	1.35

Table 8.13 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnic group, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Racial prejudice					
<i>Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse or better than people of other races:</i>					
The immigration Authorities treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	9	8907	0.363	1.21
	All Asian	13	2511	0.948	1.39
	Indian	13	1314	1.250	1.35
	Pakistani	16	685	2.060	1.45
	Bangladeshi	12	238	2.496	1.17
	All Black	24	1580	1.321	1.22
	Caribbean	24	832	1.860	1.25
	African	24	708	2.177	1.36
	Mixed race	16	478	2.383	1.40
	Chinese	13	163	3.678	1.40
	Other	16	393	2.432	1.31
	All minority ethnic groups	17	5125	0.773	1.48
	treated better than others				
	White	24	8907	0.640	1.42
	All Asian	2	2511	0.400	1.36
	Indian	2	1314	0.602	1.49
	Pakistani	2	685	0.572	1.23
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.539	1.40
	All Black	2	1580	0.439	1.23
	Caribbean	2	832	0.707	1.32
	African	2	708	0.594	1.18
	Mixed race	5	478	1.177	1.24
	Chinese	2	163	1.186	1.04
	Other	4	393	1.113	1.18
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.286	1.31
The Home Office treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	8	8908	0.356	1.23
	All Asian	9	2511	0.703	1.25
	Indian	8	1314	0.914	1.24
	Pakistani	10	685	1.493	1.29
	Bangladeshi	9	238	2.141	1.16
	All Black	18	1580	1.152	1.19
	Caribbean	20	832	1.666	1.21
	African	17	708	1.831	1.29
	Mixed race	12	478	1.866	1.24
	Chinese	5	163	2.013	1.14
	Other	12	393	2.260	1.37
	All minority ethnic groups	12	5125	0.590	1.32

treated better than others	White	9	8908	0.387	1.25
	All Asian	2	2511	0.363	1.48
	Indian	1	1314	0.451	1.40
	Pakistani	2	685	0.668	1.36
	Bangladeshi	2	238	0.852	1.03
	All Black	2	1580	0.405	1.32
	Caribbean	1	832	0.577	1.45
	African	2	708	0.610	1.23
	Mixed race	4	478	1.207	1.28
	Chinese	2	163	1.452	1.29
	Other	1	393	0.470	0.95
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.266	1.45
The education system generally		<i>All respondents</i>			
treated worse than others	White	4	8908	0.262	1.24
	All Asian	5	2511	0.507	1.15
	Indian	5	1314	0.667	1.09
	Pakistani	5	685	0.917	1.13
	Bangladeshi	6	238	1.638	1.08
	All Black	19	1580	1.305	1.31
	Caribbean	24	832	1.801	1.22
	African	15	708	1.829	1.35
	Mixed race	8	478	1.459	1.16
	Chinese	5	163	2.546	1.53
	Other	10	393	2.232	1.50
	All minority ethnic groups	9	5125	0.559	1.37
treated better than others	White	8	8908	0.365	1.28
	All Asian	2	2511	0.340	1.33
	Indian	1	1314	0.360	1.14
	Pakistani	2	685	0.577	1.23
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.847	1.62
	All Black	2	1580	0.422	1.35
	Caribbean	1	832	0.394	1.43
	African	2	708	0.688	1.24
	Mixed race	2	478	0.977	1.38
	Chinese	5	163	3.017	1.72
	Other	3	393	1.192	1.50
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.278	1.45
The Health Service generally		<i>All respondents</i>			
treated worse than others	White	3	8908	0.196	1.16
	All Asian	4	2511	0.468	1.18
	Indian	4	1314	0.642	1.21
	Pakistani	3	685	0.684	1.04
	Bangladeshi	9	238	2.261	1.20
	All Black	5	1580	0.694	1.26
	Caribbean	5	832	1.000	1.35
	African	5	708	0.982	1.15
	Mixed race	4	478	0.941	1.11
	Chinese	3	163	1.752	1.36
	Other	4	393	1.218	1.26

treated better than others	All minority ethnic groups	4	5125	0.346	1.23
	White	3	8908	0.204	1.16
	All Asian	1	2511	0.305	1.27
	Indian	1	1314	0.448	1.36
	Pakistani	1	685	0.479	1.28
	Bangladeshi	2	238	0.961	1.03
	All Black	1	1580	0.260	1.13
	Caribbean	0	832	0.224	0.92
	African	1	708	0.459	1.11
	Mixed race	1	478	0.616	1.38
	Chinese	3	163	1.915	1.45
	Other	1	393	0.476	0.93
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.203	1.29
A council housing dept. or housing association	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others	White	21	8908	0.605	1.39
	All Asian	10	2511	0.776	1.32
	Indian	9	1314	1.031	1.32
	Pakistani	10	685	1.422	1.23
	Bangladeshi	14	238	2.437	1.09
	All Black	19	1580	1.419	1.44
	Caribbean	20	832	1.809	1.31
	African	18	708	1.945	1.34
	Mixed race	15	478	2.086	1.27
	Chinese	11	163	3.377	1.38
	Other	12	393	2.201	1.36
	All minority ethnic groups	13	5125	0.686	1.47
	treated better than others				
treated better than others	White	8	8908	0.381	1.33
	All Asian	2	2511	0.335	1.18
	Indian	2	1314	0.438	1.17
	Pakistani	2	685	0.665	1.20
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.262	1.19
	All Black	2	1580	0.382	1.23
	Caribbean	1	832	0.237	0.85
	African	2	708	0.701	1.20
	Mixed race	2	478	0.793	1.25
	Chinese	3	163	2.014	1.42
	Other	3	393	1.107	1.27
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.250	1.26
Local council	<i>All respondents</i>				
treated worse than others	White	10	8908	0.378	1.22
	All Asian	6	2511	0.590	1.20
	Indian	6	1314	0.741	1.12
	Pakistani	7	685	1.240	1.25
	Bangladeshi	9	238	1.964	1.06
	All Black	12	1580	1.092	1.32
	Caribbean	13	832	1.587	1.36
	African	12	708	1.575	1.30
	Mixed race	6	478	1.199	1.14
	Chinese	3	163	2.091	1.51

treated better than others	Other	7	393	1.305	1.02
	All minority ethnic groups	8	5125	0.482	1.29
	White	6	8908	0.306	1.24
	All Asian	1	2511	0.218	1.10
	Indian	1	1314	0.288	1.03
	Pakistani	0	685	0.193	0.87
	Bangladeshi	1	238	0.906	1.33
	All Black	2	1580	0.442	1.42
	Caribbean	0	832	0.288	1.19
	African	3	708	0.826	1.37
	Mixed race	2	478	0.667	1.09
	Chinese	3	163	1.939	1.44
	Other	2	393	0.973	1.27
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.197	1.20
A private landlord treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	4	8907	0.216	1.11
	All Asian	9	2511	0.768	1.34
	Indian	9	1314	1.103	1.38
	Pakistani	8	685	1.226	1.20
	Bangladeshi	11	238	2.642	1.31
	All Black	16	1580	1.172	1.26
	Caribbean	17	832	1.615	1.25
	African	15	708	1.736	1.28
	Mixed race	13	478	2.169	1.42
	Chinese	6	163	2.476	1.31
	Other	10	393	2.461	1.65
	All minority ethnic groups	11	5125	0.617	1.40
treated better than others	White	30	8907	0.690	1.43
	All Asian	2	2511	0.357	1.20
	Indian	2	1314	0.462	1.17
	Pakistani	2	685	0.568	1.15
	Bangladeshi	4	238	1.290	1.07
	All Black	2	1580	0.509	1.34
	Caribbean	2	832	0.687	1.32
	African	2	708	0.723	1.24
	Mixed race	4	478	1.003	1.16
	Chinese	11	163	4.067	1.63
	Other	7	393	1.585	1.21
	All minority ethnic groups	3	5125	0.318	1.30
A local school treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	2	8908	0.200	1.23
	All Asian	4	2511	0.487	1.20
	Indian	4	1314	0.690	1.25
	Pakistani	5	685	0.838	1.03
	Bangladeshi	4	238	1.252	0.99
	All Black	11	1580	1.086	1.39
	Caribbean	12	832	1.423	1.27
	African	10	708	1.495	1.34
	Mixed race	7	478	1.529	1.35
	Chinese	3	163	1.376	1.01

treated better than others	Other	9	393	2.231	1.58
	All minority ethnic groups	6	5125	0.493	1.44
	White	5	8908	0.269	1.20
	All Asian	2	2511	0.367	1.36
	Indian	2	1314	0.397	1.18
	Pakistani	2	685	0.602	1.28
	Bangladeshi	2	238	1.775	1.81
	All Black	2	1580	0.490	1.31
	Caribbean	1	832	0.490	1.42
	African	3	708	0.823	1.23
	Mixed race	2	478	0.918	1.49
	Chinese	0	163	0.000	0.00
	Other	2	393	0.679	1.10
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.251	1.33
A local doctors surgery treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	1	8909	0.128	1.11
	All Asian	2	2511	0.335	1.08
	Indian	2	1314	0.417	1.05
	Pakistani	3	685	0.768	1.22
	Bangladeshi	4	238	1.289	0.99
	All Black	5	1580	0.690	1.32
	Caribbean	4	832	0.830	1.26
	African	5	708	1.115	1.30
	Mixed race	2	478	0.648	0.98
	Chinese	1	163	0.826	0.90
	Other	3	393	0.928	1.06
	All minority ethnic groups	3	5125	0.270	1.14
treated better than others	White	2	8909	0.168	1.10
	All Asian	2	2511	0.336	1.15
	Indian	2	1314	0.495	1.17
	Pakistani	1	685	0.476	1.13
	Bangladeshi	2	238	0.899	1.00
	All Black	1	1580	0.278	1.08
	Caribbean	1	832	0.226	0.86
	African	2	708	0.524	1.12
	Mixed race	2	478	1.364	2.22
	Chinese	1	163	0.681	1.05
	Other	2	393	0.766	1.10
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.239	1.29
A local hospital treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	2	8908	0.150	1.11
	All Asian	4	2511	0.486	1.21
	Indian	4	1314	0.618	1.18
	Pakistani	4	685	0.801	1.06
	Bangladeshi	10	238	2.678	1.38
	All Black	4	1580	0.699	1.35
	Caribbean	4	832	1.041	1.47
	African	5	708	0.894	1.13
	Mixed race	2	478	0.595	0.90
	Chinese	3	163	1.596	1.23

treated better than others	Other	3	393	0.936	1.06
	All minority ethnic groups	4	5125	0.334	1.23
	White	2	8908	0.164	1.11
	All Asian	2	2511	0.291	1.15
	Indian	2	1314	0.392	1.13
	Pakistani	1	685	0.418	1.18
	Bangladeshi	2	238	0.961	1.03
	All Black	1	1580	0.248	1.09
	Caribbean	0	832	0.218	0.90
	African	1	708	0.453	1.11
	Mixed race	1	478	0.549	1.25
	Chinese	2	163	1.643	1.54
	Other	2	393	0.839	1.22
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.201	1.23
The police treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	5	8908	0.295	1.23
	All Asian	21	2511	1.175	1.44
	Indian	19	1314	1.579	1.46
	Pakistani	28	685	2.375	1.38
	Bangladeshi	21	238	2.999	1.13
	All Black	33	1580	1.478	1.25
	Caribbean	36	832	2.049	1.23
	African	29	708	2.161	1.27
	Mixed race	29	478	2.756	1.33
	Chinese	7	163	2.594	1.26
	Other	19	393	2.635	1.33
	All minority ethnic groups	24	5125	0.855	1.43
treated better than others	White	24	8908	0.613	1.36
	All Asian	2	2511	0.311	1.15
	Indian	2	1314	0.408	1.14
	Pakistani	2	685	0.582	1.20
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.204	1.18
	All Black	1	1580	0.342	1.22
	Caribbean	1	832	0.371	1.22
	African	2	708	0.573	1.14
	Mixed race	4	478	1.112	1.20
	Chinese	1	163	0.773	0.83
	Other	4	393	1.084	1.14
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.233	1.18
Your local police treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	4	8908	0.248	1.22
	All Asian	17	2511	1.039	1.40
	Indian	14	1314	1.313	1.38
	Pakistani	24	685	2.367	1.45
	Bangladeshi	17	238	2.759	1.14
	All Black	25	1580	1.432	1.32
	Caribbean	26	832	2.045	1.34
	African	23	708	1.912	1.22
	Mixed race	20	478	2.270	1.24
	Chinese	5	163	1.879	1.11

treated better than others	Other	12	393	2.193	1.35
	All minority ethnic groups	18	5125	0.781	1.45
	White	15	8908	0.488	1.27
	All Asian	2	2511	0.338	1.14
	Indian	3	1314	0.525	1.20
	Pakistani	1	685	0.513	1.19
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.337	1.15
	All Black	1	1580	0.290	1.14
	Caribbean	1	832	0.367	1.23
	African	1	708	0.474	1.10
	Mixed race	4	478	1.075	1.20
	Chinese	3	163	1.441	1.08
	Other	5	393	1.332	1.21
	All minority ethnic groups	2	5125	0.259	1.23
The Prison Service treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	2	8908	0.173	1.14
	All Asian	15	2511	1.019	1.44
	Indian	16	1314	1.500	1.48
	Pakistani	14	685	1.767	1.34
	Bangladeshi	16	238	2.996	1.27
	All Black	22	1580	1.250	1.20
	Caribbean	25	832	1.972	1.31
	African	19	708	1.747	1.18
	Mixed race	22	478	2.716	1.44
	Chinese	7	163	2.500	1.27
	Other	11	393	2.360	1.51
	All minority ethnic groups	17	5125	0.773	1.49
	treated better than others				
treated better than others	White	20	8908	0.564	1.33
	All Asian	1	2511	0.230	1.22
	Indian	0	1314	0.199	1.10
	Pakistani	1	685	0.468	1.23
	Bangladeshi	3	238	1.336	1.31
	All Black	1	1580	0.270	1.31
	Caribbean	1	832	0.491	1.49
	African	0	708	0.183	0.91
	Mixed race	4	478	1.070	1.25
	Chinese	1	163	0.613	1.00
	Other	3	393	1.172	1.37
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.198	1.28
The courts treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	6	8906	0.298	1.21
	All Asian	9	2511	0.728	1.30
	Indian	8	1314	1.008	1.32
	Pakistani	12	685	1.535	1.26
	Bangladeshi	7	238	1.803	1.13
	All Black	20	1580	1.252	1.24
	Caribbean	24	832	1.877	1.26
	African	16	708	1.790	1.28
	Mixed race	14	478	1.934	1.21
	Chinese	2	163	0.933	0.87

treated better than others	Other	9	393	1.958	1.37
	All minority ethnic groups	12	5125	0.587	1.30
	White	9	8906	0.395	1.28
	All Asian	1	2511	0.278	1.23
	Indian	1	1314	0.365	1.34
	Pakistani	1	685	0.466	1.14
	Bangladeshi	2	238	0.897	1.06
	All Black	1	1580	0.287	1.29
	Caribbean	1	832	0.344	1.33
	African	1	708	0.481	1.25
	Mixed race	2	478	0.837	1.28
	Chinese	4	163	2.674	1.73
	Other	2	393	0.955	1.23
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.225	1.35
The Crown Prosecution Service					
treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	5	8907	0.269	1.16
	All Asian	8	2511	0.734	1.38
	Indian	7	1314	0.999	1.40
	Pakistani	10	685	1.576	1.36
	Bangladeshi	8	238	1.987	1.16
	All Black	20	1580	1.230	1.22
	Caribbean	24	832	1.891	1.28
	African	17	708	1.781	1.26
	Mixed race	15	478	2.006	1.22
	Chinese	1	163	0.733	0.94
	Other	7	393	1.545	1.19
	All minority ethnic groups	11	5125	0.613	1.39
treated better than others	White	8	8907	0.364	1.27
	All Asian	1	2511	0.179	1.05
	Indian	0	1314	0.163	1.04
	Pakistani	1	685	0.454	1.10
	Bangladeshi	1	238	0.638	1.04
	All Black	1	1580	0.191	1.07
	Caribbean	0	832	0.180	0.93
	African	1	708	0.346	1.09
	Mixed race	2	478	0.897	1.42
	Chinese	3	163	2.249	1.83
	Other	3	393	1.137	1.36
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.186	1.32
The Probation Service					
treated worse than others	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	3	8908	0.185	1.10
	All Asian	8	2511	0.768	1.41
	Indian	9	1314	1.165	1.50
	Pakistani	7	685	1.436	1.43
	Bangladeshi	12	238	2.166	1.02
	All Black	16	1580	0.992	1.08
	Caribbean	18	832	1.630	1.23
	African	14	708	1.522	1.16
	Mixed race	12	478	1.964	1.34

treated better than others	Chinese	5	163	2.162	1.30
	Other	9	393	2.260	1.58
	All minority ethnic groups	10	5125	0.584	1.38
	White	11	8908	0.420	1.28
	All Asian	1	2511	0.204	1.27
	Indian	1	1314	0.284	1.40
	Pakistani	1	685	0.470	1.24
	Bangladeshi	0	238	0.149	0.57
	All Black	1	1580	0.205	1.11
	Caribbean	0	832	0.239	1.03
	African	0	708	0.240	1.00
	Mixed race	2	478	0.766	1.26
	Chinese	0	163	0.373	0.78
	Other	2	393	0.792	1.22
	All minority ethnic groups	1	5125	0.155	1.24

**Table 8.14 Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data:
Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnic group, all respondents**

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percentage</i>	<i>number</i>
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who definitely agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	11	7798	0.443	1.23
	All Asian	15	2342	0.911	1.25
	Indian	12	1217	1.129	1.20
	Pakistani	16	648	1.897	1.30
	Bangladeshi	18	227	3.085	1.21
	All Black	17	1465	1.203	1.23
	Caribbean	13	774	1.429	1.16
	African	20	657	1.960	1.26
	Mixed race	16	441	2.191	1.26
	Chinese	11	152	3.200	1.26
	Other	18	356	2.371	1.16
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	<i>Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups</i>				
	White	14	5385	0.612	1.66
	All Asian	20	2363	1.194	0.71
	Indian	19	1235	1.640	0.72
	Pakistani	18	648	1.976	0.63
	Bangladeshi	22	228	3.226	0.60
	All Black	20	1443	1.428	0.57
	Caribbean	17	765	1.723	0.51
	African	23	643	2.273	0.61
	Mixed race	19	422	2.511	0.60
	Chinese	21	155	5.015	0.76
	Other	22	352	2.943	0.64
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	68	7798	0.695	1.31
	All Asian	68	2342	1.289	1.34
	Indian	71	1217	1.735	1.33
	Pakistani	64	648	2.273	1.20
	Bangladeshi	68	227	3.428	1.11
	All Black	66	1465	1.314	1.06

	Caribbean	70	774	1.824	1.11
	African	62	657	2.026	1.07
	Mixed race	60	441	3.042	1.30
	Chinese	77	152	4.004	1.16
	Other	66	356	3.018	1.20
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	<i>Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups</i>				
	White	68	5385	0.806	1.64
	All Asian	66	2363	1.220	0.61
	Indian	68	1235	1.588	0.59
	Pakistani	66	648	2.180	0.56
	Bangladeshi	65	228	3.506	0.56
	All Black	65	1443	1.583	0.53
	Caribbean	67	765	2.282	0.54
	African	63	643	2.133	0.50
	Mixed race	62	422	3.047	0.59
	Chinese	69	155	5.598	0.75
	Other	64	352	3.246	0.62
Percentages who:					
Had friends with different incomes to them	<i>All respondents</i>				
	White	70	8234	0.680	1.62
	All Asian	71	2238	1.336	0.64
	Indian	69	1187	1.880	0.65
	Pakistani	73	597	2.381	0.59
	Bangladeshi	75	208	3.077	0.50
	All Black	75	1357	1.530	0.52
	Caribbean	79	718	1.929	0.48
	African	73	602	2.284	0.53
	Mixed race	72	436	3.046	0.61
	Chinese	67	146	5.317	0.65
	Other	70	344	3.450	0.64
Had friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>All respondents with friends</i>				
	White	47	8228	0.900	1.96
	All Asian	82	2232	1.286	0.73
	Indian	83	1185	1.851	0.79
	Pakistani	80	593	2.099	0.58
	Bangladeshi	77	208	3.869	0.64
	All Black	90	1355	0.933	0.46
	Caribbean	92	718	1.323	0.49
	African	89	601	1.428	0.47
	Mixed race	93	433	1.711	0.60
	Chinese	90	146	3.514	0.68
	Other	79	342	2.913	0.61

APPENDICES

Index of Appendices

- A Interviewer instructions**
- B Advance letters**
- C Leaflet**
- D Questionnaire**
- E Derived variables**

Appendix A: Interviewer instructions



P2449

People, Families and Communities Survey 2005

Project Instructions

February 2005

1.	BACKGROUND	3
2.	Your task	3
	Core sample only (Type 1)	3
	Core sample with focused enumeration (Type 2)	3
	Points with core addresses and boost screening addresses (Type 3)	4
	Points with boost screening addresses only (Type 4)	4
3.	Making contact	4
	Advance letter and leaflet	4
	Identifying deadwood	4
	Introducing the survey	4
	Cultural sensitivity	5
4.	Household and respondent selection	5
	Multi-household addresses	5
	Selecting a respondent	6
5.	Focused enumeration	6
	Screening at addresses identified through Focused Enumeration	7
	Additional households at focused enumeration addresses	8
6.	Minority Ethnic Boost Screening	9
	Screeners	10
7.	The Questionnaire	11
8.	Translators	11
	Carrying out an interview in another language	12
	Interviewing with a translator	12
9.	Survey Documents	12
10.	Contacts	14
11.	Questionnaire guidance	14

1. Background

The 2005 People, Families and Communities Survey is being carried out by NatCen on behalf of the Home Office. The survey has previously been carried out in 2001 and 2003, by different survey organisations. The main topics covered in the survey are: help and support given by and received from family members, views on the local neighbourhood, involvement in the local community, voluntary work, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination. These are all important areas of Home Office policy and the survey informs policy development and provides the evidence to monitor performance against government targets (for example the number of people involved in volunteering). The survey data also contributes to the ongoing debate over social capital (the social ties and networks that people have).

The 2005 survey will involve interviews with a core sample of 10,000 people in England and Wales and additional interviews with 5,000 people from minority ethnic groups. Fieldwork is beginning in March and will finish at the end of September.

2. Your task

There are four types of sample for the survey:

Core sample only (Type 1)

In these assignments each point has 25 issued addresses, which have been selected at random from the Postcode Address File. At each address you will be attempting to interview one person aged 16 or over.

For these assignments you will have one ARF 'A' for each of your core addresses and some ARF 'B's for use in multi-household addresses.

Core sample with focused enumeration (Type 2)

This type of assignment also has 25 issued addresses selected from the PAF at which you will be attempting to interview one person aged 16 or over. In addition you will be carrying out focused enumeration screening for people from minority ethnic groups at two addresses each side of the core address and attempting additional interviews where eligible households are identified. Detailed instructions for carrying out focused enumeration are given later.

For these assignments you will have one ARF 'E' for each of your core addresses plus an FE sheet for each core address listing the 4 adjacent addresses to be screened. ARF B should be used for additional households at any multi-household addresses. You will also have some ARF 'F's to use for adjacent addresses identified as potentially containing someone from a minority ethnic group, and ARF 'G's for use if adjacent addresses identified as potentially eligible contain more than one household.

Points with core addresses and boost screening addresses (Type 3)

In these points 25 core addresses have been issued and interviews should be attempted for all these addresses. Additional addresses have been selected for screening. Interviewing should only be carried out at these addresses if they are found to contain someone of non-white ethnic origin. Details of how to carry out the screening are given later. In eligible households you should attempt to interview one person aged 16+ of non-white origin.

Core addresses in these points use ARF version 'A' with version 'B' for any additional households identified at these addresses. The boost addresses for screening are issued on ARF version 'C' and ARF version 'D' should be used for any additional households identified at boost addresses.

Points with boost screening addresses only (Type 4)

In these points all addresses are to be screened for non-white ethnic groups. In eligible households you should attempt to interview one person aged 16+ of non-white origin.

For these assignments you have one ARF 'C' for each of your issued addresses, plus some ARF 'D's for use if any of your issued addresses contain more than one household.

3. Making contact

Advance letter and leaflet

You have an advance letter to post to each of your issued addresses. There are slightly different versions of the letter for the core addresses and the addresses to be screened. There is also a leaflet enclosed with the letter, which gives more information about the survey. Please post your letters and leaflets a couple of days before you are planning to call at the address. You have some spare copies of the letter and leaflet. If your assignment involves focused enumeration you have copies of a letter to give out at addresses identified as potentially eligible through focused enumeration.

Households in Wales receive a double-sided advance letter with one side in English and the other in Welsh. The leaflet is also available in Welsh if requested. Copies of the advance letter and leaflet are also available in the main minority languages (Punjabi- Gurmukhi script, Punjabi – Urdu script, Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Mandarin and Cantonese). If you require letters or leaflets in these languages please contact the Blue Team in Brentwood.

Identifying deadwood

Your first task when you visit an address is to ascertain whether it is traceable, residential and occupied. As with all surveys it is important that 'deadwood' addresses (e.g. institutions, homes that are not occupied) are correctly identified. If you find that an address is not traceable, residential or occupied you should follow the instructions on the ARF.

Introducing the survey

When you first make contact at an address you should show your identity card and refer to the letter and leaflet that has been sent to the address. It may be useful to have a copy of the leaflet in your hand to spark the respondent's memory. You should explain that you are calling about the People, Families and Communities Survey which NatCen is conducting on behalf of the Home Office. It may be helpful to explain to the respondent that their address has been chosen at random.

If respondents want to know more about what the survey is about you can refer to the information in the leaflet or explain that we want to know about people's views of their local community and how they spend their spare time. You can say that it is important that as many people as possible who are selected for the survey take part so that we have a full picture of local communities.

The Home Office have provided you with a letter describing how they use the data from the survey which may help you on the doorstep. Remember that different topics in the survey may be of interest to different people – for example someone who does voluntary work is likely to be interested in this aspect of the survey. Feedback from the pilot suggests that people were most interested in the opportunity to give their views on the local area and local services.

You can reassure people that the survey is completely confidential and that the data from the survey will not be reported in a way that could identify them.

Cultural sensitivity

The NatCen interviewer guidance on '*Appreciating Cultural Diversity*' contains many useful pointers for interviewing in different communities. You should familiarise yourself with this document before starting work. Particular points to bear in mind are:

- Be sensitive to different customs and the behaviour expected of you in the households you visit;
- Be careful not to assume anything about a respondent's background or beliefs from their appearance or name;
- Be aware of religious festivals or special days in the areas you're working in as this may mean certain days or times of day are less productive for working.

4. Household and respondent selection

Multi-household addresses

If you find that an issued address contains more than one household (i.e. the accommodation is split into flats or bedsits) you should select up to **three** households to attempt to interview. So, if the address contains 2 or 3 households, each household should be selected for the survey. If the address contains 4 – 12 households, each household should be listed in the space provided on the ARF in flat/room number order. The selection label on the front of the ARF should be used to identify 3 households to be selected. Look along the 'HH' row to find the total number of households at the address. The three numbers directly below this number will tell you the numbers of the households to select. If there are 13 or more households the look-up chart on the back of the ARF should be used to select 3 households. The selected households should then be listed again as instructed on the ARF. The household code next to each household (01, 02 or 03) should be used to enter interviews on the laptop, on the 'Additional Household' ARF and on all documentation relating to that household.

For core addresses containing more than one household, ARF B should be used for additional households. For boost screening addresses, ARF D should be used for additional households.

Selecting a respondent

At core addresses you will need to select **one** respondent aged 16 or over at each household. Firstly, you need to establish how many people aged 16 or over live in the household. You should include:

- People who normally live at the address but are away for less than 6 months
- People away at work for whom this is the main address
- Boarders and lodgers

You should NOT include:

- People who live elsewhere to work
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away for 6 months or more

Students should be included if the address is the place where they live for the majority of the year (i.e. if they spend more of the year at their term-time address, they should not be interviewed at their home address).

If there is more than one person aged 16+ in the household you should list each person in alphabetical order in the grid provided on the ARF. You should then use the selection label on the front of the ARF to identify the person to be selected. Look along the 'IND' row to find the total number of people in the household. The number directly below this one is the number of the person, as they have been entered into the grid, who should be selected.

You should then attempt to interview the selected person. If you are not successful you should record the unproductive outcome code on the ARF and, if applicable, record the reason for refusal.

If the household contains 11 or more people aged 16 or over you should use the look up chart at the end of these instructions for the selection code to use. You should double-check that these people are all in the same household and that the address does not contain a number of separate households.

5. Focused enumeration

If you have a point with focused enumeration you will have ARF 'E' for your core addresses, plus an FE sheet for each address.

At the core addresses you will attempt to interview one person aged 16+, without any screening, as outlined above. Focused enumeration is being carried out to screen in households containing anyone from a non-white ethnic group at four addresses neighbouring the core address.

The focused enumeration addresses have household numbers 4 to 7 (1 is the core address and 2 and 3 are reserved for additional households at multi-household core addresses). Please remember that you need to open the slots on your laptop for any focused enumeration addresses that are screened in before you return work for the core address.

Focused enumeration screening at adjacent addresses

You should complete the FE sheet when you visit the core address if possible. However, you should complete the FE sheet even if you do not make any contact at the core address. The FE sheet should still be completed if the core address is deadwood or an office refusal. The FE sheet lists two neighbouring addresses either side of the core address. Please note that these addresses are adjacent on the Postcode Address File and while in the majority of cases they will be geographically the nearest neighbouring addresses, this may not necessarily be the case.

You should attempt the focused enumeration for all addresses that are approximately within **one mile** of the core address.

When asking for the information about the adjacent addresses, you should explain *“The People, Families and Communities Survey is interested in the views particular groups in the population have of their community and we need to take special steps to seek interviews with these people.”* You should ask for each of the addresses listed *“Is there anyone living at this address who is of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese or other non-white origin? By Asian origin I mean someone whose family originally came from India, Pakistan or Bangladesh.”*

If the person you speak to is sure that no-one of Black, Asian, Chinese or other non-white origin lives at an address, you should accept this and record the outcome for that address on the FE sheet as ‘2’ – you do not need to do anything further with that address.

If you cannot obtain the information from the core address, you should try to obtain it from the addresses themselves or from other adjacent addresses. You should only code the outcome for each address as ‘Information not obtained’ if you have not established a definite outcome by the end of fieldwork.

If you receive a positive identification for an address – i.e. the person you speaks to thinks that someone of Black, Asian, Chinese or other non-white origin lives at the address – you should record the outcome for that address on the FE sheet as ‘1’ and begin a new ARF ‘F’ for that address.

Screening at addresses identified through Focused Enumeration

When you begin an ARF ‘F’ for an address positively identified through focused enumeration you should transfer the details of the address and the core address serial number from the FE sheet and enter the Household Number (4, 5, 6, or 7) on the front of the ARF. This Household number should be used when entering details onto the laptop.

You have copies of a letter for focused enumeration households in your pack (this is the letter with ‘LT-FE1’ in the bottom left corner). These addresses have not been sent an advance letter so you should give them a copy of the letter when you make contact. Letters are also available in the main minority languages and can be obtained from the Blue Team in Brentwood.

At the household you should try to make contact with someone who speaks English and ask the screening question on the ARF (Q14a). To explain why we are screening you should read out the introduction: *“The National Centre for Social Research is carrying out the 2005 People, Families and Communities Survey. The survey looks at the views people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds have of their local community.”* If people want more information about why we are screening you can explain that we need to do this in order to

have a large enough number of interviews with people from different ethnic backgrounds as selecting addresses at random will not provide sufficient numbers for analysis.

The screening question on the ARF reads:

Can I just check is there anyone aged 16 or over in this household of:

Black Caribbean origin?

Black African origin?

Indian origin?

Pakistani origin?

Bangladeshi origin?

Chinese origin?

Other non-white origin?

Mixed origin?

You should read out the question exactly as it appears and record a response (Yes/No/DK) for each category. 'Mixed origin' should only be coded as 'Yes' if someone is partly one of the other origins listed.

If no-one in the household is eligible (i.e. no-one aged 16 or over is of the origins listed above) you should code the final outcome as '772' on the front of the ARF and you are now finished with this address.

If you receive a 'Yes' response to the screening question you should ask Q16a on the ARF to establish how many people of each origin are in the household. At this question you should also record how many people in the household are NOT eligible – i.e. the number of people who are not of the origins listed and the number of people aged 0-15. You can then check that you have accounted for everyone in the household.

If there is only one eligible person in the household you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses. You should use the selection label on the front of the core address ARF (ARF E).

Screening non-English speaking households

If you can only make contact with someone who does not speak English you should use the language card in your pack to establish what language they speak. If they speak one of the languages listed you should use the screening card in that language to try to establish how many people in the household are eligible for interview. If necessary, you can contact your project manager to arrange for a translator to visit the address with you and assist with the screening.

If you are not able to make contact with anyone in the household who speaks English or any of the translated languages you should record the outcome at Q14b on the ARF as 664.

Additional households at focused enumeration addresses

If you visit an address positively identified through focused enumeration and find that it is a multi-household address, you should screen all households, but only begin an additional household ARF (ARF G) if you find that there is someone eligible in more than one of the households. If you do generate additional households at FE addresses, you should use the household numbers 8 and 9 (4-7 are the FE addresses). If you need additional household numbers you should contact the office.

6. Minority Ethnic Boost Screening

At Boost Screening addresses you will only carry out an interview if there is someone of Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Chinese or other non-white origin aged 16 or over in the household. For these addresses you will be using ARF C.

All the boost addresses should be sent an advance letter and the survey leaflet. You have copies of the letter in your pack (this is the letter with the code 'LT-SC1' in the bottom left corner). Copies of this letter and the leaflet are available in the main minority languages and can be obtained from the Blue Team.

At the Boost addresses you should carry out the selection of households in the way described for the core addresses. If you find a multi-household address you should use the Additional Screening Household ARF (ARF D) for additional households and screen at these households as well.

When you make contact at the Boost screening addresses you will need to explain that you are seeking interviews with particular groups of people. At the household you should try to make contact with someone who speaks English, to ask the screening question on the ARF (Q14a). To explain why we are screening you should read out the introduction: "*The National Centre for Social Research is carrying out the 2005 People, Families and Communities Survey. The survey looks at the views people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds have of their local community.*" If people want more information about why we are screening you can explain that we need to do this in order to have a large enough number of interviews with people from different ethnic backgrounds as selecting addresses at random will not provide sufficient numbers for analysis.

The screening question on the ARF reads:

Can I just check is there anyone aged 16 or over in this household of:

Black Caribbean origin?

Black African origin?

Indian origin?

Pakistani origin?

Bangladeshi origin?

Chinese origin?

Other non-white origin?

Mixed origin?

You should read out the question exactly as it appears and record a response (Yes/No/DK) for each category. 'Mixed origin' should only be coded as 'Yes' if someone is partly one of the other origins listed.

If no-one in the household is eligible (i.e. no-one aged 16 or over is of the origins listed above) you should code the final outcome as '772' on the front of the ARF and you are now finished with this address.

If you receive a 'Yes' response to the screening question you should ask Q16a on the ARF to establish how many people of each origin are in the household. At this question you should also record how many people in the household are NOT eligible – i.e. the number of people who are not of the origins listed and the number of people aged 0-15. You can then check that you have accounted for everyone in the household.

If there is only one eligible person in the household you should attempt to interview this person. If there is more than one eligible person you will need to select one person for interview, following the same procedures as with the core addresses.

Screening non-English speaking households

If you can only make contact with someone who does not speak English you should use the language card in your pack to establish what language they speak. If they speak one of the languages listed you should use the screening card in that language to try to establish how many people in the household are eligible for interview. If necessary, you can contact your project manager to arrange for a translator to visit the address with you and assist with the screening.

If you are not able to make contact with anyone in the household who speaks English or any of the translated languages you should record the outcome at Q14b on the ARF as 664.

Screeners

Your area manager may have decided to use screeners to carry out the screening task. If this is the case you will need to work closely with the screeners working on your assignment. The screening task will be issued approximately three weeks before fieldwork begins on a point. The ARFs and advance letters for the addresses to be screened will be sent to you. It is your responsibility to pass the ARFs to the screeners and to post the advance letters. The screeners should return the ARFs to you when they have completed the screening. You are responsible for completing the admin on these addresses. If the screeners have not managed to make contact at any addresses you should attempt to contact these addresses yourself and carry out the screening.

7. The Questionnaire

The questionnaire covers a range of topics and has the following structure:

Household grid and identification of the Household Reference Person
Family
Neighbourhood and local area
Influencing political decisions
Volunteering
Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination
Demographics

Detailed notes on particular questions are given at the end of these project instructions. Please note that at the Household Grid you should enter the details of the respondent first, before other members of the household. The CAPI program will automatically select the Household Reference Person. Demographic questions about employment are asked about both the respondent and the HRP (if these are different people). The questions on HRP employment and tenure are a parallel block – you can choose to complete these question immediately after the HRP has been identified or at the end of the questionnaire.

There is one set of showcards to be used in conjunction with the questionnaire and one pack of shuffle cards to be used with the questions on groups, clubs and organisations in the volunteering module.

The interview should take an average of 60 minutes, although the length will vary depending on the answers people give.

A partial interview will be counted as a 'partial productive' (outcome code 210) if it has got as far as the end of the questions on family (Freci).

Please note that several questions have long answer lists and you will need to use the F9 key to see all the responses.

8. Translators

Translated versions of the questionnaires and showcards are available in the following languages:

- Punjabi (Gurmukhi script)
- Punjabi (Urdu script)
- Gujarati
- Bengali
- Urdu
- Hindi
- Cantonese
- Mandarin

- Welsh

If your selected respondent is unable to carry out the interview in English you should find out if they speak any of the above languages (using the language card if necessary). If you are also a speaker of that language you should arrange to return and interview the respondent when you have obtained a copy of the translated questionnaire and showcards. If the respondent speaks an available language but you do not, you should contact your project manager who will arrange for a translator to accompany you when you return to interview the respondent. Please note that translation should not be offered if the respondent has adequate English to complete the interview, even if English is not their first language. Remember that it may take some time to arrange the translator so please notify your project manager as soon as possible if one is needed.

For households being screened (i.e. those in the boost screening sample or the focused enumeration screening sample) there are questions in the ARF to record if a translator is needed and the required language. If you have a core sample respondent who needs translation, you will need to make a note of the language requirement.

Household members should not be used to translate for this survey.

Carrying out an interview in another language

If you yourself are carrying out an interview in one of the translated languages, you will need a paper copy of the translated questionnaire and a set of translated showcards and shufflepack. The translated paper questionnaire has questions and response codes in the relevant language, but interviewer instructions are in English. You will be using the CAPI interview in English to enter the respondent's answers. The CAPI page numbers for each question are given in the paper questionnaire to help you follow the interview.

Interviewing with a translator

The translator who accompanies you to carry out an interview will have been briefed by the researchers about the survey and what is required of them. If they have not worked for NatCen before they will also have received a half-day training session about working in the field. You will need to give the translator a paper copy of the translated questionnaire in the available language. The translator will read out the questions and will translate the respondent's answer to you. You will then enter the answer into the CAPI interview. You will need to tell the translator the name of the question that is to be asked and the CAPI page number, which is also listed in the paper questionnaire.

9. Survey Documents

Your briefing pack contains:

- 1 x project instructions
- 1 x set of showcards
- 1 x set of shufflecards
- 1x example leaflet
- 1 x example advance letter
- 1 x example advance boost sample letter
- 1 x example fe sample letter

1 x example ARF A
1 x example ARF B
1 x example ARF C
1 x example ARF E
1 x example ARF F

Your workpacks should contain the following:

Core sample – no screening

Prepared advance letters and leaflets to be posted
Envelopes
Copies of advance letter
Copies of advance leaflet
ARFA (grey) for each core address
ARF B (yellow) for additional households at multi-household addresses

Core sample with focused enumeration

Prepared advance letters and leaflets to be posted
Envelopes
Copies of advance letter
FE letters
Leaflets to give to FE addresses identified as eligible
ARF E (dark blue) for each core address
FE Sheet for each core address
ARF B (yellow) for additional households at core addresses
ARF F (pale blue) for FE addresses
ARF G (white) for additional households at FE addresses
Language card

Boost screening sample

Prepared advance letters (boost sample) and leaflets to be posted
Envelopes
Copies of advance boost sample letter
Copies of advance leaflet
ARF C (pink) for each address to be screened
ARF D (orange) for additional households at multi-household addresses
Language card

10. Contacts

If you encounter any difficulties with your assignment, in the first instance you should speak to your project manager or Area Manager. If anything is missing from your pack or you require additional copies of any stationary, you should contact the Blue Team in Brentwood.

If you have any queries about the survey please contact Natasha Wood (020 7549 8535), Sarah Kitchen (020 7549 9582) or Juliet Michaelson (0207 549 8538).

Thank you and good luck!

11. Questionnaire guidance

Block	Variable	Comment
QTHComp	Name	Enter the names of all members of the household, starting with the respondent.
	Sex, Ageif, Marstat, Livewith	These questions are asked for each household member entered in the household grid
QHRP	Hhldr - JntEldb	These questions are asked if the household contains more than one adult to determine who is the Household Reference Person (HRP).
QResp	Heth	This question asks about the ethnic groups of everyone living in the household. If not all household members are not of the same ethnic group, you should use code 7 'Not all the same ethnic group'
	Ethnic	The detailed ethnicity question is asked only of the respondent
Qdemo1	Hgive-Hreci	These questions ask about practical help or support given to or received from other household members. Financial help should not be included.
QFamily	Frel	This question asks about relatives the respondent has who do not live with them. All relatives should be included regardless of how far away they live or whether the respondent is in contact with them.
	FConnr	This question records which relatives the respondent is in regular contact with. Only relatives that have been recorded at Frel can be coded at FConnr. Relatives living outside the UK should be included if applicable.
	Fgive/ Freci	Again, only relatives recorded at Frel can be coded at these questions. Financial help and sending money overseas should not be included as 'practical help or support'.

QSoccap	SCounty	You should accept the answer the respondent gives you at this question. If the respondent queries whether we mean district or county council, ask for the district.
	Sintro3	It is important that this introduction is read out fully so that respondents understand what area you are asking them about in the following questions
	Sintro5	This introduction is important as it asks the respondent to think about a wider local area for the next few questions, the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance.
	Setharea, SRespect	If the respondent is unclear about the area being asked about, you should repeat the definition '15 – 20 minutes walking distance'.
QCivic	POften	This question asks about the frequency of any activities coded at PACtUK or Prally. If the respondent can't work out the frequency, code as 'Other' so that the approximate number of occasions can be recorded.
QForvol	Fintro1/ Fintro2/ Fgroup	There is a shufflepack to go with this question. You should read out Fintro1 and Fintro2 slowly before handing out the cards. The cards list types of groups, clubs or organisations. The respondent should select any cards that describe any groups, clubs or organisations they have been involved with in the past 12 months. The cards contain examples but are not an exhaustive list of activities. The respondent should include activities that were outside their local area but should not include anything that was a requirement of their job. Activities outside the UK should not be included. You should code the cards selected by the respondent at Fgroup. You should then leave these cards in front of the respondent and remove the other cards.
	Funpd	This question asks about unpaid help the respondent has given to groups, clubs or organisations. Showcard V1 lists different ways of giving unpaid help. The cards selected by the respondent at Fgroup should be left in front of them to help them. Help given as an individual (e.g. shopping for a neighbour) should not be included at this question.
QEmpvol	GEmpvol	Payroll giving schemes such as Give As You Earn should be included at this question
QBarrier	Vbarr	This question asks why people don't give unpaid help. The introduction text is different depending on whether the respondent gives unpaid help infrequently, gave unpaid help longer than 12 months ago, or does not give unpaid help at all. If the respondent answers 'too busy' please

		probe for more detailed reasons why they are too busy and code appropriately.
QInfvol	Iintro1-Ihlp	This question is about unpaid help given as an individual, to someone who is not a relative.
QGivvol	GGroups	Buying the Big Issue should be included at this question as code 12 'other method of giving'.

QCivact	Civact1, Civact2	These questions ask about activities in the local community. Respondents should include activities they have already mentioned for previous questions if they are applicable here. Activities related to the respondent's job should not be included.
Qrace	Rintr1 – Rprej2	These questions ask about respondents' perceptions of racial prejudice in Britain. If respondents answer 'more prejudice' at Rprej1 they will be asked which groups they think there is now more prejudice against, while if they answer 'less prejudice' they will be asked which groups they think there is now less prejudice towards.
	Rdis01 – Rdis13	At these questions respondents are asked whether they think the services mentioned would treat them any better or worse than people of other races if they were a member of the public using that service. It doesn't matter if the respondent has had direct contact with each service or not.
	Rdisjb	If the respondent says that this does not apply to them (i.e. they have not applied for any jobs) please code as 'No'.
	Rwhyjb	Respondents should only be including jobs in the UK at this question.
	Relpre-Rwhoth	These questions ask about respondents' perceptions of religious prejudice in Britain.
QHRPinfo	HRPStart-HEndit	These questions ask about the employment status and housing tenure of the Household Reference Person who was identified at the start of the interview. This section is a parallel block so you can choose to complete it immediately after the HRP has been identified.
QEmpad	Wrking - Usuhr	These questions collect details of the employment status of the respondent. If the respondent is also the HRP these questions will not be asked.
	Ifpqual – IncomeP	The final questions ask about the respondent's qualifications and income. If the respondent is married or living with a partner they are also asked about their partner's income.

LOOK UP CHART FOR 11+ ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

IF THERE ARE:	11	ADULTS SELECT	3
	12	.....	5
	13	.....	11
	14	.....	6
	15	.....	9
	16	.....	16
	17	.....	9
IF THERE ARE:	18	ADULTS SELECT	6
	19	.....	18
	20	.....	1
	21	.....	10
	22	.....	4
	23	.....	3
IF THERE ARE:	24	ADULTS SELECT	19
	25	.....	15
	26	.....	20
	27	.....	24
	28	.....	17
	29	.....	18
	30	.....	7

Appendix B: Advance Letters

The letters, in the order shown, are those sent in advance to:

- 1) core addresses
- 2) direct boost screening addresses

and those distributed when calling on:

- 3) addresses identified as likely to be eligible via initial focused enumeration screening.

1) Core address letter

Dear Sir or Madam,

We need your help with the **People, Families and Communities Survey**.

This important study is being carried out across England and Wales to explore how people feel about their local community. The views and experiences which it collects will help the Government plan new initiatives to build stronger communities. The study is being conducted, on behalf of the Home Office, by the *National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)*, an independent research organisation.

Your address has been selected at random and one of our interviewers will call at your home in the next few weeks to explain the study in more detail. The interviewer will select one member of your household (at random) and arrange a convenient time to carry out an interview. All interviewers working on the study carry a *NatCen* identity card. If you are busy when the interviewer calls, they will be happy to call again.

The leaflet included with this letter says more about the study including further details about how your address was chosen.

All information given in the study will be kept confidential by law. No information identifying you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation without your consent.

We hope you will be willing to help us with this valuable research. It is important that everyone who is chosen takes part so that we can get a reliable picture of people's views. If you would like to talk to someone about the study please call the Survey helpline at *NatCen* on 0800 652 4572.

The interviewer's name is _____

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,



Russell Collins
Deputy Project Controller

2) Direct boost screening advance letter

Dear Sir or Madam,

We need your help with the **People, Families and Communities Survey**.

This important study is being carried out across England and Wales to explore how people with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds feel about their local communities. The views and experiences which it collects will help the Government plan new initiatives to build stronger communities.

The study is being conducted, on behalf of the Home Office, by the *National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)*, an independent research organisation. Your address has been selected at random and one of our interviewers will call on you in the next few weeks to explain the study in more detail. All interviewers working on the study carry a *NatCen* identity card.

The leaflet included with this letter says more about the study including further details about how your address was chosen.

All information given in the study will be kept confidential by law. No information identifying you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation without your consent.

We hope you will be willing to help us with this valuable research. If you would like to talk to someone about the study please call the Survey helpline at *NatCen* on 0800 652 4572.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,



Russell Collins
Deputy Project Controller

3) Focused enumeration letter

Dear Sir or Madam,

We need your help with the **People, Families and Communities Survey**.

This important study is being carried out across England and Wales to explore how people with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds feel about their local communities. The views and experiences which it collects will help the Government plan new initiatives to build stronger communities.

The study is being conducted, on behalf of the Home Office, by the *National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)*, an independent research organisation. One of our interviewers will shortly be calling on you to explain the study in more detail. All interviewers working on the study carry a *NatCen* identity card.

All information given in the study will be kept confidential by law. No information identifying you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation without your consent.

We hope you will be willing to help us with this valuable research. If you would like to talk to someone about the study please call the Survey helpline at *NatCen* on 0800 652 4572.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RA Collins', enclosed within a thin rectangular border.

Russell Collins
Deputy Project Controller

Appendix C: Leaflet

Appendix D: Questionnaire

Home Office Citizenship Survey 2005: People, Families and Communities

Questionnaire

CTZ0303A.QNames.QBNames[]

ASK ALWAYS:

SHGInt

I'd like to know a little about the members of your household who shop and cook as a group. Can you tell me the names of everyone in your household.

INTERVIEWER: Press '1' to continue and record RESPONDENT@i as first person in household "

ASK IF: In loop FOR LNames1 := 1 TO 16

Name

RECORD THE NAMES (OR A UNIQUE IDENTIFIER) FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

··HELP<F9>

INTERVIEWER: YOU MUST ENTER THE NAME OF THE SELECTED ADULT RESPONDENT HERE.

@/@/WHEN ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ENTERED,
PRESS

PgDn

STRING[12]

ASK IF: In loop FOR LTHCompCnt := 1 TO DMHSIZE

Sex

^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

- (1) Male
- (2) Female

ASK IF: In loop FOR LTHCompCnt := 1 TO DMHSIZE

Birth

What is your date of birth?

FOR DAY NOT GIVEN... ENTER 15 FOR DAY

FOR MONTH NOT GIVEN... ENTER 6 FOR MONTH

ENTER FULL YEAR e.g. 9/11/1952 RATHER THAN 52

ASK IF: In loop FOR LTHCompCnt := 1 TO DMHSIZE

AND: BIRTH=DK

AgeIf

What was your age last birthday?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REFUSES TO GIVE THEIR AGE PLEASE
ESTIMATE.

0..97

ASK ALWAYS:

MarStat

ASK OR RECORD ^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt] CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

Are you... ··HELP<F9>

- (1) single, that is, never married
- (2) married and living with your husband/ wife (first marriage/remarriage)
- (3) married and separated from your husband/ wife
- (4) divorced
- (5) or widowed?

ASK IF: DMHSIZE>1 AND MARSTAT <> MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND/WIFE

LiveWith

ASK OR RECORD ^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

May I just check, are you living with someone in the household as a couple? ···HELP<F9>

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Spontaneous only - same sex couple

ASK IF: IF DMHSIZE>1

Hhldr

ASK OR RECORD ^DMNAMES[LTHCompCnt]

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented? ···HELP<F9>

- (1) This person alone
- (3) This person jointly
- (5) NOT owner/renter

END OF HOUSEHOLD GRID LOOP

CTZ0303A.QHRP

Household Reference Person

ASK IF: *QTHComp.NumHHldr* > 1

HiHNum

You have told me that (*names*) jointly own or rent the accommodation. Of these, who has the highest income (from earnings, benefits, pensions and any other sources)? .. HELP<F9>

ENTER PERSON NUMBER -

IF THEY HAVE SAME INCOME, ENTER 11

INTERVIEWER: THESE ARE THE JOINT HOUSEHOLDERS

1..17

ASK IF: *QTHComp.NumHHldr* > 1

AND: *HiHNum* = 11

JntEldA

ASK OR RECORD

ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER FROM THOSE WITH THE SAME HIGHEST INCOME

1..16

ASK IF: *QTHComp.NumHHldr* > 1

AND: (*HiHNum* = DONTKNOW) OR (*HiHNum* = REFUSAL)

JntEldB

ASK OR RECORD

ENTER PERSON NUMBER OF THE ELDEST JOINT HOUSEHOLDER

1..16

ASK ALWAYS:

HRP

THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON IS:

(^DVHRPNum) ^DMNAMES[DVHRPNum]

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

AskHRP

INTERVIEWER: IF YOU WANT TO ASK THE HRP QUESTIONS NOW THEN PRESS
'CTRL AND ENTER' AND SELECT HRPINFO.

QResp.Inc

ASK IF: DMHSIZE>1

QhRels

CODE RELATIONSHIP OF OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO THE
RESPONDENT

ASK ALWAYS:

HIntro1

Now some questions just for the respondent

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK IF: DMHSIZE>1

Heth

SHOWCARD 1

Looking at this card, which of these best describes the ethnic groups of all the people
who live here?

CODE ONE ONLY

- (1) All White
- (2) All Mixed race
- (3) All Asian or Asian British
- (4) All Black or Black British
- (5) All Chinese
- (6) All other ethnic group
- (7) Not all the same ethnic group

ASK ALWAYS:

Ethnic

SHOWCARD 2

Please could you look at this card and tell me which of these best describes your ethnic group?

CODE ONE ONLY

WHITE

- (1) White - British
- (2) White - Irish
- (3) Any other White background

MIXED

- (4) Mixed White and Black Caribbean
- (5) Mixed White and Black African
- (6) Mixed White and Asian
- (7) Any other mixed background

ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH

- (8) Asian or Asian British - Indian
- (9) Asian or Asian British - Pakistani
- (10) Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi
- (11) Any other Asian/Asian British background

BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH

- (12) Black or Black British - Caribbean
- (13) Black or Black British - African
- (14) Any other Black/Black British background

(15) CHINESE

(16) ANY OTHER ETHNIC GROUP

ASK ALWAYS:

HcobA

In which country were you born?

IF RESPONDENT SAYS BRITAIN, PROBE FOR COUNTRY

<HELP F9>

COMMON CODES:

1 England@|@|@|

2 Wales@|@|@|

3 Scotland@|@|@|

4 Northern Ireland@|@|

5 UK, Britain (don't know country)@|

6 Republic of Ireland@|@|

36 Hong Kong@|@|

58 China@|@|

59 Other

1..59

ASK IF: HcobA = 59 (other)

HcobB

TYPE IN COUNTRY

STRING[40]

ASK IF HcobA = NOT 1-5

Cameyr

Which year did you arrive in this country?

IF ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE 1900, enter 1900

(APPLIES IF A DOESN'T = 1-5 I.E. NOT BORN IN THE UK)

1900..2005

CTZ0303A.QInter.QDemo1

ASK ALWAYS:

DInto1

Now I would like to ask some questions about your employment.

PRESS 1 AND <ENTER> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

DworkA

Can I just check, do you have a paid job?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: *DworkA = Yes*

DWorkA1

Are you working as an employee or are you self-employed?

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self-employed

ASK IF: *(DworkA = No) OR (DWorkA1 = Noempee)*

DworkB

Have you had a paid job as an employee in the last five years?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: *(DworkA = No) OR (DWorkA1 = Noempee)*

AND: *DworkB = No*

DworkC

And have you looked for work as an employee any time in the last five years?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: DMHSIZE=>1

Hintro2

I am now going to ask you some questions about the help or support you may give or receive from the people living in your household. By help and support I mean, for example, helping with household chores.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK IF: DMHSIZE>1

Hgive

Thinking of all the people living in your household, **have you given** any of them practical help or support, in the **last month**? Please exclude any financial help.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY - LIST FROM RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT

ASK IF: DMHSIZE = >1

Hreci

Thinking of all the people living in your household, have any of them **given you** practical help or support in the **last month**? Please exclude any financial help.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY - LIST FROM RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT

CTZ0303A.QInter.Qfamily

ASK ALWAYS:

FIntro1

Now I would like to ask some questions about the members of your family who **don't** live here with you.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Frel

SHOWCARD 3

Please look **carefully** at this card and tell me which of these relatives you have, both in the UK and abroad, who don't **normally** live here with you?

PROBE FULLY: Which other relatives do you have, who don't live with you? Which others?

SET [20] OF

- (1) Mother (including foster mother)
- (2) Father (including foster father)
- (3) Step-mother/Step-father
- (4) Mother-in-law/Father-in-law/Partner's mother/Partner's father
- (5) Son aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (6) Son aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (7) Daughter aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (8) Daughter aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (9) Step-son/Step-daughter
- (10) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- (11) Brother (including Step/Half brother)
- (12) Sister (including Step/Half sister)
- (13) Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
- (14) Grandchild (including Step/in-law)
- (15) Grandparent/Grandparent-in-law
- (16) Cousin/Second cousin/Cousin-in-law
- (17) Uncle/Aunt (including Uncle or Aunt-in-law)
- (18) Nephew/Niece (including Nephew/Niece-in-law)
- (19) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated)
- (20) Other relative
- (21) *None of these*

Ask IF: FREL=NOT NONE

FIntro2

Now I would like to ask about **all** the relatives who do not live with you and who you have **regular** contact with. By regular contact, I mean contact at least **once a month**. That could mean seeing them, speaking on the phone or sending letters, emails or text messages.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

Ask IF: FREL=NOT NONE

FConnr

SHOWCARD 3

Which of these relatives do you have contact with at least once a month?

(If applicable) Please include your husband's/wife's/partner's relatives

INTERVIEWER: NOT RESTRICTED TO THE UK

SET [20] OF

- (1) Mother (including foster mother)
- (2) Father (including foster father)
- (3) Step-mother/Step-father
- (4) Mother-in-law/Father-in-law/Partner's mother/Partner's father
- (5) Son aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (6) Son aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (7) Daughter aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (8) Daughter aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (9) Step-son/Step-daughter
- (10) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- (11) Brother (including Step/Half brother)
- (12) Sister (including Step/Half sister)
- (13) Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
- (14) Grandchild (including Step/in-law)
- (15) Grandparent/Grandparent-in-law
- (16) Cousin/Second cousin/Cousin-in-law
- (17) Uncle/Aunt (including Uncle or Aunt-in-law)
- (18) Nephew/Niece (including Nephew/Niece-in-law)
- (19) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated)
- (20) Other relative
- (21) *None of these*

Ask IF: FREL=NOT NONE

FIntro3

Now I would like you to think about **all** your relatives not living with you and any help that you have given them.

It does not matter whether or not they live near you or whether you have regular contact with them.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

Ask IF: FREL=NOT NONE

FGive

SHOWCARD 3

[*]Thinking of **all** the relatives not living with you, **have you given** any of them practical help or support in the **last 12 months**, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR. Please exclude financial help.

INTERVIEWER: NOT RESTRICTED TO THE UK, PLEASE EXCLUDE FINANCIAL HELP SENT OVERSEAS.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [20] OF

- (1) Mother (including foster mother)
- (2) Father (including foster father)
- (3) Step-mother/Step-father
- (4) Mother-in-law/Father-in-law/Partner's mother/Partner's father
- (5) Son aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (6) Son aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (7) Daughter aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (8) Daughter aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (9) Step-son/Step-daughter
- (10) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- (11) Brother (including Step/Half brother)
- (12) Sister (including Step/Half sister)
- (13) Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
- (14) Grandchild (including Step/in-law)
- (15) Grandparent/Grandparent-in-law
- (16) Cousin/Second cousin/Cousin-in-law
- (17) Uncle/Aunt (including Uncle or Aunt-in-law)
- (18) Nephew/Niece (including Nephew/Niece-in-law)
- (19) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated)
- (20) Other relative
- (21) *None of these*

ASK IF: FREL = NOT NONE

ASK ONLYA SUB SAMPLE OF THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN PRACTICAL HELP OR SUPPORT

FTypgiv

What kinds of practical help or support have you given to relatives not living with you?

STRING [500]

Ask IF: FREL = NOT NONE

FReci

SHOWCARD 3

[*]And again, thinking of all the relatives who are not living with you, have any of them **given you** practical help or support in the **last 12 months** (since ^DMDLYEAR). Please exclude any financial help.

INTERVIEWER: NOT RESTRICTED TO THE UK.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [20] OF

- (1) Mother (including foster mother)
- (2) Father (including foster father)
- (3) Step-mother/Step-father
- (4) Mother-in-law/Father-in-law/Partner's mother/Partner's father
- (5) Son aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (6) Son aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (7) Daughter aged 16 or over (including adopted or foster)
- (8) Daughter aged under 16 (including adopted or foster)
- (9) Step-son/Step-daughter
- (10) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- (11) Brother (including Step/Half brother)
- (12) Sister (including Step/Half sister)
- (13) Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
- (14) Grandchild (including Step/in-law)
- (15) Grandparent/Grandparent-in-law
- (16) Cousin/Second cousin/Cousin-in-law
- (17) Uncle/Aunt (including Uncle or Aunt-in-law)
- (18) Nephew/Niece (including Nephew/Niece-in-law)
- (19) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated)
- (20) Other relative
- (21) *None of these*

ASK IF: FREL = NOT NONE

ASK ONLY FOR A SUB SAMPLE OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED HELP OR SUPPORT

FTyprec

What kinds of practical help or support have you received from relatives not living with you?

STRING [500]

CTZ0303A.QInter.Qsoccap

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro1

Now I have some questions about the area that you live in.
I am going to talk about a number of different places.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

SCounty

Can I just check first, what is the name of your local authority/London borough?

STRING[60]

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro2

SHOWCARD 4

Now I would like you to tell me how strongly you feel you belong to each of the following areas, using the answers on this card.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeneigh

SHOWCARD 4

[*]First, your immediate neighbourhood?

(How strongly do you feel you belong?)

- (1) Very strongly
- (2) Fairly strongly
- (3) Not very strongly
- (4) Not at all strongly
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeLA

SHOWCARD 4

[*] The (local authority/London borough) area?

(How strongly do you feel you belong?)

- (1) Very strongly
- (2) Fairly strongly
- (3) Not very strongly
- (4) Not at all strongly
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SBeGB

SHOWCARD 4

[*] Britain?

(How strongly do you feel you belong?)

- (1) Very strongly
- (2) Fairly strongly
- (3) Not very strongly
- (4) Not at all strongly
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

Sintro3

I am going to ask some questions about the area you live in. I'm going to talk about two different areas: your immediate neighbourhood and then a slightly larger area. For the first few questions I want you to focus on your immediate neighbourhood.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1.1

ASK ALWAYS:

SLive

Roughly how many years have you lived in this neighbourhood?
INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR CODE AS ZERO

0..99

ASK ALWAYS:

SEnjo

SHOWCARD 5

[*]Would you say that this is a neighbourhood you enjoy living in? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Yes, definitely
- (2) Yes, to some extent
- (3) No

ASK ALWAYS:

SPull

SHOWCARD 6

[*]To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*
- (6) *Nothing needs improving*

ASK ALWAYS:

SSafe

SHOWCARD 7

[*]And how safe would you feel walking alone in this neighbourhood after dark? Please choose your answer from this card.

IF NEVER WALKS ALONE, REPEAT QN AND EMPHASISE 'WOULD': How safe **would you feel** if you were walking alone after dark?

- (1) Very safe
- (2) Fairly safe
- (3) A bit unsafe
- (4) Very unsafe
- (5) *Never walks alone after dark*

ASK ALWAYS:

STrust

[*]Would you say that
READ OUT...

- (1) **many** of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted,
 - (2) **some** can be trusted,
 - (3) **a few** can be trusted,
 - (4) or that none of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted?
 - (5) Just moved here
-

ASK ALWAYS:

STruant

SHOWCARD 8

If a group of local children were playing truant from school and hanging around on a street corner, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Very likely
 - (2) Likely
 - (3) Unlikely
 - (4) Very unlikely
 - (5) *Don't know*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

SGraff

SHOWCARD 8

If some children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Very likely
 - (2) Likely
 - (3) Unlikely
 - (4) Very unlikely
 - (5) *Don't know*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

SFight

SHOWCARD 8

If there was a fight near your home and someone was being beaten up or threatened, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?

- (1) Very likely
- (2) Likely
- (3) Unlikely
- (4) Very unlikely
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SRude

SHOWCARD 8

If a child was being rude to an adult, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would tell that child off?

- (1) Very likely
- (2) Likely
- (3) Unlikely
- (4) Very unlikely
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SProb

SHOWCARD 8

How likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would participate if they were asked by a local organisation to help solve a community problem?

- (1) Very likely
- (2) Likely
- (3) Unlikely
- (4) Very unlikely
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro4

SHOWCARD 9

Please tell me, using this card, to what extent you agree or disagree with each of these statements.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

SHelp

SHOWCARD 9

People in this neighbourhood are willing to help their neighbours?

- (1) Strongly agree
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Disagree
 - (4) Strongly disagree
 - (5) *Don't know*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

SClose

SHOWCARD 9

This is a close-knit neighbourhood?

- (1) Strongly agree
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Disagree
 - (4) Strongly disagree
 - (5) *Don't know*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

SValue

SHOWCARD 9

People in this neighbourhood **do not** share the same values?

- (1) Strongly agree
- (2) Agree
- (3) Disagree
- (4) Strongly disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro5

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your wider local area. I mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

STogeth

SHOWCARD 10

[*] To what extent do you agree or disagree that this local area, (within 15/20 minutes walking distance), is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*
- (6) *Too few people in local area*
- (7) *All same backgrounds*

ASK ALWAYS:

SethArea

[*]Now thinking about people in this local area (15/20 minutes walking distance).
What proportion of all the people in this local area are of the same ethnic group as you? Would you say...

READ OUT

- (1) all the same,
- (2) more than a half,
- (3) about a half,
- (4) or less than a half?

ASK IF: *SethArea = Diff*

SRespect

SHOWCARD 10

[*]And would you agree or disagree that this local area (15/20 minutes walking distance) is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people? Please choose your answer from this card.

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

SIntro6

Now some questions about your friends.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

SInc

What proportion of your friends have similar incomes to you? Would you say...

READ OUT

- (1) all similar,
- (2) more than a half,
- (3) about a half,
- (4) or less than a half?
- (5) (Don't have any friends)

ASK IF: NOT (*SInc = Don't have any friends*)

SRace

[*]And what about ethnic group. What proportion of your friends are of the same ethnic group as you? Would you say...

READ OUT

- (1) all the same,
- (2) more than a half,
- (3) about a half,
- (4) or, less than a half?

QInter.QWORRIES

ASK ALWAYS:

WIntro1

SHOW CARD 11

Most of us worry at sometime or other about being a victim of crime. Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about the following:

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1.1

ASK ALWAYS:

WBurgl

SHOWCARD 11

How worried are you about having your home broken into and something stolen?

- (1) Very worried
 - (2) Fairly worried
 - (3) Not very worried
 - (4) Not at all worried
 - (5) *Don't know*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

WMugged

SHOWCARD 11

How worried are you about being mugged and robbed?

- (1) Very worried
- (2) Fairly worried
- (3) Not very worried
- (4) Not at all worried
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

WAttack

SHOW CARD 11

How worried are you about being physically attacked by strangers?

- (1) Very worried
- (2) Fairly worried
- (3) Not very worried
- (4) Not at all worried
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

WInsult

SHOWCARD 11

How worried are you about being insulted or pestered by anybody, while in the street or any other public place?

- (1) Very worried
- (2) Fairly worried
- (3) Not very worried
- (4) Not at all worried
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

WRaceAtt

SHOWCARD 11

How worried are you about being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

- (1) Very worried
- (2) Fairly worried
- (3) Not very worried
- (4) Not at all worried
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

WGenWorr

SHOWCARD 11

Thinking about all types of crime in general, how worried are you about becoming a victim of crime?

- (1) Very worried
- (2) Fairly worried
- (3) Not very worried
- (4) Not at all worried
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

LocServ

SHOWCARD 12

I am now going to read out a number of different types of services that are provided locally. I would like you to tell me, using the answers on this card, how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with each. (Would you say you are...)

READ OUT AND SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH

- (A) Local schools
- (B) Local council housing/Housing association housing
- (C) Local street cleaning
- (D) Local policing
- (E) Local health services
- (F) Local services for young people
- (G) Local public transport

- (1) very satisfied,
- (2) fairly satisfied,
- (3) neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,
- (4) fairly dissatisfied,
- (5) or very dissatisfied?
- (6) *Don't know*

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.QCIVIC

ASK ALWAYS:

PIntro1

Now thinking about whether you can influence political decisions and local affairs.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

PActUK

SHOWCARD 13

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

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) Local councillor
 - (2) Member of Parliament (MP)
 - (3) Public official working for local council
 - (4) Government official
 - (5) Elected member of the Greater London Assembly - including the Mayor of London
 - (6) Public official working for the Greater London Assembly
 - (7) Elected member of the National Assembly for Wales - including the First Minister
 - (8) Public official working for the National Assembly for Wales
 - (9) *None of the above*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Prally

And in the last 12 months, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR, have you.... ///

READ OUT....

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [4] OF

- (1) Attended a public meeting or rally?
 - (2) Taken part in a public demonstration or protest?
 - (3) Or, signed a petition?
 - (4) None of the above
-

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN PActUK) OR NOT (None IN Prally))

Poften

And about how often have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT PActUK AND PRALLY) **over the last 12 months** (since ^DMDLYEAR)? Would you say it was

READ OUT...

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN PActUK) OR NOT (None IN Prally))

AND: (Poften = Other) OR (Poften = Less)

Pofoth

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months (since ^DMDLYEAR) have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT PActUK AND PRALLY)

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK ALWAYS:

PConsul

SHOWCARD 14

And in the last 12 months, that is, since (textfill date) have you taken part in a consultation about local services or problems in your local area in any of the ways listed on this card?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [3] OF

- (1) Completing a questionnaire (about local services or problems in the local area)
- (2) Attending a public meeting (about local services or problems in the local area)
- (3) Being involved in a group set up to discuss local services or problems in the local area.
- (4) None of these

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Pconsul)

PConoft

And about how often have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT PConsul) **over the last 12 months** (since ^DMDLYEAR)? Would you say it was

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Pconsul)

AND: (PConoft = Other) OR (PConoft = Less)

POfoth1

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months (since ^DMDLYEAR) have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT PCONSUL)

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK ALWAYS:

Pintro2

SHOWCARD 15

Now thinking about whether you can influence decisions. Please look at this card and tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS

PAffLoc

SHOWCARD 15

[*]Firstly, do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?

INTERVIEWER: LOCAL AREA IS WITHIN 15-20 MINUTES WALK

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK IF: *QSamp.Gor = 11*

PAffWal

SHOWCARD 15

[*]And affecting Wales?

(Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions)

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK IF: *QSamp.Gor = 8*

PAffLon

SHOWCARD 15

[*]And affecting London?

(Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions)

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

PAffGB

SHOWCARD 15

[*]And affecting Britain?

(Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions)

- (1) Definitely agree
- (2) Tend to agree
- (3) Tend to disagree
- (4) Definitely disagree
- (5) *Don't know*

ASK ALWAYS:

PIntro3

SHOWCARD 16

Now I would like to ask a few questions about trust. Firstly, looking at this showcard, how much do you trust....

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK IF: QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee

PTEmp

SHOWCARD 16

[*]Your employer.

(Do you trust them a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK IF: In loop FOR LQRndQ1 := 1 TO 2

PTPolc (Order randomised with PTCrt)

SHOWCARD 16

[*]The police.

(Do you trust them a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

PTCrt

SHOWCARD 16

[*]The Courts - that is, Magistrates and Crown Courts.

(Do you trust them a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

PTParl

SHOWCARD 16

[*]Parliament.

(Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK IF: QSamp.Gor = 11

PTWal

SHOWCARD 16

[*]And the Welsh Assembly.

(Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK IF: Q_{Samp}.Gor = 8

PTLon

SHOWCARD 16

[*]And the Greater London Assembly.

(Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A fair amount
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

PTCncl

SHOWCARD 16

[*]And your local council.

(Do you trust it a lot, a fair amount, not very much or not at all?)

- (1) A lot
- (2) A fair amount
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.QFORVOL

ASK ALWAYS:

FIntro1

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT SLOWLY

I'd like you to think about any groups, clubs or organisations that you've been involved with during the last 12 months. That's anything you've taken part in, supported, or that you've helped in any way, either on your own or with others.
Please exclude giving money and anything that was a requirement of your job.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Fintro2

In a moment I'll give you some cards.

Please pick out the ones which best describe any groups, clubs or organisations you've taken part in, supported or helped, over the last 12 months.

On each card are some examples, although what you do may not be on the cards.

INTERVIEWER: HAND OUT SHUFFLE CARDS. HELP RESPONDENT IF NECESSARY

IF ANY ACTIVITY FALLS INTO MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY, CHOOSE FIRST ONE THAT APPLIES ON LIST .

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Fifgp

INTERVIEWER: CODE IF THE RESPONDENT HAS SELECTED ANY CARDS.

- (1) Has selected card(s)
- (2) No cards selected

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

Fgroup

INTERVIEWER: GROUPS, CLUBS OR ORGANISATIONS IN THE UK ONLY.

CODE ALL CARDS SELECTED.

LEAVE THESE CARDS SPREAD OUT IN FRONT OF RESPONDENT.

REMOVE ALL OTHER CARDS

SET [16] OF

- (1) Children's education/ schools
- (2) Youth/children's activities (outside school)
- (3) Education for adults
- (4) Sports/exercise (taking part, coaching or going to watch)
- (5) Religion
- (6) Politics
- (7) The elderly
- (8) Health, Disability and Social welfare
- (9) Safety, First Aid
- (10) The environment, animals
- (11) Justice and Human Rights
- (12) Local community or neighbourhood groups
- (13) Citizens' Groups
- (14) Hobbies / Recreation / Arts/ Social clubs
- (15) Trade union activity
- (16) Other
- (17) *None of these*

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

Funpd

SHOWCARD 17

LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF
RESPONDENT

Now I would like you to look at this showcard.

In the last 12 months, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR, have you given **unpaid** help to any
groups, clubs or organisations in any of the ways shown on this card?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

INTERVIEWER: ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA ARE TO BE INCLUDED.

SET [13] OF

- (1) Raising or handling money/taking part in sponsored events
- (2) Leading the group/ member of a committee
- (3) Organising or helping to run an activity or event
- (4) Visiting people
- (5) Befriending or mentoring people
- (6) Giving advice/information/counselling
- (7) Secretarial, admin or clerical work
- (8) Providing transport/driving
- (9) Representing
- (10) Campaigning
- (11) Other practical help (e.g. helping out at school, shopping)
- (12) Any other help
- (13) *None of the above*

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

AND: NOT (NONE IN Funpd)

Funoft

SHOWCARD FORA

LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF
RESPONDENT

Overall, about how often over the last 12 months (since ^DMDLYEAR), have you
generally done something to help this (these) group(s), club(s) or organisation(s).

Would you say ...

READ OUT

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

AND: NOT (NONE IN Funpd)

AND: (Funoft = Other) OR (Funoft = Less)

F0thOFT2

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months have you helped this/these groups?

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

AND: NOT (NONE IN Funpd)

Funhrs

LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF
RESPONDENT

Now just thinking about the **past 4 weeks**.

Approximately how many **hours** have you spent helping this/these group(s), club(s)
or organisation(s) in the past 4 weeks?

0..999

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

AND: NOT (NONE IN Funpd)

Fgptyp

SHOWCARD 18

LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF
RESPONDENT

On this card are 3 different types of groups, clubs and organisations with examples of
each type. Which one(s) best describe the group(s), club(s) or organisation(s) that you
help?

LOOK AT EXAMPLES ON CARD AND HELP RESPONDENT IF NECESSARY
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [4] OF

- (1) Public sector
- (2) Private sector
- (3) Voluntary and community sector
- (4) Don't know

ASK IF: *Fifgp = Cards*

AND: *NOT (NONE IN Funpd)*

Findgp

SHOWCARD 19

LEAVE SHUFFLE CARDS OF GROUPS INVOLVED WITH IN FRONT OF
RESPONDENT

How did you find out about opportunities to give unpaid help to this (these) group(s),
club(s) or organisation(s)?

IF SOURCE NOT ON CARD, CODE AS OTHER AND ASK NEXT QN

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [19] OF

- (1) Through previously using services provided by the group
- (2) From someone else already involved in the group
- (3) From a friend not involved in the group/by word of mouth
- (4) Place of worship
- (5) School/college/university
- (6) Doctor's surgery
- (7) Community centre
- (8) Library
- (9) Promotional events/volunteer fair
- (10) Local events
- (11) Local newspaper
- (12) National newspaper
- (13) TV or radio (local or national)
- (14) Internet/organisational website
- (15) Volunteer bureau or centre
- (16) Millennium Volunteers
- (17) Employer's volunteering scheme
- (18) Careers centre/careers fair
- (19) Other way

ASK IF: Fifgp = Cards

AND: NOT (NONE IN Funpd)

AND: FINDGP=OTHER

FindgpO

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER WAYS OPPORTUNITIES WERE FOUND
TO GIVE UNPAID HELP

STRING [100]

ASK IF: Fifgp=Cards

Finstr

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE TAKE ANY REMAINING CARDS FROM THE
RESPONDENT

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1 EMPTY

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPVOL

ASK IF: QDemo1.DWorkA1=Employee

EIntro

Now I have some questions about employment volunteering.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1, EMPTY

ASK IF: QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee

GEmpVol

Some employers have schemes for employees to help with community projects, or voluntary or charity organisations, or to give money. Does your employer offer anything of this sort?

IF YES, PROMPT: Is that a scheme for helping, for giving or both?

- (1) Both helping and giving
- (2) Scheme for helping only
- (3) Scheme for giving only
- (4) Neither
- (5) Don't know

ASK IF: QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee

AND: ((GEmpVol = Help) OR (GEmpVol = Giving)) OR (GEmpVol = Both)

GDoempl

And can I just check, have **you** participated in any activities of this sort that were encouraged by your employer, in the **last 12 months**, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR?

IF YES, PROMPT: Were you helping, or giving or both?

- (1) Yes - helping only
- (2) Yes - giving only
- (3) Yes - BOTH helping AND giving
- (4) No

ASK IF: GDOEMPL = *helping only* OR GDOEMPL = *both helping and giving*

Gvemp3

Now thinking just of the scheme for helping

Is the helping scheme **only** for activities or projects that are relevant to your employer's business?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

ASK IF: GDOEMPL = *helping only* OR GDOEMPL = *both helping and giving*

Gvemp4

SHOWCARD 20

Which of the statements on this card best describes how your employer accounts for the time employees spend taking part in community projects or helping voluntary or charity organisations?

PROBE: Which others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [8] OF

- (1) Flexitime to cover the hours spent
- (2) Paid time off, up to a certain maximum
- (3) Paid time off, with no maximum
- (4) Time off in lieu to match the hours spent out of working hours
- (5) Unpaid time off
- (6) Do it in your own time
- (7) Something else
- (8) *Don't know*

ASK IF: *GDOEMPL = helping only OR GDOEMPL = both helping and giving*
AND: GVEMP4=OTHER

Gvemp4O

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER WAYS EMPLOYER ACCOUNTS FOR
TIME EMPLOYEES SPEND TAKING PART IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS OR
HELPING VOLUNTARY OR CHARITY ORGANISATIONS

STRING [100]

ASK IF: *QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee*
AND: ((GEmpVol = Help) OR (GEmpVol = give)) OR (GEmpVol = Both)
AND: ((GDoempl = Help) OR (GDoempl = give)) OR (GDoempl = Both)

Goften

And about how often have you done this kind of thing OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS,
that is, since ^DMDLYEAR? Would you say it was ...

READ OUT

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: *QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee*
AND: ((GEmpVol = Help) OR (GEmpVol = Give)) OR (GEmpVol = Both)
AND: ((GDoempl = Help) OR (GDoempl = Give)) OR (GDoempl = Both)
AND: (Goften = Other) OR (Goften = Less)

Gofoth

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months have you done this?

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK IF: *QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee*
AND: ((GEmpVol = Help) OR (GEmpVol = Give)) OR (GEmpVol = Both)
AND: ((GDoempl = Help) OR (GDoempl = Give)) OR (GDoempl = Both)

Gemphr

Now just thinking about the **past 4 weeks**.

Approximately how many **hours** have you spent helping through an employer scheme
in the past 4 weeks?

0..999

CTZ0303AQInter.QBarrier

ASK IF: FIFGP = NONE OR FUNPD = NONE

BvLon

SHOWCARD 21

IF NOT none at fifgp AND none at funpd use this text:

Looking at this card you've said that during the last 12 months you haven't done any of these things for any groups, clubs or organisations. Have you done any of these things - **unpaid - longer than 12 months ago?**

IF none at fifgp use this text:

You said earlier that you have not been involved with any groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months. Looking at this card, have you done any of these things - **unpaid** - for a group, club or organisation you may have been involved with **longer than 12 months ago?** PROBE FULLY: Which others?

SET [12] OF

- (1) Raising or handling money/taking part in sponsored events.
- (2) Leading the group/member of a committee
- (3) Organising or helping to run an activity or event
- (4) Visiting people
- (5) Befriending or mentoring people
- (6) Giving advice/information/counselling
- (7) Secretarial, admin or clerical work
- (8) Providing transport/driving
- (9) Representing
- (10) Campaigning
- (11) Other practical help. (e.g. helping out at school, shopping)
- (12) Any other help
- (13) *None of the above*

ASK IF: FIFGP = NONE OR FUNPD = NONE OR FUNOFT = LESS OFTEN OR OTHER

Bvhelp (V5.2)

If irregular volunteers (less than once a month at funoft) add this text before the main text:

You said earlier that you help group(s)/ club(s)/organisation(s) occasionally, that is less than once a month.

If unknown frequency (other/don't know at funoft) add this text before the main text:

You said earlier that you help group(s)/club(s)/organisation(s).

Main text:

Do you ever feel that you would like to spend any (irregular volunteers/ unknown frequency: more) time helping groups, clubs or organisations, or not?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

ASK IF: *yes or DK at Bvhelp*

Vbarr

SHOWCARD 22

On this card are some reasons people have given about why they don't give unpaid help to groups or organisations.

If never volunteered formally (no at ffigp OR no at funpd) add this text:

Which, if any of these, are the reasons why you don't give unpaid help to groups or organisations?

If former formal volunteer (NOT none at BVLon) add this text:

Which, if any of these, are the reasons why you have not given unpaid help to groups or organisations in the last 12 months?

If irregual formal volunteer (less than once a month or other/don't know at funoft) add this text:

Which, if any of these, are the reasons why you don't give unpaid help to groups or organisations more regularly?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENTS SAYS I'M TOO BUSY PROBE FOR REASON

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [12] OF

- (1) I have work commitments
- (2) I have to look after children/the home
- (3) I have to look after someone who is elderly or ill
- (4) I have to study
- (5) I do other things with my spare time
- (6) I'm too old
- (7) I'm too young
- (8) I don't know any groups that need help
- (9) I haven't heard about opportunities to give help
- (10) I'm new to the area
- (11) I've never thought about it
- (12) Other reason (specify)

ASK IF: YES OR DK AT BVHELP

AND: VBARR=OTHER

VBarrOth

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER REASON WHY HELP IS NOT GIVEN

STRING [100]

ASK ALWAYS:

Bveasy (V5.4)

SHOWCARD 23

For respondents who are an employee and a regular formal volunteer (monthly or more at funoft) use this text:

That's all on employer schemes. You said previously that you've given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in your free time. Thinking generally about helping this way...

Main text:

On this card are some things other people have said would make it easier for them to get involved in helping groups, clubs or organisations. Which, if any of these, might make you (regular formal volunteers, irregular formal volunteers or help formally at unknwn freq: more) likely to get involved in the future?

PROBE FULLY: Which others?

ALLOW MULTICODING

SET [12] OF

- (1) If someone asked me directly to get involved
- (2) If my friends or family got involved with me
- (3) If someone who was already involved was there to help get me started
- (4) If more information about the things I could do was available
- (5) If I knew I could get my expenses paid
- (6) If someone could provide transport when I needed it
- (7) If I could do it from home
- (8) If I knew it would help me improve my skills or get qualifications
- (9) If I knew it would benefit me in my career or improve my job prospects
- (10) Something else
- (11) *Don't know*
- (12) *None of these*

ASK IF: BVEASY=OTHER

BVEasyOth

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SPECIFY OTHER WAYS OF GETTING INVOLVED IN THE
FUTURE

STRING [100]

CTZ0303A.QInter.QINFVOL

ASK ALWAYS:

IIntro1

Now I want to ask you about any unpaid help you, as an individual, may have given to other people, that is apart from any help given through a group, club or organisation. This could be help for a friend, neighbour or someone else **but not a relative**.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Ihlp

SHOWCARD 24

In the last 12 months, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR, have you done any of these things, **unpaid**, for someone who was **not a relative**?

INCLUDE PAYMENT IN KIND/EXPENSES

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [13] OF

- (1) Keeping in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about (visiting in person, telephoning or e-mailing)
- (2) Doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills
- (3) Cooking, cleaning, laundry, gardening or other routine household jobs
- (4) Decorating, or doing any kind of home or car repairs
- (5) Baby sitting or caring for children
- (6) Sitting with or providing personal care (e.g. washing, dressing) for someone who is sick or frail
- (7) Looking after a property or a pet for someone who is away
- (8) Giving advice
- (9) Writing letters or filling in forms
- (10) Representing someone (for example talking to a council department, or to a doctor)
- (11) Transporting or escorting someone (for example to a hospital, or on an outing)
- (12) Anything else
- (13) *No help given in last 12 months*

ASK IF: NOT (NONE IN Ihlp)

IhlpOft

Over the past 12 months, that is, since ^DMDLYEAR, about how often have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned?
Would you say ...

READ OUT

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: NOT (NONE IN Ihlp)

AND: (IhlpOft = Other) OR (IhlpOft = Less)

IOthOFT

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months (since ^DMDLYEAR) have you done this kind of thing/these kind of things?

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK IF: NOT (NONE IN Ihlp)

Ihlphrs

Now just thinking about the **past 4 weeks**.

Approximately how many **hours** have you spent doing ^Text2 in the past 4 weeks?

0..999

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.QGIVVOL

ASK ALWAYS:

GIntro1

This section deals with ways in which people can give to charity.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

GGroup

SHOW CARD 25

The card shows different ways in which people can give money to charity.

in the past 4 weeks, have you given any money to charity using these or any other method? Please exclude donating goods or prizes.

SET [13] OF

- (1) Door-to-door collection
 - (2) Street collection
 - (3) Sponsorship
 - (4) Collection at church, mosque, other place of worship
 - (5) Shop counter collection
 - (6) Pub collection
 - (7) Collection at work
 - (8) Buying raffle tickets (NOT national lottery)
 - (9) Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue
 - (10) Direct debit, standing order, covenant or debit from salary
 - (11) Giving to beggars
 - (12) Other method of giving
 - (13) *Did not give to charity*
-

ASK IF: NOT (NONE IN GGroups)

AND: NOT ((GGroups.CARDINAL = 1)

AND: (N IN GGroups))

Givamt

About how much (altogether) have you given to charity in the last 4 weeks? (If applicable: Please exclude buying goods).

ENTER AMOUNT TO NEAREST œ; ACCEPT ESTIMATES

0..9999

ASK ALWAYS:

CAIntro

"Now I have some questions about activities in your local community.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE"

1..1, EMPTY

ASK ALWAYS:

Civact1

SHOWCARD 26

In the last 12 months that is since (textfill date) have you done any of the things listed on this card? Please include any activities you have already told me about. Please do not include any activities related to your job.

SET [5] OF

- (1) Been a local councillor (for the local authority, town or parish)
- (2) Been a school governor
- (3) Been a volunteer Special Constable
- (4) Been a Magistrate
- (5) *None of these*

ASK ALWAYS:

Civact2

SHOWCARD 27

And again, in the last 12 months, that is since (textfill date) have you done any of the things listed on this card? Please include any activities you have already told me about. Please do not include any activities related to your job.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [7] OF

- (1) Member of a group making decisions on local health services
- (2) Member of a decision making group set up to regenerate the local area
- (3) Member of a decision making group set up to tackle local crime problems
- (4) Member of a tenants' group decision making committee
- (5) Member of a group making decisions on local education services
- (6) Member of a group making decisions on local services for young people
- (7) Member of another group making decisions on services in the local community
- (8) *None of these*

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Civact1) OR NOT (None IN Civact2))

Coften

And about how often have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT Civact1 AND Civact2) **over the last 12 months** (since ^DMDLYEAR)? Would you say it was

READ OUT

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

IF RESPONDENT CAN'T WORK OUT FREQUENCY CODE AS OTHER

- (1) at least once a week,
- (2) less than once a week but at least once a month,
- (3) or less often?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Civact1)

AND: NOT (None IN Civact2))

AND: (Coften = Other) OR (Coften = Less)

Cofoth

ASK OR RECORD

About how many times in the last 12 months (since ^DMDLYEAR) have you done this kind of thing/all the things you have mentioned (IE THINGS MENTIONED AT CIVACT1 AND CIVACT2)

ENTER APPROXIMATE NO OF OCCASIONS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

0..99

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Civact1)

AND: (None IN Civact2))

Civrew

SHOWCARD 28

Which if any, of these benefits listed on this card do you get from this/these activity/activities?

PROBE: Which others?

- (1) A sense of involvement in the community
 - (2) Getting to know people in the community
 - (3) Being able to make a difference in the community
 - (4) Enjoyment of, or interest in the activity
 - (5) Learning new skills or helping to develop my career
 - (6) Building self esteem/confidence
 - (7) Something else
 - (8) None
-

ASK IF: NOT ((None IN Civact1) AND (None IN Civact2))

AND: CIVREW=OTHER

CivrewOth

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SPECIFY WHAT OTHER BENEFITS ARE GAINED FROM THIS/THESE ACTIVITIES.

STRING [100]

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.QRace

ASK ALWAYS:

RIntr1

I am now going to ask you some questions about racial prejudice.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Rprej1

[*]First, thinking about racial prejudice in Britain today, do you think that there is now....

READ OUT ...

- (1) less racial prejudice than there was **five years ago**
 - (2) more than there was five years ago
 - (3) or about the same amount?
 - (4) Don't know/ Can't say
-

ASK IF: *Rprej1 = morenow*

RHowM

[*]Do you think that there is now **much** more racial prejudice or just a **little** more than there was 5 years ago?

- (1) Much more now
- (2) A little more now
- (3) Don't know/ Can't say

ASK IF: Rprej1 = morenow

RWhoM

[*]Which groups do you think there is now **more** racial prejudice against, compared with five years ago.

DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [14] OF

- (1) Asian people(Indian,Pakistani,Bangladeshi)
- (2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
- (3) Chinese people
- (4) White people
- (5) Mixed race people
- (6) Buddhists
- (7) Hindus
- (8) Jews
- (9) Muslims
- (10) Sikhs
- (11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
- (12) New immigrants
- (13) Eastern Europeans
- (14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: Rprej1 = morenow
AND: Other IN RWhoM

RwhomS

[*]INTERVIEWER SPECIFY GROUPS AGAINST WHOM THERE IS MORE
PREJUDICE

STRING[100]

ASK IF: Rprej1 = lessnow

RHowL

[*]Do you think that there is now **much** less racial prejudice or just a **little** less than there was 5 years ago?

- (1) Much less now
- (2) A little less now
- (3) Don't know/ Can't say

ASK IF: Rprej1 = lessnow

RWhol

[*]Which groups do you think there is now **less** racial prejudice against, compared with five years ago.

DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [14] OF

- (1) Asian people (Indian,Pakistani,Bangladeshi)
 - (2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
 - (3) Chinese people
 - (4) White people
 - (5) Mixed race people
 - (6) Buddhists
 - (7) Hindus
 - (8) Jews
 - (9) Muslims
 - (10) Sikhs
 - (11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
 - (12) New immigrants
 - (13) Eastern Europeans
 - (14) Other (specify)
-

ASK IF: Rprej1 = lessnow
AND: Other IN RWhol

RwholS

[*]INTERVIEWER SPECIFY GROUPS AGAINST WHOM THERE IS LESS PREJUDICE

STRING[100]

ASK ALWAYS:

Rprej2

[*]And now I would like you to think about the situation in **five years time**.
Do you think that in **five years' time** there will be....

READ OUT...

- (1) less racial prejudice than there is now,
- (2) more than there is now,
- (3) or about the same amount?
- (4) Don't know/can't say

ASK ALWAYS:

ROrg

SHOWCARD 29

Please look at this card and tell me which of these organisations you have had any direct contact with **over the past five years** as a member of the public.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [14] OF

- (1) A local doctor's surgery
- (2) A local hospital
- (3) A local school
- (4) A council housing department or housing association
- (5) A local council (apart from housing department)
- (6) A private landlord or letting agent
- (7) The courts (Magistrates Courts and Crown Court)
- (8) The Crown Prosecution Service
- (9) The Home Office (apart from through this survey)
- (10) The police
- (11) The immigration authorities
- (12) The Prison Service
- (13) The Probation Service
- (14) *None of the above*

ASK ALWAYS:

RIIntr2

SHOWCARD 30

In a moment I am going to read out a list of services. For each one, I'd like you to imagine you are a member of the public using each service, and for you to tell me, using this card, if you would expect that they might treat you better than people of other races, worse than people of other races, or about the same. It doesn't matter if you haven't had any direct contact with the organisations, it's just your opinions I'm after.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis01

SHOWCARD 30

[*]How do you think a local doctor's surgery would treat you :-
worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as
people of other races?

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis02

SHOWCARD 30

[*] A local hospital
(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other
races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis03

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The health service generally?:-
(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other
races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis04

SHOWCARD 30

[*]A local school?:-
(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other
races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis05

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The education system generally?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis06

SHOWCARD 30

[*]A council housing department or housing association?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis07

SHOWCARD 30

[*]A local council (apart from a housing department)?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis08

SHOWCARD 30

[*]A private landlord? :-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis09

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The courts - that is, Magistrates and Crown Courts? :-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
- (2) I would be treated better than other races
- (3) I would be treated the same as other races
- (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis10

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The Crown Prosecution Service?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
- (2) I would be treated better than other races
- (3) I would be treated the same as other races
- (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis11

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The Home Office?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
- (2) I would be treated better than other races
- (3) I would be treated the same as other races
- (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis12

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The police?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RDis13

SHOWCARD 30

[*]Your local police specifically?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis14

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The immigration authorities?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
- (2) I would be treated better than other races
- (3) I would be treated the same as other races
- (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis15

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The Prison Service?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
 - (2) I would be treated better than other races
 - (3) I would be treated the same as other races
 - (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Rdis16

SHOWCARD 30

[*]The Probation Service?:-

(Would they treat you worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races?)

- (1) I would be treated worse than other races
- (2) I would be treated better than other races
- (3) I would be treated the same as other races
- (4) *Don't know/ no opinion*

ASK IF: (((((((((((((RDis01 = Better) OR (RDis02 = Better)) OR (RDis03 = Better)) OR (RDis04 = Better)) OR (RDis05 = Better)) OR (RDis06 = Better)) OR (RDis07 = Better)) OR (RDis08 = Better)) OR (RDis09 = Better)) OR (RDis10 = Better)) OR (RDis11 = Better)) OR (RDis12 = Better)) OR (RDis13 = Better)) OR (RDis14 = Better)) OR (RDis15 = Better)) OR (RDis16 = Better)

Rwhowse

[*]When you said that you would be treated **better** than other races, which races were you thinking of? Which races would be treated **worse than you**?

DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [14] OF

- (1) Asian people(Indian,Pakistani,Bangladeshi)
- (2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
- (3) Chinese people
- (4) White people
- (5) Mixed race people
- (6) Buddhists
- (7) Hindus
- (8) Jews
- (9) Muslims
- (10) Sikhs
- (11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
- (12) New immigrants
- (13) Eastern Europeans
- (14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: (((((((((((((RDis01 = Better) OR (RDis02 = Better)) OR (RDis03 = Better)) OR (RDis04 = Better)) OR (RDis05 = Better)) OR (RDis06 = Better)) OR (RDis07 = Better)) OR (RDis08 = Better)) OR (RDis09 = Better)) OR (RDis10 = Better)) OR (RDis11 = Better)) OR (RDis12 = Better)) OR (RDis13 = Better)) OR (RDis14 = Better)) OR (RDis15 = Better)) OR (RDis16 = Better)

AND: Other IN Rwhowse

RwhowrS

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHICH 'OTHER' RACE(S) WOULD BE TREATED WORSE THAN THEM
EXCLUDE ANY ALREADY CODED

STRING[60]

ASK IF: (((((((((((((RDis01 = Worse) OR (RDis02 = Worse)) OR (RDis03 = Worse)) OR (RDis04 = Worse)) OR (RDis05 = Worse)) OR (RDis06 = Worse)) OR (RDis07 = Worse)) OR (RDis08 = Worse)) OR (RDis09 = Worse)) OR (RDis10 = Worse)) OR (RDis11 = Worse)) OR (RDis12 = Worse)) OR (RDis13 = Worse)) OR (RDis14 = Worse)) OR (RDis15 = Worse)) OR (RDis16 = Worse)

Rwhobtr

[*]When you said that you would be treated **worse** than other races, which races were you thinking of? Which races would be treated **better than you**?

DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [14] OF

- (1) Asian people(Indian,Pakistani,Bangladeshi)
- (2) Black people (Caribbean, African)
- (3) Chinese people
- (4) White people
- (5) Mixed race people
- (6) Buddhists
- (7) Hindus
- (8) Jews
- (9) Muslims
- (10) Sikhs
- (11) Asylum seekers/Refugees
- (12) New immigrants
- (13) Eastern Europeans
- (14) Other (specify)

ASK IF: (((((((((((((RDis01 = Worse) OR (RDis02 = Worse)) OR (RDis03 = Worse)) OR (RDis04 = Worse)) OR (RDis05 = Worse)) OR (RDis06 = Worse)) OR (RDis07 = Worse)) OR (RDis08 = Worse)) OR (RDis09 = Worse)) OR (RDis10 = Worse)) OR (RDis11 = Worse)) OR (RDis12 = Worse)) OR (RDis13 = Worse)) OR (RDis14 = Worse)) OR (RDis15 = Worse)) OR (RDis16 = Worse)

AND: Other IN Rwhobtr

RwhobtS

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHICH 'OTHER' RACE(S) WOULD BE TREATED BETTER THAN THEM
EXCLUDE ANY ALREADY CODED

STRING[60]

ASK IF: ((QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee) OR (QDemo1.DworkB = Yes)) OR (QDemo1.DworkC = Lkdemp)

RDisJob

[*]May I check, in the last FIVE YEARS, have you been refused or turned down for a job in the UK?

INTERVIEWER: CODE NOT APPLICABLE AS NO

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

ASK IF: ((QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee) OR (QDemo1.DworkB = Yes)) OR (QDemo1.DworkC = Lkdemp)

AND: RDisJob = Yes

RWhyJb

SHOW CARD 31

[*]Do you think you were refused the job for any of the reasons on this card?

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ONLY INCLUDE JOBS IN THE UK.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) your gender
- (2) your age
- (3) your race
- (4) your religion
- (5) your colour
- (6) where you live
- (7) other reason
- (8) Don't know
- (9) None of the above

ASK IF: (QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee) OR (QDemo1.DworkB = Yes)

RDisPro

[*]In the last **five years**, do you think you have been discriminated against at work with regard to promotion or a move to a better position?

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE DO NOT INCLUDE JOBS OUTSIDE THE UK.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know
- (4) Not applicable

ASK IF: (QDemo1.DWorkA1 = Empee) OR (QDemo1.DworkB = Yes)

AND: RDisPro = Yes

RWhyPr

SHOWCARD 31

[*]Do you think you were discriminated against because of any of the reasons on this card?...

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) your gender
 - (2) your age
 - (3) your race
 - (4) your religion
 - (5) your colour
 - (6) where you live
 - (7) other reason
 - (8) *don't know*
 - (9) *none of the above*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

RIntr3

Now I would like to ask you some questions about religious prejudice.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Relpre

How much religious prejudice do you feel there is in Britain today? Would you say that there is...

READ OUT

- (1) a lot,
 - (2) a fair amount,
 - (3) a little,
 - (4) or none?
 - (5) Don't know/can't say
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Relinc

Thinking about religious prejudice in Britain today, do you think there is now...

- (1) less religious prejudice than there was **five years ago**,
- (2) more than there was five years ago,
- (3) or about the same amount?
- (4) Don't know/can't say

ASK IF: RELINC= MORE

Relwho

Which groups do you think there is now **more** religious prejudice against, compared with five years ago?

DO NOT PROMPT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) Muslims
- (2) Jews
- (3) Hindus
- (4) Buddhists
- (5) Sikhs
- (6) Christians
- (7) Catholics
- (8) Protestants
- (9) Other (please specify)

ASK IF: RELINC=MORE

AND: RELWHO = OTHER

Rwhoth

[*]INTERVIEWER SPECIFY GROUPS AGAINST WHOM THERE IS MORE RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

STRING[100]

ASK ALWAYS:

Reldis

SHOWCARD 32

Please could you look at this card and tell me if you think that any of the organisations on the card have ever discriminated against you because of your religion. IF YES which ones?

SET [14] OF

- (1) A local doctor's surgery
- (2) A local hospital
- (3) A local school
- (4) A council housing department or housing association
- (5) A local council (apart from housing department)
- (6) A private landlord or letting agent
- (7) The courts (Magistrates Courts and Crown Court)
- (8) The Crown Prosecution Service
- (9) The Home Office
- (10) The police
- (11) The immigration authorities
- (12) The Prison Service
- (13) The Probation Service
- (14) *None of the above*

ASK ALWAYS:

RIntr4

Now I would like to ask you some questions about religion.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Relig

What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?

- (1) Christian
- (2) Buddhist
- (3) Hindu
- (4) Jewish
- (5) Muslim
- (6) Sikh
- (7) Any other religion
- (8) Or no religion at all

ASK IF: RELIG = NOT NO RELIGION

Relact

Do you consider that you are actively practising your religion?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.QRights

ASK ALWAYS:

Eintro1

Now some questions about the rights of people living in the UK. By rights I mean the things that people are entitled to if they live in this country.

First I will ask you about rights that you think you **should** have and then next the rights that you **actually** have.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

Eshould

SHOWCARD 33

[*] Which of the rights, if any, on this card do you think you **should** have as someone living in the UK?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [10] OF

- (1) To have access to free education for children
- (2) To have freedom of speech
- (3) To have freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- (4) To have free elections
- (5) To be looked after by the State if you cannot look after yourself
- (6) To be protected from crime
- (7) To be treated fairly and equally
- (8) To have free health care if you need it
- (9) To have a job
- (10) *None of the above*

ASK ALWAYS:

Ehave

SHOWCARD 33

[*] And which do you think you **actually** have now?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [10] OF

- (1) To have access to free education for children
 - (2) To have freedom of speech
 - (3) To have freedom of thought, conscience and religion
 - (4) To have free elections
 - (5) To be looked after by the State if you cannot look after yourself
 - (6) To be protected from crime
 - (7) To be treated fairly and equally
 - (8) To have free health-care if you need it
 - (9) To have a job
 - (10) *None of the above*
-

ASK ALWAYS:

EIntro2

Now I would like you to think about the responsibilities of people living in the UK.
I mean the things that all people are obliged to do.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

Ask ALWAYS:

EResp

SHOWCARD 34

[*]On this card are things which some people feel should be the responsibilities of every person living in the UK.

Which, if any, do you feel should be the responsibility of everyone living in the UK?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [12] OF

- (1) To obey and respect the law
- (2) To behave morally and ethically
- (3) To help and protect your family
- (4) To raise children properly
- (5) To work to provide for yourself
- (6) To behave responsibly
- (7) To vote
- (8) To respect and preserve the environment
- (9) To help others
- (10) To treat others with fairness and respect
- (11) To treat all races equally
- (12) *None of the above*

CTZ0303A.QInter.QADULT.Qmedia

ASK ALWAYS:

Mintro1

Now I would like to ask you for a few more details about yourself.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

MNatNew

Do you regularly read any **national** newspaper? By regularly I mean at least **once a week**.

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MLocNew

And do you regularly read any **local** newspaper about your area? By regularly I mean at least **once a week**.

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MNatRad

And do you regularly listen to any **national** radio station? By regularly I mean on at least **three** days per week.

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MLocRad

And do you regularly listen to any **local** radio station? By regularly I mean on at least **three** days per week.

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MWkdayTV

And how many hours of television do you normally watch on an ordinary day or evening during the week, that is, Monday to Friday?

CODE TO NEAREST HOUR.

IF NONE CODE 0.

0..24

ASK ALWAYS:

MWkEndTV

And thinking now about an ordinary weekend. How many hours of television do you normally watch **in total** over the weekend, that is Saturday **and** Sunday?

CODE TO NEAREST HOUR.

IF NONE CODE 0.

0..48

ASK ALWAYS:

MWeb

Do you yourself use the Internet or World Wide Web for any reason?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK ALWAYS:

MTrans

Can I check, do you or anyone else in your household at present, own or have continuous use of any car, van or motorbike?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [2] OF

(1) Yes - car/ van

(2) Yes - motorbike/ moped

(3) No

ASK ALWAYS:

Dill

Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: DILL=1

Dill2

Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED MULTIPLE ILLNESSES OR DISABILITIES, ASK: Do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

CTZ0303A.QInter.QHRPINFO

(this block will be a parallel block in the CAPI so that the interviewer can access it at any time)

ASK ALWAYS:

HRPStart

THIS IS THE START OF THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HRP

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

DoHRP

INTERVIEWER: YOU NOW NEED TO COLLECT THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE HRP.

I have a few general questions about ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP].

(1) PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

ASK ALWAYS:

HWrking

Did ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, either as an employee or as self-employed?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: HWrking = No

*AND: (QTHComp.QHComp[LDMHRP].DVage < 63) OR
((QTHComp.QHComp[LDMHRP].DVage < 65) AND (QTHComp.QHComp[LDMHRP].Sex = Male))*

HScheme

Was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] on a government scheme for employment training?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: *HWrking = No*

AND: *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)*

HJbAway

Did ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] have a job or business that he/she was away from?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

ASK IF: *HWrking = No*

AND: *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)*

AND: *(HJbAway = No) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)*

HOwnBus

Did ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] do any unpaid work in that week for any business that he/she owns?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: *HWrking = No*

AND: *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)*

AND: *(HJbAway = No) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)*

AND: *HOwnBus = No*

HRelBus

...or that a relative owns?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: *HWrking = No*

AND: *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)*

AND: *HRelBus = No*

AND: *HJbAway = No*

HLooked

Thinking of the 4 weeks ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] looking for any kind of paid work or government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

ASK IF: HWrking = No

AND: (LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)

AND: ((HLooked = Yes) OR (HLooked = Wait)) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)

HStartJ

If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, would ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] have been able to start within 2 weeks?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: HWrking = No

AND: (LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)

AND: ((HLooked = Yes) OR (HLooked = Wait)) OR (HJbAway = Waiting)

HLKTime

How long was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] looking for paid work/a place on a government scheme?

- (1) Not yet started
 - (2) Less than 1 month
 - (3) 1 month but less than 3 months
 - (4) 3 months but less than 6 months
 - (5) 6 months but less than 12 months
 - (6) 12 months or more
-

ASK IF: HWrking = No

AND: (LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)

AND: (HLooked = No) OR (HStartJ = No)

HYInAct

What was the main reason ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] did not seek any work in the last 4 weeks/would not be able to start in the next 2 weeks?

- (1) Student
- (2) Looking after the family/home
- (3) Temporarily sick or injured
- (4) Long-term sick or disabled
- (5) Retired from paid work
- (6) None of these

ASK IF: *HWrking = No*

AND: *(LHRPILO1 = 1) OR (HScheme = No)*

AND: *(HLooked = No) OR (HStartJ = No)*

AND: *HYInAct = Student*

HStudent

Can I just check, is ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] a full-time student at college or university?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: *DVHILO4a = EcInAct*

HEverWk

ASK OR RECORD

Can I just check, has ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] ever had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

(1) Yes

(2) No

CTZ0303A.QInter.QHRPINFO.QHRPMainJb

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

HIndD

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] ···CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did the firm/organisation ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] worked for mainly make or do (at the place where ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] worked)?

DESCRIBE FULLY - PROBE MANUFACTURING or PROCESSING or DISTRIBUTING ETC. AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED, MATERIALS USED, WHOLESALE or RETAIL ETC

STRING[80]

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

HOccT

DMNAMES[LDMHRP] ···JOBTITLE ···CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s (main) job (^LMainJb2

^DMDLSUN)? ···HELP<F9>

STRING[30]

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

HOccD

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] ···CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] mainly do in his/her job?

RECORD SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED TO DO THE JOB

STRING[80]

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

HStat

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

Was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] working as an employee or were they self-employed ···HELP<F9>?

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self-employed

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

AND: HStat = Emp

HSVise

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

In ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s job, did he/she have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?

DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:

- CHILDREN, E.G. TEACHERS, NANNIES, CHILDMINDERS

- ANIMALS

- SECURITY OR BUILDINGS, E.G. CARETAKERS, SECURITY GUARDS.

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

AND: HStat = Emp

AND: HSVise = Yes

HSVIsDES

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

Please describe the type of responsibility ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] has/had for supervising the work of other employees.

INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR WHO AND WHAT IS BEING SUPERVISED

STRING[100]

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

AND: HStat = Emp

HEmpNo

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

How many people worked for ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s employer at the place where he/she worked? Were there... ..HELP<F9>

READ OUT

(1) ...1 to 24,

(2) 25 to 499,

(3) or 500 or more employees?

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

AND: HStat = SelfEmp

HSolo

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

Was ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] working on their own or did he/she have employees?

- (1) on own/ with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) with employees

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

AND: HStat = SelfEmp

AND: HSolo = WithEmp

HSENo

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

How many people did ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] employ at the place where he/she worked?

Were there... ··HELP<F9>

- (1) ...1 to 24,
- (2) 25 to 499,
- (3) or 500 or more employees?

ASK IF: (QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp) OR (QHRPILO.HEverWk = Yes)

HFtPtWk

(^DMNAMES[LDMHRP])

In ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s (main) job was he/she working: ··HELP<F9>

- (1) full time
- (2) or part time?

CTZ0303A.QInter.QHRPINFO.QHRPJbHrsU

Hours worked in main job

ASK IF: QHRPILO.DVHILO3a = InEmp

*AND: ((QHRPILO.HWrking = Yes) OR (QHRPILO.HJbAway = Yes)) OR
(QHRPILO.HScheme = Yes)*

HUsuhr

^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]

Thinking of ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s (main) job/ business, how many hours per week does he/she usually work - please exclude mealbreaks and overtime? HELP<F9>

0.00..97.00

CTZ0303A.QInter.QHRPINFO.QHRPTenure

ASK ALWAYS:

HTen1

SHOWCARD T1

In which of these ways does ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP] occupy this accommodation? ...
HELP<F9>

INTERVIEWER: MAKE SURE ANSWER APPLIES TO HRP (^DMNAMES[LDMHRP])

- (1) Own it outright
- (2) Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
- (3) Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
- (4) Rent it
- (5) Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/friend's property;
excluding squatting)
- (6) Occupy it in some other way (please specify)

ASK IF: HTen1 = OTHER

HTenOth

INTERVIEWER PLEASE SPECIFY HOW RESPONDENT OCCUPIES THE PROPERTY.

STRING [100]

ASK IF: (HTen1 = Rent) OR (HTen1 = RentF)

HTied

Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: (HTen1 = Rent) OR (HTen1 = RentF)

HLLord

Who is ^DMNAMES[LDMHRP]'s landlord... ... HELP<F9>
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

- (1) the local authority/council/New Town Development/ Scottish Homes?
- (2) a housing association, charitable trust or Local Housing Company?
- (3) employer (organisation) of a household member?
- (4) another organisation?
- (5) relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member?
- (6) employer (individual) of a household member?
- (7) another individual private landlord?

CTZ0303A.QInter.QHRPINFO (continued)

ASK ALWAYS:

HRPEndInt

THIS IS THE END OF QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HRP

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD.QILO

ILO Employment Status

ASK ALWAYS:

EIntro1

I am now going to ask you some questions about your work and employment.

PRESS <1> TO CONTINUE

1..1

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

Wrking

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Did you do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, either as an employee or as self-employed? ..HELP<F9>

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVage < 63) OR ((QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVage < 65) AND (QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].Sex = Male))

SchemeET

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Were you on a government scheme for employment training?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

JbAway

DMNAMES[LDM2]

Did you have a job or business that you were away from? ..HELP<F9>

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained
-

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: (JbAway = No) OR (JbAway = Waiting)

OwnBus

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Did you do any unpaid work in that week for any business that you own? ..HELP<F9>

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: (JbAway = No) OR (JbAway = Waiting)

AND: OwnBus = No

RelBus

DMNAMES[LDM2]@/

...or that a relative owns? ..HELP<F9>

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: RelBus = No

AND: JbAway = No

Looked

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Thinking of the 4 weeks ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, were you looking for any kind of paid work or government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks? ..HELP<F9>

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: ((Looked = Yes) OR (Looked = Wait)) OR (JbAway = Waiting)

StartJ

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the ^DMDLSUN, would you have been able to start within 2 weeks?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: ((Looked = Yes) OR (Looked = Wait)) OR (JbAway = Waiting)

LKTime

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

How long ^LILOTxt1 looking for paid work/a place on a government scheme?

(1) Not yet started

(2) Less than 1 month

(3) 1 month but less than 3 months

(4) 3 months but less than 6 months

(5) 6 months but less than 12 months

(6) 12 months or more

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: (Looked = No) OR (StartJ = No)

YInAct

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

What was the main reason you did not seek any work in the last 4 weeks/would not be able to start in the next 2 weeks? ..HELP<F9>

(1) Student

(2) Looking after the family/home

(3) Temporarily sick or injured

(4) Long-term sick or disabled

(5) Retired from paid work

(6) None of these

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Wrking = No

AND: (LILO1 = 1) OR (SchemeET = No)

AND: (Looked = No) OR (StartJ = No)

AND: YInAct = Student

Student

Can I just check, are you a full-time student at college or university?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: DVILO4a = EcInAct

EverWk

ASK OR RECORD

Have you ever had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

(1) Yes

(2) No

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD.QMainJb

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)
AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

IndD

^DMNAMES[LDM2] ..CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did the firm/organisation you worked for mainly make or do (at the place where you worked)?

DESCRIBE FULLY - PROBE MANUFACTURING or PROCESSING or DISTRIBUTING ETC. AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED, MATERIALS USED, WHOLESALE or RETAIL ETC.

STRING[80]

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)
AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

OccT

What was your (main) job?

STRING[30]

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)
AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

OccD

^DMNAMES[LDM2] ...JOBTITLE ..CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What (^LMainJb2 ^DMDLSUN)? ..HELP<F9>

RECORD SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED TO DO THE JOB

STRING[80]

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)
AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

Stat

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Were you working as an employee or were you self-employed ...HELP<F9>?

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self-employed

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Stat = Emp

SVise

DMNAMES[LDM2]

In your job, did you have formal responsibility for supervising
the work of other employees?

DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:

- children, e.g. teachers, nannies, childminders

- animals

- security or buildings, e.g. caretakers, security guards

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Stat = Emp

AND: SVise = Yes

SViseDesc

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Please describe the type of responsibility you have for supervising the work of other
employees.

INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR WHO AND WHAT IS BEING SUPERVISED

STRING[100]

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Stat = Emp

EmpNo

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

How many people worked for your employer at the place where you worked? Were
there... ···HELP<F9>

(1) ...1 to 24,

(2) 25 to 499,

(3) or 500 or more employees?

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Stat = SelfEmp

Solo

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Were you working on your own or did you have employees?

- (1) on own/ with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) with employees

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: Stat = SelfEmp

AND: Solo = WithEmp

SENo

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

How many people did you employ at the place where you worked? Were there... ··HELP<F9>

- (1) ...1 to 24,
- (2) 25 to 499,
- (3) or 500 or more employees?

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

FtPtWk

(^DMNAMES[LDM2])

In your (main) job were you working: ··HELP<F9>

- (1) full time
- (2) or part time?

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp

Otherjb

In the 7 days ending last Sunday, did you do any **other** paid work or have any **other** paid job or business in addition to the one you have just told me about?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp

AND: Otherjb = Yes

NumOthjb

How many paid jobs or businesses did you have altogether in the week ending last Sunday?

INCLUDE MAIN JOB

2..8

ASK IF: (QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (QILO.EverWk = Yes)

AND: QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp

AND: Otherjb = Yes

Hrsothjb

How many hours per week do you usually work in ^Text1?

Please **include** overtime but **exclude** mealbreaks.

PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

RECORD TO NEAREST HOUR

0..100

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD.QJbHrsU

Hours worked in main job

ASK IF: QILO.DVILO3a = InEmp

AND: NOT (LDM2 = LDMHRP)

AND: ((QILO.Wrking = Yes) OR (QILO.JbAway = Yes)) OR (QILO.SchemeET = Yes)

Usuhr

^DMNAMES[LDM2]

Thinking of your (main) job/ business, how many hours per week do you usually work - please exclude

mealbreaks and overtime? ...HELP<F9>

0.00..97.00

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD.QQuals

ASK IF: QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVage < 70

Ifpqual

Do you have any qualifications....

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [3] OF

- (1) From school, college or university?
- (2) Connected with work?
- (3) From government schemes?
- (4) No qualifications?

ASK IF: QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVage < 70

AND: NOT (NoQuals IN Ifpqual)

IfEqual

SHOW CARD 35

Do you have any of the qualifications on this card?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVage < 70

AND: NOT (NoQuals IN Ifpqual)

AND: IfEqual = Yes

Edqual

SHOWCARD 35

Starting from the top of this list, please look down the list of qualifications and tell me the number of the first one you come to that you have passed.

- (1) Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
- (2) First degree (including BEd)
Postgraduate Diplomas/ Certificates (including PGCE)
Professional qualifications at Degree level (eg chartered accountant/
surveyor)
NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
- (3) Diplomas in higher education/ other HE qualification
HNC/ HND/ BTEC higher
Teaching qualifications for schools/ further education (below degree level)
Nursing/ other medical qualifications (below degree level)
RSA Higher Diploma
- (4) A/AS levels/ SCE higher/ Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
NVQ/ SVQ/ GSVQ level 3/ GNVQ Advanced
ONC/ OND/ BTEC National
City and Guilds Advanced Craft/ Final level/ Part III
RSA Advanced Diploma
- (5) Trade Apprenticeships
- (6) O level/ GCSE Grades A*-C/ SCE Standard/ Ordinary Grades 1-3
NVQ/SVQ/ GSVQ level 2/ GNVQ intermediate
BTEC/ SCOTVEC First/ General diploma
City and Guilds Craft/ Ordinary level/ Part II/ RSA Diploma
- (7) O level/GCSE grade D-G/ SCE Standard/Ordinary grades below 3
NVQ/SVQ/ GSVQ level 1/ GNVQ foundation
BTEC/ SCOTVEC First/ General certificate
City and Guilds Part I/ RSA Stage I-III
SCOTVEC modules/ Junior Certificate
- (8) Other qualifications including overseas

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD.QINCOME

ASK ALWAYS:

INCOME

SHOWCARD 36

Please could you look at this card and tell me the letter of the group which represents your total income in the last 12 months, before any deductions for tax, etc. Please include income from earnings, self employment, benefits, pensions, and interest from savings.

INTERVIEWER: CARD SHOWS WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL EQUIVALENT AMOUNTS

- | | |
|------|---------------------|
| (1) | C Under œ2,500 |
| (2) | F œ2,500 - œ4,999 |
| (3) | H 5,000 - œ9,999 |
| (4) | A œ10,000 - œ14,999 |
| (5) | G œ15,000 - œ19,999 |
| (6) | E œ20,000 - œ24,999 |
| (7) | B œ25,000 - œ29,999 |
| (8) | J œ30,000 - œ34,999 |
| (9) | M œ35,000 - œ39,999 |
| (10) | D œ40,000 - œ44,999 |
| (11) | N œ45,000 - œ49,999 |
| (12) | K œ50,000 - œ74,999 |
| (13) | I œ75,000 - œ99,999 |
| (14) | L œ100,000 or more |
| (15) | S no income |

*ASK IF: (QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVMarDF = Married) OR
(QTHComp.QHComp[LDM2].DVMarDF = Cohab)*

IncomeP

SHOWCARD 36

And now could you tell me the letter of the group which represents your partner's total income in the last 12 months, before any deductions for tax, etc.

- (1) C Under æ2,500
- (2) F æ2,500 - æ4,999
- (3) H 5,000 - æ9,999
- (4) A æ10,000 - æ14,999
- (5) G æ15,000 - æ19,999
- (6) E æ20,000 - æ24,999
- (7) B æ25,000 - æ29,999
- (8) J æ30,000 - æ34,999
- (9) M æ35,000 - æ39,999
- (10) D æ40,000 - æ44,999
- (11) N æ45,000 - æ49,999
- (12) K æ50,000 - æ74,999
- (13) I æ75,000 - æ99,999
- (14) L æ100,000 or more
- (15) S no income

CTZ0303A.QInter.QEMPAD

ASK ALWAYS:

Aelse

[*]Is there anything else you would like to say about the topics we have talked about?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: *Aelse* = Yes

Awhat

What is that? ENTER DETAILS

OPEN

CTZ0303A.QInter.QReCall

ASK ALWAYS:

Recont

If the Home Office, or a social research organisation acting on behalf of the Home Office, wish to collect additional information, would you be willing for NatCen to pass on your name and contact details, so that you can be contacted?

IF ONLY WILLING TO BE CONTACTED BY NATCEN THEN CODE NO.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK ALWAYS:

Thank

THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW.

Some interviews in a survey are checked to make sure that people like yourself are satisfied with the way the interview was carried out. Just in case yours is one of the interviews that is checked it would be helpful if we could have your telephone number.

INTERVIEWER: WRITE NAME AND BTELEPHONE NUMBER

IF GIVEN ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ARF.

ENTER '1' TO CLOSE THE INTERVIEW AND COMPLETE THE ADMIN BLOCK

1..1

ASK ALWAYS:

XWhoPres

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [4] OF

- (1) No-one else in room during interview
- (2) Child(ren) under 16
- (3) Husband, wife, partner
- (4) Other adult, including visitor

ASK IF: NOT (Noone IN XWhoPres)

XProxy

INTERVIEWER: DID SOMEONE ELSE ANSWER ANY OF THE QUESTIONS ON
BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT (I.E. PROXY RESPONSES)?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Appendix E: Derived variables

DV name	Description
Identifier and weight variables	
Serial	Serial number
WtCinds	Individual weight for core sample
WtChhds	Household weight for core sample
WtFinds	Individual weight for combined sample
WtFhds	Household weight for combined sample
Respondent's characteristics	
<i>Sex and marital status</i>	
Rsex	Sex of respondent
Rmarstat	Legal marital status of respondent
Rmardf	De facto marital status of respondent
Rlivewith	If cohabiting
<i>Respondent's ethnicity</i>	
Ethnic	Ethnic origin of respondent (16 categories)
Ethnic6	Respondent's ethnic origin - 6 categories - derived from Ethnic
Ethnic4	Respondent's ethnic origin - 4 categories - derived from Ethnic
Ethnic5	Respondent's ethnic origin - 5 categories - derived from Ethnic
Ethnic2	Respondent's ethnic origin - 2 categories - derived from Ethnic
Rcob	Country of birth of respondent
Rcob9	Country of birth of respondent grouped
<i>Respondent's age</i>	
Rage9	
Rage	Age of respondent
Rage6	Respondent's age - grouped - 6 categories
R2age6	Respondent's age 2 - grouped - 6 categories
RAgecat	Respondent's age(16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65-74, 75+)
<i>Respondent's age, sex and ethnicity</i>	
REthage9	Respondent's ethnic origin and age - 9 groups - includes white, Asian and black only
RSxage12	Respondent's sex and age - 12 categories
RSexeth6	Respondent's sex and ethnic group - 6 categories - excluding mixed/chinese/other

Respondent's qualifications	
Zquals	Highest qualification: 16-69 years'
Zquals1	As zquals but includes 70+ as a category
Zqual2	Qualifications 2 categories (any/ none)
Respondent's income	
Rincome	Respondent's gross income
Pincome	Respondent's partner's gross income
RIncome8	Respondent's income - grouped - 8 categories
Respondent's Socio-economic class	
Rnssec17	NSSec grouped into 17 categories
Rnssec11	NSSec grouped into 11 categories
Rnssec7	NSSec grouped into 7 categories
Rnssec4	NSSec grouped into 4 categories
Respondent's economic status	
RILO3a	In employment/Unemployed/Inactive
RILO4a	In employment/family worker/Unemployed/Inactive
Other classificatory variables	
Rhhldr	If respondent owns/rents accommodation
Zdill	Whether has limiting long-term illness/ disability
Slive5	Length of residence in neighbourhood
Slive7	Length of residence in neighbourhood
Zvolgps	Whether BME or long-term illness/ disability or no qualifications
Respondent's behaviour, views etc	
Civil renewal	
Zcivact1	Civic activism activity at Civact1
Zcivact2	Civic activism activity at Civact2
Zcactiv	Any civic activism in last 12 months
Zcactivm	Civic activism at least once a month in last 12 months
Zpconsul	Any civic consultation in last 12 months
Zpconsm	Civic consultation activity at least once a month in last 12 months
Zcivpar	Any civic participation activity in last 12 months
Zcivmon	Civic participation at least once a month in last 12 months

Pcivfreq	Frequency of civic participation in last 12m (derived from poften and pofoth)
Zcrenew	Any activity under broad civil renewal definition in last 12 months
Zcrenewm	Civil renewal activity at least once a month in last 12 months
Informal volunteering	
Zinfvol	Whether given any informal voluntary help in last 12m
Zihlpmon	Whether given REGULAR (monthly) informal voluntary help in last 12m
Ivolfreq	Frequency of informal voluntary help given in last 12m (derived from IHlpoft and lothoft)
Formal volunteering	
Zforvol	Whether given any formal voluntary help in last 12m
Zformon	Whether given REGULAR (monthly) formal voluntary help in last 12m
Fvolfreq	Frequency of formal voluntary help given in last 12m (derived from Funoft and Fothoft2)
Employer supported volunteering	
Zempvol	Whether gave voluntary help through employer scheme in last 12m
Zempmon	Whether gave REGULAR voluntary help through employer scheme in last 12m
Gempfreq	Frequency of giving voluntary help through employers scheme in last 12m (derived from Gofthen and Gofoth)
All activities	
Zcivvol	Whether engaged in any activity - civic, formal/informal volunteering (excl. employer schemes) in last 12m
Zcivanym	Whether engaged in ANY REGULAR (monthly) activity - civic, formal/informal volunteering (excl. employer schemes)
Zanyvol	Whether did any volunteering (formal, informal or employer supported) in last 12 months
Zanyvmon	Whether did any REGULAR (monthly) volunteering (formal, informal or employer supported) in last 12 months
Zinffor	Whether did any volunteering (formal or informal, excl. employer schemes) in last 12m
Zinfform	Whether did any REGULAR (monthly) volunteering (formal or informal, excl. employer schemes) in last 12months
Perceived racial prejudice	
Rprejs	Combined scale for perceived change in racial prejudice in last 5 years – derived from rprej, rhowm, rhowl

Contact with organisations	
zconcjs	Whether had direct contact with any CJS agency in last 5y
Zcon8org	Whether had direct contact with any of 8 organisations (5 CJS agencies, plus local school, local doctor surgery, Council housing/Housing Association) in last 5y
Perceived discrimination	
zcjswor	Think one of CJS agencies would treat them worse than people of other races
zorgwor	Think one of 8 organisations would treat them worse than people of other races
zrjbrace	Whether think refused job because of race or colour
zrelcjs	Whether think CJS agency discriminated against them because of religion
Zrel8org	Whether think any of 8 organisations discriminated against them because of religion

Characteristics of Household reference Person (HRP)

DV name	Description
HRP's characteristics	
Hsex	Sex
Hmarstat	Legal marital status
Hmardf	De facto Marital status
Hage9	Age of HRP(16-24/25-44/35-44/45-54/55-64/65-74/75-84/85+)
Hage	Age
HILO3a	In employment/Unemployed/Inactive
HILO4a	In employment/family worker/Unemployed/Inactive
Hhhldr	If owns/rents accommodation
Hnssec17	NSSec grouped into 17 categories
Hnssec11	NSSec grouped into 11 categories
Hnssec7	NSSec grouped into 7 categories
Hnssec4	NSSec grouped into 4 categories

Household level variables

DV name	Description
Dvhsiz	No of persons in hhold
Numadult	No of persons 16 or over in hhold
Numchild	No of persons < 16 in hhold
Hheth	Ethnic group composition of hhold (N.b. asked of respondent, not derived)
Nadlt60	No adults under 60 in hh
Nadgt59	No adults 60 or over in hh

Sample/area variables

DV name	Description
SAMPTYPE	Sample type - core/FE/Boost
SAMPTYPD	Detailed sample type
GOR	Government Office region
ACORN1	ACORN 6 groups
ACORN2	ACORN 17 groups
ACORN3	ACORN 57 groups
ONSLAD1	ONS classification of local authorities(1)
ONSLAD2	ONS classification of local authorities(2)
ONSLAD3	ONS classification of local authorities(3)
ONSward1	ONS ward classification 9 types
ONSward2	ONS ward classification 17 types
ONSward3	ONS ward classification 26 types
SLA	Local authority code
URINDEW	Urban/Rural indicator
PopD10	Population density (deciles)
Pethnic	% non-white in PSU (deciles)
Pfcode	Police Force Area code
Pfdesc	Police Force Area name
Subgroup	ONS classification of health authorities (3 dp)
Group	ONS classification of health authorities (2 dp)
Supergro	ONS classification of health authorities (7 groups)

	ODPM Index of deprivation
EDepD	England Index of Deprivation (deciles)
EDepQ	England Index of Deprivation (quintiles)
WDepD	Wales Index of Deprivation (deciles)
WDepQ	Wales Index of Deprivation (quintiles)
e1	England Index of multiple deprivation Score
e2	England Index of multiple deprivation Rank
e3	England Income domain Score
e4	England Income domain Rank
e5	England Employment domain Score
e6	England Employment domain Rank
e7	England Health domain Score
e8	England Health domain Rank
e9	England Education domain Score
e10	England Education domain Rank
e11	England Housing domain Score
e12	England Housing domain Rank
e13	England Access domain Score
e14	England Access domain Rank
e15	England Child poverty index Score
e16	England Child poverty index Rank
w1	Wales Index of multiple deprivation Score
w2	Wales Index of multiple deprivation Rank
w3	Wales Income domain Score
w4	Wales Income domain Rank
w5	Wales Employment domain Score
w6	Wales Employment domain Rank
w7	Wales Health domain Score
w8	Wales Health domain Rank
w9	Wales Education domain Score
w10	Wales Education domain Rank
w11	Wales Housing domain Score
w12	Wales Housing domain Rank
w13	Wales Access domain Score
w14	Wales Access domain Rank
w15	Wales Child poverty index Score
w16	Wales Child poverty index Rank
