British Social Attitudes Open Teaching Dataset: Health Care and Equalities 2021

User Guide

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Contents

Introduction to the open teaching dataset

The British Social Attitudes survey (BSA) is the leading survey in Britain for assessing trends and changes in public opinions on social and political measures. Over the past four decades, the survey has become the main source of statistics on key national issues, which makes the survey valuable for policy making, researchers, charity and media.

The British Social Attitudes Open Teaching Dataset: Health Care and Equalities 2021 is a subsample from the original BSA 2021. The BSA 2021 open teaching dataset has variables focusing on important health care measures such as views and satisfaction with the National Health Service (NHS). The dataset also consists of variables that assess attitudes to equality and sexual relationships such as equality in workplace, views about LGTB, and relationships outside marriage.

The BSA 2021 teaching dataset includes variables that are also available in the 2017 and 2019 BSA teaching datasets to allow performing time-based and comparison analyses (for example, variables that measure welfare and political situations and the scale variables). In addition, the dataset contains sociodemographic variables such as age, gender, education, marital status, and socioeconomic classifications that can be used in exploring differences between socioeconomic status.

For more information about the original data, see the original BSA 2021 records in the UK Data Service data catalogue. You can also find information about the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) in general.

Background to British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey

The BSA is a repeated cross-sectional survey that has been conducted every year since 1983 (except in 1988 and 1992 when British Election Studies were run instead). It is run by NatCen Social Research. Each year, around 4,000 respondents were asked over 300 questions about their perceptions and attitudes on a range of political and social topics.

The BSA collects data from adults aged 18 or over. Prior to 2020, the data were collected through face-to-face interviews. However, due to the public health measures introduced after the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the BSA 2021 data were collected using a mixed-mode push-to-web design with an optional Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) opt-in.

The BSA questionnaire has core topics that have been repeated in most years to assess trends over time. However, the BSA adopts a flexible data collection approach to keep the survey up to date by introducing new topics. The survey also includes a set of topics that

are covered less often. In some years, the BSA also has topics for the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), a collaborative project to enable cross-national analysis.

Survey design

The sample of the BSA is designed to be representative of the target population (adults aged 18 and over) living in a private household. Individuals living in institutions are excluded from the survey sample. The BSA uses the Postcode Address File (PAF) as the sampling frame for the survey. The households whose address are not on the PAF are excluded from the survey sample. The BSA uses random sampling to ensure that everyone in the sample frame has a chance of being selected in the sample.

In BSA 2021, a sample file of non-clustered and clustered addresses was produced from the PAF. For versions 1 to 11, non-clustered addresses were selected. For version 12, a clustered sample was produced to explore a face-to-face follow-up to the web survey. The BSA 2021 dataset only includes cases that were completed online or via telephone.

The BSA 2021 adopts a multi-stage stratified probability sampling design, with three separate stages of selection:

1. The selection of postcode sectors (clustered addresses for version 12 sample only), which are first stratified by region, population density and the percentage of owner-occupiers.
2. The selection of addresses within those postcode sectors (for version 12 sample only).
3. The selection of individuals at each address.

Response rate

The achieved household response rate of the BSA 2021 was between 13.0% and 14.2%. This rate is very similar to the BSA 2020 (13.1 % and 14.1 %), which used the same survey design as in 2021. However, these rates are noticeably lower than the response rates in BSA 2019 (44.3% and 44.8%), which is the last face-to-face survey. The low response rates were expected due to the use of the push-to-web survey design.

Overview of the BSA 2021 teaching dataset

Sample

The BSA 2021 teaching dataset includes all 6,250 cases from the original study.

Topics

The BSA 2021 teaching dataset consists of variables covering the following topics:

- Views about health care and equality.
- Interest in politics and party identification.
- Trust in the government and government spending.
- Attitude scales: left-right ideology, libertarian and authoritarian scale and welfarism scale.
- And many demographic variables.

A full list of variables can be found below.

Missing Values

Don't know and refusal

When a question is asked, survey participants may respond 'do not know' or refuse to answer. Such responses are recorded using specific codes, often something distinctive compared to other values such -8, -9, 98, or 99.

To help with analysis of this dataset, 'not answered', 'don't know', 'refusal, and 'can't choose' values are pre-set as missing values in the SPSS and Stata versions.

Not applicable

The dataset also includes a not applicable category that has been set as missing. The not applicable category applies when a participant was not asked the question. In this case, there are three different reasons:

- Not all questions are relevant to all participants.

- The survey had a split sample with different versions of the questionnaire in use and not all questions were included in each version.
- Some participants did not participate in a self-completion section of the survey.

Survey methodology variables

Survey weight

Before 2020, weights were applied to the BSA survey to correct for features of the sample design (unequal selection probabilities), non-response bias, and to match the population in terms of key demographics such as age, sex, and region (calibration weighting).

In the BSA 2021, due to the change in the survey design (from face-to-face to push-to-web), only non-response weighting was used to adjust for variation in response by households and by individuals within households.

Since every address in the BSA 2021 had an equal probability of being selected and the majority of responses were entirely from self-completion on the web, the survey does not have selection or separate self-completion weights. However, calibration weighting was used to ensure that the sample is representative of the population in relation to age, sex, education, tenure, ethnicity and region.

The BSA 2021 teaching dataset includes a weight variable named BSA21_final_wt. This weight should always be applied when analysing data to minimise non-response bias.

Variables in the dataset

The BSA 2021 teaching dataset includes 31 variables. These variables are individual variables, which require individual-based analysis. However, there are a number of household-level variables such as HHincome and HhlChlGpd_dv (What is the total income of your household from all sources before tax and Number of children in household, respectively. The dataset contains a mix of categorical and scale variables. All of the variables are taken directly from the original BSA 2021 dataset deposited at the UK Data Service or have been created from variables in that dataset for use in this teaching dataset. The variable names correspond directly to those on the BSA 2021 dataset apart from those created for the teaching dataset, which are suffixed with an ‘x’. A list and description of variables can be found in the following section.

The survey questions can be found in the questionnaire, which is included in the documentation for the main study data. The documentation that accompanies this teaching dataset includes a codebook.

Variable list

No.	Variable name	Variable labels
1	serial_scrambled	Scrambled Individual Serial
2	BSA21_final_wt	British Social Attitudes Survey 2021 - final weight
3	DVSex21	What is your sex?
4	Ragecat	Age of respondent(grouped) <7 category> dv
5	HHincomex	What is the total income of your household from all sources before tax?
6	RClassGP	NS-SEC analytic classes (self-coded)
7	hedqual2x	Highest educational qualification attained
8	MarStat6x	Marital Status
9	HhlChlGpdx	Children in household (grouped)
10	PMSx	If a man and woman have sexual relations before marriage, what would your general opinion be?
11	HomoSexx	What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex?
12	Partyfwx	Rs political party identification (party support/closest to/likely vote at next election)?
13	Politicsx	How much interest do you have in politics?
14	Votedx	Did you manage to vote in the general election?
15	Spend1x	Which would be your highest priority for extra govt spending?
16	dolex	Opinions differ about the level of benefits for unemployed people. Which comes closest to your own view

17	TAXSPENDx	If it had to choose, should govt reduce/increase/maintain levels of taxation and spending?
18	EQOPPGAYx	Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Lesbian, gay and bisexual people
19	EQOPPTx	Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Transgender people
20	CHOPWOMMx	Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Women
21	EQOPPBLKx	Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Black and Asian people
22	TBirCertx	Should a person who is transgender be able to have the sex recorded on their birth certificate changed?
23	EqOpDisx	Have attempts to give people with physical impairments an equal chance in the workplace gone too far or not far enough?
24	EqOpMhx	Have attempts to give people with mental health conditions an equal chance in the workplace gone too far or not far enough?
25	welfare2	Welfarism scale (welfhelp to proudwlf) dv
26	leftrigh	Left-right scale (redistrb to indust4) dv
27	libauth	Libertarian-authoritarian scale (TradVals to censor) dv
28	NHSSatx	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the National Health Service runs nowadays?
29	GPSatx	From your own experience, or from what you have heard, please say how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the way in which each of these parts of the National Health Service runs nowadays:First, local doctors or GPs?
30	NHSFProbx	In your opinion is the NHS facing...
31	NHSAccx	If the NHS needed more money, which of the following do you think you would be prepared to accept?

Attitude scales

The variables left-right scale (leftrigh), Libertarian-authoritarian (libauth) and the welfarism scale (welfare2) are constructed from responses to a set of items. For each of these scales,

the respondent is invited to “agree strongly”, “agree”, “neither agree nor disagree”, “disagree” or “disagree strongly” with a number of statements. These are:

For left-right (leftrigh) scale:

- Government should redistribute income from the better off to those who are less well off. [Redistrb]
- Big business benefits owners at the expense of workers. [BigBusnN]
- Ordinary working people do not get their fair share of the nation’s wealth. [Wealth]
- There is one law for the rich and one for the poor. [RichLaw]
- Management will always try to get the better of employees if it gets the chance. [Indust4]

For libertarian-authoritarian scale (libauth) scale:

- Young people today don’t have enough respect for traditional British values. [TradVals]
- People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences. [StifSent]
- For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence. [DeathApp]
- Schools should teach children to obey authority. [Obey]
- The law should always be obeyed, even if a particular law is wrong. [WrongLaw]
- Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards. [Censor]

For welfarism scale (welfare2) scale:

- The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other. [WelfHelp]
- The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor, even if it leads to higher taxes. [MoreWelf]
- Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one. [UnempJob]
- Many people who get social security don’t really deserve any help. [SocHelp]
- Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another. [DoleFidl]
- If welfare benefits weren’t so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet. [WelfFeet]
- Cutting welfare benefits would damage too many people’s lives. [DamLives]
- The creation of the welfare state is one of Britain’s proudest achievements. [ProudWlf]

You can read more about how NatCen create the scales in the User Guide that comes with the main survey.

Syntax used to create the dataset

```
GET "UKDA-9072-spss\spss\spss25\bsa21_archive.sav".

*Select variables.
match files file = */keep
serial_scrambled BSA21_final_wt DVSex21 Ragecat HHincome RClassGp
hedqual2 MarStat6 HhIChlGpd PMS HomoSex partyfw Politics Voted Spend1 dole
TAXSPEND EQOPPGAY EQOPPT CHOPWOMM EQOPPBLK TBirCert EqOpDis
EqOpMh welfare2 leftrigh libauth NHSSat GPSat NHSFProb NHSAcc.

*Save the new 2021-BSA teaching dataset file.
SAVE OUTFILE = "BSA2021_HealthCare_Equalities_Open.sav".

Get "BSA2021_HealthCare_Equalities_Open.sav".

*Combine 14 and -1 into one category of not applicable.
RECODE Spend1 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (6=6) (7=7) (8=8) (9=9) (10=10) (11=11) (-
1=-1) (98=98) (99=99) (14=-1) INTO Spend1x.
VARIABLE LABELS Spend1x 'Which would be your highest priority for extra govt spending?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS Spend1x 1 "Education" 2 "Defence" 3 "Health" 4 "Housing"
5 "Public transport" 6 "Roads"7 "Police and prisons" 8 "Social security benefits" 9 "Help for
industry" 10 "Overseas aid" 11 "None of these" -1 "Not applicable" 98 "Don't know" 99 "Prefer
not to say".
EXECUTE.

*Combine -11 and -1 into one category of not applicable.
RECODE HHincome (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO HHincomex.
VARIABLE LABELS HHincomex 'What is the total income of your household from all sources
before tax?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS HHincomex 1 "Less than £1,410 per month" 2 "£1,411 - £2,560 per
month" 3 "£2,561 - £4,350 per month" 4 "£4,351 per month or more" -1 "Not applicable"
8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.
```

RECODE PMS (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (6=6) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO PMSx.
VARIABLE LABELS PMSx 'If a man and woman have sexual relations before marriage, what would your general opinion be?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS PMSx 1 "Always wrong" 2 "Mostly wrong" 3 "Sometimes wrong" 4 "Rarely wrong " 5 "Not wrong at all" 6 "It depends " -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE HomoSex (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (6=6) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO HomoSexx.
VARIABLE LABELS HomoSexx 'What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS HomoSexx 1 "Always wrong" 2 "Mostly wrong" 3 "Sometimes wrong" 4 "Rarely wrong" 5 "Not wrong at all" 6 "It depends" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE Politics (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO Politicsx.
VARIABLE LABELS Politicsx 'How much interest do you have in politics?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS Politicsx 1 "A great deal" 2 "Quite a lot" 3 "Some"4 "Not very much" 5 "None at all" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE Voted (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO Votedx.
VARIABLE LABELS Votedx 'Did you manage to vote in the general election?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS Votedx 1 "Yes, voted" 2 "No" 3 "Not applicable, I was not eligible to vote, or too young" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE dole (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (6=6) (7=7) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO dolex.
VARIABLE LABELS dolex 'Opinions differ about the level of benefits for unemployed people. Which comes closest to your own view'.
ADD VALUE LABELS dolex 1 "Benefits for unemployed people are too low and cause hardship" 2 "Benefits for unemployed people are too high and discourage them from finding jobs" 3 "Neither" 4 "Both: unemployment benefit causes hardship but can't be higher or there

would be no incentive to work" 5 "Both: unemployment benefit causes hardship to some, while others do well out of it" 6 "About right/in between" 7 " Other specific answer not in codeframe" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE TAXSPEND (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO TAXSPENDx.
VARIABLE LABELS TAXSPENDx 'If it had to choose, should govt reduce/increase/maintain levels of taxation and spending?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS TAXSPENDx 1 "Reduce taxes and spend less on health, education and social benefits" 2 "Keep taxes and spending on these services at the same level as now" 3 "Increase taxes and spend more on health, education and social benefits" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE EQOPPGAY (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO EQOPPGAYx.
VARIABLE LABELS EQOPPGAYx 'Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Lesbian, gay and bisexual people '.
ADD VALUE LABELS EQOPPGAYx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right" 4 "Not gone far enough" 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE EQOPPT (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO EQOPPTx.
VARIABLE LABELS EQOPPTx 'Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Transgender people'.
ADD VALUE LABELS EQOPPTx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right" 4 "Not gone far enough" 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".
EXECUTE.

RECODE CHOPWOMM (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO CHOPWOMMx.
VARIABLE LABELS CHOPWOMMx 'Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Women'.
ADD VALUE LABELS CHOPWOMMx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right"

4 "Not gone far enough" 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE EQOPPBLK (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO EQOPPBLKx.

VARIABLE LABELS EQOPPBLKx 'Have equal opportunities have gone too far or not far enough for Black and Asian people'.

ADD VALUE LABELS EQOPPBLKx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right"

4 "Not gone far enough"serial_scrambled 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE TBirCert (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO TBirCertx.

VARIABLE LABELS TBirCertx 'Should a person who is transgender be able to have the sex recorded on their birth certificate changed?'.

ADD VALUE LABELS TBirCertx 1 "Strongly agree" 2 "Agree" 3 "Neither agree nor disagree"

4 "Disagree" 5 "Strongly disagree" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE EqOpDis (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO EqOpDisx.

VARIABLE LABELS EqOpDisx 'Have attempts to give people with physical impairments an equal chance in the workplace gone too far or not far enough?'.

ADD VALUE LABELS EqOpDisx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right" 4 "Not gone far enough" 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE EqOpMh (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO EqOpMhx.

VARIABLE LABELS EqOpMhx 'Have attempts to give people with mental health conditions an equal chance in the workplace gone too far or not far enough? '.

ADD VALUE LABELS EqOpMhx 1 "Gone much too far" 2 "Gone too far" 3 "About right"

4 "Not gone far enough" 5 "Not gone nearly far enough" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE NHSSat (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO NHSSatx.

VARIABLE LABELS NHSSatx 'How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the National Health Service runs nowadays?'.

ADD VALUE LABELS NHSSatx 1 "Very satisfied" 2 "Quite satisfied" 3 "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" 4 "Quite dissatisfied" 5 "Very dissatisfied" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE GPSat (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO GPSatx.

VARIABLE LABELS GPSatx 'From your own experience, or from what you have heard, please say how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the way in which each of these parts of the National Health Service runs nowadays:First, local doctors or GPs?'.

ADD VALUE LABELS GPSatx 1 "Very satisfied" 2 "Quite satisfied" 3 "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" 4 "Quite dissatisfied" 5 "Very dissatisfied" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE NHSFProb (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO NHSFProbx.

VARIABLE LABELS NHSFProbx 'In your opinion is the NHS facing...'.

ADD VALUE LABELS NHSFProbx 1 "no funding problem" 2 "a minor funding problem"

3 "a major funding problem" 4 "a severe funding problem" -1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

RECODE NHSAcc (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5) (6=6) (-1=-1) (8=8) (9=9) (-11=-1) INTO NHSAccx.

VARIABLE LABELS NHSAccx 'If the NHS needed more money, which of the following do you think you would be prepared to accept?'.

ADD VALUE LABELS NHSAccx 1 "Pay more through the taxes I currently pay"

2 "Pay more through a separate tax that would go directly to the NHS"

3 "Pay for non-medical costs in hospital, like food and laundry"

4 "Pay £10 for each visit to a GP or local A&E department"

5 "Ending exceptions from current charges (e.g. prescription charges for children, pregnant women, retired people)" 6 "None of the above; the NHS needs to live within its budget"

-1 "Not applicable" 8 "Don't know" 9 "Prefer not to answer".

EXECUTE.

```
*Recode and label BSA variables.
RECODE hedqual2 (1=1) (2=2) (3=2) (4=3) (5=3) (6=4) INTO hedqual2x.
VARIABLE LABELS  hedqual2x 'Highest educational qualification attained'.
ADD VALUE LABELS hedqual2x 1 "Degree (equivalent & above)"
2 "Higher educ below degree (Diplomas, HNC, HND)/A levels/SCE Highers (vocational level3, equivalent & above)" 3 "GCSE/O Level/Standard Grade, vocational level2 or equivalent/Other" 4 "No qualifications".
EXECUTE.

RECODE MarStat6 (1=1) (2=1) (3=1) (4=2) (5=2) (6=3) (7=4) INTO MarStat6x.
VARIABLE LABELS  MarStat6x 'Marital Status'.
ADD VALUE LABELS MarStat6x 1 "Married/in a civil partnership/living with a partner"
2 "Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership" 3 "Widowed/surviving partner from a civil partnership" 4 "Single (never married/never in a civil partnership)".
EXECUTE.

RECODE HhlChlGpd (0=2) (1 thru 5=1) INTO HhlChlGpdx.
VARIABLE LABELS  HhlChlGpdx 'Children in household (grouped)'.
ADD VALUE LABELS HhlChlGpdx 1 "Yes" 2 "No".
EXECUTE.

RECODE partyfw (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4 thru 5=4) (7 thru 9=4) (10=5) (6=6) INTO Partyfwx.
VARIABLE LABELS  Partyfwx 'Rs political party identification (party support/closest to/likely '+
    'vote at next election)?'.
ADD VALUE LABELS Partyfwx 1 "Conservative" 2 "Labour" 3 "Liberal Democrat" 4 "Other party" 5 "None" 6 "Green Party".
EXECUTE.

*Delete the original recoded variables.
DELETE VARIABLES HHincome PMS HomoSex Politics Voted Spend1 dole TAXSPEND
    EQOPPGAY EQOPPT CHOPWOMM EQOPPBLK TBirCert EqOpDis EqOpMh
    NHSSat GPSat NHSFProb NHSAcc hedqual2 MarStat6 HhlChlGpd partyfw.
EXECUTE.

*Fix variable measurement.
Variable level Ragecat HHincomex PMSx HomoSexx
```

```
    EQOPPGAYx EQOPPTx CHOPWOMMx EQOPPBLKx
    TBirCertx EqOpDisx EqOpMhx NHSSatx GPSatx NHSFProbx NHSAccx (ORDINAL).
Variable level RClassGP DVSex21 Votedx Spend1x dolex TAXSPENDx (NOMINAL).
EXECUTE.

*Set missing values.
MISSING VALUES DVSex21 RAgeCat HHincomex PMSx HomoSexx
    Politicsx Votedx dolex TAXSPENDx EQOPPGAYx EQOPPTx CHOPWOMMx
EQOPPBLKx TBirCertx EqOpDisx EqOpMhx NHSSatx GPSatx NHSFProbx NHSAccx (-
1,8,9).
MISSING VALUES RClassGP (-1, 6, 8).
MISSING VALUES Spend1x (-1, 98, 99).
EXECUTE.


SAVE OUTFILE = "BSA2021_HealthCare_Equalities_Open.sav".
```

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