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Public confidence in official statistics – technical report 2016

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Appendix A. Detailed survey tables

Table conventions

* = percentage of less than 0.5

0% = zero responses

Percentages equal to or greater than 0.5 have been rounded up (e.g. 0.5% = one per cent; 36.5% = 37%) unless otherwise stated.

The effect of rounding means that percentages will not always add up to 100%.

Awareness of ONS and other organisations

Table A.1 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?					
Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Age of respondent		Yes	No	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	18-24	51	49	1	*113*
	25-34	60	38	2	*291*
	35-44	74	23	2	*296*
	45-54	78	21	1	*341*
	55-64	81	18	1	*339*
	65+	77	22	2	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)		71 (71)	27 (28)	1 (1)	*1968*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)		68.7 – 73.5	25.0 – 29.6	1.0 - 2.3	

*No significant change in awareness of ONS between 2014 & 2016

Table A.2 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?					
Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Sex		Yes	No	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Male	77	23	1	*878*
	Female	66	32	2	*1090*
Total		71	27	1	*1968*

Table A.3 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?					
Base: All respondents where socio-economic classification possible		*Row percentages*			
Socio-economic class		Yes	No	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Managerial and professional occupations	89	10	1	*751*
	Intermediate occupations	71	26	3	*279*
	Employers in small organisations; own account workers	73	26	1	*185*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	62	37	1	*142*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	53	45	2	*538*
Total		71	27	1	*1968*

Table A.4 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?					
Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Highest educational qualification obtained		Yes	No	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Degree	87	11	1	*447*
	Higher education below degree	79	20	1	*229*
	A level or equivalent	73	26	1	*330*
	O level or equivalent	67	32	2	*355*
	CSE or equivalent	67	32	2	*144*
	No qualification	52	46	2	*405*
Total		71	27	1	*1968*

Table A.5 Ever heard of organisation				
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Organisation	Yes	No	*Don't know*	
Greenpeace	93	7	*	*1968*
Bank of England	97	2	*	*1968*
Royal College of Nursing	83	15	1	*1968*
IBM	81	17	2	*1968*
DWP	94	6	*	*1968*
ONS	71	27	1	*1968*

*No significant change in awareness of Greenpeace between 2014 & 2016

*No significant change in awareness of Bank of England between 2014 & 2016

*No significant change in awareness of Royal College of Nursing between 2014 & 2016

*No significant change in awareness of IBM between 2014 & 2016

*No significant change in awareness of DWP between 2014 & 2016

Awareness of UK Statistics Authority

Table A.6 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	I knew it well	I knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know	
18-24	1	8	24	52	14	*113*
25-34	2	12	17	57	13	*291*
35-44	1	16	18	54	10	*296*
45-54	1	7	20	67	5	*341*
55-64	2	15	20	55	7	*339*
65+	1	13	18	62	7	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	1 (2)	12 (11)	19 (20)	59 (58)	9 (9)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	0.9 - 2.2	10.1 – 13.9	16.8 – 21.5	55.7 – 61.5	7.2 – 11.0	

*No significant change in awareness of UK Statistics Authority between 2014 & 2016

Table A.7 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	I knew it well	I knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know	
Male	2	13	20	56	9	*878*
Female	1	11	18	61	9	*1090*
Total	1	12	19	59	9	*1968*

Table A.8 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	I knew it well	I knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	3	13	22	58	4	*751*
Intermediate occupations	*	15	18	62	5	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	0	15	20	56	8	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	13	20	56	10	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	*	9	13	63	15	*538*
Total	1	12	19	59	9	*1968*

Table A.9 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	I knew it well	I knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know	
Degree	3	16	21	55	5	*447*
Higher education below degree	1	11	18	66	5	*229*
A level of equivalent	2	14	22	57	5	*330*
O level or equivalent	0	9	21	61	9	*355*
CSE or equivalent	1	8	19	63	10	*144*
No qualification	*	10	15	57	18	*405*
Total	1	12	19	59	9	*1968*

Participation in the Census

Table A.10 Have you participated in the Census?				
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Age	Yes	No	Don't Know	
18-24	22	78	0	113
25-34	47	53	0	*291*
35-44	60	40	*	*296*
45-54	68	32	0	*341*
55-64	79	21	0	*339*
65+	73	27	0	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	60 (62)	40 (38)	*	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	57.2 – 63.2	36.7 – 42.6	*	

*No significant change in participation in Census between 2014 & 2016

Table A.11 Have you participated in the Census?				
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Male	60	40	0	*878*
Female	61	39	*	*1090*
Total	60	40	*	*1968*

Table A.12 Have you participated in the Census?				
Base: All respondents where socio-economic classification possible	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Managerial and professional occupations	72	28	0	*751*
Intermediate occupations	69	31	0	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	61	39	0	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	66	34	0	*130*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	46	54	*	*538*
Total	60	40	*	*1968*

Table A.13 Have you participated in the Census?				
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Degree	71	29	*	*447*
Higher education below degree	70	30	0	*229*
A level of equivalent	58	42	0	*330*
O level or equivalent	55	45	0	*355*
CSE or equivalent	56	44	0	*144*
No qualification	55	45	0	*405*
Total	60	40	*	*1968*

Use of official statistics

Table A.14 Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Yes, Frequently	Yes, occasionally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know	
18-24	7	22	3	68	0	*113*
25-34	5	14	7	74	0	*291*
35-44	3	19	9	67	1	*296*
45-54	5	17	3	73	1	341
55-64	4	15	3	78	0	*339*
65+	2	10	5	84	0	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	4 (4)	15 (14)	5 (6)	75 (76)	*(*)	*1967 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	3.1 – 5.5	13.4 – 17.7	4.2 – 6.5	72.4 – 77.1		

*No significant change in use of ONS statistics between 2014 & 2016

Table A.15 Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Yes, Frequently	Yes, occasionally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know	
Male	5	19	5	71	*	*878*
Female	4	12	5	79	*	*1090*
Total	4	15	5	75	*	*1968*

Table A.16 Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Yes, frequently	Yes, occasionally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	7	26	9	57	1	*751*
Intermediate occupations	2	11	2	84	*	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	3	5	5	87	0	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	14	1	84	0	142
Semi-routine and routine occupations	2	6	3	89	0	*538*
Total	4	15	5	75	*	*1968*

Table A.17 Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Yes, frequently	Yes, occasionally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't Know	
Degree	10	31	11	48	1	*447*
Higher education below degree	2	14	9	75	*	*229*
A level of equivalent	5	18	4	73	*	*330*
O level or equivalent	2	7	3	87	0	*355*
CSE or equivalent	3	7	4	86	0	*144*
No qualification	*	4	*	95	*	*405*
Total	4	15	5	75	*	*1968*

Trust in ONS and other organisations

Table A.18 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't know	
18-24	10	51	4	*	35	*113*
25-34	9	56	5	1	29	*291*
35-44	15	64	3	*	17	*296*
45-54	8	65	6	*	20	*341*
55-64	9	63	9	3	17	*339*
65+	7	57	9	1	26	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	9 (8)	59 (59)	6 (8)	1 (2)	24 (23)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	8.0 – 11.1	56.5 – 62.3	5.3 – 7.9	0.5 – 1.3	21.2 – 26.4	

*No significant change in trust of ONS between 2014 & 2016

Table A.19 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't Know	
Male	12	60	7	1	21	*878*
Female	7	59	6	1	27	*1090*
Total	9	59	6	1	24	*1968*

Table A.20 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't Know	
Managerial and professional occupations	14	69	6	1	11	*751*
Intermediate occupations	8	64	7	*	22	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	5	62	10	1	21	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	4	61	8	0	27	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	7	47	6	1	38	*538*
Total	9	59	6	1	24	*1968*

Table A.21 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't Know	
Degree	19	68	4	0	9	*447*
Higher education below degree	7	67	7	1	18	*229*
A level of equivalent	9	67	5	1	19	*330*
O level or equivalent	8	55	9	*	28	*355*
CSE or equivalent	6	54	9	1	29	*144*
No qualification	4	41	7	2	46	*405*
Total	9	59	6	1	24	*1968*

Table A.22 Trust in organisations						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Organisations	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't know	
Civil service	9	66	13	3	9	*1968*
UK parliament	3	43	36	14	4	*1968*
Government	3	41	36	18	3	*1968*
Media	1	16	51	30	3	*1968*
ONS	9	59	6	1	24	*1968*
Courts	16	68	10	3	4	*1968*
Police	18	66	10	4	2	*1968*
Bank of England	14	59	15	4	8	*1968*
High street banks and financial institutions	5	54	28	9	4	*1968*

*No significant change in trust of civil service between 2014 & 2016
*No significant change in trust of parliament between 2014 & 2016
*No significant change in trust of government between 2014 & 2016
*No significant change in trust of media between 2014 & 2016
*Significant increase in trust of courts between 2014 (78% trusted) & 2016 (83% trusted)
*Significant increase in trust of police between 2014 (77% trusted) & 2016 (84% trusted)
*No significant change in trust of Bank of England between 2014 & 2016
*Significant increase in trust of High Street banks and financial institutions between 2014 (53% trusted) & 2016 (59% trusted)

Trust in ONS statistics

Table A.23 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know	
18-24	21	45	7	*	27	113
25-34	9	60	6	1	23	*291*
35-44	16	65	6	*	12	*296*
45-54	11	63	10	1	16	341
55-64	7	60	18	4	11	*339*
65+	7	54	15	4	20	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	11 (10)	58 (56)	11 (13)	2 (2)	18 (18)	*1968* *(1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	9.6 – 13.2	55.5 – 60.8	9.1 – 12.2	1.4 – 2.8	15.4 – 20.4	

*No significant change in trust in statistics produced by ONS between 2014 & 2016

Table A.24 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know	
Male	15	57	11	2	15	*878*
Female	8	60	10	2	20	*1090*
Total	11	58	11	2	18	*1968*

Table A.25 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	16	66	8	2	7	*751*
Intermediate occupations	12	59	11	2	16	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	7	62	12	2	16	185
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	9	55	11	3	22	142
Semi-routine and routine occupations	6	51	12	2	29	*538*
Total	11	58	11	2	18	*1968*

Table A.26 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know	
Degree	21	65	5	2	6	*447*
Higher education below degree	7	66	11	2	15	*229*
A level of equivalent	15	61	9	1	14	*330*
O level or equivalent	7	60	14	2	18	*355*
CSE or equivalent	8	51	16	4	21	*144*
No qualification	3	41	15	3	37	*405*
Total	11	58	11	2	18	*1968*

Reasons for trusting or not trusting statistics produced by ONS

Table A.27 Reasons for trusting statistics produced by ONS				
Base: respondents who trust statistics produced by ONS	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Reason	Mentioned	Not mentioned	*Don't know*	
Trust figures, from personal experience	17	80	3	*1347*
Heard / read something good about the figures	14	83	3	*1347*
Figures are easy to count / measure; always recorded; based on clear definitions	12	85	3	*1347*
ONS does not have vested interest in the results	33	64	3	*1347*
Government does not have vested interest in the results	8	89	3	*1347*
Understand figures or statistics	6	91	3	*1347*
Don't understand figures or statistics	5	92	3	*1347*
No reason not to trust them	3	94	3	*1347*
Other	20	77	3	*1347*

Table A.28 Reasons for not trusting statistics produced by ONS				
Base: respondents who do not trust statistics produced by ONS	*Row percentages*			*Unweighted bases*
Reason	Mentioned	Not mentioned	*Don't know*	
Don't trust figures, from personal experience	18	81	2	*269*
Heard / read something bad about the figures	7	91	2	*269*
Figures are difficult to count / measure; not always recorded; unclear or complex definitions	18	80	2	*269*
ONS has vested interest in the results	7	91	2	*269*
Government has vested interest in the results	22	76	2	*269*
Figures are misrepresented or spun by politicians / media	31	67	2	
Figures alone do not tell the whole story	16	82	2	*269*
Understand figures or statistics	1	97	2	
Don't understand figures or statistics	7	91	2	*269*
Other	12	86	2	*269*

Accuracy of official figures

Table A.29 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	8	58	7	1	26	*113*
25-34	7	60	10	1	21	*291*
35-44	9	66	9	3	13	*296*
45-54	9	57	19	2	12	*341*
55-64	3	57	21	4	14	*339*
65+	4	54	19	6	18	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	7 (7)	58 (52)	15 (17)	3 (5)	17 (19)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	5.3 – 8.2	55.4 – 61.3	13.1 – 16.6	2.5 – 4.1	14.7 – 19.5	

*Significant increase in agreement that official figures are generally accurate between 2014 (59%) and 2016 (65%)

Table A.30 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Male	7	62	14	3	14	*878*
Female	7	55	15	3	20	*1090*
Total	7	58	15	3	17	*1968*

Table A.31 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	8	66	14	3	9	*751*
Intermediate occupations	6	61	15	3	15	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	5	60	14	4	16	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	9	51	17	2	21	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	4	50	17	4	25	*538*
Total	7	58	15	3	17	*1968*

Table A.32 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	10	72	9	2	7	*447*
Higher education below degree	6	59	17	6	12	*229*
A level of equivalent	7	66	15	1	11	*330*
O level or equivalent	7	56	16	2	19	*355*
CSE or equivalent	3	49	22	6	20	*144*
No qualification	2	38	19	6	36	*405*
Total	7	58	15	3	17	*1968*

Presentation of official statistics

Table A.33 How strongly do you agree or disagree that the Government presents official figures honestly when talking about its policies?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	2	19	50	10	19	*113*
25-34	2	24	43	16	16	*291*
35-44	2	28	39	19	12	*296*
45-54	2	19	49	22	8	*341*
55-64	1	13	50	25	11	*339*
65+	1	21	45	20	13	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	2 (2)	21 (23)	46 (39)	19 (23)	13 (13)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	1.0 – 2.5	18.5 – 23.1	42.9 – 48.8	16.9 – 21.2	10.9 – 14.8	

*No significant change in agreement that government presents official figures honestly between 2014 & 2016

Table A.34 How strongly do you agree or disagree that the Government presents official figures honestly when talking about its policies?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Male	2	21	47	20	11	*878*
Female	2	20	45	18	15	*1090*
Total	2	21	46	19	13	*1968*

Table A.35 How strongly do you agree or disagree that the Government presents official figures honestly when talking about its policies?						
Base: All respondents where socio-economic class classified	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	1	23	49	20	7	*751*
Intermediate occupations	1	22	47	18	12	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	1	19	51	18	11	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	15	46	23	15	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	2	18	42	18	19	*538*
Total	2	21	46	19	13	*1968*

Table A.36 How strongly do you agree or disagree that the Government presents official figures honestly when talking about its policies?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	1	22	51	19	7	*447*
Higher education below degree	*	25	46	21	7	*229*
A level of equivalent	3	24	48	16	9	*330*
O level or equivalent	2	17	48	20	13	*355*
CSE or equivalent	1	22	42	23	12	*144*
No qualification	1	16	36	21	26	*405*
Total	2	21	46	19	13	*1968*

Table A.37 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	0	10	59	14	17	*113*
25-34	0	21	44	25	11	*291*
35-44	2	20	41	28	8	*296*
45-54	*	16	47	30	7	*341*
55-64	1	10	54	28	8	*339*
65+	1	17	44	28	11	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	1 (1)	16 (16)	47 (43)	26 (30)	10 (9)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	0.3 – 1.3	14.1 – 17.8	44.4 – 49.9	23.7 – 28.8	8.4 – 12.2	

*No significant change in agreement that newspapers present official figures honestly between 2014 & 2016

Table A.38 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?						
Base: All participants	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Male	1	16	46	28	9	*878*
Female	*	16	48	24	11	*1090*
Total	1	16	47	26	10	*1968*

Table A.39 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?						
Base: All respondents where socio-economic class classified	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	1	16	50	28	5	*751*
Intermediate occupations	*	19	43	28	10	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	0	18	45	28	9	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	*	13	55	19	13	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	*	14	45	26	15	*538*
Total	1	16	47	26	10	*1968*

Table A.40 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	*	17	49	29	5	*447*
Higher education below degree	0	11	55	30	5	*229*
A level of equivalent	*	20	50	23	7	*330*
O level or equivalent	2	13	50	24	11	*355*
CSE or equivalent	*	12	41	33	14	*144*
No qualification	1	15	38	25	20	*405*
Total	1	16	47	26	10	*1968*

Whether statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference

Table A.41 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	10	41	12	4	33	*113*
25-34	9	41	20	2	27	*291*
35-44	9	53	17	2	19	*296*
45-54	9	51	19	2	19	*341*
55-64	4	46	27	5	18	*339*
65+	6	42	22	4	26	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	8 (8)	46 (43)	20 (21)	3 (5)	24 (23)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	6.4 – 9.3	42.6 – 48.8	17.9 – 21.8	2.2 – 4.1	20.9 – 26.7	

*No significant change in agreement that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference between 2014 & 2016

Table A.42 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Male	8	47	21	3	20	*878*
Female	8	44	18	3	28	*1090*
Total	8	46	20	3	24	*1968*

Table A.43 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	11	55	19	2	12	*751*
Intermediate occupations	7	48	21	3	22	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	7	48	20	5	21	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5	39	27	1	28	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	4	36	21	4	36	*538*
Total	8	46	20	3	24	*1968*

Table A.44 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	12	59	17	2	10	*447*
Higher education below degree	8	48	17	3	23	*229*
A level of equivalent	8	55	18	2	17	*330*
O level or equivalent	8	37	26	3	26	*355*
CSE or equivalent	5	37	29	3	26	*144*
No qualification	2	30	18	5	45	*405*
Total	8	46	20	3	24	*1968*

Release of official statistics

Table A.45 Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown official statistics the day before [in England] / five days before [in Scotland / Wales] they are released to the public. Which of these statements comes closer to your view?					
Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Age of respondent		The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public	The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	18-24	27	69	4	*113*
	25-34	26	70	4	*291*
	35-44	28	68	4	*296*
	45-54	29	67	4	*341*
	55-64	32	65	3	*339*
	65+	30	64	5	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)		29 (25)	67 (71)	4 (4)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)		26.1 – 31.5	64.0 – 69.8	3.2 – 5.4	

*Significant increase in agreement that the current pre-release rules are right, from 2014 (25%) to 2016 (29%)

Table A.46 Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown official statistics the day before [in England] / five days before [in Scotland / Wales] they are released to the public. Which of these statements comes closer to your view?					
Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Sex		The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public	The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Male	33	64	4	*878*
	Female	25	70	5	*1090*
Total		29	67	4	*1968*

Table A.47 Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown official statistics the day before [in England] / five days before [in Scotland / Wales] they are released to the public. Which of these statements comes closer to your view?					
Base: All respondents where socio-economic classification possible		*Row percentages*			
Socio-economic class		The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public	The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Managerial and professional occupations	35	63	2	*751*
	Intermediate occupations	26	70	4	*279*
	Employers in small organisations; own account workers	31	65	4	*185*
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	23	75	2	*142*
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	22	71	7	*538*
Total		29	67	4	*1968*

Table A.48 Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown official statistics the day before [in England] / five days before [in Scotland / Wales] they are released to the public. Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

Base: All respondents		*Row percentages*			
Highest educational qualification obtained		The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public	The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time	Don't know	*Unweighted bases*
	Degree	38	60	3	*447*
	Higher education below degree	28	71	1	*229*
	A level or equivalent	29	65	5	*330*
	O level or equivalent	26	72	2	*355*
	CSE or equivalent	25	70	6	*144*
	No qualification	21	71	8	*405*
Total		29	67	4	*1968*

Importance of official statistics to the country

Table A.49 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	22	44	4	*	30	*113*
25-34	22	51	5	0	22	*291*
35-44	26	52	5	1	16	*296*
45-54	24	55	6	1	13	*341*
55-64	19	57	8	1	15	*339*
65+	17	53	8	1	21	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	21 (22)	52 (53)	6 (7)	1 (2)	19 (17)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	19.1 – 24.1	49.5 – 55.2	5.1 – 7.4	0.4 – 1.1	16.6 – 22.1	

*No change in agreement that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country between 2014 & 2016

Table A.50 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know	
Male	24	52	7	1	16	*878*
Female	19	53	6	1	22	*1090*
Total	21	52	6	1	19	*1968*

Table A.51 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know	
Managerial and professional occupations	28	56	6	*	10	*751*
Intermediate occupations	21	57	7	2	13	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	18	57	5	1	20	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	18	56	4	0	22	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	18	45	7	1	30	*538*
Total	21	52	6	1	19	*1968*

Table A.52 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	End to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know	
Degree	34	55	4	*	7	*447*
Higher education below degree	19	59	5	1	15	*229*
A level of equivalent	25	56	6	*	13	*330*
O level or equivalent	18	53	8	*	21	*355*
CSE or equivalent	16	54	8	1	21	144
No qualification	11	38	8	1	42	*405*
Total	21	52	6	1	19	*1968*

Importance of USKA

Table A.53 It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference.						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
18-24	55	25	2	0	18	*113*
25-34	50	31	3	0	17	*291*
35-44	58	28	3	*	11	*296*
45-54	59	30	3	0	8	*341*
55-64	60	26	3	1	11	*339*
65+	51	30	2	1	15	*584*
Total (BSA 2014 percentages in brackets)	55 (57)	29 (26)	3 (3)	* (*)	13 (13)	*1968 (1907)*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	51.8 – 58.2	26.2 – 31.0	2.0 – 3.6	0.2 – 0.8	11.1 – 15.8	

*No significant change in agreement that it is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference

Table A.54 It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference.						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Male	58	28	2	*	11	*878*
Female	52	29	3	*	15	*1090*
Total	55	29	3	*	13	*1968*

Table A.55 It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference.						
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	68	23	2	*	6	*751*
Intermediate occupations	59	27	3	*	11	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	49	36	4	*	11	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	50	31	5	*	14	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	42	33	3	1	21	*538*
Total	55	29	3	*	13	*1968*

Table A.56 It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference.						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	73	21	1	*	4	*447*
Higher education below degree	57	30	4	1	8	*229*
A level of equivalent	65	26	2	*	7	*330*
O level or equivalent	49	33	3	*	14	*355*
CSE or equivalent	41	34	5	*	20	*144*
No qualification	34	32	3	1	30	*405*
Total	55	29	3	*	13	*1968*

EU referendum

Table A.57 How, if at all, did the use of official statistics during the 2016 EU referendum campaign affect your trust in official statistics?							
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*						*Unweighted bases*
Age	It made me trust official statistics a lot more	It made me trust official statistics a little more	It did not affect my level of trust in official statistics	It made me trust official statistics a little less	It made me trust official statistics a lot less	*Don't know*	
18-24	2	2	51	29	10	4	*113*
25-34	1	7	54	20	11	8	*291*
35-44	3	9	56	15	12	5	*296*
45-54	2	5	59	18	14	3	*341*
55-64	1	6	52	20	18	3	*339*
65+	2	6	52	20	15	5	*584*
Total	2	6	54	20	14	5	*1968*
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	1.1 – 3.0	4.7 – 7.2	51.3 – 56.7	17.5 – 21.8	12.2 – 15.6	3.5 – 6.0	

Table A.58 How, if at all, did the use of official statistics during the 2016 EU referendum campaign affect your trust in official statistics?							
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*						*Unweighted bases*
Sex	It made me trust official statistics a lot more	It made me trust official statistics a little more	It did not affect my level of trust in official statistics	It made me trust official statistics a little less	It made me trust official statistics a lot less	*Don't know*	
Male	2	7	53	20	15	3	*878*
Female	2	5	55	19	13	6	*1090*
Total	2	6	54	20	14	5	*1968*

Table A.59 How, if at all, did the use of official statistics during the 2016 EU referendum campaign affect your trust in official statistics?							
Base: All respondents with socio-economic classification	*Row percentages*						*Unweighted bases*
Socio-economic classification	It made me trust official statistics a lot more	It made me trust official statistics a little more	It did not affect my level of trust in official statistics	It made me trust official statistics a little less	It made me trust official statistics a lot less	*Don't know*	
Managerial and professional occupations	2	4	58	19	14	3	*751*
Intermediate occupations	2	5	58	19	12	4	*279*
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	3	7	49	19	18	3	*185*
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	10	51	24	7	7	*142*
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1	7	53	18	14	7	*538*
Total	2	6	54	20	14	5	*1968*

Table A.60 How, if at all, did the use of official statistics during the 2016 EU referendum campaign affect your trust in official statistics?							
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*						*Unweighted bases*
Highest educational qualification obtained (excluding foreign qualifications & don't know)	It made me trust official statistics a lot more	It made me trust official statistics a little more	It did not affect my level of trust in official statistics	It made me trust official statistics a little less	It made me trust official statistics a lot less	*Don't know*	
Degree	2	6	58	20	13	2	*447*
Higher education below degree	2	7	52	23	15	1	*229*
A level of equivalent	2	3	49	27	14	3	*330*
O level or equivalent	2	4	61	17	12	4	*355*
CSE or equivalent	*	7	51	17	15	10	*144*
No qualification	2	7	52	15	16	8	*405*
Total	2	6	54	20	14	5	*1968*

Official statistical series

Table A.61 Whether used statistical series for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest					
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*				*Unweighted bases*
Statistical series	Yes, within last 5 years	Yes, but not in last 5 years	No	*Don't know*	
Census	15	7	78	*	*1968*
GDP	11	4	85	*	*1968*
CPI	12	3	85	*	*1968*
Employment	12	3	84	*	*1968*
Crime	15	4	81	*	*1968*

Table A.62 Changes over time in statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Statistical series	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	*Don't know*	
Census	12	56	9	1	22	*1968*
GDP	5	48	10	2	35	*1968*
CPI	5	50	12	1	31	*1968*
Employment	6	52	17	4	22	*1968*
Crime	6	51	19	5	20	*1968*

Table A.63 Whether statistical series are free from political interference						
Base: All respondents	*Row percentages*					*Unweighted bases*
Statistical series	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	*Don't know*	
Census	11	48	16	3	22	*1968*
GDP	3	35	24	5	32	*1968*
CPI	4	38	23	4	30	*1968*
Employment	4	32	33	10	21	*1968*
Crime	3	35	32	9	21	*1968*

Appendix B. Technical summary

In 2016, the sample for the British Social Attitudes survey was split into three equally-sized portions. Each portion was asked a different version of the questionnaire (versions A, B and C). Depending on the number of versions in which it was included, each 'module' of questions was thus asked either of the full sample (2,942 respondents) or of a random third or two-thirds of the sample. The questions funded by the UK Statistics Authority were asked on version A and Version B of the questionnaire (1,967 respondents).

Sample design

The British Social Attitudes survey is designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 18 or over. Since 1993, the sampling frame for the survey has been the Postcode Address File (PAF), a list of addresses (or postal delivery points) compiled by the Post Office.

For practical reasons, the sample is confined to those living in private households. People living in institutions (though not in private households at such institutions) are excluded, as are households whose addresses were not on the PAF. The sampling method involved a multi-stage design, with three separate stages of selection.

Selection of sectors

At the first stage, postcode sectors were selected systematically from a list of all postal sectors in Britain. Before selection, any sectors with fewer than 500 addresses were identified and grouped together with an adjacent sector; in Scotland all sectors north of the Caledonian Canal were excluded (because of the prohibitive costs of interviewing there). Sectors were then stratified on the basis of:

- 37 sub-regions;
- population density, (population in private households/area of the postal sector in hectares), with variable banding used in order to create three equal-sized strata per sub-region; and
- ranking by percentage of homes that were owner-occupied.

This resulted in the selection of 271 postcode sectors, with probability proportional to the number of addresses in each sector.

Selection of addresses

Twenty-six addresses were selected in each of the 271 sectors or groups of sectors. The issued sample was therefore 271 x 26 = 7,046 addresses, selected by starting from a random point on the list of addresses for each sector, and choosing each address at a fixed interval. The fixed interval was calculated for each sector in order to generate the correct number of addresses.

The Multiple-Occupancy Indicator (MOI) available through the PAF was used when selecting addresses in Scotland. The MOI shows the number of accommodation spaces sharing one address. Thus, if the MOI indicated more than one accommodation space at a given address, the chances of the given address being selected from the list of addresses would increase so that it matched the total number of accommodation spaces. The MOI is largely irrelevant in England and Wales, as separate dwelling units (DUs) generally appear as separate entries on the PAF. In Scotland, tenements with many flats

tend to appear as one entry on the PAF. However, even in Scotland, the vast majority (98.9 per cent) of MOIs in the sample had a value of one. The remainder had MOIs greater than one. The MOI affects the selection probability of the address, so it was necessary to incorporate an adjustment for this into the weighting procedures (described below).

Selection of individuals

Interviewers called at each address selected from the PAF and listed all those eligible for inclusion in the British Social Attitudes sample – that is, all persons currently aged 18 or over and resident at the selected address. The interviewer then selected one respondent using a computer-generated random selection procedure. Where there were two or more DUs at the selected address, interviewers first had to select one DU using the same random procedure. They then followed the same procedure to select a person for interview within the selected DU.

Weighting

All datasets for surveys based on samples from the Postcode Address File must be weighted to take account of differing selection probabilities and non-response. Households are selected with equal probability, but only one person in each household is interviewed for British Social Attitudes. People in small households therefore have a higher probability of selection than people in large households and the weighting corrects for this. In addition, where information is available about both responding and non-responding addresses, this can be used in the weighting to reduce non-response bias. Information about non-responding addresses is available from two sources: census information about the area of the address and interviewer observation. Calibration weighting is designed to adjust the sample to the regional sex and age profiles of the population.

Please note that the data must be weighted in all analysis. The file is not pre-weighted. Before running any analysis, please weight the data using the NatCen computed weight which can be found in all datasets and is named **wtfactor**. All data should be weighted by wtfactor, irrespective of whether questions were asked on one, two or three versions of the questionnaire.

Selection weights

Selection weights are required because not all the units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting reflects the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address, DU and individual. First, because addresses in Scotland were selected using the MOI, weights were needed to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected, compared with an address with an MOI of one (this stage was omitted for the English and Welsh data). Secondly, data were weighted to compensate for the fact that a DU at an address that contained a large number of DUs was less likely to be selected for inclusion in the survey than a DU at an address that contained fewer DUs (we used this procedure because in most cases where the MOI is greater than one, the two stages will cancel each other out, resulting in more efficient weights.) Thirdly, data were weighted to compensate for the lower selection probabilities of adults living in large households, compared with those in small households.

At each stage the selection weights were trimmed to avoid a small number of very high or very low weights in the sample; such weights would inflate standard errors,

reducing the precision of the survey estimates and causing the weighted sample to be less efficient. A maximum of 1% of the selection weights were trimmed at each stage.

Non-response model

It is known that certain subgroups in the population are more likely to respond to surveys than others. These groups can end up over represented in the sample, which can bias the survey estimates. Where information is available about non-responding households, the response behaviour of the sample members can be modelled and the results used to generate a non-response weight. This non-response weight is intended to reduce bias in the sample resulting from differential response to the survey.

The data was modelled using logistic regression, with the dependent variable indicating whether or not the selected individual responded to the survey. Ineligible households[1] were not included in the non-response modelling. A number of area-level and interviewer observation variables were used to model response. Not all the variables examined were retained for the final model: variables not strongly related to a household's propensity to respond were dropped from the model.

The variables found to be related to response, once controlled for the rest of the predictors in the model, were: region, type of dwelling, whether there were entry barriers to the selected address, the relative condition of the immediate local area, the relative condition of the address, the percentage of owner occupied properties in quintiles and population density. The model shows that response increases if there are no barriers to entry (for instance, if there are no locked gates around the address and no entry phone) and if the general condition of the address is better than other addresses in the area, rather than being about the same or worse. Response is also higher for flats than detached houses. Response increases if the relative condition of the immediate surrounding area is mainly good, and decreases as population density increases. Response is also generally higher for addresses in the North East of England. The full model is given in Table 2.

Table B1: the final non-response model

Variable	*B*	*S.E.*	*Wald*	*Df*	*Sig.*	*Odds*
Region			55.955	11	.000	
Inner London	(baseline)					
North East	.733	.191	14.683	1	.000	2.082
North West	.173	.158	1.200	1	.273	1.189
Yorkshire and The Humber	.043	.169	.064	1	.801	1.044
East Midlands	.006	.177	.001	1	.972	1.006
West Midlands	-.106	.168	.399	1	.528	.899
East of England	-.052	.166	.100	1	.752	.949
Outer London	-.222	.167	1.768	1	.184	.801
South East	.149	.161	.864	1	.353	1.161
South West	.328	.170	3.722	1	.054	1.388

[1] This includes households not containing any adults aged 18 or over, vacant dwelling units, derelict dwelling units, non-resident addresses and other deadwood.

Wales	.095	.187	.258	1	.612	1.100
Scotland	.012	.166	.005	1	.944	1.012
Type of dwelling			9.301	3	.026	
Detached House	(baseline)					
Semi-detached house	-.063	.075	.714	1	.398	.939
Terraced house (including end of terrace)	.058	.082	.496	1	.481	1.059
Flat or maisonette and other	.248	.113	4.800	1	.028	1.281
Barriers to address						
No barriers	(baseline)					
One or more	-.700	.106	43.811	1	.000	.496
Relative condition of the local area			24.223	2	.000	
Mainly good	(baseline)					
Mainly fair	-.276	.057	23.473	1	.000	.759
Mainly bad or very bad	-.323	.149	4.701	1	.030	.724
Relative condition of the address			40.256	2	.000	
Better	(baseline)					
About the same	-.624	.098	40.244	1	.000	.536
Worse	-.559	.137	16.708	1	.572	.437
Percentage owner-occupied in quintiles			9.892	4	.042	
1 lowest	(constant)					
2	.155	.089	3.071	1	.080	1.168
3	.067	.097	.484	1	.487	1.070
4	.184	.098	3.522	1	.061	1.202
5 highest	-.027	.102	.070	1	.791	.974
Population density[2]	-.072	.027	6.962	1	.008	.932
Constant	.660	.206	10.295	1	.001	1.935

The response is 1 = individual responding to the survey, 0 = non-response

Only variables that are significant at the 0.05 level are included in the model

The model R^2 is 0.039(Cox and Snell)

B** is the estimate coefficient with standard error **S.E.

*The **Wald**-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (**df**). If the test is significant (**sig.** < 0.05), then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model*

[2] Population density refers to the number of people per unit of area. This was achieved by calculating the ratio between the number of people in private households in each PSU divided by the area of each PSU in hectares.

The non-response weight was calculated as the inverse of the predicted response probabilities saved from the logistic regression model. The non-response weight was then combined with the selection weights to create the final non-response weight. The top 1% of the weight were trimmed before the weight was scaled to the achieved sample size (resulting in the weight being standardised around an average of one).

Responses 'Don't know' / 'Refused' / 'Not answered' are included in the base size.

Calibration weighting

The final stage of weighting was to adjust the final non-response weight so that the weighted sample matched the population in terms of age, sex and region.

Table B2: weighted and unweighted sample distribution, by GOR, age and sex

	Population	Unweighted respondents	Respondent weighted by selection weight only	Respondent weighted by un-calibrated non-response weight	Respondent weighted by final weight
Region	%	%	%	%	%
North East	4.2	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.2
North West	11.3	13.0	12.7	12.0	11.3
Yorks. and Humber	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.5
East Midlands	7.4	7.1	6.9	8.4	7.4
West Midlands	9.0	7.9	8.1	9.1	9.0
East of England	9.6	10.3	10.2	10.6	9.6
London	13.5	9.2	9.8	12.8	13.5
South East	14.1	13.6	13,7	13,2	14.1
South West	8.8	10.6	10.4	8.8	8.8
Wales	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.0
Scotland	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.7
Age & sex	%	%	%	%	%
M 18–24	5.8	2.3	3.1	3.1	5.8
M 25–34	8.6	6.4	7.0	7.4	8.6
M 35–44	8.1	6.6	6.9	7.3	8.1
M 45–54	8.8	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.8
M 55–59	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
M 60–64	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.3
M 65+	10.3	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.3
F 18–24	5.6	3.4	4.5	4.6	5.6
F 25–34	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.6
F 35–44	8.2	9.8	9.9	10.2	8.2
F 45–54	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.1
F 55–59	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.9
F 60–64	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5
F 65+	12.4	16.4	13.7	13.1	12.4
Base	49,921,573	*2942*	*2942*	*2942*	*2942*

Only adults aged 18 or over are eligible to take part in the survey, therefore the data have been weighted to the British population aged 18+ based on 2015 Mid-Year Estimates data from the Office for National Statistics/General Register Office for Scotland.

The survey data were weighted to the marginal age/sex and region distributions using calibration weighting. As a result, the weighted data should exactly match the population across these three dimensions. This is shown in Table 3.

The calibration weight is the final non-response weight to be used in the analysis of the 2016 survey; this weight has been scaled to the responding sample size. The range of the weights is given in Table 4.

Table B3: range of weights

	N	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
DU and person selection weight	2942	.56	1.00	2.25
Un-calibrated non-response weight	2942	.32	1.00	3.87
Final calibrated non-response weight	2942	.30	1.00	5.84

Effective sample size

The effect of the sample design on the precision of survey estimates is indicated by the effective sample size (neff). The effective sample size measures the size of an (unweighted) simple random sample that would achieve the same precision (standard error) as the design being implemented. If the effective sample size is close to the actual sample size, then we have an efficient design with a good level of precision. The lower the effective sample size is, the lower the level of precision. The efficiency of a sample is given by the ratio of the effective sample size to the actual sample size. Samples that select one person per household tend to have lower efficiency than samples that select all household members. The final calibrated non-response weights have an effective sample size (neff) of 2,276 and efficiency of 77%.

Fieldwork

The vast majority of interviewing was carried out between July and October 2016, with a very small number of interviews taking place in November 2016.

Fieldwork was conducted by interviewers drawn from NatCen Social Research's regular panel and conducted using face-to-face computer-assisted interviewing. Interviewers either attended a half-day briefing conference to familiarise them with the selection procedures and questionnaires or carried out a self-briefing at home before starting fieldwork.

For the versions of the questionnaire on which the UK Statistics Authority questions appeared, interviewers achieved an overall response rate of between **46.1%** and **46.6%.** Details are shown in Table B.4.

Table B.4

	Number	Lower limit of response (%)	Upper limit of response (%)
Addresses issued	4698		
Out of scope	433	%	%
Upper limit of eligible cases	4265	100.0	
Uncertain eligibility	41		
Lower limit of eligible cases	4224		100.0
Interview achieved	1968	46.1	46.6
Interview not achieved	2256	48.0	53.4
Refused	1654	38.8	39.2
Non-contacted	310	7.3	7.4
Other non-response	292	6.8	6.9

1 Response is calculated as a range from a lower limit where all unknown eligibility cases (for example, address inaccessible, or unknown whether address is residential) are assumed to be eligible and therefore included in the unproductive outcomes, to an upper limit where all these cases are assumed to be ineligible and therefore excluded from the response calculation

2 'Refused' comprises refusals before selection of an individual at the address, refusals to the office, refusal by the selected person, 'proxy' refusals (on behalf of the selected respondent) and broken appointments after which the selected person could not be recontacted

3 'Non-contacted' comprises households where no one was contacted and those where the selected person could not be contacted

Advance letter

Interviewers were supplied with letters describing the purpose of the survey and the coverage of the questionnaire, which they posted to sampled addresses before making any calls.

Appendix C. Questionnaire

United Kingdom Statistics Authority 2016

Intro
I'm now going to ask some questions about official statistics. I would like to re-iterate that I work for NatCen Social research, an independent research organisation.

AwGP, AWBoE, AwRCN, AwIBM, AwDWP, AwONS
I will give you the names of some organisations. Have you ever heard of them on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?
[READ OUT]
o Greenpeace
o The Bank of England
o Royal College of Nursing
o IBM
o The Department for Work and Pensions
o The Office for National Statistics (ONS)

1 Yes
2 No
3 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 AT **AwONS**}*
ONSaw
CARD H1
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the organisation that produces official statistics on the state of our economy, society, and our environment. To what extent did you know ONS before this survey?

1 I knew it well
2 I knew it somewhat
3 I have only heard the name
4 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

*{IF 2 OR 3 AT **AwONS** READ OUT}*
ONSkw
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the organisation that produces official statistics on the state of our economy, society, and our environment.

ONSus
CARD H2
Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, frequently
2 Yes, occasionally
3 Yes, at least 5 years ago
4 No

*{ASK IF 1 AT **ONSus**}*
FULong
CARD H3
For approximately how long have you been using figures from ONS?

1 Not a current user
2 For less than 1 year
3 For 2-5 years
4 For 6-10 years
5 For more than 10 years
6 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

*{ASK IF 1 AT **ONSus**}*
FUOft
CARD H4
Approximately how often have you used or referred to figures from ONS during the last year?

1 Daily
2 A few times a month
3 A few times a year
4 Never
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

ONSpa1 – ONSpa6

CARD H5

Have you participated in any of the ONS surveys listed on this card?

INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY

[NO & NOT SURE ARE EXCLUSIVE CODES AND CANNOT BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER ANSWERS]

[INTERVIEWER: FOR MORE INFO ABOUT THE CENSUS, LFS AND IPS, SEE HELPSCREEN]

[INTERVIEWER HELP SCREEN]:

If respondent is unsure whether a survey they have taken part in is an ONS survey, please consult this list of ONS surveys:

{Crime Survey for England & Wales
Dental Health Survey of Children and Young People
Family Resources Survey (FRS)
General Lifestyle Survey (GLS)
Health Interview Survey (HIS)
Household Assets Survey (HAS)
Life Opportunities Survey (LOS)
Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF)
Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN)
Survey on Living Conditions}

Census - The Census was last conducted in 2011, and is a count of all people and households. It is conducted every 10 years. In 2011, all households were asked to either completed a paper form, or submit their answers online.

Labour Force Survey - The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the employment circumstances of the UK population and is conducted by an interviewer either over the phone or in person.

International Passenger Survey - The International Passenger Survey collects information about passengers entering and leaving the UK. It is carried out at all major airports and sea routes, at Eurostar terminals and on Eurotunnel shuttle trains.

1 Census
2 Labour Force Survey
3 International Passenger Survey
4 Other survey (carried out by ONS) (please specify)
5 No
6 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or Don’t know

{ASK IF 4 AT **ONSpa**}
ONSpaO
What other ONS survey have you participated in?

{ASK IF 1, 2, 3, 4 AT **ONSpa**}
ConfO
CARD H6
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I believe that the personal information I provide to ONS will be kept confidential.”

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don’t know

{ASK IF 5 OR 6 AT **ONSpa**}
ConfNO
CARD H6
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I believe that personal information that is provided to ONS will be kept confidential.”

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don’t know

TrstCS, Tstparl, Tstgov, Trstmed, Trststat, Trstct, Trstpol, TrstBoE, Trstbank

CARD H7

I will name a list of institutions. For each, please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

[READ OUT]

o The **civil service**?; …
o The **UK Parliament**?; …
o The **Government**?; …
o The **media**?; …
o The **ONS**?;
o The **courts**?; …
o The **police**?; …
o The **Bank of England**?; …
o **High street Banks and financial institutions**?; …

1 Trust it a great deal
2 Tend to trust it
3 Tend to distrust it
4 Distrust it greatly
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

TrstONS

CARD H8

Personally, how much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS? For example, on unemployment, inflation, economic growth, or life expectancy?

1 Trust them greatly
2 Tend to trust them
3 Tend not to trust them
4 Distrust them greatly
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT TrstONS}
TrONSY1 – TrONSY8
What are your main reasons for saying that?

[UNPROMPTED: CODE AS APPROPRIATE]

[RECORD UP TO THREE MAIN REASONS. PROBE WHERE NECESSARY]

TRUST:

1 Trust the figures, from personal experience
2 Heard / read something good about the figures
3 The figures are easy to count or measure; are always recorded; are based on clear definitions
4 ONS does not have vested interest in the results / does not manipulate production or collection
5 The Government does not have vested interest in the results / does not interfere in production or collection
6 Understand figures or statistics
7 Don't understand figures or statistics
8 Other (please specify)
1)

{ASK IF 8 AT **TrstONSY**}
TrONSYO
What is the main other reason for saying that?

{ASK IF 3 OR 4 AT TrstONS}
TrONSN1 – TrONSN10
What are your main reasons for saying that?

[UNPROMPTED: CODE AS APPROPRIATE]

[RECORD UP TO THREE MAIN REASONS. PROBE WHERE NECESSARY]

DISTRUST:

1 Don't trust figures, from personal experience
2 Heard / read something bad about the figures
3 Figures are difficult to count or measure; not always recorded; unclear or complex definitions
4 ONS has vested interest in results / manipulates production or collection
5 The Government has vested interest in the results / interferes in production or collection
6 The figures are misrepresented or spun by politicians or the media
7 Figures alone do not tell whole story / there is more to it than just the figures
8 Understand figures or statistics
9 Don't understand figures or statistics
10 Other (please specify)

{ASK IF 10 AT **TrstONSN**}

TrONSNO

What is the main other reason for saying that?

{ASK IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE AT **TrstONSY** OR **TrstONSN**}

TrONSW

And which of those is the most important reason?

INTERVIEWER: If necessary, inform the respondent of the categories you recorded in their previous answer

CenUse

CARD H9

Next, I would like to ask you about some specific statistics published by ONS. Let us start with the Census.

Have you ever used or referred to the Census for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, within the last 5 years
2 Yes, but not in the last 5 years
3 No

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CenUse**}*

CenHelp

CARD H10

Which of the following statements express your views about the Census.

It gives me useful information?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CenUse**}*

Cenquick

CARD H10

(Which of the following statements express your views about the Census).

It gets released quickly?;..;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CenUse**}*
Cenchang
CARD H10
Still thinking about the Census, which of the following statements express your views about the Census.
Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK?; …

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CenUse**}*
Cenpoli
CARD H10
(Which of the following statements express your views about the Census).
It is free from political interference?; …
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE MEANING OF 'POLITICAL INTERFERENCE', EXPLAIN THAT IT OCCURS WHEN POLITICIANS SUCCESSFULLY APPLY PRESSURE ON ONS TO CHANGE STATISTICS, THEIR DATE OF RELEASE, OR THEIR ANALYSIS

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

CPIUse
CARD H11
Now I would like you to think about statistics on inflation, called the Consumer Price Index or CPI.
Have you ever used or referred to this for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, within the last 5 years
2 Yes, but not in the last 5 years
3 No

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CPIUse**}*
CPIHelp
CARD H12
Which of the following statements express your views about the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
It gives me useful information?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CPIUse** }*
CPIquick
CARD H12
(Which of the following statements express your views about the Consumer Price Index (CPI)).
It gets released quickly?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CPIUse**}*
CPIchang
CARD H12
Still thinking about the CPI, which of the following statements express your views about the CPI.
Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CPIUse**}*
CPIpoli
CARD H12
(Which of the following statements express your views about the Consumer Price Index (CPI)).
It is free from political interference?; …
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE MEANING OF 'POLITICAL INTERFERENCE', EXPLAIN THAT IT OCCURS WHEN POLITICIANS SUCCESSFULLY APPLY PRESSURE ON ONS TO CHANGE STATISTICS, THEIR DATE OF RELEASE, OR THEIR ANALYSIS

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

EmpUse
CARD H13
Now I would like you to think about employment and unemployment statistics. Have you ever used or referred to them for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, within the last 5 years
2 Yes, but not in the last 5 years
3 No

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **EmpUse**}*
EmpHelp
CARD H14
Which of the following statements express your views about the employment and unemployment statistics.
It gives me useful information?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **EmpUse** }*
Empquick
CARD H14
(Which of the following statements express your views about the employment and unemployment statistics)
It gets released quickly?;..;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **EmpUse**}*
Empchang
CARD H14
Still thinking about the employment and unemployment statistics, which of the following statements express your views about the employment and unemployment statistics.
Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK?; …

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **EmpUse**}*
Emppoli
CARD H14
(Which of the following statements express your views about the employment and unemployment statistics)
It is free from political interference?; …
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE MEANING OF 'POLITICAL INTERFERENCE', EXPLAIN THAT IT OCCURS WHEN POLITICIANS SUCCESSFULLY APPLY PRESSURE ON ONS TO CHANGE STATISTICS, THEIR DATE OF RELEASE, OR THEIR ANALYSIS

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

GDPUse
CARD H15
Now I would like you to think about the Gross Domestic Product or GDP.
Have you ever used or referred to it for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, within the last 5 years
2 Yes, but not in the last 5 years
3 No

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **GDPUse**}*
GDPHelp
CARD H16
Which of the following statements express your views about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
It gives me useful information?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **GDPUse** }*
GDPquick
CARD H16
(Which of the following statements express your views about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP))
It gets released quickly?;..;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **GDPUse**}*

GDPchang

CARD H16

Still thinking about the GDP, which of the following statements express your views about the GDP.

Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK?; …

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **GDPUse**}*

GDPpoli

CARD H16

(Which of the following statements express your views about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP))

It is free from political interference?; …

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE MEANING OF 'POLITICAL INTERFERENCE', EXPLAIN THAT IT OCCURS WHEN POLITICIANS SUCCESSFULLY APPLY PRESSURE ON ONS TO CHANGE STATISTICS, THEIR DATE OF RELEASE, OR THEIR ANALYSIS

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

CriUse

CARD H17

Finally, I would like you to think about crime statistics.

Have you ever used or referred to them for any purpose, such as study, work, or personal interest?

1 Yes, within the last 5 years
2 Yes, but not in the last 5 years
3 No

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CriUse**}*
CriHelp
CARD H18
Which of the following statements express your views about crime statistics.
It gives me useful information?;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 AT **CriUse** }*
Criquick
CARD H18
(Which of the following statements express your views about crime statistics)
It gets released quickly?;..;

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CriUse**}*
Crichang
CARD H18
Still thinking about the crime statistics, which of the following statements express your views about the crime statistics.
Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK?; …

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

*{ASK IF 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT **CriUse**}*

Cripoli

CARD H18

(Which of the following statements express your views about crime statistics) It is free from political interference?; …

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE MEANING OF 'POLITICAL INTERFERENCE', EXPLAIN THAT IT OCCURS WHEN POLITICIANS SUCCESSFULLY APPLY PRESSURE ON ONS TO CHANGE STATISTICS, THEIR DATE OF RELEASE, OR THEIR ANALYSIS

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

StatImp

CARD H18

Now I'm going to read out several statements. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.

So, firstly, how strongly do you agree or disagree that…

Statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS – Not sure or don't know

StatPI

CARD H18

(how strongly you agree or disagree that)

Statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

StatAcc
CARD H18
(how strongly you agree or disagree that)
Official figures are generally accurate?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

StatHon
CARD H18
(how strongly you agree or disagree that)
The Government presents official figures honestly when talking about its policies?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

StatNews
CARD H18
(how strongly you agree or disagree that)
Newspapers present official figures honestly?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

UKSAKn
CARD H19
The UK Statistics Authority is the independent watchdog whose role is to safeguard official statistics and speak out publically against the misuse of statistics. To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?

1 I knew it well
2 I knew it somewhat
3 I have only heard the name
4 I had never heard of it
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

UKSAPol
CARD H20
Now I'm going to read out two statements. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.
It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Tend to disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know

UKSAsp
CARD H20
(Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree)
It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statistics Authority to speak out publically against the misuse of official statistics?

Strongly agree
Tend to agree
Tend to disagree
Strongly disagree
SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

PreRel

CARD H21

Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown official statistics (the day before[in England]/five days before[in Scotland or Wales]) they are released to the public.

Which of these statements comes closer to your view:

1 The current rules are right; Government ministers alone should be shown official statistics before they are released to the public; or,
2 The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should be made equally available to everybody, including the public, at the same time.

StatsEU

CARD G22

How, if at all, did the use of official statistics during the 2016 EU referendum campaign affect your trust in official statistics?

1. It made me trust official statistics a lot more
2. It made me trust official statistics a little more
3. It did not affect my level of trust in official statistics
4. It made me trust official statistics a little less
5. It made me trust official statistics a lot less