

Public confidence in official statistics – technical report 2018

Authors: Hannah Morgan, Joe Cant Date: February 2019 Prepared for: UK Statistics Authority At **NatCen Social Research** we believe that social research has the power to make life better. By really understanding the complexity of people's lives and what they think about the issues that affect them, we give the public a powerful and influential role in shaping decisions and services that can make a difference to everyone. And as an independent, not for profit organisation we're able to put all our time and energy into delivering social research that works for society.

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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	able A.1 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?							
Base: All respo with known ag	ondents e		Row percentages					
Age of respondent		Yes	No	Don't know	Unweighted bases			
	18-24	49	50	0	108			
	25-34	60	38	2	270			
	35-44	71	28	1	316			
	45-54	72	25	2	319			
	55-64	77	21	1	337			
	65+	76	22	1	615			
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)		69 (71)	29 (27)	1 (1)	1965 (1968)			
95% Confidence Intervals (%)		66.5 – 71.6	26.8 – 32.0	0.9 – 2.1				

• No significant change in awareness of ONS between 2016 & 2018 (0.254)

Table A.2 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?							
Base: All responde	i ents	Row percentages					
Sex		Yes	No	Don't know	Unweighted bases		
	Male	74	24	2	890		
	Female	64	35	1	1078		
Total		69	29	1	1968		

Table A.3 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?						
Base: All res socio-econor possible	pondents where mic classification		Row perc	centages		
Socio- economic		Yes	No	Don't know	Unweighted bases	
class	Managerial and professional occupations	84	14	2	829	
	Intermediate occupations	75	24	1	256	
	Employers in small organisations; own account workers	68	32	0	173	
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	56	42	2	148	
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	52	46	1	473	
Total		69	29	1	1879	

Table A.4 Ever heard of ONS on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else?						
Base: All responder education qualificati foreign or other)	Row percentages					
Highest educational		Yes	No	Don't know	Unweighted bases	
qualification	Degree	89	11	*	508	
obtained	Higher education below degree	83	16	1	219	
	A level or equivalent	67	30	2	301	
	O level or equivalent	61	37	2	351	
	CSE or equivalent	60	39	1	142	
	No qualification	48	50	2	410	
Total		69	29	1	1931	

Table A.5 Ever heard of organisation							
Base: All respondents		Unweighted bases					
Organisation	Yes	No	Don't know				
Greenpeace	87	12	*	1968			
Bank of England	97	3	*	1968			
Royal College of Nursing	80	19	1	1968			
IBM	80	18	2	1968			
DWP	94	6	*	1968			
ONS	69	29	1	1968			

- Significant decrease in awareness of Greenpeace between 2016 (93%) & 2018 (87%) (0.000)
- No significant change in awareness of Bank of England between 2016 & 2018 (0.641)
- Significant decrease in awareness of Royal College of Nursing between 2016 (83%) & 2018 (80%) (0.031)
- No significant decrease in awareness of IBM between 2016 (81%) & 2018 (80%) (0.446)
- No significant change in awareness of DWP between 2016 & 2018 (0.761)

Awareness of UK Statistics Authority

Table A.6 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?							
Base: All respondents with known age		F	Row percenta	nges		Unweighted bases	
Age	l knew it well	l knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know		
18-24	1	8	12	68	11	108	
25-34	2	7	15	62	14	270	
35-44	2	13	16	61	8	316	
45-54	3	7	19	64	7	319	
55-64	2	16	19	56	6	337	
65+	2	14	18	55	10	651	
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	2 (1)	11 (12)	17 (19)	60 (59)	9 (9)	1965 (1968)	
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	1.4 – 2.7	9.5 – 12.9	15.3 – 18.9	57.7 – 62.7	7.7 – 11.4		

 No significant change in awareness of UK Statistics Authority (those who knew it well, knew it somewhat and had only heard the name) between 2016 & 2018 (0.222)

Table A.7 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?						
Base: All respondents		Row percentages				
Sex	l knew it well	l knew it somewh at	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know	
Male	3	14	18	57	8	890
Female	1	8	16	64	11	1078
Total	2	11	17	60	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		Unweighted bases					
Socio- economic class	l knew it well	l knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	l have never heard of it	Don't know		
Managerial and professional occupations	4	16	18	57	5	829	
Intermediate occupations	1	8	15	70	6	256	
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	2	10	19	60	9	173	
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	0	8	19	64	9	148	
Semi-routine and routine occupations	*	7	15	61	15	473	
Total	2	11	17	60	9	1879	

Table A.9 To what extent did you know the UK Statistics Authority before this survey?							
Base: All respondents with known educational qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Unweighted bases					
Highest educational qualification obtained	l knew it well	l knew it somewhat	I have only heard the name	I have never heard of it	Don't know		
Degree	4	13	18	59	6	508	
Higher education below degree	3	13	17	59	8	219	
A level of equivalent	1	12	18	62	8	301	
O level or equivalent	1	9	19	63	8	351	
CSE or equivalent	1	11	20	62	7	142	
No qualification	1	9	13	59	18	410	
Total	2	11	17	60	9	1931	

Participation in the Census

Table A.10 Have you participated in the Census?								
Base: All respondents	R	ow percentage	əs	Unweighted bases				
Age	Yes	No	Don't Know					
18-24	22	77	0	108				
25-34	34	66	0	270				
35-44	54	45	*	316				
45-54	64	36	*	319				
55-64	67	33	*	337				
65+	70	29	*	615				
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	54 (60)	45 (40)	* (*)	1965 (1968)				
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	51.5 – 57.4	42.3 – 48.2	*					

Significant change in participation in Census between 2016 (60%) & 2018 (54%) (0.010)

Table A.11 Have you participated in the Census?								
Base: All respondents	R	Unweighted bases						
Sex	Yes	No	Don't Know					
Male	54	46	*	890				
Female	55	44	*	1078				
Total	54	45	*	1968				

Table A.12 Have you participate	ed in the Cens	us?		
Base: All respondents where socio-economic classification possible	R	Unweighted bases		
Socio-economic class	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Managerial and professional occupations	65	35	*	829
Intermediate occupations	68	32	0	256
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	54	46	0	173
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	47	53	*	148
Semi-routine and routine occupations	39	60	*	473
Total	54	45	*	1879

Table A.13 Have you participated in the Census?									
Base: All respondents	R	ow percentage	es	Unweighted bases					
Highest educational qualification obtained	Yes	No	Don't Know						
Degree	61	39	0	508					
Higher education below degree	68	32	0	219					
A level of equivalent	51	47	*	301					
O level or equivalent	53	47	*	351					
CSE or equivalent	58	42	1	142					
No qualification	43	57	*	410					
Total	54	45	*	1931					

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		Ro	ow percentag	jes		Unweighted bases		
Age	Yes, Frequently	Yes, occasion- ally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know			
18-24	4	18	8	68	1	108		
25-34	4	12	6	78	0	270		
35-44	5	21	5	69	1	316		
45-54	6	18	3	73	1	319		
55-64	4	13	7	76	*	337		
65+	1	9	5	84	*	615		
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	4 (4)	14 (15)	5 (5)	76 (75)	* (*)	1965 (1968)		
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	3.1 – 4.9	12.8 – 16.4	4.2 - 6.6	73.4 – 77.9	*			

• No significant change in use of ONS statistics between 2016 & 2018 (0.520)

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		Ro	ow percentag	les		Unweighted bases		
Sex	Yes, Frequently	Yes, occasion- ally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know			
Male	4	17	6	72	1	890		
Female	3	12	5	79	*	1078		
Total	4	14	5	76	*	1968		

such as study, work or personal interest?								
Base: All respondents		Ro	w percentag	jes		Unweighted bases		
Socio-economic class	Yes, frequently	Yes, occasion- ally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't know			
Managerial and professional occupations	7	24	8	60	1	829		
Intermediate occupations	2	9	5	84	0	256		
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	1	6	4	90	0	173		
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	9	1	90	0	148		
Semi-routine and routine occupations	2	7	3	87	*	473		
Total	4	14	5	76	*	1879		

Table A.16 Have you ever used or referred to statistics produced by ONS for any purpose, such as study, work or personal interest?

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 with known educational qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Unweighted bases						
Highest educational qualification obtained	Yes, frequently	Yes, occasion- ally	Yes, at least 5 years ago	No	Don't Know			
Degree	10	28	10	52	1	508		
Higher education below degree	2	16	6	75	1	219		
A level of equivalent	3	15	8	73	1	301		
O level or equivalent	1	9	1	89	*	351		
CSE or equivalent	0	7	2	90	1	142		
No qualification	1	3	1	94	0	410		
Total	4	14	5	76	*	1931		

Trust in ONS and other organisations

Table A.18 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?									
Base: All respondents with a known age		Ro	ow percentag	es		Unweighted bases			
Age	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't know				
18-24	13	54	5	1	26	108			
25-34	11	51	6	1	32	270			
35-44	11	64	6	2	18	316			
45-54	12	60	7	2	19	319			
55-64	7	60	8	3	22	337			
65+	9	56	9	1	24	615			
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	10 (9)	57 <i>(59)</i>	7 (6)	1 (1)	23 (24)	1965 (1968)			
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	8.8 – 12.1	54.5 – 60.1	6.1 – 8.8	1.0 – 2.2	21.2 – 25.8				

• No significant change in trust of ONS between 2016 & 2018 (0.521)

Table A.19 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?							
Base: All respondents		Ro	w percenta	ges		Unweighted bases	
Sex	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't Know		
Male	13	57	8	1	21	890	
Female	8	57	6	2	26	1078	
Total	10	57	7	1	23	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						
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	15	64	7	1	13	829		
Intermediate occupations	10	65	4	1	20	256		
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	6	56	7	1	30	173		
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	7	58	8	3	25	148		
Semi-routine and routine occupations	5	47	9	3	37	473		
Total	10	57	7	1	23	1879		

Table A.21 Do you tend to trust or tend not to trust the ONS?								
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Row percentages						
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	65	5	0	11	508		
Higher education below degree	9	64	9	1	18	219		
A level of equivalent	12	62	6	*	20	301		
O level or equivalent	6	52	9	2	30	351		
CSE or equivalent	6	59	6	1	27	142		
No qualification	3	45	10	5	37	410		
Total	10	57	7	1	23	1931		

Table A.22 Trust	Table A.22 Trust in organisations								
Base: All respondents		Ro	ow percentag	ies		Unweighted bases			
Organisations	Trust it a great deal	Tend to trust it	Tend to distrust it	Distrust it greatly	Don't know				
Civil service	11	64	14	3	9	1968			
UK parliament	4	40	37	14	4	1968			
Government	3	36	38	19	4	1968			
Media	1	18	47	31	3	1968			
ONS	10	57	7	1	23	1968			
Courts	18	62	12	4	5	1968			
Police	19	62	13	4	2	1968			
Bank of England	14	60	14	4	7	1968			
High street banks and financial institutions	6	52	30	8	3	1968			

• No significant change in trust of civil service between 2016 & 2018 (0.912)

• No significant change in trust of parliament between 2016 & 2018 (0.561)

Significant decrease in trust of the government between 2016 (44%) & 2018 (39%) (0.023)

• No significant change in trust of media between 2016 & 2018 (0.257)

• No significant change in trust of ONS between 2016 and 2018 (0.521)

• Significant decrease in trust of courts between 2016 (83% trusted) & 2018 (80% trusted) (0.028)

• No significant change in trust of the police between 2016 & 2018 (0.054)

• No significant change in trust of Bank of England between 2016 & 2018 (0.648)

• No significant change in trust of High Street banks and financial institutions between 2016 and 2018 (0.971)

Trust in ONS statistics

Table A.23 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?								
Base: All respondents with a known age		Ro	ow percentag	es		Unweighted bases		
Age	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know			
18-24	11	61	8	2	18	108		
25-34	13	51	8	2	26	270		
35-44	14	61	7	2	16	316		
45-54	19	56	9	2	14	319		
55-64	10	58	10	3	18	337		
65+	9	54	15	2	18	615		
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	13 (11)	56 (58)	10 (11)	2 (2)	19 (18)	1965 (1968)		
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	10.8 – 14.5	53.6 – 59.0	8.4 – 11.7	1.5 – 3.1	16.3 – 21.0			

No significant change in trust in statistics produced by ONS between 2016 & 2018 (0.771)

Table A.24 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?									
Base: All respondents		Unweighted bases							
Sex	Trust them greatly	Tend to trust them	Tend not to trust them	Distrust them greatly	Don't know				
Male	15	55	10	3	16	890			
Female	10	58	9	2	21	1078			
Total	13	56	10	2	19	1968			

Table A.25 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?									
Base: All respondents with socio- economic classification		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	20	60	9	2	9	829			
Intermediate occupations	13	64	7	1	15	256			
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	8	58	11	2	21	173			
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	7	55	16	*	22	148			
Semi-routine and routine occupations	6	48	12	3	31	473			
Total	13	56	10	2	19	1879			

Table A.26 How much trust do you have in statistics produced by ONS?								
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		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	27	59	5	1	8	508		
Higher education below degree	10	61	14	1	12	219		
A level of equivalent	11	61	10	2	16	301		
O level or equivalent	6	57	12	1	23	351		
CSE or equivalent	5	65	9	2	19	142		
No qualification	5	43	13	5	33	410		
Total	13	56	10	2	19	1931		

Table A.27 Reasons for trusting statistics produced by ONS									
Base: respondents who trust statistics produced by ONS		Row percentages	5	Unweighted bases					
Reason	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Don't know						
Trust figures, from personal experience	19	77	3	1354					
Heard / read something good about the figures	17	79	3	1354					
Figures are easy to count / measure; always recorded; based on clear definitions	13	84	3	1354					
ONS does not have vested interest in the results	28	68	3	1354					
Government does not have vested interest in the results	7	90	3	1354					
Understand figures or statistics	7	89	3	1354					
Don't understand figures or statistics	5	92	3	1354					
No reason not to trust them	1	95	3	1354					
Other	22	75	3	1354					

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	19	80	1	256				
Heard / read something bad about the figures	7	92	1	256				
Figures are difficult to count / measure; not always recorded; unclear or complex definitions	16	82	1	256				
ONS has vested interest in the results	7	92	1	256				
Government has vested interest in the results	23	76	1	256				
Figures are misrepresented or spun by politicians / media	24	75	1	256				
Figures alone do not tell the whole story	23	76	1	256				
Understand figures or statistics	0	98	1	256				
Don't understand figures or statistics	10	88	1	256				
Other	14	85	1	256				

Accuracy of official figures

Table A.29 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?							
Base: All respondents with a known age			Unweighted bases				
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
18-24	4	55	18	3	19	108	
25-34	6	61	9	1	22	270	
35-44	9	58	10	3	21	316	
45-54	11	55	16	2	15	319	
55-64	8	55	19	2	16	337	
65+	6	51	21	4	18	615	
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	7 (7)	56 (58)	16 (15)	3 (3)	18 (17)	1965 (1968)	
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	6.2 – 9.0	53.0 – 58.3	13.7 – 17.6	2.0 – 3.3	16.2 – 20.9		

• No significant change agreement that official figures are generally accurate between 2016 and 2018 (0.370)

Table A.30 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?										
Base: All respondents		Unweighted bases								
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know					
Male	8	58	16	3	15	890				
Female	7	53	15	3	22	1078				
Total	7	56	16	3	18	1968				

Table A.31 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?									
Base: All respondents with socio- economic classification		Unweighted bases							
Socio- economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know				
Managerial and professional occupations	10	61	15	2	11	829			
Intermediate occupations	7	67	11	2	12	256			
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	4	57	18	2	19	173			
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8	45	21	3	22	148			
Semi-routine and routine occupations	5	46	14	4	29	473			
Total	7	56	16	3	18	1879			

Table A.32 How strongly do you agree or disagree that official figures are generally accurate?								
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Unweighted bases						
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Degree	12	65	10	2	12	508		
Higher education below degree	8	56	22	3	12	219		
A level of equivalent	6	61	13	2	18	301		
O level or equivalent	6	55	16	3	20	351		
CSE or equivalent	7	54	16	5	18	142		
No qualification	3	41	22	2	32	410		
Total	7	56	16	3	18	1931		

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 with a known age		Ro	ow percentag	les		Unweighted bases			
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know				
18-24	1	34	33	19	13	108			
25-34	2	26	38	14	18	270			
35-44	2	26	42	16	14	316			
45-54	2	23	37	23	15	319			
55-64	1	19	43	23	13	337			
65+	2	23	39	21	15	615			
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	2 (2)	25 (21)	39 (46)	19 (19)	15 (13)	1965 (1968)			
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	1.2 – 2.5	22.1 – 27.2	36.4 – 42.0	17.5 – 21.6	12.8 – 17.0				

• Significant increase in agreement that government presents official figures honestly between 2016 (22%) & 2018 (26%) (0.023)

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						
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Male	2	23	42	22	10	890		
Female	1	26	37	16	19	1078		
Total	2	25	39	19	15	1968		

Table A.35 Hov	w strongly do	ou agree	or disagree	e that the (Government	presents of	icial
figures honestl	y when talking	about its	policies?				

Base: All respondents where socio- economic class classified		Unweighted bases				
Socio- economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Managerial and professional occupations	2	23	43	22	9	829
Intermediate occupations	1	28	38	21	11	256
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	3	30	38	16	13	173
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	3	20	44	17	16	148
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1	24	34	18	22	473
Total	2	25	39	19	15	1879

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 with a known educational qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Row percentages						
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Degree	2	26	41	23	7	508		
Higher education below degree	1	23	42	22	12	219		
A level of equivalent	1	27	43	15	13	301		
O level or equivalent	1	21	43	19	17	351		
CSE or equivalent	3	33	30	16	18	142		
No qualification	3	23	32	17	25	410		
Total	2	25	39	19	15	1931		

Table A.37 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?							
Base: All respondents with a known age		Row percentages					
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
18-24	1	18	42	29	8	108	
25-34	1	18	40	25	16	270	
35-44	1	22	41	27	10	316	
45-54	1	18	40	27	12	319	
55-64	1	12	47	30	10	337	
65+	1	22	37	26	13	615	
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	1 (1)	19 (16)	41(47)	27 (26)	12 (10)	1965 (1968)	
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	0.7 – 1.8	16.5 – 21.1	38.0 - 43.8	24.6 – 29.5	10.2 – 13.9		

• Significant increase in agreement that newspapers present official figures honestly between 2016 (16%) & 2018 (20%) (0.023)

Table A.38 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?							
Base: All participants		Row percentages					
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
Male	1	18	41	31	9	890	
Female	1	19	41	23	15	1078	
Total	1	19	41	27	12	1968	

Table A.39 How strongly of honestly?	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						
Socio-economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Managerial and professional occupations	1	17	46	28	8	829		
Intermediate occupations	2	21	40	30	7	256		
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	2	20	41	27	10	173		
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	16	44	28	11	148		
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1	20	36	24	18	473		
Total	1	19	41	27	12	1879		

Table A.40 How strongly do you agree or disagree that newspapers present official figures honestly?							
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Row percentages					
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
Degree	1	18	46	27	7	508	
Higher education below degree	1	14	45	31	9	219	
A level of equivalent	1	18	43	28	10	301	
O level or equivalent	*	18	42	28	12	351	
CSE or equivalent	2	20	38	23	17	142	
No qualification	1	24	31	24	19	410	
Total	1	19	41	27	12	1968	

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Table A.41 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?							
Base: All respondents with a known age		Row percentages					
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
18-24	6	51	17	0	25	108	
25-34	9	42	15	2	33	270	
35-44	14	48	13	3	22	316	
45-54	15	46	17	5	18	319	
55-64	9	45	21	4	21	337	
65+	10	40	20	5	24	615	
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	11 (8)	45 (46)	17 (20)	3 (3)	24 (24)	1965 (1968)	
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	9.1 – 12.2	41.7 – 47.4	15.1 – 19.3	2.7 – 4.4	21.5 – 26.9		

Whether statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference

• No significant change in agreement that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference between 2016 & 2018 (0.443)

Table A.42 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference? Base: All Unweighted Row percentages respondents bases Sex Strongly Tend to Tend to Strongly Don't disagree disagree agree agree know 13 20 890 46 17 4 Male 8 43 17 3 29 1078 Female

45

11

17

3

24

1968

Total

nom political inte	nom political interference?							
Base: All respondents with socio- economic classification		Row percentages						
Socio- economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Managerial and professional occupations	15	51	16	3	15	829		
Intermediate occupations	9	48	21	3	18	256		
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	9	43	18	4	26	173		
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	9	38	20	8	25	148		
Semi-routine and routine occupations	6	36	17	4	37	473		
Total	11	45	17	3	24	1879		

Table A.43 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?

Table A.44 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference?							
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Unweighted bases					
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
Degree	17	54	12	2	15	508	
Higher education below degree	10	47	19	4	20	219	
A level of equivalent	9	50	18	2	21	301	
O level or equivalent	7	45	17	5	26	351	
CSE or equivalent	10	42	23	5	20	142	
No qualification	6	29	19	5	41	410	
Total	11	45	17	3	24	1931	

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 known age	with a	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	25	70	3	108				
	25-34	26	67	6	270				
	35-44	29	69	3	316				
	45-54	28	69	3	319				
	55-64	25	70	4	337				
	65+	30	66	4	615				
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)		27 (29)	68 (67)	4 (4)	1965 <i>(1968)</i>				
95% Confidence Intervals (%)		24.9 – 30.0	65.5 – 70.8	3.1 – 5.4					

• No significant change in agreement that the current pre-release rules are right, from 2016 to 2018 (0.467)

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: respoi	All ndents	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	30	67	4	890		
	Female	25	70	4	1078		
Total		27	68	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	31	67	2	829			
	Intermediate occupations	24	75	1	256			
	Employers in small organisations; own account workers	26	69	6	173			
	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	19	76	5	148			
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	25	67	7	473			
Total		27	68	4	1879			
Which of these	e statements co	omes closer to your vi	iew?	leased to th	ie public.			
--	--	--	---	---------------	---------------------	--	--	--
Base: All respo a known qualit (excluding fore other)	ondents with fication eign and	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	34	64	2	508			
	Higher education below degree	23	76	1	219			
	A level or equivalent	29	67	3	301			
	O level or equivalent	26	71	3	351			
	CSE or equivalent	21	74	4	142			
	No qualification	22	67	11	410			
Total		27	68	4	1931			

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?

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 with a known age		Row percentages						
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
						(
18-24	24	45	9	0	21	108		
25-34	22	48	1	0	29	270		
35-44	28	50	6	1	14	316		
45-54	34	49	4	1	13	319		
55-64	25	53	5	1	16	337		
65+	22	52	7	1	18	615		
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	26 (21)	50 (52)	5 (6)	1 (1)	18 (19)	1965 (1968)		
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	23.2 – 28.1	47.0 – 52.7	4.0 – 6.7	0.3 – 1.0	16.2 – 21.0			

• No significant change in agreement that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country between 2016 & 2018 (0.389)

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					
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know		
Male	30	49	5	*	16	890	
Female	21	51	6	1	21	1078	
Total	26	50	5	1	18	1968	

Table A.51 How strongly do you agi	e or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are
important to understand our country	

Base: All respondents with socio- economic classification		Unweighted bases				
Socio- economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know	
Managerial and professional occupations	37	50	4	0	9	829
Intermediate occupations	23	55	6	0	16	256
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	24	53	3	1	20	173
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	14	54	7	0	24	148
Semi-routine and routine occupations	16	46	8	1	29	473
Total	26	50	5	1	18	1879

Table A.52 How strongly do you agree or disagree that statistics produced by ONS are important to understand our country?								
Base: All respondents with a known qualification (excluding foreign and other)		Unweighted bases						
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	End to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know			
Degree	40	48	2	0	10	508		
Higher education below degree	26	53	8	1	12	219		
A level of equivalent	27	51	6	*	14	301		
O level or equivalent	19	53	6	1	20	351		
CSE or equivalent	19	59	6	0	16	142		
No qualification	13	44	6	1	35	410		
Total	26	50	5	1	18	1931		

Importance of USKA

ensure that official statistics are produced without political interference.								
Base: All respondents with a known age		Unweighted bases						
Age	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
18-24	52	33	4	0	10	108		
25-34	48	30	2	1	19	270		
35-44	57	28	3	*	11	316		
45-54	59	25	2	2	12	319		
55-64	58	28	1	*	12	337		
65+	55	28	2	1	14	615		
Total (BSA 2016 percentages in brackets)	55 (55)	28 (29)	2 (3)	1 (*)	14 (13)	1965 (1968)		
95% Confidence Intervals (%)	51.3 – 58.4	25.7 – 31.2	1.5 – 3.2	0.3 – 1.4	11.5 – 16.0			

• 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 between 2016 and 2018 (0.863)

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						
Sex	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Male	59	26	2	1	12	890		
Female	51	31	2	*	15	1078		
Total	55	28	2	1	14	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		Ro	ow percentag	jes		Unweighted bases		
Socio- economic class	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know			
Managerial and professional occupations	69	20	2	*	8	829		
Intermediate occupations	59	29	2	0	10	256		
Employers in small organisations; own account workers	51	33	1	4	11	173		
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	40	42	3	1	14	148		
Semi-routine and routine occupations	40	33	1	1	24	473		
Total	55	28	2	1	14	1879		

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 with a known qualification (excluding foreign or other)		Unweighted bases				
Highest educational qualification obtained	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Degree	73	17	2	0	8	508
Higher education below degree	65	25	2	1	8	219
A level of equivalent	61	29	1	0	9	301
O level or equivalent	48	37	2	1	12	351
CSE or equivalent	43	41	3	2	11	142
No qualification	32	33	4	1	30	410
Total	55	28	2	1	14	1931

• Note: tables A.57 to A.60 referred to a question that was run in 2016 about the EU referendum campaign. This question was not asked in the 2018 survey, however the table numbers in this report have been kept the same for consistency.

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							
Statistical series	Yes, within last 5 years	Yes, but not in last 5 years	No	Don't know					
Census	15	8	76	1	1968				
GDP	12	3	84	*	1968				
CPI	11	3	84	1	1968				
Employment	13	4	83	*	1968				
Crime	16	4	79	*	1968				

Table A.62 Changes over time in statistics accurately reflect what is changing in the UK						
Base: All respondents		Ro	ow percentag	es		Unweighted bases
Statistical series	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Census	11	57	9	1	22	1968
GDP	6	47	10	2	35	1968
CPI	6	50	11	1	31	1968
Employment	7	49	18	5	21	1968
Crime	8	48	20	5	19	1968

Table A.63 Whether statistical series are free from political interference						
Base: All respondents		Re	ow percentag	es		Unweighted bases
Statistical series	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
Census	13	48	15	3	21	1968
GDP	4	34	22	6	34	1968
CPI	6	38	21	4	31	1968
Employment	4	35	28	11	22	1968
Crime	4	34	31	10	21	1968

Appendix B. Technical summary

In 2018, the sample for the British Social Attitudes survey was split into four equally-sized portions. Each portion was asked a different version of the questionnaire (versions A, B, C and D). Depending on the number of versions in which it was included, each 'module' of questions was thus asked either of the full sample (3,879 respondents) or of a random quarter, half or three quarters of the sample. The questions funded by the UK Statistics Authority were asked on version A and Version B of the questionnaire (1,968 respondents).

Sample design

In 2018 the sample for the British Social Attitudes survey was split into **four equally-sized parts** (each part still being nationally representative in its own right). Each part was asked a different version of the questionnaire (version A, B, C, D). Depending on the number of versions in which it was included, each 'module' of questions was thus asked either of the full sample (3,879 respondents) or of a random quarter, half or three quarters of the sample.

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 postcode sectors

At the first stage, postcode sectors were selected systematically from a list of all postal sectors in Great 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:

- 36 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.

A total of 395 postcode sectors were then selected, with probability proportional to the number of addresses in each sector.

Selection of addresses

Twenty-six addresses were selected in each of the 395 grouped sectors, producing a total issued sample of 10,270 addresses¹. In each sector, addresses were selected systematically using a random start and fixed interval. (The interval was calculated for each sector in order to generate the correct number of addresses.)

¹ 390 of these addresses were held in reserve and issued during fieldwork as a tool to help boost the number of achieved interviews.

The Multiple-Occupancy Indicator (MOI) available through PAF was used when selecting addresses in Scotland. The MOI indicates the number of dwelling units at an individual address. If the MOI indicated more than one dwelling unit at a given address, the probability of the address being selected from the list of addresses would increase so that it matched the total number of dwelling units. The MOI is largely irrelevant in England and Wales, as separate dwelling units (DUs) generally appear as separate entries on PAF. In Scotland, tenements with many flats tend to appear as one entry on PAF. However, even in Scotland, 99.9% of the 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 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 (KISH grid). 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 should be weighted to take account of differing selection probabilities and non-response. Addresses are selected with equal probability, but only one person in one household at each address 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 postcode sector of the address and interviewer observations. Calibration weighting was then used to adjust the sample to match the age, sex and region profile 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:

- For CAPI variables this is named wtfactor.
- For self-completion questionnaire variables this is called WtFactorSC.

Selection weights

Selection weights were required because the probability of selection differed by respondent. The weighting reflects the relative selection probabilities of each individual at the three main stages of selection: address, dwelling unit (DU) and person.

Firstly, addresses in Scotland were selected using the multiple-occupancy indicator (MOI), whereas this stage was omitted for the English and Welsh selection. Addresses with an MOI of greater than one had a higher probability of selection than those with an MOI of one, therefore the weights were required to take account of this. The second step is based on similar principles. This is because a single DU, in an address containing many DUs, would be less likely to be selected compared to if it were in an address which contained fewer DUs. The weight therefore needs to compensate for this. Lower variability (of the weight) was achieved by using this procedure, given that

in cases where the MOI is greater than one, this and the preceding stage effectively cancel each other out. Finally, the weights took account of the lower selection probabilities for adults living in large households, compared with those living in small households.

At each stage the selection weights were trimmed to avoid a small number of very high or very low weights; such weights would inflate standard errors, reducing the precision of the survey estimates. A small proportion (typically less than 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 lead to bias in the survey estimates. Where information is available about nonresponding addresses, 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.

Response to the survey was modelled using logistic regression, with the dependent variable indicating whether or not someone at each selected address responded to the survey. Ineligible addresses² 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 the other predictors included in the model had been controlled for, were: region, type of dwelling, whether there were entry barriers to the selected address, the relative condition of the immediate local area and the relative condition of the address. The model shows that the likelihood of 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, and increases if the relative condition of the immediate surrounding area is mainly good. The full model is given in Table B1.

² This includes households not containing any adults aged 18 or over, vacant dwelling units, derelict dwelling units, non-resident addresses and other deadwood.

B1: Final non-response table						
Variable	В	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Odds
Region			73.999	11	0.000	
Inner London	(baseline)					
North East	0.446	0.158	8.002	1	0.005	1.562
North West	0.248	0.134	3.455	1	0.063	1.282
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.531	0.140	14.495	1	0.000	1.701
East Midlands	0.498	0.142	12.283	1	0.000	1.645
West Midlands	-0.021	0.141	0.022	1	0.881	0.979
East of England	0.222	0.138	2.597	1	0.107	1.249
Outer London	0.025	0.138	0.032	1	0.857	1.025
South East	0.080	0.133	0.365	1	0.546	1.083
South West	0.206	0.142	2.122	1	0.145	1.229
Wales	-0.113	0.158	0.516	1	0.473	0.893
Scotland	0.196	0.138	2.011	1	0.156	1.217
Type of dwelling			19.458	3	0.000	
Detached House	(baseline)					
Semi-detached house	-0.221	0.064	11.886	1	0.001	0.802
Terraced house (including end of terrace)	-0.106	0.068	2.418	1	0.120	0.899
Flat or maisonette and other	0.077	0.090	0.722	1	0.396	1.080
Barriers to address						
No barriers	(baseline)					
One or more	-0.448	0.085	28.050	1	0.000	0.639
Relative condition of the local area			46.123	2	0.000	
Mainly good	(baseline)					
Mainly fair	-0.311	0.048	41.749	1	0.000	0.733
Mainly bad or very bad	-0.442	0.111	15.849	1	0.000	0.642
Relative condition of the address			38.636	2	0.000	
Better	(baseline)					
About the same	-0.406	0.081	24.929	1	0.000	0.666
Worse	-0.693	0.114	36.753	1	0.000	0.500
Percentage owner-occupied in quintiles			5.894	4	0.207	
1 lowest	(constant)					
2	-0.046	0.074	0.387	1	0.534	0.955

3	-0.113	0.078	2.104	1	0.147	0.893
4	0.010	0.082	0.015	1	0.901	1.010
5 highest	-0.119	0.083	2.023	1	0.155	0.888
Population density ³	-0.034	0.021	2.520	1	0.112	0.967
Constant	0.342	0.168	4.137	1	0.042	1.407

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

Variables that are significant at the 0.05 level are included in the model. Percentage owner-occupied (in quintiles) and population density were not significant in 2018 but were kept in the model for consistency.

The model R^2 is 0.036 (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

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 0.5% 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 profile in terms of age, sex and region.

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 2017 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 B2.

³ 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.

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	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	
North West	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.3	
Yorkshire and Humber	8.5	10.5	10.2	8.7	8.5	
East Midlands	7.5	9.3	9.2	7.7	7.5	
West Midlands	9.0	7.6	7.5	8.6	9.0	
East of England	9.6	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	
London	13.5	10.0	10.9	13.3	13.5	
South East	14.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	14.1	
South West	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.8	
Wales	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	
Scotland	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.7	
Age & sex	%	%	%	%	%	
M 18–24	5.5	2.6	3.8	4.0	5.5	
M 25–34	8.6	5.5	6.2	6.6	8.6	
M 35–44	7.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.9	
M 45–54	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.7	
M 55–59	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	
M 60–64	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	
M 65+	10.8	13.5	12.8	12.2	10.8	
F 18–24	5.2	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.2	
F 25–34	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.5	
F 35–44	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	8.0	
F 45–54	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.6	8.9	
F 55–59	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	
F 60–64	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	
F 65+	12.4	18.0	14.3	13.9	12.5	
Base	50,792,629					

Table B2 Weighted and unweighted sample distribution, by GOR, age and sex

The calibration weight (WtFactor) is the final non-response weight to be used in the analysis of CAPI variables on the 2018 survey; this weight has been scaled to the responding sample size. The range of the weights is given in Table B3.

Table B3 Range of weights				
	N	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
DU and person selection weight	3879	.55	1.00	2.20
Un-calibrated non-response weight	3879	.33	1.00	3.61
Final calibrated non-response weight	3879	.28	1.00	4.39
Self-completion non-response weight	3065	.28	1.00	3.97

Self-completion weighting

All UKSA variables were included on the BSA face-to-face interview. In addition to the interview, the BSA survey requires respondents to answer a self-completion questionnaire. The rate of self-completion response differs from survey to survey but has trended downwards in recent years. In 2018, 79% of respondents returned a valid self-completion questionnaire, compared with 82% in both 2016 and 2017.

As in previous years, we investigated differences between the profile of respondents who returned the self-completion questionnaire and those who did not. In 2018, unlike recent years, this analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences in the profile of those who returned a valid self-completion survey and those who did not. As a result, it was deemed appropriate to generate a self-completion non-response weight which takes account of some of the systemic underlying factors which may be leading to these differences. In addition to the census data and interviewer observations that were used to compute the non-response component of the main weight, other respondent characteristics were also considered for the self-completion survey compared to those who did not participate in BSA at all. Hence, this can be leveraged in modeling the characteristics of those who filled in the self-completion survey, compared to those who did not.

As when modelling non-response for the main survey weight, logistic regression was used (with the dependent variable indicating whether the respondent submitted their self-completion questionnaire). A number of demographic characteristics, responses to politics-related questions (asked in the main survey), as well as area-level and interviewer observation variables, were used to model response. Again, not all the variables examined were retained for the final model; variables which were found to not be significantly associated with an individual's propensity to return the self-completion supplement were excluded.

Among the key findings were that respondents from a BAME background were significantly less likely to return the self-completion supplement. Those without any educational qualifications were also significantly less likely to make a valid return compared to those with a degree. So too, those with 'little' or 'no' interest in politics were less likely to fill in the self-completion questionnaire. The full results from the model are presented in Table B4.

Table B4. The final self-completion non-response model						
Variable	В	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Odds
Respondent sex/age			58.337	13	0.000	
Male 18-24	(baseline)					
Male 25-34	-0.005	0.204	0.001	1	0.982	0.995
Male 35-44	-0.235	0.204	1.322	1	0.250	0.791
Male 45-54	0.399	0.210	3.619	1	0.057	1.490
Male 55-59	0.366	0.255	2.060	1	0.151	1.442
Male 60-64	0.275	0.272	1.016	1	0.314	1.316
Male 65+	0.645	0.216	8.945	1	0.003	1.905
Female 18-24	0.816	0.252	10.499	1	0.001	2.261
Female 25-34	0.020	0.204	0.010	1	0.921	1.020
Female 35-44	0.259	0.211	1.510	1	0.219	1.296
Female 45-54	0.619	0.216	8.198	1	0.004	1.857
Female 55-59	0.384	0.256	2.252	1	0.133	1.468
Female 60-64	0.801	0.295	7.379	1	0.007	2.227
Female 65+	0.760	0.212	12.890	1	0.000	2.137
Region			54.292	10	0.000	
North East	(baseline)					
North West	-0.187	0.242	0.592	1	0.441	0.830
Yorkshire and The Humber	-0.191	0.251	0.574	1	0.449	0.827
East Midlands	0.404	0.278	2.111	1	0.146	1.497
West Midlands	-0.836	0.242	11.966	1	0.001	0.433
East of England	0.027	0.254	0.011	1	0.916	1.027
London	0.113	0.248	0.206	1	0.650	1.119
South East	-0.076	0.241	0.098	1	0.754	0.927
South West	-0.360	0.253	2.030	1	0.154	0.698
Wales	-0.359	0.276	1.685	1	0.194	0.699
Scotland	-0.283	0.251	1.277	1	0.258	0.753
Ethnicity						
White	(baseline)					
BAME	-0.770	0.114	45.452	1	0.000	0.463
Highest qualification			30.452	3	0.000	
Degree	(baseline)					
A-level/higher (below degree)	-0.156	0.122	1.643	1	0.200	0.856

O-level/GCSE	-0.518	0.122	17.916	1	0.000	0.596
No qualifications/other	-0.645	0.138	21.883	1	0.000	0.524
Interest in politics			15.324	4	0.004	
A great deal	(baseline)					
Quite a lot	0.063	0.149	0.178	1	0.673	1.065
Some	-0.098	0.143	0.469	1	0.494	0.907
Not very much	-0.331	0.153	4.692	1	0.030	0.718
None at all	-0.422	0.175	5.840	1	0.016	0.656
Internet access						
Yes	(baseline)					
No	-0.474	0.150	9.996	1	0.002	0.623
Type of dwelling			13.644	3	0.003	
Detached House	(baseline)					
Semi-detached house	-0.049	0.123	0.155	1	0.694	0.953
Terraced house (including end of terrace)	0.001	0.126	0.000	1	0.991	1.001
Flat or maisonette and other	-0.410	0.142	8.350	1	0.004	0.664
Relative condition of the address			6.186	2	0.045	
Better	(baseline)					
About the same	0.331	0.148	5.000	1	0.025	1.393
Worse	0.479	0.210	5.190	1	0.023	1.615
Constant	2.743	0.371	54.725	1	0.000	15.540

The response is 1 = self-completion supplement returned (response), 0 = self-completion supplement not returned (non-response)

Variables that were significant at the 0.05 level were included in the model.

The model R² is 0.106 (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

The self-completion weight was calculated as the inverse of the predicted response probabilities saved from the logistic regression model. These were then combined with the main BSA weight to create the final self-completion weight. The top 0.5% 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).

WtFactorSC is the weight to be used in the analysis of self-completion variables on the 2018 survey; this weight has been scaled to the responding self-completion sample size. The range of the weights is given in Table B5.

Table B5 Range of weights				
	N	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
DU and person selection weight	3879	.55	1.00	2.20
Un-calibrated non-response weight	3879	.33	1.00	3.61
Final calibrated non-response weight	3879	.28	1.00	4.39
Self-completion non-response weight	3065	.28	1.00	3.97

Identifying self-completion variables

The dataset is structured with CAPI questions first, followed by self-completion questions towards the end of the file. All self-completion variable labels include "SC" followed by the questionnaire versions on which they appear, e.g. "SC: A, B, C, D". You can also refer to the questionnaire documentation to identify whether a variable is self-completion or CAPI.

Analysis using the self-completion weight

Users should be aware that applying the self-completion weight does cause an error message to appear in SPSS, warning that for at least one case the value of the weight variable was zero, negative, or missing. This is because any cases that did not return a self-completion are necessarily system missing in the self-completion weight variable.

Time series analysis of self-completion variables

Analysts conducting <u>time series analysis of self-completion variables</u> should apply the self-completion weight – **WtFactorSC** – for the 2018 self-completion variables, and the standard main weight – **Wtfactor** – for these self-completion variables in earlier years.

The introduction of a self-completion weight represents a necessary adaptation of the methodology to take account of differences in the profiles of those who completed a self-completion questionnaire and those who did not. Analysis of these groups in the 2018 survey indicates the emergence of statistically significant differences for the first time in the recent history of BSA and therefore a specific self-completion weight was required to assure the continuity of the time series.

Applying the self-completion weight (rather than the standard main weight) has a marginal effect of, typically, less than one percentage point on the estimates.

Effective sample size

The effect of the sample design on the precision of survey estimates is indicated by the effective sample size (neff). An effective sample size measures the size of an (unweighted) simple random sample that would result in the same level of precision (or the same standard error) as the sample in question after the effect of the sample design has been accounted for. If the effective sample size is close to the actual sample size, then the design is said to be "efficient". 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 (such as BSA) tend to have lower efficiency than samples that select all household members (due to the effect of selection weighting).

The BSA sample design involves stratification, clustering and weighting. The effective sample size will vary from one survey estimate to another, depending on the effect of clustering and stratification. However, it can be useful to calculate the effect of the survey weights on efficiency as this will be the same for all survey estimates. Application of the final calibrated non-response weights for BSA 2018 results in an effective sample size (NEFF) of 2,936 (an efficiency of 76%). Please note, however, that this effective sample size only takes into account the effect of the weights i.e. it does not account for the effect of stratification and clustering.

Fieldwork

The vast majority of interviewing was carried out between July and October 2018, with a very small number of interviews taking place in November 2018.

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.

Interviewers achieved an overall response rate of between 41,9% and 42.4%. Details are shown in Table B6.

Table B6 Response rate ¹ on British Social Attitudes, 2018					
	Number	Lower limit of response (%)	Upper limit of response (%)		
Addresses issued	10,270				
Out of scope	1,023	%	%		
Upper limit of eligible cases	9,247	100			
Uncertain eligibility	99	1.1			
Lower limit of eligible cases	9,148		100		
Interview achieved	3,879	41.9	42.4		
Interview not achieved	5,269	57	57.6		
Refused ²	3,792	41	41.5		
Non-contacted ³	892	9.6	9.8		
Other non-response	585	6.3	6.4		

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

4 'Interview times recorded as less than 20 minutes were excluded, as these timings were likely to be errors.

Advance letter

Sampled addresses were sent an advance letter informing the residents that an interviewer would be calling at the address. The letter included an incentive (a voucher) and described the purpose of the survey.

Appendix C. Questionnaire

United Kingdom Statistics Authority 2018

ASK ALL VERSION A/B

Q426 1 8 9	 [BStart] \$ 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. Press 1 and <enter> to continue.</enter> (Don't know) (Refusal)
Q428	[AwGP] I will give you the names of some organisations. Have you ever heard of them on radio, TV, newspapers, or somewhere else? READ OUT., Greenpeace
1	Yes
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q429	[AwBoE] READ OUT The Bank of England
1	Yes
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q430	[AwRCN] READ OUT Royal College of Nursing
1	Yes
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q431	[AwIBM] READ OUT IBM
1	Yes
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know

9	(Refusal)
Q432	[AwDWP] READ OUT
1	
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q433	[AwONS] READ OUT The Office for National Statistics (ONS)
1	Yes
2	No
3	SPONTANEOUS - Don't know
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes' AT [AwONS]
Q434	[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	l knew it well
2	I knew it somewhat
3	I have only heard the name
4	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
0.405	IF 'No' or 'Don't know' AT [AwONS]
Q435	
	READ OUT The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the organisation that
	produces official statistics on the state of our economy society
	and our environment.
1	Press 1 and <enter> to continue.</enter>
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)

Q436	ASK ALL VERSION A/B [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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes, frequently' AT [ONSus]
Q437	[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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes, frequently' AT [ONsus]
Q438	[FUOft]
	CARD H4
	Approximately how often have you used or referred to figures from
4	ONS during the last year?
1	Dally
2	A few times a month
3	A lew lines a year
4 5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
8	(Don't know)
9	(Befusal)
0	
	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q439-444	[ONSpa]
	CARD H5

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

	card?
	INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY.
	INTERVIEWER: FOR MORE INFO ABOUT THE CENSUS, LFS
	AND IPS, SEE HELPSCREEN
	PRESS <f9> TO SEE HELP SCREEN</f9>
	Multicoded (Maximum of 6 codes)
1	Census
	[ONSpa1]
2	Labour Force Survey
_	[ONSpa2]
3	International Passenger Survey
0	[ONSpa3]
4	Other survey (carried out by ONS) (please specify)
5	No
0	[ONSpa5]
6	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
0	
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
0	
	IF 'Other survey' AT [ONSpa]
Q445	
	What other ONS survey have you participated in?
	Open Question (Maximum of 500 characters)
	IF 'Census'. 'Labour Force Survey'. 'International Passenger
	Survey' or 'Other survey' AT [ONSpa]
Q447	
~	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
-	
9	(Refusal)

Q448	IF 'No' or 'Don't know' 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
9	(Refusal)
	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q449	[TrstCS]
	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.
	The civil service?
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
9	(Refusal)
0450	[Tetparl]
Q400	
	(Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it)
	The UK parliament?
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
9	(Refusal)

Q451	[Tstgov] CARD H7 AGAIN (Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) The Government ?
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
9	(Refusal)
Q452	[Trstmed]
	CARD H7 AGAIN
	(Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) The media ?
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
9	(Refusal)
Q453	[Trststat]
	CARD H7 AGAIN
	(Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) The ONS ?
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
9	(Refusal)
Q454	[Trstct]
	CARD H7 AGAIN
	(Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.)
	The courts ?
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
9	(Refusal)

Q455 1 2 3 4 5 9	[Trstpol] CARD H7 AGAIN (Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) The police ? Trust it a great deal Tend to trust it Tend to distrust it Distrust it greatly SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know (Refusal)
Q456 1 2 3 4 5 9	[TrstBoE] CARD H7 AGAIN (Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) The Bank of England ? Trust it a great deal Tend to trust it Tend to distrust it Distrust it greatly SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know (Refusal)
Q457 1 2 3 4 5 9	[Trstbank] CARD H7 AGAIN (Please indicate whether you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.) High street banks and financial institutions ? Trust it a great deal Tend to trust it Tend to distrust it Distrust it greatly SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know (Refusal)

Q458	[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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
0450 464	IF 'Trust them greatly' OR 'Tend to trust them' AT [TrstONS]
Q459-461	[ITSIONST] What are your main reasons for saving that?
	RECORD UP TO THREE MAIN REASONS PROBE WHERE
	NECESSARY
	Multicoded (Maximum of 3 codes)
1	Trust the figures, from personal experience
	[TrONSY1]
2	Heard / read something good about the figures
	[TrONSY2]
3	The figures are easy to count or measure;
	[TrONSY3]
4	are always recorded; are based on clear definitions
4	UNS does not have vested interest in the results
	[IFUNSY4] / doos not manipulate production or collection
5	The Government does not have vested interest in the results
5	ITrONSY51
	/ does not interfere in production or collection
6	Understand figures or statistics
	[TrONSY6]
7	Don't understand figures or statistics
	[TrONSY7]
8	Other (please specify)
	[TrONSY8]
9	EDIT: No reason not to trust them
	[TrONSY9]
98	(Don't know)
99	(Refusal)

	IF 'Tend not to trust them' OR 'Distrust them greatly' AT
	[TrstONS]
Q464-466	[TrstONSN]
	What are your main reasons for saying that?
	UNPROMPTED: CODE AS APPROPRIATE
	RECORD UP TO THREE MAIN REASONS. PROBE WHERE
	NECESSARY
	Multicoded (Maximum of 3 codes)
1	Don't trust figures, from personal experience
	[TrONSN1]
2	Heard / read something bad about the figures
	[TrONSN2]
3	Figures are difficult to count or measure;
	[TrONSN3]
	not always recorded; unclear or complex definitions
4	ONS has vested interest in results
	[TrONSN4]
	/ manipulates production or collection
5	The Government has vested interest in the results
	[TrONSN5]
	/ interferes in production or collection
6	The figures are misrepresented or spun by politicians
	[TrONSN6]
	or the media
7	Figures alone do not tell the whole story
	[TrONSN7]
	/ there is more to it than just figures
8	Understand figures or statistics
	[TrONSN8]
9	Don't understand figures or statistics
	[TrONSN9]
10	Other (please specify)
	[TrONSY10]
98	(Don't know)
99	(Refusal)

Q469 1 2 3 8 9	IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE AT [TrstONSY] OR [TrstONSN] [TrstONSWN] And which of those is the most important reason? INTERVIEWER: If necessary, inform the respondent of the categories you recorded in their previous answer First response at [TrstONSY] OR [TrstONSN] Second response at [TrstONSY] OR [TrstONSN] Third response at [TrstONSY] OR [TrstONSN] (Don't know) (Refusal)
	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q476	[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 8	NO (Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
0.477	IF 'Yes, within last 5 years' or 'Yes, but not in the last five years' AT [CenUse]
Q477	
	Which of the following statements express your views about the
	Census.
	It gives me useful information?
1	Strongly agree
2	Tend to agree
3	I end to disagree
4	
5 0	SPONTANEOUS - NOT SULE OF CONT KNOW
Э	(reiusal)

- Q478[Cenquick]
CARD H10 AGAIN
(Which of the following statements express your views about the
Census)
It gets released quickly?1Strongly agree2Tend to agree3Tend to disagree4Strongly disagree
- 5 SPONTANEOUS Not sure or don't know
- 9 (Refusal)

ASK ALL VERSION A/B

Q479	[Cenchang]
	CARD H10 AGAIN
	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
3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q480	[Cenpoli]
	CARD H10 AGAIN
	(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 - Not sure or don't know
•	

9 (Refusal)

	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q481	[CPIUse]
	CARD H11
	Now I would like you to think about statistics on inflation, called the
	Consumer Price Index of 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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes, within last 5 years' OR 'Yes, but not in the last five
	years' AT [CPIUse]
Q482	[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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q483	[CPlauick]
	CARD H12 AGAIN
	(Which of the following statements express your views about the
	Consumer Price Index (CPI))
	It gets released guickly?
1	Strongly agree
2	Tend to agree
3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)

ASK ALL VESRION A/B Q484 [CPIchang] CARD H12 AGAIN 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 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know 5 9 (Refusal) Q485 [CPIpoli] CARD H12 AGAIN (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 - Not sure or don't know 9 (Refusal) Q486 [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 8 (Don't know)

9 (Refusal)

	IF 'Yes, within last 5 years' or 'Yes, but not in the last five
	years' AT [EMPUse]
Q487	[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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q488	[Empquick]
	CARD H14 AGAIN
	(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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q489	[Empchang]
	CARD H14 AGAIN
	Still thinking about the employment and unemployment statistics,
	which of the following statements express your views about the
	Changes over time in the statistics accurately reflect what is
	changing in the LIK2
1	Strongly agree
2	Tend to agree
- 3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)

Q490	[Emppoli]
	CARD H14 AGAIN
	(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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
-	
Q491	[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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes, within last 5 years' OR 'Yes, but not in the last five
	years' AT [GDPUse]
Q492	[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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)

Q493	[GDPquick] CARD H16 AGAIN (Which of the following statements express your views about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) It gets released guickly?
1	Strongly agree
2	Tend to agree
3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q494	[GDPchang]
	CARD H16 AGAIN
	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
1	Strongly agroe
2	Tend to agree
3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
0495	[GDPpoli]
Q-00	CARD H16 AGAIN
	(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
о Л	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
0	

9 (Refusal)
Q496 1 2 3	[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? Yes, within the last 5 years Yes, but not in the last 5 years No
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)
	IF 'Yes, within last 5 years' OR 'Yes, but not in the last five years' AT [CriUse]
Q497	[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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q498	[Criquick]
	CARD H18 AGAIN
	(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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)

	ASK ALL VERSION A/B
Q499	[Crichang]
	CARD H18 AGAIN
	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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)
Q500	[Cripoli]
	CARD H18 AGAIN
	(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 - Not sure or don't know
9	(Refusal)

Q501	[StatImp] CARD H18 AGAIN 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
9	(Refusal)
Q502 1 2	[StatPI] CARD H18 AGAIN (how strongly do you agree or disagree that) Statistics produced by ONS are free from political interference? Strongly agree Tend to agree
3	Tend to disagree
4	Strongly disagree
5	SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know
9	(Reiusai)
Q503	[StatAcc] CARD H18 AGAIN (how strongly do 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
9	(Refusal)

Q504	[StatHon]
	CARD H18 AGAIN
	(how strongly do 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
9	(Refusal)
0505	
Q505	
	CARD IT TO AGAIN
	(now shorigity do you agree of disagree triat)
1	Strongly agree
ן כ	Tond to agree
2	Tend to disagree
3	Strongly disagree
4	SECULATION
0	
9	(Relusal)
Q506	[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	l 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
8	(Don't know)
9	(Refusal)

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 Statist 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 9 (Refusal)	ics
 Q508 [UKSAsp] CARD H20 AGAIN (Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree) It is important for an independent body such as the UK Statist Authority to speak out publically against the misuse of official statistics? 1 Strongly agree 2 Tend to agree 3 Tend to disagree 4 Strongly disagree 5 SPONTANEOUS - Not sure or don't know 9 (Refusal) 	ics
 Q509 [PreRel] CARD H21 Under the current rules, Government ministers are shown offi statistics (the day before [in England]/five days before [in Sco or Wales] they are released to the public. Which of these statements comes closer to your view: READ OUT 1 The current rules are right; Government ministers alone shou shown official statistics before they are released to the public; 2 The current rules should be changed; Official statistics should 	cial tland ld be or, l be
 made equally available to everybody, including the public, at t same time? 8 (Don't know) 	he
9 (Refusal)	