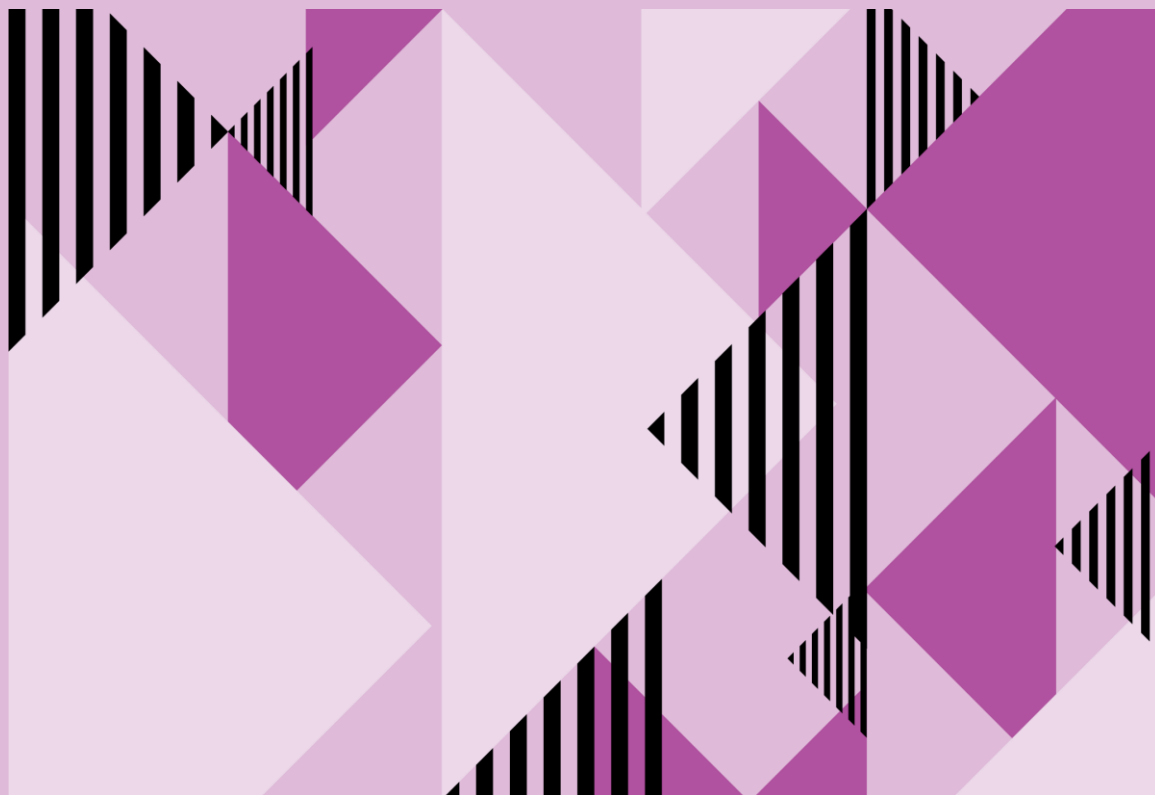


Technical Information

July 2025 wave

Society Watch



OCTOBER 2025

We believe that social research has the power to make life better.

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

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Introduction

In July 2025, NatCen conducted a survey amongst its Opinion Panel members, as part of its Society Watch series, to collect data on social and political attitudes towards various topics amongst the UK population.

This document provides technical information related to the survey and associated dataset, including details on the data included, questionnaire wording, sample design, fieldwork approach, and the weighting methodology.

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

Table 1 - Key figures	
Fieldwork dates	26/06/25 - 27/07/25
Total complete interviews	2,083
Web interviews	1,939
Telephone interviews	144
Survey response rate	57%

1. Sampling

The NatCen Opinion Panel is based on a random probability design, with panel members originally selected at random and considerable effort put in to maximise participation to minimise the risk of bias.

1.1 Opinion Panel recruitment surveys

Members of the NatCen Opinion Panel have been recruited through four different surveys.

In Great Britain, panel members were recruited from the British Social Attitudes (BSA) and Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA) surveys which interview people aged 16 and over¹ across Britain. The BSA and SSA are high-quality, random probability surveys where addresses are selected at random, and significant effort is expended to secure interviews. From 2015 to 2019, fieldwork was conducted face-to-face, with individuals selected at random. However, starting in 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, these surveys have employed a 'push-to-web' methodology, inviting up to two adults per household to participate online, with an opt-in telephone option also available².

In Northern Ireland, panel members were recruited from the 2021 Consumer Protection Study (CPS) and the 2023 Life in Northern Ireland (LNI) surveys which interviewed people aged 18 and over in Northern Ireland. Both surveys used a random probability survey conducted using a 'push-to-web' methodology, allowing up to two participants per household to take part online, with an opt-in telephone option also available. Since 2024, the British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey has also expanded to include people living in Northern Ireland.

Participants interviewed as part of the BSA, SSA, CPS and LNI were invited to join the Panel at the conclusion of their interview.

¹ The SSA has consistently interviewed young adults aged 16-17, whereas the BSA began interviewing them in 2024. From the Panel's inception in 2015 until December 2024, only adults aged 18 and over were eligible to join the Panel. Starting in 2025, the age threshold for Panel members was lowered to 16 years old.

² More details of the BSA sampling approach can be found here: bsa.natcen.ac.uk

Table 2 – Recruitment survey mode and total number of panellists recruited by year

Recruitment year	BSA	SSA	CPS	LNI	Number recruited
2015	F2F	F2F	-	-	3,850
2016	F2F	F2F	-	-	2,442
2017	F2F	F2F	-	-	3,360
2018	F2F	-	-	-	2,412
2019	F2F	F2F	-	-	2,781
2020	P2W	-	-	-	3,082
2021	P2W + F2F	P2W + F2F	P2W	-	7,111
2022	P2W	-	-	-	5,253
2023	P2W	P2W	-	P2W	7,709
2024	P2W	P2W	-	-	4,219

1.2 Sampling for this survey

For this survey, all panel members recruited from BSA 2015 onwards and LNI, who had not subsequently left the panel or become ‘inactive’, were eligible to be invited. From this pool, a random sub-sample of 3,636 cases was selected, maintaining the probability-based design. Selection probabilities were adjusted by sampling in proportion to weights reflecting the extent to which panel members characteristics (age, sex, region, household structure, income, education, economic activity, ethnicity, tenure, social class, interest in politics and party support) were over- or under- represented in the eligible panel. The procedure enhances the representativeness of the issued sample as much as possible. Separate samples were taken from BSA and LNI, with each stratified by the variables used in weighting (see chapter 3).

2. Fieldwork design and response rates

2.1 Fieldwork design

Mode

Fieldwork followed a sequential mixed-mode design. Panel members were initially invited to participate in the research online, and sent multiple reminders by post, email and/or text message. If they had not completed the interview within two weeks, and if telephone numbers were available, they were then contacted by NatCen's Telephone Unit (TU) to encourage online completion or offer an interview over the phone. This approach allows us to include individuals who were unable or unwilling to complete the survey online.

Communication strategy

Issued panellists are contacted at multiple times, and via multiple modes to provide them with the required information and encourage them to take part in the live survey. Multiple modes of contact (letter, email and SMS), diverse messages (social impact, reward upon completion, urgency etc.) and different days of the week are used in order to maximise the chances of reaching different groups. These are spread across the first two weeks of fieldwork to maximise the number of people completing the questionnaire online before the outstanding sample is issued to the NatCen Telephone Unit for contact. A final set of reminders are sent three weeks into fieldwork to those that have not completed the questionnaire and for whom we do not have a contact phone number, as these panellists will not be contacted by the Telephone Unit during the last few weeks of fieldwork.

Fieldwork period

The fieldwork period lasted for one month. Web fieldwork ran from 26th June 2025 to 27th July 2025 and telephone fieldwork ran from 10th July 2025 to 27th July 2025 – a selection of participants identified as likely to take part by phone were contacted as part of early telephone fieldwork starting 3rd July 2025. Although most participants completed within the first week, the one-month approach ensured that everybody had the opportunity to take part, and not only those that are 'readily' available.

Incentive

Participants received a £5 or £10 Love2Shop voucher (either digital or physical) as a thank you for their time.

Targeted approach

To improve sample quality, fieldwork resources were redirected from individuals who are typically over-represented in the sample and participate regularly, towards those who are under-represented and participate less frequently. For instance, under-represented individuals were eligible for a higher incentive, received more reminders, and/or were contacted more frequently by our interviewers (up to eight calls).

2.2 Response rates

Response rates are a simple indicator of quality for probability-based surveys and are provided in the below table for different parts of the sample. This survey achieved a 57% overall response rate among those panellists invited to participate³.

Table 3 – Survey response by sample type

	BSA15-19	BSA20-24	LNI23	Total
Issued	878	2,646	112	3,636
Deadwood	2	4	0	0
Achieved (Total)	615	1,419	49	2,083
Achieved (Web)	566	1,325	48	1,939
Achieved (Telephone)	49	94	1	144
Survey response rate	70%	54%	44%	57%

³ This response rate does not account for non-response as a result of people not taking part in the recruitment survey, not joining the panel, or attrition from the panel. However, since much of this bias is mitigated through our weighted sampling approach, we believe that this response rate is a better indication of the risk of bias

3. Weighting

Non-response to NatCen Opinion Panel surveys can occur at various points: the recruitment survey, the invitation to join the panel (at the end of the recruitment interview), subsequent attrition from the Panel, and the survey of panel members itself. The recruitment surveys are already weighted to adjust for non-response. Further weights are computed to adjust for non-response at the subsequent stages. The final survey weight is the product of these weights. This multi-stage approach is ideal because the correlates of non-response can be different at each stage.

3.1 Non-response

The final delivered weight is the product of the recruitment survey weight, the sample selection weight, and the panel non-response weight.

1. **Recruitment survey weight:** The weights from the recruitment surveys followed similar designs: selection weights to adjust for uneven selection probabilities; non-response weights computed via logistic regression models of response (at address level) to adjust for differential non-response; and calibration to population estimates⁴.
2. **Sampling weight:** This weight adjusts for selection probabilities used in the sampling process and all non-response/attrition that occurs after the recruitment surveys but prior to sampling.

First, a logistic regression model was created to derive non-response weights to adjust for non-response that occurred prior to sampling i.e. at the panel recruitment stage plus any subsequent attrition. The following variables were used as predictors in the model: age and sex groups, region, household type, household income, education level, ethnicity, tenure, social class group, economic activity, political party identification, and interest in politics. The non-response weight was the inverse of the probability of joining/remaining in the panel.

As described above, a random subsample of panel members was selected for this survey, with boosts applied for some populations. Weights were used to adjust the probabilities of selection, therefore a “sample selection” weight was computed to account for these differential selection probabilities (equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected for the sample). The final “sampling weight” is the product of the recruitment survey weight, the panel non-response weight and the sample selection weight.

3. **Survey weight:** This weight is used to adjust for non-response to this panel survey.

A logistic regression model was used to estimate the probability of response for each panellist issued to the survey. The panel survey weight was equal to the inverse of the probabilities of response. This weight adjusts for non-response using the same variables as used for the panel recruitment weight above i.e. age and sex groups, region, household type etc.

Two different models were used for the BSA respondents, one for BSA15-19 (the BSA face-to-face surveys) and one for BSA20 onwards (the BSA push-to-web surveys). Another model was used for LNI respondents with predictors equivalent to those used in the BSA models. In each case, the resulting survey weight was multiplied by the sampling weight to create the final set of weights. The weights for LNI and BSA respondents were scaled before they were combined so that the proportion of respondents from NI and GB respectively is in line with the UK population.

⁴ More details on the BSA weight can be found at bsa.natcen.ac.uk/

4. Questionnaire specification

A unimodal questionnaire design approach was adopted for the development of the survey instrument. This means that differences between the web and telephone survey have been actively minimised. Differences between the two modes, when unavoidable, are marked in the questionnaire specification presented below.

Colour legend:

	Questions' routing, name, and other specifications (e.g. multicode vs. grid)
	Instructions for programmers
	Start and end of section-specific filters and/ or specifications

Annotations:

	Bolding starts
	Bolding ends
<i>	Italic starts
</i>	Italic ends
HL	Helplink: appears next to answer categories
HS	Helplink: appears after a question stem, or for FAQ-style purposes underneath a question stem

START SURVEY.

SECTION 1: ECONOMIC ISSUES

{ASK ALL}

AGRMT [SINGLE CODE]

Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose the United Kingdom making free trade agreements with other countries?

1. Favour
2. Oppose
3. Neither favour nor oppose

{ASK IF AGRMT<>3}

AGRMTSTR [SINGLE CODE] [RANDOMISE 1 AND 3]

How strongly do you [IF AGRMT=1 "favour" IF AGRMT=2 "oppose"] it?

1. A great deal
2. Moderately
3. A little

{ASK ALL}

GLBLZE [SINGLE CODE]

Thinking about increased trade of goods and services between the United Kingdom and other nations in recent decades...

Some say the UK has gained from increased trade because it has helped lower prices and increased the competitiveness of some UK businesses. Others say the UK has lost out from increased trade because it has cost jobs in manufacturing and other industries and lowered wages for some UK workers.

All in all, would you say that the UK has...

1. Gained more than it has lost from increased trade
2. Lost more than it has gained from increased trade

{ASK ALL}

FreeTrad [SINGLE CODE]

In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the United Kingdom and other countries have been a...

1. Good thing for the UK
2. Bad thing for the UK

{ASK ALL}

Forgrel [COLLAPSIBLE GRID]

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

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Britain should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy.
2. Britain should follow its own interests, even if this leads to conflicts with other nations.

GRID COLUMNS

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly
6. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

FIN_SIT [SINGLE CODE]

How would you describe your household's financial situation?

1. Live comfortably
2. Meet your basic expenses with a little left over for extras
3. Just meet your basic expenses
4. Don't even have enough to meet basic expenses

SECTION 2: RACE AND ETHNICITY

{ASK ALL}

WHADVANT [SINGLE CODE]

In general, how much do White people benefit from advantages in society that Black and Asian people do not have?

1. A great deal
2. A fair amount
3. Not too much
4. Not at all

{ASK ALL}

DIVERSEPOP_MOD [RANDOMISE 1 AND 2, 3 ALWAYS LAST]

In general, do you think the fact that Britain's population is made up of people of many different races, ethnicities and religions...

1. Strengthens British society
2. Weakens British society
3. Doesn't make much difference

{ASK ALL}

SOCIETY_WHT [SINGLE CODE]

Do you think the following is generally good or bad for our society?

White people declining as a share of Britain's population.

1. Very good for society
2. Somewhat good for society
3. Neither good nor bad for society
4. Somewhat bad for society
5. Very bad for society

{ASK ALL}

IDBAsian [SINGLE CODE]

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Britain would begin to lose its identity if more Black and Asian people came to live in Britain.

1. Agree strongly

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

SECTION 3: IMMIGRATION

{ASK ALL}

LGLSTATUS [RANDOMISE]

Which comes closer to your view about how to handle immigrants living in the UK without permission?

1. They should **not** be allowed to stay in the country legally
2. There should be a way for them to stay in the country legally, if certain requirements are met

{ASK IF LGLSTATUS=1}

NATLDPRT [RANDOMISE]

Do you think there should be a national law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants who are now living in the UK illegally?

1. Should be national law enforcement effort to deport
2. Should **not** be national law enforcement effort to deport

{ASK IF LGLSTATUS = 2}

LGL_CITIZPRENSHIP [RANDOMISE]

And do you think immigrants who are in the UK illegally and meet the requirements should...

1. Be eligible to apply for UK citizenship
2. Be eligible to apply for permanent residency, but not UK citizenship

{ASK ALL}

OPENIDEN [RANDOMISE]

Again, please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. The United Kingdom's openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation
2. If the UK is too open to people from all over the world, we risk losing our identity as a nation

{ASK ALL}

CMFRT_LANG [SINGLE CODE]

Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, would you be comfortable or uncomfortable with the following?

People speaking a language other than English in public places in your community.

1. Comfortable
2. Uncomfortable

{ASK ALL}

Immigr [COLLAPSIBLE GRID]

There are different opinions about immigrants from other countries living in Britain. (By “immigrants” we mean people who come to settle in Britain.)

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Immigrants increase crime rates.
2. Immigrants are generally good for Britain's economy.
3. Immigrants take jobs away from people who were born in Britain.
4. People born in Britain should be given preference over immigrants when it comes to jobs, housing, or health care.

GRID COLUMNS

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly
6. Can't choose

{ASK ALL}

MiEcono [SINGLE CODE]

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

1. 0 - Extremely bad
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5 - Neither
7. 6
8. 7
9. 8
10. 9
11. 10 - Extremely good

{ASK ALL}

MiCultur [SINGLE CODE]

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

1. 0 - Undermined
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5 - Neither
7. 6
8. 7
9. 8
10. 9
11. 10 - Enriched

SECTION 4: THE UK / AMERICA AND ITS HISTORY

{ASK ALL}

BRHIST [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS, FLIP COLUMNS]

Thinking about British history, how important do you think it is to have public discussions about the country's...

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Historical failures and flaws
2. Historical successes and strengths

GRID COLUMNS

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Somewhat important
4. Not too important
5. Not at all important

{ASK ALL}

UKEXCEPT [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, FLIP OPTIONS]

Which of these statements best describes your opinion about the UK?

1. The UK stands above all other countries in the world
2. The UK is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others
3. There are other countries that are better than the UK

{ASK ALL}

NATPRID [COLLAPSIBLE GRID]

How proud are you of Britain in each of the following?

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. The way democracy works
2. Its political influence in the world
3. Britain's economic achievements
4. Its history

GRID COLUMNS

1. Very proud
2. Somewhat proud
3. Not very proud
4. Not proud at all
5. Can't choose

SECTION 5: GENDER, FAMILY AND REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES

{ASK ALL}

WOMENOBS [RANDOMISE]

Again, please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. The obstacles that once made it harder for women than men to get ahead are now largely gone
2. There are still significant obstacles that make it harder for women to get ahead than men

{ASK ALL}

MARRFAM [RANDOMISE]

Again, please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. Society is better off if people make marriage and having children a priority
2. Society is just as well off if people have priorities other than marriage and children

{ASK ALL}

WANTHOME [SINGLE CODE]

A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children.

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

{ASK ALL}

WWFAMSUF [SINGLE CODE]

All in all, the family suffers when the woman has a full time job.

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

{ASK ALL}

ABRTLGL [FLIP SCALE]

Do you think abortion should be...

1. Legal in all cases
2. Legal in most cases
3. Illegal in most cases
4. Illegal in all cases

{ASK ALL}

ABRTLAW [COLLAPSIBLE GIRD]

The law should allow an abortion if...

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. The woman decides on her own she does not wish to have a child
2. The couple cannot afford any more children
3. There is a strong chance of the baby having a serious health condition
4. The woman's health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy

GRID COLUMNS

1. Yes
2. No

{ASK ALL}

SOCIETY_BC [SINGLE CODE, FLIP OPTIONS]

Do you think each of the following is generally good or bad for our society?

Birth control pills, condoms and other forms of contraception being widely available.

1. Very good for society
2. Somewhat good for society
3. Neither good nor bad for society
4. Somewhat bad for society
5. Very bad for society

SECTION 6: GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

{ASK ALL}

TRANSGEND1 [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE OPTIONS]

Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?

1. Whether someone is a man or a woman is determined by the sex they were assigned at birth
2. Someone can be a man or a woman even if that is different from the sex they were assigned at birth

{ASK ALL}

CMFRT_PRO [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, is each of the following something you are comfortable or uncomfortable with?

Someone using the pronouns “they/them” instead of “he” or “she” to describe themselves.

1. Comfortable
2. Uncomfortable

{ASK ALL}

SOCIETY_LGB_SSM [RANDOMISE ROWS, FLIP COLUMNS]

Do you think each of the following is generally good or bad for our society?

WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. More people feeling comfortable identifying as gay, lesbian, or bisexual than in the past
2. Same-sex marriages being legal in the UK

GRID COLUMNS

1. Very good for society
2. Somewhat good for society
3. Neither good nor bad for society
4. Somewhat bad for society
5. Very bad for society

{ASK ALL}

EqOpp [COLLAPSIBLE GRID]

Do you think attempts to give equal opportunities have gone too far or not gone far enough for...

WEB: “Please select one answer on every row”

TEL: “INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED.”

GRID ROWS

1. Lesbian, gay and bisexual people

2. Transgender people
3. Women
4. Black and Asian people

GRID COLUMNS

1. Gone much too far
2. Gone too far
3. About right
4. Not gone far enough
5. Not gone nearly far enough

{ASK ALL}

TBirCert [SINGLE CODE]

How much do you agree or disagree that a person who is transgender should be able to have the sex recorded on their birth certificate changed if they want?

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

SECTION 7: RELIGIOUS VALUES

{ASK ALL}

RELIG_GOV [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. Religion should be kept separate from government policies
2. Government policies should support religious values and beliefs

SECTION 8: CRIME AND POLICING

{ASK ALL}

CRIMJUST_TGH [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE 1 AND 2]

Would you say that the criminal justice system in this country is generally...

1. Too tough on criminals
2. Not tough enough on criminals
3. About right in its treatment of criminals

{ASK ALL}

POLIMPT [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS, FLIP COLUMNS]

Thinking about policing and law enforcement in this country, how important is each of the following?

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Keeping communities safe
2. Protecting the rights of people suspected of crimes
3. Treating people of all racial and ethnic groups equally

GRID COLUMNS

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Somewhat important
4. Not too important
5. Not at all important

{ASK ALL}

Stifsent [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, FLIP COLUMNS]

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

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences
2. For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence

GRID COLUMNS

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree
 5. Strongly disagree
-
3. To stay disciplined and push my limits
 4. To clear my mind and feel connected to myself
 5. Because it's good for my health and I know I should
 6. To stay in shape without spending too much time or money
 7. Not applicable – I do not exercise

SECTION 9: GOVERNMENT SCOPE, EFFICIENCY AND ROLE

{ASK ALL}

TAXSPEND [SINGLE CODE]

Suppose the government had to choose between the following three options.

Which do you think it should choose?

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

{ASK ALL}

Govresp1 [COLLAPSIBLE GRID]

On the whole do you think it should or should not be the Government's responsibility to...

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Provide a job for everyone who wants one
2. Provide industry with the help it needs to grow

GRID COLUMNS

1. Definitely should
2. Probably should
3. Probably should not
4. Definitely should not

{ASK ALL}

GOVSIZE1 [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

If you had to choose, would you rather have...

1. A smaller government providing fewer services
2. A bigger government providing more services

{ASK ALL}

GOVT_ROLE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

1. Government should do more to solve problems
2. Government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals

{ASK ALL}

GOVWASTE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Next are some pairs of statements asking how you feel about a number of things. Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient
2. Government often does a better job than people give it credit for

{ASK ALL}

REGULATE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest
2. Government regulation of business usually does more harm than good

{ASK ALL}

UKSOLVE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. As Britons, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get what we want
2. This country can't solve many of its important problems

SECTION 10: SOCIAL SAFETY NET

{ASK ALL}

GOVAID [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Again, please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. Government help for the poor does more harm than good, by making people too dependent on government assistance.
2. Government help for the poor does more good than harm, because people can't get out of poverty until their basic needs are met.

{ASK ALL}

GOVNEEDY [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Again, please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. The government should do more to help needy Britons, even if it means going deeper into debt
2. The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy

{ASK ALL}

SOCSEC_FUT [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Thinking about the long term future of the State Pension, do you think...

1. Some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered.
2. The State Pension benefits should not be reduced in any way.

{ASK IF SOCSEC_FUT=1}

SOCSEC_RED [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Should the State Pension be...

1. Phased out as a government program
2. Maintained at a reduced level

{ASK IF SOCSEC_FUT=2}

SOCSEC_KEEP [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Should the State Pension ...

1. Cover more people, with greater benefits
2. Be kept about as it is

{ASK ALL}

Unempjob [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, FLIP COLUMNS]

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

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one
2. If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on their own two feet

GRID COLUMNS

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

{ASK ALL}

Welfhelp [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, FLIP COLUMNS]

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

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other
2. The creation of the welfare state is one of Britain's proudest achievements

GRID COLUMNS

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

SECTION 11: POLITICAL POLARISATION

{ASK ALL}

PoiThink [COLLAPSIBLE GRID, RANDOMISE ROWS]

We would like to know what you think about each of our political parties.

Please rate each party on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that you strongly dislike that party and 10 means that you strongly like that party.

WEB: "Please select one answer on every row"

TEL: "INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND THE ANSWER CODES. REPEAT ANSWER CODES AS REQUIRED."

GRID ROWS

1. The Conservative Party?
2. The Labour Party?
3. Reform UK?
4. The Liberal Democrats?
5. The Green Party?

GRID COLUMNS

1. 0 Strongly dislike
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5
7. 6
8. 7
9. 8
10. 9
11. 10 Strongly like
12. 11 Haven't heard of party

SECTION 12: FOREIGN POLICY

{ASK ALL}

EUAddRef [SINGLE CODE]

Say there was a referendum in which you were asked to choose between the UK staying out of the EU or the UK rejoining the EU.

How would you vote?

1. Stay out of the EU
2. Rejoin the EU
3. I would not vote

{ASK ALL}

UK_ACTIVE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

How important is it for the United Kingdom to take an active role in world affairs?

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Somewhat important
4. Not too important
5. Not at all important

{ASK ALL}

ALLIES [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE]

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

1. In foreign policy, the UK should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making compromises with them
2. In foreign policy, the UK should follow its own national interests even when its allies strongly disagree

{ASK ALL}

MILSAFE [SINGLE CODE, RANDOMISE 1-3]

Do you think the United Kingdom having a strong military makes the world...

1. More safe
2. Less safe
3. Has no impact on how safe the world is

{ASK ALL}

Nation [SINGLE CODE]

On the whole, do you think that Britain's interests are better served by closer links with...

1. Western Europe
2. United States of America (USA)
3. Both Equally
4. Neither

{ASK ALL}

UKRAINE [SINGLE CODE]

Do you favour, oppose, or neither favour nor oppose the United Kingdom giving weapons to help Ukraine fight Russia?

1. Favour
2. Oppose
3. Neither favour nor oppose

{ASK IF UKRAINE <> 3}

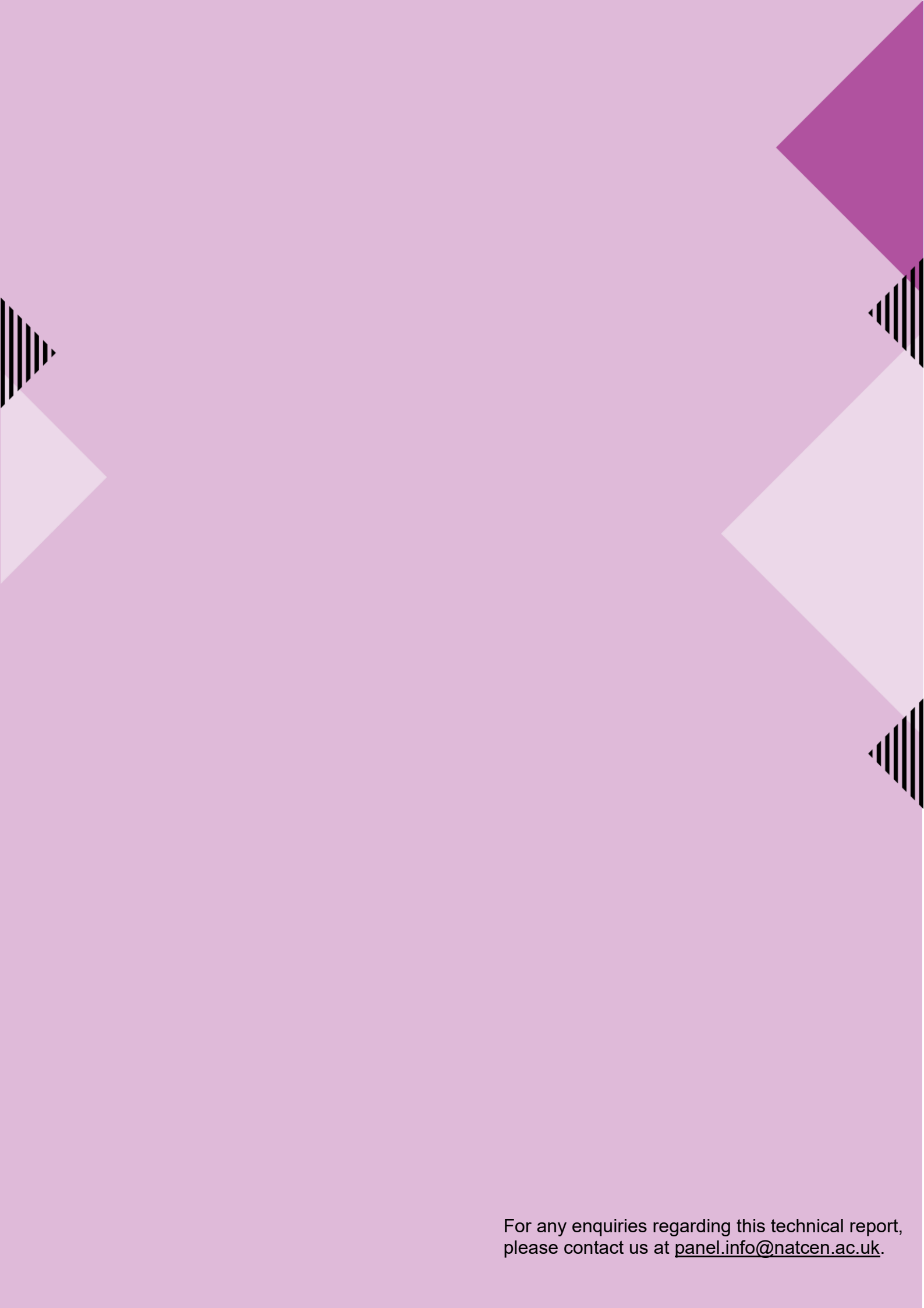
UKRAINESTR [SINGLE CODE, FLIP OPTIONS]

Do you [IF UKRAINE=1 "favour" OR IF UKRAINE=2 "oppose"] that a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little?

1. A great deal
2. A moderate amount
3. A little

END OF SURVEY.

START DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS.



For any enquiries regarding this technical report,
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