Security in Public Spaces:
Acceptance of Security Measures, in particular
Data Retention, Airport and CCTV
in the United Kingdom

[Sicherheit im Öffentlichen Raum:
Die Billigung sicherheitspolitischer Maßnahmen, insbesondere
Vorratsdatenspeicherung, Flughafen und CCTV
im Vereinigten Königreich]

- Methodological Report -


SIRA TP 7:

The Influence of Institutional Regimes on the Approving of Security Measures

Technical Report

Sampling

The survey was conducted by telephone interviewing, with a sample created using Random Digit Dialling (RDD).

Two separate samples were supplied, one for landlines, and one for mobile telephones. It is estimated that in the United Kingdom around 14% of people had a mobile telephone by no landline when the survey took place, and so the target sample of 800 interviews was divided into 690 interviews conducted on landlines, and 110 conducted on mobile telephones with people who have no landline.

The landline sample was stratified by region so that each region was sampled proportional to its population. Blocks of 1,000 numbers in which it was known that at least one number was in service were the building blocks of the sample, and numbers for the survey were obtained by randomising the last three digits of the telephone number.

For the mobile sample regional stratification is not possible as there is no geographical coding within mobile telephone numbers, and so the sample was simply drawn from blocks of 1,000 numbers known to be in use, and the last three digits were again randomised to produce the sample.

In the United Kingdom it is extremely difficult to interview young adults, and especially young men, on the telephone. The use of random sampling techniques, whether using Kish Grids or the more simple next birthday rule almost inevitably result in samples that under-represent young adults to such an extent that weighting to correct for the imbalance is likely to be unreliable.

For this reason quota controls were set on the interviews, to ensure that the achieved sample matched the total UK sample in terms of age and gender.

Quotas were not set separately for the landline and mobile samples, but were managed across the total sample.

The Questionnaire

An English language draft of the questionnaire was supplied by Universität der Bundeswehr München. GfK NOP recommended some changes into more colloquial forms of English, and some changes to reflect different types of behaviour in Germany and the UK.

The questionnaire was then scripted into CATI (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing) software and tested in a pilot study of 30 interviews, conducted on 8 and 9 November 2011. Interviewers were briefed before starting work, and on completion of the pilot were debriefed about any problems encountered.

Following the pilot a small number of changes were made to the questionnaire, mainly to clarify points that had not been clear to some respondents.
Fieldwork

Interviewing took place between 17 November and 5 December 2011 and 817 interviews were conducted in all. Interviewing took place at GfK NOP’s telephone interviewing centre in London, and all interviewers were personally briefed before starting work.

The achieved sample against the quotas set is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 16-29</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 30-49</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 40+</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 16-29</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 30-49</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 40+</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the achieved sample was very close to the target no weighting was applied

Data

Data were supplied in the form of a fully labelled SPSS file, including verbatim text for “other specify” answers.