

**Great Britain
ISSP 2013 – National Identity III
Study Description**

2014-05-30

ISSP Study Description Form

Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!

Study title: British Social Attitudes 2013

Fieldwork dates: 2013-06-29 to 2013-11-13

Principal investigators: Alison Park, Liz Clery
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Sample type: Clustered random sample: addresses were selected with equal probability in a stratified clustered design. One person aged 18+ was interviewed per address.

Fieldwork institute: National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)

Fieldwork methods: The ISSP module is implemented as a self-completion questionnaire, completed by the respondent after the main face-to-face interview and collected by the interviewer or posted by the respondent.

N. of respondents: 950

<p><i>Details about issued sample:</i></p> <p>Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf. The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.</p>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	.....2262.....
	2. Interviews (1.0)	.....1063.....
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	.....769.....
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	.....91.....
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	.....22.....
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	.....83.....
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	.....8.....	
4. Not Eligible		
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	.....44.....	
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	.....140.....	
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	.....32.....	
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	.....10.....	

* When new sample units are added during the field period via a new dwelling units list or other standard updating procedure, these additional issued units are added to the starting number of units to make up the total gross sample size. Also, when substitution is used, the total must include the originally drawn cases plus all substitute cases. See AAPOR/WAPOR Standard Definitions, pp. 9-10 for further clarification.

Language(s): English

Weight present: yes

Weighting procedure: Selection weights are required because not all the units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting reflects the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address, DU and individual. First, because addresses in Scotland were selected using the MOI, weights were needed to compensate for the greater probability of an address with an MOI of more than one being selected, compared with an address with an MOI of one. (This stage was omitted for the English and Welsh data). Secondly, data were weighted to compensate for the fact that a DU at an address that contained a large number of DUs was less likely to be selected for inclusion in the survey

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than a DU at an address that contained fewer DUs. (We used this procedure because in most cases where the MOI is greater than one, the two stages will cancel each other out, resulting in more efficient weights). Thirdly, data were weighted to compensate for the lower selection probabilities of adults living in large households, compared with those in small households.

At each stage the selection weights were trimmed to avoid a small number of very high or very low weights in the sample; such weights would inflate standard errors, reducing the precision of the survey estimates and causing the weighted sample to be less efficient. Less than one per cent of the selection weights were trimmed at each stage.

Sample excludes Scotland north of the Great Glen

*Known systematic
properties of sample:*

*Deviations from ISSP
questionnaire:*

Publications:

None

BSA 30th Report (<http://www.bsa-30.natcen.ac.uk/>)