

## What is the Young Life and Times Survey?

All too often the opinions of young people are ignored when decisions are made about many of the issues involving them. Thus, the aim of the Young Life and Times survey is to record the views of 16 year olds in Northern Ireland, with a focus on community relations issues such as politics, sectarianism and education. By inviting respondents to suggest topics for the next year's survey, we make sure that the topics covered are relevant to the lives of 16 year olds in Northern Ireland today.

### Links with other surveys

The Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) survey records the attitudes and values of adults aged 18 years and over in Northern Ireland. This is an annual survey and began in 1998. The range of topics included in NILT varies each year, although many modules are repeated over time in order to monitor changing attitudes on specific social policy issues. In particular, questions on community relations and political attitudes are included each year in order to track attitude change on these issues taking place within the rapidly shifting social and political environment of Northern Ireland. Full details can be found on the website at [www.ark.ac.uk/nilt](http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt)

From 1998 to 2000, a Young Life and Times (YLT) survey ran alongside NILT. All 12-17 year olds living in the household of an adult NILT respondent were asked to partake in YLT, which took the form of a paper questionnaire. Questions mostly consisted of a subset of questions from the adult questionnaire. One of the main aims was to be able to analyse the attitudes of young people and compare them with the attitudes of their parents. However, in 2001, the survey team undertook a review of YLT due to the fact that the level of use of the young person's survey came nowhere near the level of use of the adult survey

Consultation with a variety of users from the academic and voluntary sectors, found that that:

- There was an extremely high level of interest in a young person's survey
- There was little interest in linking the attitudes of children to those of their parents.
- There was a concern that questions suitable for 17 year olds were not always suitable for 12 year olds (and vice-versa) and that this was restrictive.
- There was strong policy interest in the views of young people in the areas of community relations, political attitudes, education and employment.
- There was a concern that young people were not interviewed by young people and that the optimum survey design required this.
- There was a concern that the survey did not involve young people in the design of the questions.
- Interviewing young people in their own homes – often in front of their parents – was problematic.
- However interviewing young people in schools – often with peer effects – was equally problematic and had the additional coverage problems of children excluded from schools and low numbers of 16 and 17 year olds.

Based on the findings of the consultation exercise, the current methodology was designed to address as many of these issues as possible.

## Technical details of the 2003 survey

### Sample

The survey sample was taken from the Child Benefit Register, maintained by the Social Security Agency (SSA) of the Department for Social Development (DSD). Child Benefit is a benefit for people bringing up children and is paid for each child. Therefore, the Register contains information on all children for whom Child Benefit is claimed.

All young people who celebrated their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday during February 2003 were invited to take part in the survey. Under data protection regulations the survey team could not contact these young people directly. Therefore, this was undertaken by SSA.

### Advance letter

In mid June, SSA sent a pack to all eligible 16 year olds, consisting of an initial letter from SSA, a letter from the project team and a paper questionnaire.

The initial SSA letter was addressed to the relevant person and provided an introduction to the survey. It also explained the role of SSA in the project, and confirmed that the YLT project team did not have access to names and addresses of the young people in the sample. This letter contained a unique identifier (with a check letter) under the address, which was highlighted as "Your identification number".

The letter from the university project team provided more information about the survey, including the aims of the project, the three possible methods of completing the questionnaire, and details of a prize draw of £500 for which all respondents completing the questionnaire were eligible.

### Completing the questionnaire

The fieldwork period lasted from 24 June to 8 July 2003. Respondents were able to choose one of three methods for completing the questionnaire.

1. They could phone a freephone number to reach the telephone interviewing centre and take part by phone once they had quoted their identification number and check digit. The call centre was staffed by interviewers aged under 25 years.
2. They could complete the questionnaire on-line – quoting their personal identifier to enter that part of the Young Life and Times website.
3. They could complete the paper questionnaire that was sent to them by DSD in the initial pack.

After 1 week, SSA sent out a reminder postcard to addressees who had not made contact of any kind.

### Survey content

The main focus of the survey in 2003 was community relations. Other topics included:

- Education, focussing on attitudes to the transfer procedure
- Social Capital
- Background information

The topics for inclusion were identified during focus groups with young people in schools and youth organisations undertaken in spring 2003.

### Response rate

1997 questionnaires sent out

26 envelopes or reminder postcards were returned to SSA as they were undeliverable, for example, the addressee had moved away or the house was unoccupied. Thus, 1971 addresses were in scope (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Status of addresses**

	n
Sent out	1997
Undeliverable	26
In scope	1971

902 completed were received, representing a response rate of 45.8%. Table 2 shows that the most popular mode of completing the survey was paper (805 questionnaires or 89%). The next most popular mode was online (81 respondents or 9%), with only 16 respondents (2%) opting to complete the survey by phone.

**Table 2: Mode of survey completion**

	n	%
Paper	805	89
Online	81	9
Telephone	16	2
Total	902	

### Getting the data

Tables of results from the survey are available on the YLT website within six months of the end of the fieldwork period. Users can also download the data in SPSS portable file format from the website to carry out their own statistical analyses. The YLT website is available at [www.ark.ac.uk/ylt](http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt)

## Using the data

This documentation is intended to provide background information to the survey and to the survey and sampling methodologies. However, if you require any further technical information, please contact us (see contact details below).

The data have been tested extensively, but if you find anything that looks like a mistake, please let us know as soon as you can. Please note that this data should not be weighted.

A helpline service is also available for anyone who has a query about the survey or the results (see contact details below).

In order to maintain anonymity, the race and religion variables have been deleted from the data file. However, the RELIGCAT variable consists of the following categories: 'Catholic', 'Protestant' and 'No religion'. Due to the small number of cases, other categories are not included in this variable.

## Contact information

For all queries relating to the survey, please contact:

Dirk Schubotz  
ARK  
Institute of Governance, Public Policy and Social Research  
Queen's University Belfast  
Belfast  
BT7 1NN  
Tel: (028) 9027 3947  
Email: d.schubotz@qub.ac.uk

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