# Web Appendices

These are provided for additional transparency, providing detail for which there is not space in the paper itself. It is not proposed that these are included in the printed journal; instead these will be made available on the authors’ website (and potentially also on the publisher’s website, if they so choose).

### Web Appendix WA1 – Control variables

#### Derivation of variables

The control variables in the survey are described below. Unless otherwise specified, the individual-level variables use the standard questions in the Ipsos MORI omnibus survey.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Variable*** | ***Derivation*** |
| Age | Single-year age is available in the survey. For the purposes of analysis (without making any assumptions about functional form), this is grouped as follows:   * 16-24 * 25-34 * 35-44 * 45-54 * 55-59 * 60-State Pension Age (65 for men, 61 for women at the time of the survey) * Older than state pension age |
| Presence of children | Respondents were asked, *“How many children aged fifteen or under are there in your household?”* This was recoded into a simple dummy variable indicating the presence of any children aged 0-15 in the household. |
| Marital status | Respondents were asked, *“Which of the following best applies to you? | 1. Married/Civil Partnership | 2. Living together |3. Single | 4. Widowed | 5. Divorced | 6. Separated”*. This was recoded into the following groups:   * Married/Civil Partnership/Living together * Single * Widowed/Divorced/Separated |
| Employment status | Respondents were asked, *“Which of these applies to you? 1. Have paid job - Full time (30+ hours per week) | 2. Have paid job - Part time (8-29 hours per week) | 3. Have paid job - Part time (Under 8 hours per week) | 4. Not working – Housewife | 5. Self-employed | 6. Full time student | 7. Still at school | 8. Unemployed and seeking work | 9. Retired | 10. Not in paid work for other reason | 11. Not in paid work because of long term illness or disability.”*  This was recoded into the following groups:   * Full-time (30+ hours per week) or Self-employed * Part-time (<8 or 8-29 hours per week) * Not working (including Not working / Full time students / Still at school / Unemployed / Retired / Not in paid work for other reason / Not in paid work because of long-term illness or disability). |
| Tenure | Respondents were asked, *“Which of these applies to your home? | 1. It is being bought on a mortgage | 2. It is owned outright | 3. It is rented from the local authority | 4. It is rented from a private landlord |5. It is rented from a Housing Association/Trust | 6. Other (specify)”*.  This was recoded into the following groups:   * Owner-occupier (bought on mortgage/owned outright) * Social housing (rented from the local authority or Housing Association) * Other (rented from private landlord/other). |
| Qualifications | Respondents were asked, “*Using this card, please tell me which, if any, is the highest educational or professional qualification you have obtained. | 1. GCSE/O-Level/CSE | 2. Vocational qualifications (=NVQ1+2) | 3. A-Level or equivalent (=NVQ3) | 4. Bachelor Degree or equivalent (=NVQ4) | 5. Masters/PhD or equivalent | 6. Other | 7. No formal qualifications | 8. Still studying”*.  This was recoded into the following groups:   * Degree or Masters/PhD * A-levels or equivalent * Less than A-levels (GCSR/O-level/CSE, vocational qualifications, other) * None. |
| Own benefits claims | This question was added at the start of the module on benefits stigma. Respondents were asked, *“In the past 12 months, which of the following benefits or tax credits, if any, have you yourself been claiming? PLEASE ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY. | Unemployment benefits ('Jobseekers' Allowance') | Incapacity benefits (including 'Employment and Support Allowance') | Income Support | Housing Benefit | Council Tax Benefit | Wage top-ups for low-income workers ('Child Tax Credit' or 'Working Tax Credit') | Out-of-work tax credits for people with children (‘Child Tax Credit’) | Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance | Carer's Allowance | Pension Credit | Any other benefits, including Basic State Pension, Child Benefit, or others (PLEASE SPECIFY) | None of these.”* [The order of the benefits was randomised rather than fixed in the order presented here, other than putting ‘other’ and ‘none’ last].  For the purposes of the regression models in Table 3, this was grouped into the following:   * Out-of-work benefit (JSA, ESA, income support, out-of-work tax credits) * In-work tax credits (‘wage top-ups for low-income workers’ * Other benefits (Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Disability Living Allowance/Attendance Allowance, and Carer’s Allowance – but excluding Pension Credit and ‘Any other benefits’, as the analysis focuses on working-age benefits).   Note that in Tables 1 and 2, the rows marked ‘benefit claimants’ refer to both ‘out-of-work benefits’ and ‘other benefits’. |
| **Neighbourhood-level variables** (Lower Super-Output Area, based on home postcode) | |
| Benefit claim rate | Data on LSOA-level claims for all DWP working-age benefits were taken from nomis (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>), for the series ‘benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas’ in August 2010 (the latest consistently available across all area-based benefit measures at the time of the survey). The explanatory notes on this dataset state that the data *“is derived from a 100% data source – the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS)…The data refer to a snapshot in time, and these snapshots are taken at quarterly intervals at the end of February, May, August and November…The key benefits for working age claimants for which information is currently included in the small area data are: Bereavement Benefit; Carer’s Allowance; Disability Living Allowance; Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance; Income Support; Jobseeker’s Allowance; Pension Credit; and Widow’s Benefit. Housing Benefit (HB), Council Tax Benefit (CTB) and Industrial Injuries Benefits are not included in WPLS.”*  This was then turned into a claim rate by dividing the rate by the best estimate of the working-age LSOA population from the Office of National Statistics (ONS); only the 16-64 population is available. These are necessarily estimates as (unlike the benefit claim data) there is no fully comprehensive record in administrative data of the population within a given area; for this reason ONS mark these data ‘experimental’ (rather than full ‘national statistics’). ‘Super Output Area mid-year population estimates for England and Wales - Mid-2010’ was used (released Sep 2011), the latest available at the time of the survey. The continuous version of the claim rate is used in the analyses. |
| **Local authority-level variables** (based on home postcode) | |
| Unemployment | The best estimates of the local authority-level working age (16-64) unemployment rate at the time of the survey were taken from the nomis (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>) series ‘model-based estimates of unemployment’ for the 2010 calendar year. The notes for this data state, *“As [the] unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the [survey] unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas are unreliable. To overcome this model-based estimates have been developed that provide better estimates of total unemployed for local authorities…The model-based estimate improves on the [survey] estimate by borrowing strength from the claimant count to produce an estimate that is more precise i.e. has a smaller confidence interval. The claimant count is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.”* The continuous version of the rate is used in the analyses. |
| Migration | Following existing studies looking at the relationship between migration and welfare state attitudes in Europe (e.g. Mau & Burkhardt 2009, doi: 10.1177/0958928709104737), the analyses focus on the proportion of people living in a local authority who were born in ‘non-western countries’. This was taken to include Africa (all countries), Asia (all countries), Carribean/Jamaica, North America (outside of US/Canada), South America, and Oceania (outside of Australia/New Zealand). Data was taken from the 2001 Census (from nomis for England & Wales, and from Casweb for Scotland), the latest available at the time of the survey – although clearly the data are older than the other contextual data used above. The continuous version of the rate is used in the analyses. |

#### Descriptive statistics

***Table WA1: Descriptive statistics for individual-level control variables***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Category*** | ***Prevalence*** |  | ***Category*** | ***Prevalence*** |
| Gender: male | 48.5% |  | **Region** |  |
| Any children <15 in hhld | 31.8% |  | North | 5.2% |
|  |  |  | North-West | 10.6% |
| **Age group** |  |  | Yorkshire & Humberside | 8.8% |
| 16-24 | 15.5% |  | West Midlands | 8.9% |
| 25-34 | 16.4% |  | East Midlands | 7.4% |
| 35-44 | 17.1% |  | East Anglia | 4.0% |
| 45-54 | 16.9% |  | South West | 8.9% |
| 55-59 | 6.3% |  | South East | 19.6% |
| 60-State Pension Age | 5.6% |  | Greater London | 12.7% |
| >State Pension Age | 22.1% |  | Wales | 5.2% |
| **Marital status** |  |  | Scotland | 8.7% |
| Married/Living together | 57.6% |  | **Employment status** |  |
| Single | 27.2% |  | Full-time or self-employed | 43.0% |
| Divorced/widowed/separated | 15.2% |  | Part-time | 11.2% |
| **Qualifications** |  |  | Other | 45.7% |
| No qualifications | 17.2% |  | **Housing tenure** |  |
| Less than A-levels/unspecified | 35.3% |  | Owner-occupier | 66.6% |
| A-levels or equivalent | 18.1% |  | Social housing | 14.3% |
| Degree/Higher degree | 29.4% |  | Private renting or other | 19.1% |

Source: Ipsos MORI benefits stigma survey 2012.

### Web Appendix WA2

The main text refers to two tables that are supplementary to Table 1; these are included below.

***Table WA2a: Felt stigma responses including ‘neither agree nor disagree’***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Felt stigma*** | All | Single  parents | Unemp -loyed | Incapacit -ated | Housing Benefit | Tax  Credits |
| **Overall** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 65.3% | 77.5% | 78.7% | 80.0% | 77.7% | 80.0% |
| Neutral | 14.4% | 10.4% | 9.7% | 9.7% | 11.3% | 9.9% |
| Agree | 20.4% | 12.1% | 11.6% | 10.3% | 11.0% | 10.1% |
| **Claimant of that benefit** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 82.7% | 88.1% | 84.3% | 83.5% | 82.8% | 88.0% |
| Neutral | 8.7% | 6.1% | 6.0% | 6.1% | 10.8% | 5.2% |
| Agree | 8.7% | 5.8% | 9.7% | 10.4% | 6.4% | 6.8% |
| **Non-claimants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 64.2% | 77.3% | 78.7% | 79.9% | 77.4% | 79.6% |
| Neutral | 14.8% | 10.6% | 9.8% | 9.8% | 11.3% | 10.2% |
| Agree | 21.1% | 12.1% | 11.5% | 10.2% | 11.3% | 10.2% |
| *Sig. difference (agree)* | *0.05* | ***0.02*** | *0.51* | *0.95* | ***0.00*** | *0.15* |
| *Sig. difference (disagree)* | ***0.03*** | ***0.01*** | *0.12* | *0.30* | *0.05* | ***0.01*** |
| *Sig (all categories)* | *0.12* | *0.12* | *0.30* | *0.49* | *0.08* | *0.07* |
| *n (claimants)* | *936* | *132* | *233* | *273* | *454* | *290* |
| *n (non-claimants)* | *1,571* | *2,385* | *2,259* | *2,216* | *2,034* | *2,188* |
| *N* | *2,507* | *2,517* | *2,492* | *2,489* | *2,488* | *2,478* |

Source: Ipsos MORI benefits stigma survey 2012; bold figures indicate significance at the 5% level.

***Table WA3b: Stimgatisation responses including ‘neither agree nor disagree’***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Stimgatisation*** | All | Single  parents | Unemp -loyed | Incapacit -ated | Housing Benefit | Tax  Credits |
| **Overall** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 52.6% | 62.1% | 64.1% | 65.0% | 62.8% | 66.8% |
| Neutral | 20.3% | 18.8% | 17.4% | 18.0% | 18.4% | 17.2% |
| Agree | 27.2% | 19.1% | 18.5% | 17.0% | 18.8% | 16.0% |
| **Claimant of that benefit** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 66.3% | 66.3% | 63.5% | 62.3% | 66.8% | 69.4% |
| Neutral | 13.1% | 15.4% | 13.4% | 15.5% | 13.6% | 12.0% |
| Agree | 20.6% | 18.3% | 23.0% | 22.3% | 19.7% | 18.6% |
| **Non-claimants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disagree | 52.4% | 62.0% | 64.2% | 65.4% | 62.5% | 66.7% |
| Neutral | 20.9% | 18.9% | 17.6% | 18.2% | 18.9% | 17.6% |
| Agree | 26.6% | 19.2% | 18.2% | 16.4% | 18.7% | 15.7% |
| *Sig. difference (agree)* | *0.56* | *0.87* | *0.24* | *0.14* | *0.74* | *0.46* |
| *Sig. difference (disagree)* | *0.50* | *0.53* | *0.89* | *0.49* | *0.22* | *0.54* |
| *Sig (all categories)* | *0.33* | *0.80* | *0.30* | *0.25* | *0.19* | *0.27* |
| *n (claimants)* | *936* | *132* | *233* | *273* | *454* | *290* |
| *n (non-claimants)* | *1,571* | *2,385* | *2,259* | *2,216* | *2,034* | *2,188* |
| *N* | *2,507* | *2,517* | *2,492* | *2,489* | *2,488* | *2,478* |

Source: Ipsos MORI benefits stigma survey 2012; bold figures indicate significance at the 5% level.

***Table WA4: Stigma responses on full 0-10 scale***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Type of benefit* | | | | |
| ***Felt stigma*** | **All** | Single  parents | Unemp -loyed | Incapacit -ated | Housing Benefit | Tax  Credits |
| 0 - Strongly disagree | 34.8% | 44.0% | 44.7% | 47.8% | 44.1% | 47.0% |
| 1 | 9.3% | 11.2% | 12.1% | 11.6% | 9.9% | 11.6% |
| 2 | 7.0% | 7.7% | 7.6% | 7.7% | 7.9% | 7.5% |
| 3 | 5.2% | 5.3% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 6.4% | 5.3% |
| 4 | 9.0% | 9.4% | 8.7% | 7.5% | 9.4% | 8.6% |
| 5 - Neither agree nor dis. | 14.4% | 10.4% | 9.7% | 9.7% | 11.3% | 9.9% |
| 6 | 4.0% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| 7 | 5.8% | 2.6% | 3.5% | 1.5% | 2.4% | 2.0% |
| 8 | 2.0% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| 9 | 4.0% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 2.9% | 2.3% | 2.5% |
| 10 - Strongly agree | 4.5% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 2.4% |
| *N* | *2,576* | *2,564* | *2,568* | *2,568* | *2,565* | *2,556* |
|  |  | *Type of benefit* | | | | |
| ***Stimatisation*** | **All** | Single  parents | Unemp -loyed | Incapacit -ated | Housing Benefit | Tax  Credits |
| 0 - Strongly disagree | 21.1% | 25.2% | 25.5% | 26.6% | 26.1% | 27.3% |
| 1 | 6.8% | 9.8% | 10.3% | 9.9% | 8.7% | 9.9% |
| 2 | 7.9% | 8.6% | 8.4% | 9.0% | 8.7% | 9.0% |
| 3 | 6.5% | 7.5% | 8.1% | 7.7% | 7.8% | 8.2% |
| 4 | 10.3% | 11.0% | 11.9% | 11.9% | 11.4% | 12.5% |
| 5 - Neither agree nor dis. | 20.3% | 18.8% | 17.4% | 18.0% | 18.4% | 17.2% |
| 6 | 8.3% | 6.5% | 6.8% | 5.8% | 6.5% | 5.1% |
| 7 | 7.8% | 5.1% | 4.6% | 4.6% | 5.3% | 4.2% |
| 8 | 4.7% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 2.5% | 2.4% |
| 9 | 3.3% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.6% |
| 10 - Strongly agree | 3.0% | 2.2% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| *N* | *2,536* | *2,525* | *2,526* | *2,522* | *2,526* | *2,519* |

Source: Ipsos MORI benefits stigma survey 2012.