Understanding Society
IP16

IP16 Interviewer Materials

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Information for Participants

Understanding Society...

...is a very special study that follows the lives of tens of thousands of people who live in the UK, collecting information about the events and people that affect them.

This information is used by social scientists, policy makers and economists to help them make better decisions about things that affect people's lives. In the past, studies like this have contributed to changes in the law, given insights into human psychology, and helped doctors treat illnesses more effectively.

You are important to us

Households were chosen to take part in this study to represent thousands of other people living in the UK. If you live in one of those households, or with someone who has taken part in Understanding Society before, you can take part in the study. In doing so, you are helping to create a record of how life in the UK is changing and what impact those changes have on you and the other people you live with, for example, how a new job or baby affects your health and wellbeing, your financial circumstances and personal relationships a year or two years later.

What do I have to do?

To join in, all you have to do is answer some questions about your life and opinions. If you are already a member of the study you will be familiar with how the interview works. It will take approximately 45 minutes to an hour, depending on your circumstances, and will cover some of the key areas of your life such as health, employment, retirement, personal relationships, friends and family, childcare, and leisure activities.

Do you just want to talk to me?

We would like to talk to everyone aged 16 and over who lives in your home. With parents' consent, we would also like young people aged 10-15 to fill in a short questionnaire.

Economic and Social Research Council

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Understanding Society

Are you new to this household?

You are being asked to take part because you are now living in the household of someone who has previously taken part in the study. Without your input, we won't be able to gain a complete understanding of how household and family circumstances may be changing.

What do I get out of it?

Each person in the household who takes part will receive a High Street voucher that can be used at a range of retailers. Young people aged 10-15 who fill in a self-completion questionnaire will receive a High Street voucher. As a member of Understanding Society you will also be kept informed about study findings and research updates.

Is the study confidential?

Yes, we are always extremely careful to protect the confidentiality of the information you give us, in accordance with the Data Protection Act. The results of the study will be used for research purposes only. You can ask to see your details at any time or to have them removed from our database. The data is and will remain anonymous – it will be impossible for anyone to identify you or your household from the study's results.

Who is doing the research?

Researchers at the University of Essex are running Understanding Society together with NatCen Social Research, Kantar and Ipsos Mori. Funding has been provided by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

How do I find out more?

If you'd like some more information on the study:

visit **www.understandingsociety.ac.uk**

call the University of Essex on Freephone **0800 252 853**

email **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**

or write to **FREEPOST RRXX-KEKJ-JGKS Understanding Society University of Essex Wivenhoe Park Colchester, CO4 3SQ**

We'll be really pleased to hear from you.

Interviewer material 13 IP16 showcards PROOF v2

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SHOWCARD 2A (Jnrprev)

1. Other house/flat
2. Working away from home
3. Halls of residence
4. Boarding school
5. Prison
6. Hospital
7. Care or nursing home
8. Outside the UK
9. No fixed abode

97. Other type of accommodation

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SHOWCARD 2B (Clstat)

0. Deceased

1. Other house/flat

2. Working away from home

3. Halls of residence

4. Boarding school

5. Prison

8. Hospital

9. Care or nursing home

10. Outside the UK

11. No fixed abode

97. Other type of accommodation

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SHOWCARD 2C (Marstat)

1. Single and never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

2. Married

3. A Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

4. Separated but legally married

5. Divorced

6. Widowed

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SHOWCARD 2D (R1)

1. Husband/Wife
2. Partner/Cohabitee
3. Civil Partner
4. Biological son/daughter
5. Adopted son/daughter
7. Stepson/stepdaughter
9. Biological parent
10. Adoptive parent
12. Step-parent
14. Biological brother/sister
15. Half-brother/sister
16. Step-brother/sister
17. Adopted brother/sister
20. Grand-child
21. Grand-parent
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 2E (R2)

8. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
13. Parent-in-law
19. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
6. Foster child
11. Foster parent
18. Foster brother/sister
31. Legal child
32. Legal parent
22. Cousin
23. Aunt/Uncle
24. Niece/Nephew
25. Other relative
26. Employee
27. Employer
28. Lodger/Boarder/Tenant
29. Landlord/Landlady
30. Other non-relative

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SHOWCARD 4A (Helpbuy)

1. Financial gift or loan

2. Inheritance

3. Help getting a mortgage (e.g. co-signing or mortgage guarantor, family linked mortgage)

97. Other financial help

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 4B (Helpbuywho)

1. Spouse or partner (including ex-partner)
2. Parent / parent-in-law
3. Grandparent(s)
4. Great-grandparent(s)
5. Uncle / aunt
6. Great uncle / great aunt
7. Brother / sister
8. Son / daughter
9. Other relative
10. Non-relative(s)

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SHOWCARD 4C (DuelPay)

1. A fixed amount each month by standing order

2. A monthly bill (by direct debit or other means)

3. A quarterly bill (by direct debit or other means)

9. An annual bill (by direct debit or other means)

4. A pre-payment (key/card or token) meter

5. It's included in the rent

6. Frequent cash payments (i.e. more frequent than once a month)

7. Fuel Direct scheme or direct from benefits

8. Staywarm scheme

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 4D (ElecPay)

1. A fixed amount each month by standing order

2. A monthly bill (by direct debit or other means)

3. A quarterly bill (by direct debit or other means)

9. An annual bill (by direct debit or other means)

4. A pre-payment (key/card or token) meter

5. It's included in the rent

6. Frequent cash payments (i.e. more frequent than once a month)

7. Fuel Direct scheme or direct from benefits

8. Staywarm scheme

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 4E (GasPay)

1. A fixed amount each month by standing order
2. A monthly bill (by direct debit or other means)
3. A quarterly bill (by direct debit or other means)
9. An annual bill (by direct debit or other means)
4. A pre-payment (key/card or token) meter
5. It's included in the rent
6. Frequent cash payments (i.e. more frequent than once a month)
7. Fuel Direct scheme or direct from benefits
8. Staywarm scheme
97. Other

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SHOWCARD 4F (Hsctax (England))

1. BAND A: up to £40000
2. B: £40001 - 52000
3. C: £52001- 68000
4. D: £68001 - 88000
5. E: £88001 - 120000
6. F: £120001 - 160000
7. G: £160001 - 320000
8. H: £320001+
9. Household accommodation not valued separately/included in rent

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SHOWCARD 4F (Hsctax (Scotland))

1. BAND A: up to £27000
2. B: £27001 - 35000
3. C: £35001 - 45000
4. D: £45001 - 58000
5. E: £58001 - 80000
6. F: £80001 - 106000
7. G: £106001 - 212000
8. H: £212001+
9. Household accommodation not valued separately/included in rent

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SHOWCARD 4F (Hsctax (Wales))

1. BAND A: up to £44000
2. B: £44001 - 65000
3. C: £65001 - 91000
4. D: £91001 - 123000
5. E: £123001 - 162000
6. F: £162001 - 223000
7. G: £223001 - 324000
8. H: £324001 - 424000

10. I: £424001+

9. Household accommodation not valued separately/included in rent

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SHOWCARD 4G (Inoutflows)

1. Reduced spending

12. Reduced usage of utilities (electricity/gas/water)

2. Used savings

9. Accessed pension or reduced pension contribution

11. Re-mortgaged or switched to a cheaper mortgage deal

3. New borrowing from bank (including personal loan) or credit card

4. New borrowing from family and friends

5. Found new work/increased hours

6. Another member of my household found new work or increased hours

10. New or increased welfare benefits

97. Dealt with earnings loss in another way

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 4H (Hs2ownd)

1. Second homes in the UK, including time-share and holiday homes

2. Buy-to-let property in the UK (residential property which is let for profit)

3. Other buildings, such as shop, warehouse or garage in the UK

4. Land in the UK

5. Land or property overseas (including time-share)

97. Other land or real estate

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 4I (Cduse)

1. Television set
2. DVD/Blu-Ray player
3. Deep freeze or fridge freezer (EXCLUDE: fridge only)
4. Washing machine
5. Tumble drier
6. Dish washer
7. Microwave oven
8. Landline telephone
9. Mobile telephone (anyone in household)

96. Or none of the above?

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SHOWCARD 4J (Cdtv)

1. Satellite dish

2. Cable TV

3. Freeview / Freesat / Other free digital service

4. Through a telephone line connection / broadband

5. Other

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SHOWCARD 4K (Hhpc)

1. Desktop computer
2. Laptop computer
3. Netbook computer
4. Tablet computer
5. Other

96. None of the above?

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SHOWCARD 4L (NetHow)

1. Home computer / Laptop / Netbook / Tablet computer

2. Digital Television

3. Mobile phone

4. Games console

5. Other

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SHOWCARD 4M (Garden)

1. Private garden

2. Shared garden

3. Balcony

4. Rooftop garden or terrace

97. Other outdoor space

96. No garden or outdoor space

Back to Contents

SHOWCARD 4N (Pdwaccom)

1. Cleaning/tidying
2. Laundry/ironing
3. Cooking
4. Gardening
5. DIY or house repairs

97. Other household tasks

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 4O (Ensze)

1. Up to 700cc (0.7 litre)
2. 701 to 1000cc (0.7 to 1 litre)
3. 1001 to 1300cc (1.0 to 1.3 litres)
4. 1301 to 1400cc (1.3 to 1.4 litres)
5. 1401 to 1500cc (1.4 to 1.5 litres)
6. 1501 to 1800cc (1.5 to 1.8 litres)
7. 1801 to 2000cc (1.8 to 2.0 litres)
8. 2001 to 2500cc (2.0 to 2.5 litres)
9. 2501 to 3000cc (2.5 to 3.0 litres)
10. 3001 and over (over 3 litres)

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SHOWCARD 4P (Carfuel)

1. Petrol
2. Diesel
3. Compressed natural gas
4. Biofuel blends over 5% (includes E85 - 85% Ethanol)
5. Electric / battery
6. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
7. Hybrid (petrol/electric)
8. Hydrogen

97. Other type of fuel

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SHOWCARD 5A (Neintro)

Understanding Society and the GDPR

The Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex is the data controller for the study. The fieldwork for the study is contracted to Kantar Public and NatCen Social Research, who act as the data processors.

Since the Understanding Society study is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and both the ESRC and the University of Essex are Public Bodies, we use Public Task as the lawful basis for processing this data. Data are not transferred outside the European Economic Area (EEA), to ensure that they are protected by the strong EEA data protection laws. Our compliance with all the relevant legislation, and our externally certified accreditation to the international ISO27001 standard, provide you with assurance that your data is secured and protected in the strongest possible manner.

Your personal details (name, address, telephone numbers, email addresses) are only used so that we can contact you during the year to send you information on how the survey is being used by researchers, and so that we can send an interviewer to you each year.

These details are never made available to researchers or to any other companies who might use them for marketing purposes.

The answers you give us to the survey are securely transferred from Kantar Public to ISER, using an encrypted online portal. To preserve your anonymity, personal details (your name, date of birth, address) are removed from the survey data and held securely in an encrypted database to which only a small number of people have access. Your survey answers are put together with the answers from thousands of other participants and, in an anonymised format, are deposited with the UK Data Service and are made available to academic researchers who must register with the Data Service. There is no information on the data which can identify you.

We do also ask you to give us the contact details of someone outside the household so that if you move house during the year and we're not able to contact you, we can send a letter to that person and ask them to contact you to let you know we would like to interview you. We only hold the contact details of this other person for that purpose – this is the only reason we would contact them.

You are under no statutory or contractual obligation to provide us with your personal data. You have the right at any time to withdraw from the survey. If you do this, you will no longer be contacted by us. Any survey responses you have given us in the past, and which have already been made available from the UK Data Service will remain, but no additional information about you will be deposited. Your contact details will no longer be used, but will be kept archived to ensure that we do not contact you again on the occasion that there is an additional sample added to the study, or we start a new study.

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SHOWCARD 6A (Alljbstat)

1. Self employed
2. In paid employment (full or part-time)
12. Furloughed/Job Support Scheme
13. Temporarily laid off/short time working
3. Unemployed
4. Retired
5. On maternity leave
14. On shared parental leave
15. On adoption leave
6. Looking after family or home
7. Full-time student
8. Long-term sick or disabled
9. On a government training scheme
10. Unpaid worker in family business
11. Working in an apprenticeship
97. Doing something else

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SHOWCARD 6B (Mlstat)

1. Single and never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership
2. Married
3. A Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership
4. Separated but legally married
5. Divorced
6. Widowed
7. SPONTANEOUS: Separated from Civil Partner
8. SPONTANEOUS: A former Civil Partner, the Civil Partnership legally dissolved
9. SPONTANEOUS: A surviving Civil Partner (partner having died)

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SHOWCARD 6C (Netpusenew)

1. Almost all of the time
2. Several times a day
3. Once or twice a day
4. Several times a week
5. Several times a month
6. Once a month
7. Less than once a month
8. Never use
9. No access at home, at work or elsewhere

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SHOWCARD 7A (Qfhighoth)

1. PhD or equivalent doctoral level qualification
2. Masters or equivalent higher degree level qualification
3. Postgraduate academic below-Masters level qualification (e.g. Certificate or Diploma)
4. Bachelors or equivalent first degree qualification
5. Post-secondary academic below-degree level qualification (up to 1 year)
6. Post-secondary academic below-degree level qualification (2 and more years)
7. Post-secondary vocational training (up to 1 year)
8. Post-secondary vocational training (2 and more years)
9. Completed secondary school
10. Completed primary school

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 7B (Qfhigh)

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)

19. PGCE or equivalent

20. First degree level qualification (e.g. BA, BSc)

21. Foundation degree

3. Diploma in higher education

22. Teaching qualification for secondary/further education (excluding PGCE)

23. Teaching qualification for primary education (excluding PGCE)

5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned

24. Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma

6. A Level

11. Certificate of sixth year studies

25. Advanced Higher

26. Scottish Baccalaureate

7. Welsh Baccalaureate

8. International Baccalaureate

10. Higher Grade

9. AS Level

12. GCSE/O Level

13. CSE

14. Credit Standard Grade / Ordinary (O) Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)

17. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)

18. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)

15. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 7C (Qfvoc)

1. Youth training certificate
2. Key Skills
3. Basic skills
4. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
5. Modern apprenticeship/trade apprenticeship/degree apprenticeship
6. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/ book-keeping/commerce)
7. City and Guilds Certificate
8. GNVQ/GSVQ
16. NVQ/SVQ
11. HNC/HND
12. ONC/OND
13. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
14. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
15. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 7D (Apprent)

1. Traditional apprenticeship
2. Intermediate/Level 2/Foundation Modern
3. Advanced/Level 3/Advanced Modern
4. Higher/Level 4 or 5
5. Degree/Level 6
6. Degree/Level 7

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SHOWCARD 7E (Rsaocr)

1. RSA certificate (including Stage I, II and III) / OCR Level 1
2. Diploma / OCR Level 2
3. Advanced diploma or advanced certificate / OCR Level 3
4. Higher diploma / OCR Level 4

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SHOWCARD 7F (Citygld)

1. Part 1 / Foundation
2. Part 2 / Craft / Intermediate
3. Part 3 / Advanced Craft / Final
4. Part 4 / Career Extension / Full Technological Certificate

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SHOWCARD 7G (Gnsvq)

1. Foundation

2. Intermediate

3. Advanced

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SHOWCARD 7H (Nsvq)

1. Level 1

2. Level 2

3. Level 3

4. Level 4

5. Level 5

6. Other NVQ/SVQ qualification

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SHOWCARD 7I (Btec)

1. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)

2. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)

3. National Certificate or National Diploma level (level 3)

4. Higher level (level 4 or higher)

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SHOWCARD 7J (Scotvec)

1. Modules towards a National Certificate
2. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)
3. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)
4. Full National Certificate (level 3)
5. Higher level (level 4)

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SHOWCARD 7BA (Gamer)

1. Every day
2. Several times a week
3. Several times a month
4. Once a month
5. Less than once a month
6. Never

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SHOWCARD 7BB (Shqinstoth)

To access the Sea Hero Quest app, please scan the QR code below.

iOS / Apple QR code

Android QR code

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SHOWCARD 7BC (Shqnotwhy)

1. No Internet access

2. No smartphone or tablet which can download apps

3. Not able or confident to download apps onto my smartphone or tablet

4. Not confident that information would be held securely

5. Do not want to take up storage space on my smartphone or tablet

6. Not willing to share this kind of information

7. Not interested in answering additional questions on this topic

8. Do not have time to take part

9. I don't want to participate in additional survey tasks

97. Other reason

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SHOWCARD 9A (Lvschdo)

1. Get a full-time job
2. Stay at school or sixth-form college
3. Go to/stay in further education college
4. Go to university or higher education institution
5. Get a job and study (at the same time)
6. Get an apprenticeship
7. Do some other type of training

97. Do something else

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SHOWCARD 9B (Ahvwell)

1. Very important

2. Important

3. Not very important

4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10A (Ocimpa)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10B (Ocimpb)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10C (Ocimpe)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10D (Ocimpf)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10E (Ocimpi)

1. Very important

2. Important

3. Not important

4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10F (Ocimpk)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10G (Ocimpl)

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Not at all important

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SHOWCARD 10H (Futra - Futrl)

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SHOWCARD 11A (Paedqf)

1. He did not go to school at all
2. He left school with no qualifications or certificates
3. He left school with some qualifications or certificates
4. He gained further qualifications or certificates after leaving school (e.g. an apprenticeship, nursing or teaching qualification, City and Guilds certificates)
5. He gained a university degree or higher degree

97 Other

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SHOWCARD 11B (Maedqf)

1. She did not go to school at all
2. She left school with no qualifications or certificates
3. She left school with some qualifications or certificates
4. She gained further qualifications or certificates after leaving school (e.g. an apprenticeship, nursing or teaching qualification, City and Guilds certificates)
5. She gained a university degree or higher degree

97 Other

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SHOWCARD 11C (Lvag14)

1. Biological mother and father
2. Adoptive mother and father
3. Mother and stepfather
4. Father and stepmother
5. Mother/no father figure
6. Father/no mother figure
7. In Local Authority care/foster home

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 12A (Natid)

1. English

2. Welsh

3. Scottish

4. Northern Irish

5. British

6. Irish

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 12B (RaceI)

White

1. British / English / Scottish / Welsh / Northern Irish
2. Irish
3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller
18. Roma
4. Any other White background

Mixed

5. White and Black Caribbean
6. White and Black African
7. White and Asian
8. Any other mixed background

Asian or Asian British

9. Indian
10. Pakistani
11. Bangladeshi
12. Chinese
13. Any other Asian background

Black / African / Caribbean / Black British

14. Caribbean
15. African
16. Any other Black background

Other Ethnic Group

17. Arab
97. Any other ethnic group

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SHOWCARD 13A (Prayfreq)

1. Every day
2. More than once a week
3. Once a week
4. At least once a month
5. Only on special holy days
6. Less often
7. Never

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SHOWCARD 14A (Disdif)

1. Mobility (moving around at home and walking)
2. Lifting, carrying or moving objects
3. Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
4. Continence (bladder and bowel control)
5. Hearing (apart from using a standard hearing aid)
6. Sight (apart from wearing standard glasses)
7. Communication or speech problems
8. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
9. Recognising when you are in physical danger
10. Your physical co-ordination (e.g. balance)
11. Difficulties with own personal care (e.g. getting dressed, taking a bath or shower)
12. Other health problem or disability

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 22A (Hconda)

1. Asthma
2. Arthritis
3. Congestive heart failure
4. Coronary heart disease
5. Angina
6. Heart attack or myocardial infarction
7. Stroke
8. Emphysema
9. Hyperthyroidism or an over-active thyroid
10. Hypothyroidism or an under-active thyroid
11. Chronic bronchitis
12. Any kind of liver condition
13. Cancer or malignancy
14. Diabetes
15. Epilepsy
16. High blood pressure
17. Clinical depression
19. Multiple Sclerosis
20. H.I.V.
18. Other long standing/chronic condition
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 22B (Hcondb)

1. Asthma
2. Arthritis
3. Congestive heart failure
4. Coronary heart disease
5. Angina
6. Heart attack or myocardial infarction
7. Stroke
8. Emphysema
11. Chronic bronchitis
21. COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
10. Hypothyroidism or an under-active thyroid
12. Any kind of liver condition
13. Cancer or malignancy
14. Diabetes
15. Epilepsy
16. High blood pressure/hypertension
22. An emotional, nervous or psychiatric problem
19. Multiple Sclerosis
20. H.I.V.
18. Other long standing/chronic condition
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 22C (Arthtypb)

1. Osteoarthritis

2. Rheumatoid arthritis

3. Other type of arthritis

4. More than one of the above

5. Don't know

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SHOWCARD 22D (Cancertypb (men))

1. Bowel/colorectal
2. Lung
3. Breast
4. Prostate
5. Liver
6. Skin cancer or melanoma
7. Other

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SHOWCARD 22D (Cancertypb (women))

1. Bowel/colorectal

2. Lung

3. Breast

5. Liver

6. Skin cancer or melanoma

7. Other

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SHOWCARD 22E (Diabetestypb)

1. Type 1 diabetes
2. Type 2 diabetes
3. Gestational diabetes / during pregnancy
4. Other type of diabetes
5. More than one of the above
6. Don't know

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SHOWCARD 22F (Mhealthtypb)

1. Anxiety
2. Depression
3. Psychosis or schizophrenia
4. Bipolar disorder or manic depression
5. An eating disorder
6. Post-traumatic stress disorder
7. Other

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SHOWCARD 22g (Mhcondc)

8. A phobia
9. Panic attacks
6. Post-traumatic stress disorder
19. Generalised anxtiety disorder
10. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or Attention deficit disorder (ADD)
4. Bipolar disorder (or 'manic depression')
2. Depression
11. Post-natal depression
12. Dementia (including Alzheimer’s)
5. An eating disorder
13. Nervous breakdown
14. A personality disorder
3. Psychosis or schizophrenia
15. Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
16. Seasonal affective disorder
17. Alcohol or drug dependence
18. Any other anxiety disorder
97. Any other emotional, nervous or psychiatric problem or condition
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 22h (Hcondc)

1. Asthma
2. Arthritis
3. Congestive heart failure
4. Coronary heart disease
5. Angina
6. Heart attack or myocardial infarction
7. Stroke
8. Emphysema
11. Chronic bronchitis
21. COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
28. Cystic Fybrosis
10. Hypothyroidism or an under-active thyroid
12. Any kind of liver condition
13. Cancer or malignancy
14. Diabetes
15. Epilepsy
16. High blood pressure/hypertension
19. Multiple Sclerosis
20. H.I.V.
23. Chronic kidney disease
24. Conditions affecting the brain and nerves, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, a learning disability or cerebral palsy
29. Problems with your spleen
26. Sickle cell disease
27. Very overweight (a BMI of 40 or above)
18. Other long standing/chronic condition
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 22I (Arthtypc)

1. Osteoarthritis
2. Rheumatoid arthritis
3. Other type of arthritis
4. More than one of the above
5. Don't know

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SHOWCARD 22J (Cancertypc (men))

1. Bowel/colorectal

2. Lung

3. Breast

4. Prostate

5. Liver

6. Skin cancer or melanoma

8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukaemia

7. Other

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SHOWCARD 22J (Cancertypc (women))

1. Bowel/colorectal

2. Lung

3. Breast

5. Liver

6. Skin cancer or melanoma

8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukaemia

7. Other

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SHOWCARD 22K (Diabetestypc)

1. Type 1 diabetes

2. Type 2 diabetes

3. Gestational diabetes / during pregnancy

4. Other type of diabetes

5. More than one of the above

6. Don't know

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SHOWCARD 22L (Brainnervtypc)

1. Parkinson's disease

2. Motor Neurone disease

4. A learning disability

5. Cerebral palsy

6. Other

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SHOWCARD 25A (Lwwrong)

1. Single and never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

2. Married

3. A Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

4. Separated but legally married

5. Divorced

6. Widowed

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SHOWCARD 25B (Mstatch)

1. Single and never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

2. Married

3. A Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership

4. Separated but legally married

5. Divorced

6. Widowed

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SHOWCARD 27A (Pregftcp)

1. In vitro fertilisation treatment
2. Medication
3. Sperm donation
4. Egg donation
5. Artificial insemination
6. Other treatment

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 29E (Pregspdcp)

Was the donated sperm from your current spouse or partner?

1. Yes

2. No

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SHOWCARD 27C (Reltopwcfcp)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together
2. Previously married, now separated/divorced
3. Previously lived together, now separated
4. Previously in a relationship but didn't live together
5. Never in a relationship/just friends
6. Sperm donation
7. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 28a (Pregft)

1. In vitro fertilisation treatment
2. Medication
3. Sperm donation
4. Egg donation
5. Artificial insemination
6. Other treatment

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 28b (Pregspd)

To preserve the confidentiality of your answer to the next question, the question is printed on the card for you to read yourself. Please just tell me the answer.

Was the donated sperm from your current spouse or partner?

1. Yes

2. No

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SHOWCARD 28C (Pregout)

1. Live birth - normal delivery
2. Live birth - caesarean
3. Not live birth

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SHOWCARD 28D (Pregend)

1. Miscarriage

2. Stillbirth

3. Termination

4. Ectopic or tubal

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SHOWCARD 28E (Aedrof)

1. Every day
2. 5-6 times per week
3. 3-4 times per week
4. 1-2 times per week
5. 1-2 times per month
6. Less than once a month
7. Never

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SHOWCARD 28f (Reltopwcnbbirth)

1. Married and living together
2. Cohabiting/living together
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. A couple/married/in a relationship but not living together
6. Married but not in relationship and not living together
7. Not in a relationship/just friends
8. Sperm donation/surrogacy
9. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 28g (Reltopwcnbcurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together

2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. Never married and no longer in a relationship

6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 28h (Nbclmprb)

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. About average
4. Somewhat difficult
5. Very difficult

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SHOWCARD 28I (Nbfuss)

1. Most of the time

2. Quite a bit of the time

3. Some of the time

4. Not very often

5. Rarely if at all

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SHOWCARD 28J (Nbrefeat)

1. Not true

2. Somewhat true

3. Certainly true

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SHOWCARD 28K (Nbnoapp)

1. Not true
2. Somewhat true
3. Certainly true

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SHOWCARD 29a (Reltopwcbbirth)

1. Married and living together
2. Cohabiting/living together
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. A couple/married/in a relationship but not living together
6. Married but not in relationship and not living together
7. Not in a relationship/just friends
8. Sperm donation/surrogacy
9. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29b (Reltopwcbcurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together

2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. Never married and no longer in a relationship

6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29C (Nbclmprbfh)

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. About average
4. Somewhat difficult
5. Very difficult

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SHOWCARD 29D (Nbfussfh)

1. Most of the time

2. Quite a bit of the time

3. Some of the time

4. Not very often

5. Rarely if at all

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SHOWCARD 29E (Nbrefeatfh)

1. Not true
2. Somewhat true
3. Certainly true

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SHOWCARD 29F (Nbnoappfh)

1. Not true

2. Somewhat true

3. Certainly true

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SHOWCARD 29G (Reltopwcacurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together

2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. Never married and no longer in a relationship

6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29H (Reltopwcscurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together
2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Never married and no longer in a relationship
6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29BA (Chbreltopwcbirth)

1. Married and living together

2. Cohabiting/living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. A couple/married/in a relationship but not living together

6. Married but not in relationship and not living together

7. Not in a relationship/just friends

8. Sperm donation/surrogacy

9. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29BB (Chbreltopwccurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together
2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Never married and no longer in a relationship
6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29BC (Chareltopwccurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together

2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. Never married and no longer in a relationship

6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 29BD (Chsreltopwccurr)

1. Currently in relationship/married but not living together

2. Currently married but not in a relationship and not living together

3. Separated

4. Divorced

5. Never married and no longer in a relationship

6. Deceased

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SHOWCARD 32A (Qualnew)

Higher Level Qualifications

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)
35. PGCE
36. First degree level qualification (e.g. BA, BSc)
37. Foundation degree
3. Diploma in higher education
38. Teaching qualification for secondary/further education (excluding PGCE)
39. Teaching qualification for primary education (excluding PGCE)
5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
6. Other higher degree
40. Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma

School Level Qualifications

7. A Level
8. Welsh Baccalaureate
9. International Baccalaureate
10. AS Level
41. Scottish Baccalaureate
42. Advanced Higher
12. Higher Grade
13. GCSE
15. Credit Standard Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)
32. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)
33. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)
16. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)

Vocational and other qualifications

17. Youth training certificate
18. Key Skills
19. Basic skills
20. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
21. Modern apprenticeship/ trade apprenticeship/ degree apprenticeship
22. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/book-keeping/commerce)
23. City and Guilds Certificate
24. GNVQ/GSVQ
43. NVQ/SVQ
27. HNC/HND
28. ONC/OND
29. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
30. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC, or SCOTBEC
31. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification

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SHOWCARD 32B (Napprent)

1. Intermediate/Level 2/Foundation Modern
2. Advanced/Level 3/Advanced Modern
3. Higher/Level 4 or 5
4. Degree/Level 6
5. Degree/Level 7

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SHOWCARD 32C (Nrsaocr)

1. RSA certificate (including Stage I, II and III) / OCR Level 1
2. Diploma / OCR Level 2
3. Advanced diploma or advanced certificate / OCR Level 3
4. Higher diploma / OCR Level 4

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SHOWCARD 32D (Ncitygld)

1. Part 1 / Foundation
2. Part 2 / Craft / Intermediate
3. Part 3 / Advanced Craft / Final
4. Part 4 / Career Extension / Full Technological Certificate

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SHOWCARD 32E (Ngnsvq)

1. Foundation

2. Intermediate

3. Advanced

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SHOWCARD 32F (Nnsvq)

1. Level 1
2. Level 2
3. Level 3
4. Level 4
5. Level 5
6. Other NVQ/SVQ qualification

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SHOWCARD 32G (Nbtec)

1. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)

2. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)

3. National Certificate or National Diploma level (level 3)

4. Higher level (level 4 or higher)

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SHOWCARD 32H (Nscotvec)

1. Modules towards a National Certificate
2. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)
3. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)
4. Full National Certificate (level 3)
5. Higher level (level 4)

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SHOWCARD 32I (Trainpurp)

1. To help you get started in your job
2. To improve your skills in your current job
3. To maintain professional status and/or meet occupational standards
4. To prepare you for a job you might do in the future
5. To help you get a promotion
6. Health and Safety Training
7. For hobbies or leisure

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SHOWCARD 32j (Trqual)

Higher Level Qualifications

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)
35. PGCE
36. First degree level qualification (e.g. BA, BSc)
37. Foundation degree
3. Diploma in higher education
38. Teaching qualification for secondary/further education (excluding PGCE)
39. Teaching qualification for primary education (excluding PGCE)
5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
6. Other higher degree
40. Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma

School Level Qualifications

7. A Level
8. Welsh Baccalaureate
9. International Baccalaureate
10. AS Level
41. Scottish Baccalaureate
42. Advanced Higher
12. Higher Grade
13. GCSE
15. Credit Standard Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)
32. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)
33. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)
16. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)

Vocational and other qualifications

17. Youth training certificate
18. Key Skills
19. Basic skills
20. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
21. Modern apprenticeship/ trade apprenticeship/ degree apprenticeship
22. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/book-keeping/commerce)
23. City and Guilds Certificate
24. GNVQ/GSVQ
43. NVQ/SVQ
27. HNC/HND
28. ONC/OND
29. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
30. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC, or SCOTBEC
31. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification

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SHOWCARD 32K (Trapprent)

1. Intermediate/Level 2/Foundation Modern

2. Advanced/Level 3/Advanced Modern

3. Higher/Level 4 or 5

4. Degree/Level 6

5. Degree/Level 7

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SHOWCARD 32L (Trrsaocr)

1. RSA certificate (including Stage I, II and III) / OCR Level 1

2. Diploma / OCR Level 2

3. Advanced diploma or advanced certificate / OCR Level 3

4. Higher diploma / OCR Level 4

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SHOWCARD 32M (Trcitygld)

1. Part 1 / Foundation

2. Part 2 / Craft / Intermediate

3. Part 3 / Advanced Craft / Final

4. Part 4 / Career Extension / Full Technological Certificate

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SHOWCARD 32N (Trgnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

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SHOWCARD 32O (Trnsvql)

1. Level 1
2. Level 2
3. Level 3
4. Level 4
5. Level 5
6. Other NVQ/SVQ qualification

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SHOWCARD 32P (Trbtec)

1. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)

2. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)

3. National Certificate or National Diploma level (level 3)

4. Higher level (level 4 or higher)

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SHOWCARD 32Q (Trscotvec)

1. Modules towards a National Certificate
2. First certificate or general certificate (below level 2)
3. First diploma or general diploma (level 2)
4. Full National Certificate (level 3)
5. Higher level (level 4)

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SHOWCARD 34A (Zerohour)

1. Fixed weekly hours

2. I choose my hours

3. My employer chooses my hours, with a minimum guaranteed number of hours

4. My employer chooses my hours, with no minimum guaranteed number of hours

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SHOWCARD 34B (Gigemptyp)

1. Providing a driving or taxi service, for a fee
2. Providing delivery or courier services
3. Providing professional work, such as consultancy, legal advice, accounting services
4. Providing creative or IT work, such as writing, graphic design, or web development
5. Providing administrative work, such as data entry or ‘click work’
6. Providing skilled manual work, such as plumbing, building, electrical maintenance and carpentry
7. Providing personal services, such as cleaning, moving, or DIY tasks
8. Selling good or crafts that I have made (e.g. via Etsy, etc.)
9. Selling goods that I have bought to resell
10. Renting out a place (my home or another property I own) for a short-term stay (e.g. via Airbnb, etc.).

97. Other

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 35A (Jbsize)

1. 1 - 2
2. 3 - 9
3. 10 - 24
4. 25 - 49
5. 50 - 99
6. 100 - 199
7. 200 - 499
8. 500 - 999
9. 1000 or more
10. Don’t know but fewer than 25
11. Don't know but 25 or more

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SHOWCARD 35B (Jbsectpub)

1. A public limited company
2. A nationalised industry/state corporation
3. Central government or civil service
4. Local government or council (including police, fire services and local authority controlled schools/colleges)
5. A university or other grant-funded education establishment (include opted-out schools)
6. A health authority or NHS trust
7. A charity, voluntary organisation or trust
8. The armed forces
9. Some other kind of organisation

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SHOWCARD 35C (Wktrv)

1. Drive myself by car or van
2. Get a lift with someone from household
3. Get a lift with someone outside the household
4. Motorcycle/moped/scooter
5. Taxi/minicab
6. Bus/coach
7. Train
8. Underground/Metro/Tram/Light railway
9. Cycle
10. Walk

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 35D (Wktrvfar)

1. Drive myself by car or van
2. Get a lift with someone from household
3. Get a lift with someone outside the household
4. Motorcycle/moped/scooter
5. Taxi/minicab
6. Bus/coach
7. Train
8. Underground/Metro/Tram/Light railway
9. Cycle
10. Walk

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 36A (Jssize)

1. 1 - 2
2. 3 - 9
3. 10 - 24
4. 25 - 49
5. 50 - 99
6. 100 - 199
7. 200 - 499
8. 500 - 999
9. 1000 or more
10. Don’t know but fewer than 25
11. Don't know but 25 or more

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SHOWCARD 36B (Jsownsum)

Money from the work account:

- used for payments to yourself and any other personal spending

- used to pay domestic bills (including standing orders)

- transferred to a private account

- used for any other non-business use?

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SHOWCARD 36C (Jswktrv)

1. Drive myself by car or van
2. Get a lift with someone from household
3. Get a lift with someone outside the household
4. Motorcycle/moped/scooter
5. Taxi/minicab
6. Bus/coach
7. Train
8. Underground/Metro/Tram/Light railway
9. Cycle
10. Walk

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 36CA (Jswktrvfar)

1. Drive myself by car or van
2. Get a lift with someone from household
3. Get a lift with someone outside the household
4. Motorcycle/moped/scooter
5. Taxi/minicab
6. Bus/coach
7. Train
8. Underground/Metro/Tram/Light railway
9. Cycle
10. Walk

97. Other

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SHOWCARD 36E (Jsrsntrvchng)

1. New job
2. Moved house
3. Change in family circumstances (e.g. had a baby, got divorced, child left school etc.)
4. I wanted to reduce my CO_2 emissions
5. New method quicker/more convenient
6. New method cheaper/free
7. Health reasons
8. I bought a car
9. I bought a bicycle

97. Other reason

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SHOWCARD 37A (Jbsat)

7. Completely satisfied

6. Mostly satisfied

5. Somewhat satisfied

4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

3. Somewhat dissatisfied

2. Mostly dissatisfied

1. Completely dissatisfied

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SHOWCARD 40A (Jlsize)

1. 1 - 2
2. 3 - 9
3. 10 - 24
4. 25 - 49
5. 50 - 99
6. 100 - 199
7. 200 - 499
8. 500 - 999
9. 1000 or more
10. Don’t know but fewer than 25
11. Don't know but 25 or more

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SHOWCARD 41A (Mlrnotnew)

1. I prefer to look after my child(ren) myself
2. I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare
3. I cannot find suitable childcare
4. There are no jobs in the right place for me
5. There are no jobs with the right hours for me
6. There are no jobs available for me
7. I am in full-time education
8. I am on a training course
9. My family would lose benefits if I was earning
10. I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend
11. I cannot work because of poor health
12. I prefer not to work
13. My spouse/partner disapproves

97. Some other reason

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SHOWCARD 42A (Owmaintrv)

1. Drive myself by car or van
2. Get a lift with someone from household
3. Get a lift with someone outside the household
4. Motorcycle/moped/scooter
5. Taxi/minicab
6. Bus/coach
7. Train
8. Underground/Metro/Tram/Light railway
9. Cycle
10. Walk
97. Other

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SHOWCARD 43A (Ccprovider)

1. Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)
2. Day nursery or workplace creche
3. Nursery School
4. Nursery class attached to a primary or infant's school
5. Reception class at a primary or infant's school
6. Breakfast club
7. After school club/activities
8. Holiday scheme/club
9. Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs
10. The child's grandparent(s)
11. My ex-husband/wife/partner/the child's non resident parent
12. Child's brother or sister
13. Other relative(s)
14. Childminder
15. Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
16. Friends or neighbours
17. Other non-relatives (including babysitters)
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 44A (Seemoth)

1. At least once a day

8. Several times a week

9. Once or twice a week

3. At least once per fortnight

4. At least once per month

5. At least once per year

6. Less often

7. Never

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SHOWCARD 44B (Seemothvir)

1. Several times a day
2. Daily
3. Several times per week
4. At least once per week
5. Several times per month
6. At least once per month
7. Less often
8. Never

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SHOWCARD 44C (Mothjob)

1. Self-employed
2. Working 30 or more hours per week
3. Working 16 hours or more per week but fewer than 30 hours
4. Working fewer than 16 hours per week
5. Unemployed
6. Retired
7. On maternity/paternity leave
8. Looking after family or home
9. Full-time student
10. Long-term sick or disabled
11. On a government training scheme
12. Unpaid worker in a family business

97. Doing something else

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SHOWCARD 44D (Seefath)

1. At least once a day

8. Several times a week

9. Once or twice a week

3. At least once per fortnight

4. At least once per month

5. At least once per year

6. Less often

7. Never

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SHOWCARD 44E (Seefathvir)

1. Several times a day
2. Daily
3. Several times per week
4. At least once per week
5. Several times per month
6. At least once per month
7. Less often
8. Never

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SHOWCARD 44F (Fathjob)

1. Self-employed
2. Working 30 or more hours per week
3. Working 16 hours or more per week but fewer than 30 hours
4. Working fewer than 16 hours per week
5. Unemployed
6. Retired
7. On maternity/paternity leave
8. Looking after family or home
9. Full-time student
10. Long-term sick or disabled
11. On a government training scheme
12. Unpaid worker in a family business

97. Doing something else

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SHOWCARD 44G (Chservuse)

1. Family courts
2. Children's Services/ Social Services
3. CAFCASS
4. Police

97. Other

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 44H (Othsupp)

1. Pay bills
2. Pay for urgent repairs
3. Pay for furniture, bedding etc.
4. Pay for clothes/shoes
5. Pay for toys
6. Pay for school trips (or extra lessons such as music, dance or sport)
7. Pay for holidays
8. Provide childcare vouchers
9. Pay school fees
10. Make mortgage payments
11. Pay off your debt (e.g. bank overdraft, credit card)

97. Pay for something else not listed above

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 44I (Chlivnot)

1. Parent disability or illness
2. Difficulties between parent and child
3. Death of a parent
4. Parental drug/alcohol/substance abuse
5. Parental work commitments/schedules
6. Parent in prison
7. Parent did not want them/abandonment
8. Very young parent
9. Domestic violence
10. Parent unable to cope
11. Abuse
12. Neglect

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SHOWCARD 45A (Benbase)

1. Income Support

2. Job Seeker's Allowance

3. Child Benefit

4. Universal Credit

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45B (Benwca)

1. Yes, and I have received a decision outcome
2. Yes, and I am awaiting a decision outcome
3. No

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SHOWCARD 45C (Benwcaotc)

1. Fit for work - you will be expected to look for work or to increase your earnings

2. Limited capability for work - you may not be able to look for work now but you can prepare for work with the aim of working at some time in the future

3. Limited capability for work and work-related activity - you will not be asked to look for work, or to prepare for work

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SHOWCARD 45D (Benpen)

1. State Retirement (Old Age) Pension
2. A pension from a previous employer
3. A pension from a spouse's previous employer
4. Pension Credit including Guarantee Credit & Savings Credit
5. Private Pension or Annuity
6. Widow's or War Widow's Pension
7. Widowed Mother's Allowance, Parent's Allowance or Bereavement Allowance
8. War Disablement Pension

96\. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45E (Bendis (Eng/Wales))

1. Incapacity Benefit

2. Employment and Support Allowance

3. Severe Disablement Allowance

4. Carer's Allowance

5. Disability Living Allowance

12. Personal Independence Payments

7. Attendance Allowance

8. Industrial Injury Disablement Benefit

10. Sickness and Accident Insurance

97. Any other disability related benefit or payment

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45E (Bendis (Scotland))

1. Incapacity Benefit
2. Employment and Support Allowance
3. Severe Disablement Allowance
4. Carer's Allowance
5. Disability Living Allowance
13. Child Disability Payment
12. Personal Independence Payments
14. Adult Disability Payment
7. Attendance Allowance
15. Pension Age Disability Payment
8. Industrial Injury Disablement Benefit
10. Sickness and Accident Insurance
97. Any other disability related benefit or payment
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45F (Othben Version A)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in England or Wales and receives Universal Credit

1. Foster Allowance

2. Maternity Allowance

6. Council Tax Reduction

97. Any other state benefit or credit

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45F (Othben Version B)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in England or Wales and does not receive Universal Credit

1. Foster Allowance

2. Maternity Allowance

5. Working Tax Credit

6. Council Tax Reduction

8. Housing Benefit

97. Any other state benefit or credit

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45F (Othben Version C)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in Scotland and receives Universal Credit

1. Foster Allowance

2. Maternity Allowance

6. Council Tax Reduction

10. Scottish Child Payment

97. Any other state benefit or credit

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45F (Othben Version D)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in Scotland and does not receive Universal Credit

1. Foster Allowance

2. Maternity Allowance

5. Working Tax Credit

6. Council Tax reduction

8. Housing Benefit

10. Scottish Child Payment

97. Any other state benefit or credit

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 45G (Bensta)

1. Student Loan and/or Tuition Fee Loan

2. Other Education Grant

3. Trade Union or Friendly Society Payment

4. Maintenance or Alimony

5. Payments from a family member not living with you

6. Rent from Boarders or Lodgers (not family members) living here with you

7. Rent from any other property even if that only covers that property's mortgage or running costs

97. Or any other regular payment

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 48A (Timep1)

1. Very slowly
2. Slowly
3. Neither fast nor slow
4. Fast
5. Very fast

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SHOWCARD 48B (Timep2)

1. Very slowly
2. Slowly
3. Neither fast nor slow
4. Fast
5. Very fast

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SHOWCARD 48C (Timep3)

1. Very slowly
2. Slowly
3. Neither fast nor slow
4. Fast
5. Very fast

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SHOWCARD 48D (Timep4)

1. Very slowly
2. Slowly
3. Neither fast nor slow
4. Fast
5. Very fast

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SHOWCARD 48E (Timep5)

1. Very slowly
2. Slowly
3. Neither fast nor slow
4. Fast
5. Very fast

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SHOWCARD 63BA (Chpchsatpr)

1. Very dissatisfied
2. Somewhat dissatisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat satisfied
5. Very satisfied

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SHOWCARD 63BB (Chpchsatchres)

1. Very dissatisfied

2. Somewhat dissatisfied

3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

4. Somewhat satisfied

5. Very satisfied

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SHOWCARD 63BC (Cmpqfhigh)

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)
2. First degree level qualification including foundation degrees, graduate membership of a professional Institute, PGCE
3. Diploma in higher education
4. Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
6. A Level

16. Advanced Higher / Scottish Baccalaureate

7. Welsh Baccalaureate
8. International Baccalaureate
9. AS Level
10. Higher Grade
11. Certificate of sixth year studies
12. GCSE / O Level
13. CSE
14. Credit Standard Grade / Ordinary (O) Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)

17. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)
18. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)

15. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 63BD (Chpqfvoc)

1. Youth training certificate
2. Key skills
3. Basic skills
4. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
5. Modern apprenticeship/trade apprenticeship
6. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/ book-keeping/commerce
7. City and Guilds Certificate
8. GNVQ/GSVQ
9. NVQ/SVQ - Level 1 - 2
10. NVQ/SVQ - Level 3 - 5
11. HNC/HND
12. ONC/OND
13. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
14. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
15. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 63BE (Chpdisdif)

1. Mobility (moving around at home and walking)
2. Lifting, carrying or moving objects
3. Manual dexterity (using their hands to carry out everyday tasks)
4. Continence (bladder and bowel control)
5. Hearing (apart from using a standard hearing aid)
6. Sight (apart from wearing standard glasses)
7. Communication or speech problems
8. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
9. Recognising when they are in physical danger
10. Their physical co-ordination (e.g. balance)
11. Difficulties with own personal care (e.g. getting dressed, taking a bath or shower)
12. Other health problem or disability
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 63BF (Chppbnft)

Please only show Version A to respondents who are based in England/Wales/Northern Ireland.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)

13. Universal Credit

3. Disability Living Allowance

14. Personal Independence Payments
15. Attendance Allowance

4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)

11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 63BF (Chppbnft)

Please only show Version B to respondents based in Scotland.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)
13. Universal Credit
3. Disability Living Allowance
16. Child Disability Payment
14. Personal Independence Payments
17. Adult Disability Payment
15. Attendance Allowance
18. Pension Age Disability Payment
4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)
11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
19. Scottish Child Payment
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 63BG (Chpprfitb)

Answer in weekly amount		Answer in annual amount	
0	NO INCOME AT ALL	0	NO INCOME AT ALL
1	up to £69	1	up to £3,599
2	£70 - £129	2	£3,600 - £6,599
3	£130 - £189	3	£6,600 - £9,599
4	£190 - £249	4	£9,600 - £12,599
5	£250 - £309	5	£12,600 - £15,599
6	£310 - £379	6	£15,600 - £19,199
7	£380 - £479	7	£19,200 - £23,999
8	£480 - £599	8	£24,000 - £29,999
9	£600 - £719	9	£30,000 - £35,999
10	£720 - £859	10	£36,000 - £42,999
11	£860 - £999	11	£43,000 - £49,999
12	£1000 - £1499	12	£50,000 - £74,999
13	£1500 or more	13	£75,000 or more

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SHOWCARD 68A (Alljbstat)

1. Self employed
2. In paid employment (full or part-time)
12. Furloughed/Job Support Scheme
13. Temporarily laid off/short time working
3. Unemployed
4. Retired
5. On maternity leave
14. On shared parental leave
15. On adoption leave
6. Looking after family or home
7. Full-time student
8. Long-term sick or disabled
9. On a government training scheme
10. Unpaid worker in family business
11. Working in an apprenticeship
97. Doing something else

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SHOWCARD 68B (Qfhigh)

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)
2. First degree level qualification including foundation degrees, graduate membership of a professional Institute, PGCE
3. Diploma in higher education
4. Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
6. A Level
16. Advanced Higher / Scottish Baccalaureate
7. Welsh Baccalaureate
8. International Baccalaureate
9. AS Level
10. Higher Grade
11. Certificate of sixth year studies
12. GCSE/O Level
13. CSE
14. Credit Standard Grade / Ordinary (O) Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)
17. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)
18. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)
15. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)
96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 68C (Qfvoc)

1. Youth training certificate
2. Key Skills
3. Basic skills
4. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
5. Modern apprenticeship/trade apprenticeship/degree apprenticeship
6. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/book-keeping/commerce)
7. City and Guilds Certificate
8. GNVQ/GSVQ
9. NVQ/SVQ - Level 1-2
10. NVQ/SVQ - Level 3-5
11. HNC/HND
12. ONC/OND
13. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
14. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
15. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 68D (Disdif)

1. Mobility (moving around at home and walking)
2. Lifting, carrying or moving objects
3. Manual dexterity (using their hands to carry out everyday tasks)
4. Continence (bladder and bowel control)
5. Hearing (apart from using a standard hearing aid)
6. Sight (apart from wearing standard glasses)
7. Communication or speech problems
8. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
9. Recognising when they are in physical danger
10. Their physical co-ordination (e.g. balance)
11. Difficulties with own personal care (e.g. getting dressed, taking a bath or shower)
12. Other health problem or disability

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68E (Jbsize)

1. 1 - 2
2. 3 - 9
3. 10 - 24
4. 25 - 49
5. 50 - 99
6. 100 - 199
7. 200 - 499
8. 500 - 999
9. 1000 or more
10. Don’t know but fewer than 25
11. Don't know but 25 or more

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SHOWCARD 68F (Jssize)

1. 1 - 2
2. 3 - 9
3. 10 - 24
4. 25 - 49
5. 50 - 99
6. 100 - 199
7. 200 - 499
8. 500 - 999
9. 1000 or more
10. Don’t know but fewer than 25
11. Don't know but 25 or more

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SHOWCARD 68G (Prearn)

	Answer in weekly amount		Answer in annual amount
0	NO INCOME AT ALL	0	NO INCOME AT ALL
1	up to £69	1	up to £3,599
2	£70 - £129	2	£3,600 - £6,599
3	£130 - £189	3	£6,600 - £9,599
4	£190 - £249	4	£9,600 - £12,599
5	£250 - £309	5	£12,600 - £15,599
6	£310 - £379	6	£15,600 - £19,199
7	£380 - £479	7	£19,200 - £23,999
8	£480 - £599	8	£24,000 - £29,999
9	£600 - £719	9	£30,000 - £35,999
10	£720 - £859	10	£36,000 - £42,999
11	£860 - £999	11	£43,000 - £49,999
12	£1000 - £1499	12	£50,000 - £74,999
13	£1500 or more	13	£75,000 or more

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SHOWCARD 68H (Pbnft)

Please only show Version A to respondents who are based in England/Wales.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)
13. Universal Credit
3. Disability Living Allowance
14. Personal Independence Payments
15. Attendance Allowance
4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)
11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68H (Pbnft)

Please only show Version B to respondents based in Scotland.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)
13. Universal Credit
3. Disability Living Allowance
16. Child Disability Payment
14. Personal Independence Payments
17. Adult Disability Payment
15. Attendance Allowance
18. Pension Age Disability Payment
4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)
11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
19. Scottish Child Payment
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68I (Prfitb)

	Answer in weekly amount		Answer in annual amount
0	NO INCOME AT ALL	0	NO INCOME AT ALL
1	up to £69	1	up to £3,599
2	£70 - £129	2	£3,600 - £6,599
3	£130 - £189	3	£6,600 - £9,599
4	£190 - £249	4	£9,600 - £12,599
5	£250 - £309	5	£12,600 - £15,599
6	£310 - £379	6	£15,600 - £19,199
7	£380 - £479	7	£19,200 - £23,999
8	£480 - £599	8	£24,000 - £29,999
9	£600 - £719	9	£30,000 - £35,999
10	£720 - £859	10	£36,000 - £42,999
11	£860 - £999	11	£43,000 - £49,999
12	£1000 - £1499	12	£50,000 - £74,999
13	£1500 or more	13	£75,000 or more

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SHOWCARD 68J (Chpchsatprb)

1. Very dissatisfied
2. Somewhat dissatisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat satisfied
5. Very satisfied

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SHOWCARD 68K (Chpchsatchresb)

1. Very dissatisfied
2. Somewhat dissatisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat satisfied
5. Very satisfied

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SHOWCARD 68L (Cmpqfhighb)

1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD)
2. First degree level qualification including foundation degrees, graduate membership of a professional Institute, PGCE
3. Diploma in higher education
4. Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
6. A Level

16. Advanced Higher / Scottish Baccalaureate

7. Welsh Baccalaureate
8. International Baccalaureate
9. AS Level
10. Higher Grade
11. Certificate of sixth year studies
12. GCSE / O Level
13. CSE
14. Credit Standard Grade / Ordinary (O) Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2)

17. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1)
18. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3)

15. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation)

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 68M (Chpqfvocb)

1. Youth training certificate
2. Key Skills
3. Basic skills
4. Entry level qualifications (Wales)
5. Modern apprenticeship/trade apprenticeship/degree apprenticeship
6. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/ book-keeping/commerce)
7. City and Guilds Certificate
8. GNVQ/GSVQ
9. NVQ/SVQ - Level 1-2
10. NVQ/SVQ - Level 3-5
11. HNC/HND
12. ONC/OND
13. BTEC/BEC/TEC/EdExcel/LQL
14. SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
15. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification

96. None of the above

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SHOWCARD 68N (Chpdisdifb)

1. Mobility (moving around at home and walking)
2. Lifting, carrying or moving objects
3. Manual dexterity (using their hands to carry out everyday tasks)
4. Continence (bladder and bowel control)
5. Hearing (apart from using a standard hearing aid)
6. Sight (apart from wearing standard glasses)
7. Communication or speech problems
8. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
9. Recognising when they are in physical danger
10. Their physical co-ordination (e.g. balance)
11. Difficulties with own personal care (e.g. getting dressed, taking a bath or shower)
12. Other health problem or disability

96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68O (Chppbnftb Version A)

Please only show Version A to respondents who are based in England/Wales.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)

13. Universal Credit

3. Disability Living Allowance

14. Personal Independence Payments
15. Attendance Allowance

4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)

11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68O (Chppbnftb Version B)

Please only show Version B to respondents who are based in Scotland.

1. NI Retirement/State Retirement (old age) Pension
2. Pension from previous employer(s)
13. Universal Credit
3. Disability Living Allowance
14. Personal Independence Payments
17. Adult Disability Payment
15. Attendance Allowance
18. Pension Age Disability
4. Job Seekers Allowance (Unemployment) and/or Income Support
5. Employment and Support Allowance
6. Child Benefit
7. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled)
8. Housing Benefit/Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)
11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
19. Scottish Child Payment
10. Any other state benefit
96. None of these

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SHOWCARD 68P (Chpprfitbb)

	Answer in weekly amount		Answer in annual amount
0	NO INCOME AT ALL	0	NO INCOME AT ALL
1	up to £69	1	up to £3,599
2	£70 - £129	2	£3,600 - £6,599
3	£130 - £189	3	£6,600 - £9,599
4	£190 - £249	4	£9,600 - £12,599
5	£250 - £309	5	£12,600 - £15,599
6	£310 - £379	6	£15,600 - £19,199
7	£380 - £479	7	£19,200 - £23,999
8	£480 - £599	8	£24,000 - £29,999
9	£600 - £719	9	£30,000 - £35,999
10	£720 - £859	10	£36,000 - £42,999
11	£860 - £999	11	£43,000 - £49,999
12	£1000 - £1499	12	£50,000 - £74,999
13	£1500 or more	13	£75,000 or more

Interviewer material 18 Change of address card

Understanding Society

Let us know your new address:

Use the online form on our website
www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/partic ipants/change-of-address

Email us **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**

Call us on Freephone **0800 252 853**

Or post this card (no stamp needed) to
FREEPOST RRXX-KEKJ-JGKS
Understanding Society, University of Essex,
Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ

Your continuing participation is very important to us.

To say thank you we will send you a £5 voucher.

141216 5. COA card V1.indd 1 14/12/2016 15:45

Name: ______________________

MOVING TO…

PID:

New Address: ______________________

____

MOVING FROM…

Home phone (inc STD code):

____

Postcode: ______________________

Mobile: ______________________

E-mail address: ______________________

Date of move: ______________________

Who will be living with you at your new address? Please list their full names and mobile number if possible as we may like to ask them to take part in Understanding Society in the future.

Name: ______________________

Mobile: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Mobile: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Mobile: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Mobile: ______________________

Interviewer material 21 Interviewer card_Kantar

Understanding Society

0800 015 2908

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/society

contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

Interviewer material 24 Stable contact leaflet

Help us stay in touch

Understanding Society

You've been nominated as the 'Stable Contact'

for someone who is part of the Understanding Society study.

What is Understanding Society?

Understanding Society is a special study that follows the lives of tens of thousands of people who live in the UK. The Study collects information about people's life events, family life, health, education and work, social attitudes and more. Taking part in the Study helps us understand how life in the UK is changing and what stays the same.

Who uses Understanding Society?

Understanding Society is used by university researchers, government departments, think tanks and charities to understand what real people think, feel and do.

What does a Stable Contact do?

We contact our Study members every year to ask them to complete their survey. Sometimes we lose touch with Study members, perhaps because they've moved house or are working away from home for a long period of time. If we don't get a response from the Study member they have asked us to contact you to see if you have up-to-date contact details for them. You don't have to tell us this information if we do need to contact you, but it would be very helpful for our Study if you did.

The person who has nominated you as their Stable Contact has given us permission to ask you this information. In order to contact you the Study member has given us your name and postal address.

Are my contact details confidential?

Yes. We take great care to protect the confidentiality of our Study members and their Stable Contacts. Your contact details will only be used if we can't get in touch with the Study member through the contact details that they have given us. You may ask to be removed from our list of stable contacts at any time - just contact us using the details below. Your contact information is never shared with anyone outside the Study and is never used for marketing purposes.

Who runs Understanding Society?

The Study is run by researchers at the University of Essex. We are funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and some government departments.

How can I find out more?

You can visit our website: **www.understandingsociety.ac.uk**

You can contact our participant liaison team by email: **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**

By Freephone: **0800 252 853**

Or write to us: **FREEPOST RRXX-KEKJ-JGKS, Understanding Society, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ.**

We'll be really pleased to hear from you.

Interviewer material 25 Thank You card

Understanding Society

Thank you!

Thank you for taking part in Understanding Society.

We really appreciate the time you gave to complete your survey. It's so important that we know what real people think, feel and do. Every time you complete your survey you're helping us understand more about life in the UK.

We look forward to speaking to you again next year.

With many thanks,

Michaela Benzeval

Professor Michaela Benzeval –
Director, Understanding Society.

Keep in touch with Understanding Society.

Go to our website:
www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants

Email: contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

Follow us on

@usociety

Understanding Society – the UK Household Longitudinal Study

/usociety

Interviewer material 26 Tracing letter

Understanding Society

Date __ __ /__ __ /__ __ __ __

Dear ____

This time last year we interviewed your household for *Understanding Society*. The study is concerned with how things change or stay the same over time – your participation can help us paint a unique picture of what the UK looks like today and how it is gradually changing.

We would very much like to interview you and your household again this year; however, I called today at the address your household was interviewed at last year and found that you now live elsewhere. I spoke to ____ who did not wish to give your new address or telephone number without your permission, but did agree to forward this letter to you on our behalf.

We would be most grateful if you would let us know your current address and telephone number, wherever you are living now. You can call us on Freephone **0800 252 853**, email us at **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk** or complete and return the reply slip below in the Freepost envelope provided – you do not need a stamp.

By giving us your name, address and telephone number you are not committing yourself to be interviewed. Once you have confirmed your new details, an interviewer will contact you and invite you to take part. If you are willing, a convenient time for an interview can then be arranged.

The study is being conducted by researchers from the University of Essex, together with Kantar.
If you have any questions about the study, or would prefer not to be contacted again, please visit the special participants' website at **www.understandingsociety.ac.uk** or call us using the Freephone number above.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours sincerely,

	Michaela Benzeval
………………………………………………….	………………………………………
Your interviewer	Professor Michaela Benzeval
Understanding Society	Director, *Understanding Society*

✂--

Please complete this reply slip using BLOCK CAPITALS

Name: ____

Address: ____

____

____

Postcode: ____

Telephone: ____

Serial: | | | | | | | | | | |

Person number: | | |

Please turn over

✂---

Please return the completed reply slip in the enclosed Freepost envelope – you don't need a stamp if you post it in the UK.

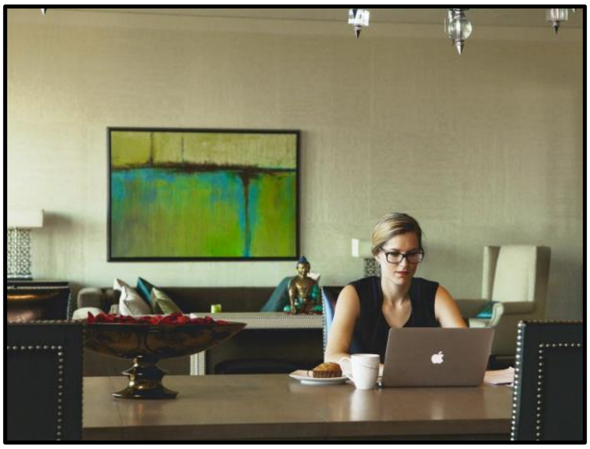
If you have any queries about this reply slip, or about *Understanding Society,* please call Freephone **0800 252 853** or email **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**

Thank you.

Interviewer material 27 Research case studies

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Mums' return to work



We asked

You have recently had a new baby, do you plan to return to work at any time in the future? If not, why not?

The research

Researchers from the University of Kent used Understanding Society data to show how flexible working hours and being able to work remotely can help women maintain their careers after having children. Despite the increased number of women in work in the UK, many reduce their working hours or stop working altogether after childbirth.

What the research found

- Women who are able to use flexible working are less likely to reduce their working hours after the birth of their child.
- This is especially true for women who used flexitime both before and after the birth of their child.
- First-time mothers with access to flexible working are more likely to return to work.

In the news

- **Flexible workers aren't shirkers even when doing it from home** (The Times, 16th January 2019) https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/flexible-workers-aren-t-shirkers-even-when-doing-it-from-home-z7xkcxvsz
- **Want more women in top positions? Provide them with more flexibility at work** (The Conversation, 18th August 2017) https://theconversation.com/want-more-women-in-top-positions-provide-them-with-more-flexibility-at-work-82188
- **Mums forced out due to lack of flexible jobs** (Working Mums, 18th October 2016) https://www.workingmums.co.uk/mums-forced-due-lack-flexible-jobs/

Does being busy stop people being 'green'?

We asked

We asked about people's[1] environmental behaviours such as whether they might put on more clothes instead of turning the heating up or decide not to buy a product because it had too much packaging. We also asked how satisfied people were with certain aspects of their lives including income and amount of leisure time.

The research

A group of ecological economics researchers from Portugal, Scotland and Germany used the data to try to find out whether modern day 'busyness' prevents people from behaving in a more environmentally-friendly way.

What the research found

- People act less 'green' when they feel that they don't have a good work-life balance.
- The actual availability of leisure time does not affect pro-environmental behaviour.
- People who see themselves as environmentally-friendly are more likely to behave pro-environmentally.
- People become 'greener' as they get older.
- More educated people (those with a university degree) are more likely to behave pro-environmentally.
- People with small children have fewer environmentally-friendly behaviours because of time constraints.

In the news

- Are you as environmentally friendly as you think? (The Observer, 14th May 2017) https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/may/14/are-you-as-environmentally-friendly-as-you-think-personality-quiz

Policy implications

Policies aiming to encourage pro-environmental behaviours should focus on helping people to cope psychologically and emotionally with feelings of time pressure and overworking, rather than just adapting work legislation to offer better work-life balance.

[1] *Only responses from employed participants were used to better estimate work-life balance*

How does commuting affect our wellbeing?

We asked

About how much time does it usually take for you to get to work each day, door to door (in minutes)? And how do you usually get to your place of work?

The research

Researchers from the universities of Leeds and Bristol used Understanding Society data to examine the impacts of commuting to work on the wellbeing of more than 26,000 employees in England over a five-year period.

What the research found

- 20 minutes extra commuting time each day reduces job satisfaction as much as taking a 19% pay cut.
- People who walk or cycle to work are less affected than other commuters, even with the same duration of commute.
- Bus commuters are worse affected by longer commute times.
- Longer commutes by train are less stressful than shorter ones.
- Longer commutes reduce women's job satisfaction more than men's.

In the news

- **Long slog to office 'as bad as a pay cut'** (The Times, 23rd October 2017) https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/long-slog-to-office-as-bad-as-a-pay-cut-rg0p83jcv
- **A 20 minute increase in commute time is as bad as taking a pay cut, study finds** (The Telegraph, 23rd October 2017) http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/10/23/20-minute-increase-commute-time-bad-taking-pay-cut-study-finds/
- **Why you should live closer to work: 20 minutes extra commuting per day is equivalent to a 19% pay cut when it comes to job satisfaction** (The Daily Mail, 23rd October 2017) http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-5008921/Dissatisfied-job-Maybe-closer.html
- **Extra 20 minutes commuting per day 'equivalent to 19% pay cut' for job satisfaction** (The Evening Standard, 23rd October 2017) https://www.standard.co.uk/news/transport/extra-20-minutes-commuting-per-day-equivalent-to-19-pay-cut-for-job-satisfaction-a3664951.html

Some pensioners' income overtakes working-age households'

We asked

How well are you managing financially these days?
We also asked questions about job income and other earnings or sources of income.

The research

A report for the Resolution Foundation looked at how income has grown across different generations over the last 50 years by using various datasets including Understanding Society.

What the research found

- The over 65s are much more likely to feel they are living comfortably and less likely to be having difficulty managing financially.
- Typical pensioner households are now £20 a week better off than typical working age households.
- The proportion of pensioner households in which at least one person works has increased by 7.5% since 2001 despite increases in the state pension age.
- A typical pensioner's benefit income has increased by 8% since 2001.
- The number of pensioners who own their own home has increased by 9% since 2001, reducing their housing costs.

In the news

- **Pensioner household incomes higher than those of working age, study finds** (The Independent, 13th February 2017) https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/pensioner-household-income-higher-than-working-age-as-time-goes-by-study-a7576736.html
- **Pensioner incomes 'outstrip those of working families'** (BBC News, 13th February 2017) https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-38948369

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

A quarter of retirees return to work

We asked

Are you currently employed? Are you still working in the same employment as you were before? When did you start this job?

The research

Researchers from the University of Manchester and King's College London using Understanding Society data found that around one in four retirees in the UK return to work or 'unretire', mostly within five years of retiring.

What the research found

- Unretirement is not linked to financial issues.
- After ten years, a retiree's chances of returning to paid work are low.
- Men are 26% more likely to return to paid work following retirement than women.
- People in good health are around 25% more likely to return to paid work .
- People whose partner works are 31% more likely to unretire.
- Mortgage payers are 50% more likely to return to work than those who own their homes outright.
- People with post-secondary qualifications are almost twice as likely to return to work as those without.

In the news

- **One in four people return to work after retirement to top-up their pension** (The Sun, 2nd November 2017) https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/4823758/returning-to-work-after-retiring/
- **More Britons un-retiring, but it's not for the money** (The Times, 2nd November 2017) https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/more-britons-un-retiring-but-it-s-not-for-the-money-b3hn56s5g

Older people are happier if they take part in ‘creative activities’

We asked

In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any of the following activities? Dancing, singing, playing a musical instrument, participating in a theatre production, painting, photography, graphic design, writing, craftwork etc.

The research

Age UK published a report using Understanding Society data from 13,000 over-60s which found that taking part in ‘creative activities’ such as the arts is closely linked to a strong sense of wellbeing in later life.

What the research found

- Older people who are in good health, have access to transport and friends to do things with are more likely to take part in these activities.
- Having heavy caring duties, living in a rural area and being unwell make it a lot harder to take part in these activities.

Policy implications

Caroline Abrahams, Charity Director at Age UK, said: “Age UK’s research highlights the importance of staying in touch with the world around you in later life– whether this is through social, creative or physical activities, paid work, or by belonging to some form of club or community group. There are multiple benefits, including to our physical and mental health, and it really can make a big difference to how older people feel about themselves and their capacity to enjoy their later lives.

“This is why we are encouraging older people to see what activities are on offer locally and try out something new and hopefully fun. This can be a great opportunity to discover a fresh interest or hobby, meet likeminded people and make new friends.”

“The message to policymakers is that there are very tangible gains to older people’s health and wellbeing from taking part in local cultural and other activities, so rather than being seen as ‘nice to have’ they deserve both recognition and support in local and national public health strategies.”

What affects young people's chances of finding work after leaving school?

We asked

We asked young adults to rate their level of satisfaction with several aspects of their lives including their health, income, amount of leisure time and life overall. We also asked them about their friendships, relationships with their families and their social lives as well as their current employment situation.

The research

In a study carried out for the What Works Wellbeing Centre, researchers from the universities of Essex, East Anglia, Reading, Hertfordshire and Sheffield used five years of longitudinal data from Understanding Society to explore what affects 16-25 year olds' chances of finding employment after leaving education. They found that young people with lower levels of life satisfaction are less likely to go on to find a job.

What the research found

- Young people with lower levels of self-reported life satisfaction are significantly less likely to go on to find a job.
- Personality matters: introverted students who are 'completely' satisfied with their life are much more likely to end up with a job than if they are 'completely dissatisfied'.
- In contrast, students with high levels of extraversion have a higher probability of being employed (more than 70%) whatever their level of life satisfaction.
- Young women are much more likely to find employment than young men.
- Young Pakistanis are far less likely to find employment than White British students.
- Students whose parents have lower skilled occupations (when the students were aged 14) are less likely to find a job.

Policy implications

Policies aiming to support student wellbeing would help increase their chances of finding employment after education. Actions targeting introverts in particular would be useful, such as mentoring through recruitment and interview processes.

What is making the UK's teenagers unhappy?

We asked

On a scale of 1 to 7, how happy do you feel with: Your school work? Your appearance? Your family? Your friends? Your school? Your life overall?

The research

In 2017, the Children's Society annual Good Childhood Report, based on data on 3,000 10-17 year olds, found that more than half (53%) have experienced at least three hardships in the last five years, making them far more unhappy. Teenagers who have experienced seven or more serious issues in their lives are ten times more likely to be unhappy than those who have experienced none.

Understanding Society and BHPS data was used in the report to show that children's wellbeing is as low as it was 20 years ago: from 1995 to 2010, children's happiness with their lives rose steadily, but then this progress started to reverse.

What the research found

- One in three teenage girls is fearful of being followed by a stranger and one in four boys is worried they'll be assaulted.
- Pressure to fit in with society's expectations is making children unhappy.
- Alarming numbers of children are self-harming.
- Non-stop comments about appearance are harmful to girls' wellbeing.
- Outdated gender stereotypes are damaging to boys' and girls' happiness.
- Family relationships are particularly important for girls.

In the news

- **Study shows millions of children in the UK are worried about crime** (The Guardian, 30th August 2017) https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/aug/30/study-shows-millions-children-uk-worried-crime
- **One in three teenage girls lives in fear of being stalked by a stranger, shock research reveals** (The Mirror, 30th August 2017) https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/one-three-teenage-girls-lives-11078120

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

What background factors influence young people's educational aspirations?

We asked

What are the highest level exams you would like to gain? How likely are you to go to university?

We also asked about a variety of topics such as visiting art galleries, discussing books at home, the number of evenings spent doing homework, relationship with siblings and quarrelling with parents.

The research

Researchers from the University of Warwick used Understanding Society data on over 10,000 young people to look at how aspects of their home environment affect young people's behaviour, their wellbeing and their educational aspirations.

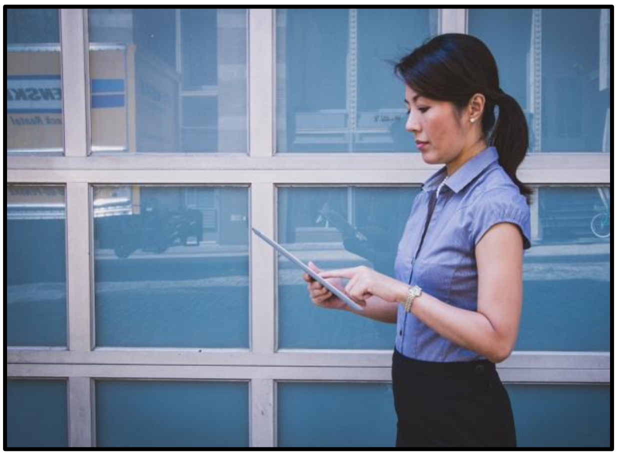
What the research found

- Teenagers who spend quality time with their parents are more likely to want to further their studies.
- Adolescents who take part in cultural activities with their mother and father are more likely to want to continue their studies post-16 than those who don't (even those who attend homework clubs or participated in extra-curricular activities).
- Younger boys are less aspirational than slightly older adolescents and girls in general.
- Teenagers who are confident at solving problems are more likely to want to gain GCSEs.
- Teenagers who are close to their parents are twice as likely to want to gain GCSEs.

In the news

- **Trips to the museum can spark teen ambition** (Futurity, 6th April 2016) https://www.futurity.org/teenagers-education-aspiration-1133252-2/
- **This Is the Top Predictor of Whether You'll Want to Go to College** (Teen Vogue, 6th April 2016) https://www.teenvogue.com/story/teens-spending-time-parents-influences-college-attendance
- **Quality time rather than study time improves teens' educational aspirations** (EurekAlert!, 6th April 2016) https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2016-04/uow-qtr040616.php

How do parents' influence their children's opinions on gender roles in later life?



We asked

To what extent do you agree with these statements?:

"A husband's job is to earn money: a wife's job is to look after the home and family".

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

The research

Researchers from the London School of Economics used data from the BHPS and Understanding Society on nearly 4,000 children aged 10-15 to see to what extent what parents say and do influences how children form their opinions about gender roles later on in life.

What the research found

- Seeing what parents do has a much bigger influence than what parents say when children are developing their own attitudes towards gender equality.
- Whatever parents said, seeing their mother as a housewife influenced children into believing in gender inequality later in life.
- Children whose mother works full time develop less traditional attitudes.
- Boys are more affected by their father's attitudes than their mother's.

Policy implications

The results may be helpful for targeting public policies towards greater gender equality. Policies aimed at increasing the participation of fathers in housework may foster more balanced gender equality attitudes in young people in the future.

Which issues in 10-year-olds are linked to mental illness later on in their lives?

We asked

In the youth self-completion questionnaire, we asked about a range of emotional symptoms, peer relationship problems, conduct disorders, hyperactivity/inattention disorders and pro-social behaviour.

We also asked about screen time, diet/exercise, feelings about appearance, feelings about school, bullying, and family relationships as well as household and personal characteristics.

The research

One in ten children (or three children in every classroom) has a diagnosable mental health disorder and half of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin by age 14, with three quarters developing by age 24. Using data on 10- to 15-year-olds from Understanding Society, researchers from the Children's Society and Barnardo's explored which issues affecting children about to move up to secondary school were most strongly linked to mental ill health later on.

What the research found

- Children who argue frequently with their mother or who don't feel supported by their family are four times more likely to have mental health problems, such as depression or anxiety, by the time they are 14-15 years old.
- Around 1 in 10 (11%) UK children aged 10-11 regularly argue with their mother.
- 1 in 6 (17%) don't feel supported by their family in most aspects of their life.
- Children (1 in 20) who are bullied a few times each week are 19 times more likely to have mental health problems by the time they are 14.
- Children unhappy with their appearance as 10-year-olds (around 1 in 10) are three times more likely to develop mental ill health at 14 compared with those who are happy with their appearance.

Policy implications

Policies should aim to support schools in identifying these emerging issues at age 10-11 and help manage the transition to secondary school for children with poor mental health in order to help prevent mental illness in alter childhood and adult life.

How parents influence their children's cleaning behaviours

We asked

About how many hours do you spend on housework in an average week, such as time spent cooking, cleaning and doing the laundry?

The research

An international research team from the University of Zaragoza and the University of Dundee used data including Understanding Society's on how much time parents spend on housework to see what influence this has on their children.

What the research found

- Children do more housework when fathers help with the chores.
- The amount of housework children do is less affected by how much the mother does.
- Fathers do more housework when their wife has non-traditional gender role attitudes towards who should do the chores.
- If the mother has a job, this has a large and significant effect on children's housework time.
- Mothers in work and/or mothers without educational qualifications have a bigger effect on children's housework time.
- The more time parents devote to housework, the more time their children do the same.
- Father and children's time spent doing housework depends on the mother's job and educational status.
- In households where the mother does not work, the more likely children are to follow their father's housework behaviour.

Policy implications

Policies aimed at increasing the participation of fathers in housework may foster greater gender equality in housework time in the future.

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

How much do young people feel like they 'belong' in their communities?

We asked

How many close friends do you have? Do you go out socially or visit friends when you feel like it? Do you like living in this neighbourhood? Is this a close-knit neighbourhood? Are people around here willing to help their neighbours? Can people in this neighbourhood be trusted?

The research

The Office for National Statistics used data from Understanding Society to look at how well different age groups are integrated into their local communities and feel a sense of belonging.

What the research found

- Young people (18- to 24- year-olds) are much less likely to trust others in their local area (47%)
- Around 80% of over-75s say they do trust people in their local area.
- Young people are also less likely to stop and talk to their neighbours, or borrow things and exchange favours with them.
- Less than half (47%) of young people feel that they belong to their local area, compared with around 8 in 10 people (81%) of over 75s.
- However, a high number of people of all ages felt that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together.

Other findings

Using data from other sources, the ONS report also found that:

- The over 75s are the least likely to have at least one close friend.
- Around 1 in 4 women (24%) and in 1 in 5 men (19%) aged over 75 care for someone sick, disabled or elderly within their household.
- Middle-aged people (aged 45 to 54) are the most likely to feel lonely and the least likely to socialise.

Youth unemployment leaves long-term scars for those in their late 20s

We asked

Are you currently employed? Are you on a full-time, part-time, permanent or temporary contract? Are you currently unemployed or in a government training scheme? Are you currently in full-time education?

We also track changes in employment status every year.

The research

Working on a project called Negotiate, centred on young people in Europe, researchers at the Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences used Understanding Society data to look at 'scarring' effects of early unemployment on long-term job security and salary prospects.

What the research found

- Young people trying to move from education to employment during the height of the financial crisis in 2007-2008 will feel the negative consequences on income, job opportunities and wellbeing later on in their lives.
- Gender, levels of education, parental education and psychological wellbeing can slightly reduce the negative effects of early unemployment on long-term job prospects.
- Women in particular are more at risk of long-term unemployment and lower salaries.

Policy implications

Employment policies and programmes need to take into account how the experience of early unemployment, and individual and family characteristics during adolescence can cause long-term employment issues in order to adequately address unemployment and improve the ability for young people to cope with and find employment.

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Wait until your late 30s to start a family

We asked

In the BHPS, we asked how satisfied people were with certain aspects of their lives including their health, income, home, job, social life, amount of leisure time, their life overall and whether they felt more satisfied with life, less satisfied or about the same as they did a year before.

The research

Researchers from the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock and the University of Western Ontario used Understanding Society data to see to analyse parents' satisfaction levels before the birth of their first child, and for a long period afterwards.

What the research found

- Among parents over 34 satisfaction rises before and during the year of the birth, and then falls slightly.
- The level of satisfaction among parents aged 34+ is consistently higher than younger parents'.
- Parents' overall satisfaction level is higher if they are in good health, have a job, a high income and are well-educated.
- Women's satisfaction levels tend to rise more than those of men before and just after having a child.
- Having a second child also increases parents' life satisfaction.
- Having a third child has no positive influence on parents' satisfaction and may even have slight negative effects.

In the news

- **Thinking about having baby number THREE? One and two might have made you happy, but new research suggests a third child doesn't bring any extra joy** (Daily Mail, 28th October 2014) https://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-2810942/Thinking-having-baby-number-THREE-One-two-happy-new-research-suggests-child-doesn-t-bring-extra-joy.html
- **A third baby is not a bundle of joy for parents** (The Telegraph, 30th October 2014) https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/science/science-news/11194267/A-third-baby-is-not-a-bundle-of-joy-for-parents.html
- **People who have their kids after 35 are** happiest (Quartz, 30th October 2014) https://qz.com/289415/people-who-have-their-kids-after-35-are-happiest/
- **Having kids later makes for a happy family** (The Local, 6th July 2015) https://www.thelocal.de/20150706/older-parents-are-happier-parents-claims-study

Understanding Society — THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Being repeatedly subjected to racial discrimination causes mental health problems over time

We asked

We asked questions about people's experiences of harassment, such as being shouted at, being physically attacked, avoiding a place, or feeling unsafe and if they felt that these attacks were motivated by their ethnicity.

The research

Researchers from the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity used Understanding Society data to explore how repeated experiences of racial discrimination can affect mental and physical health over time. They looked at the accumulation of experiences of racial incidents across five years to find out whether these were linked to changes in mental health.

What the research found

- Mental health problems are significantly higher among ethnic minorities who have experienced repeated incidents of racial discrimination.
- The fear of avoiding spaces and feeling unsafe due to racial discrimination has the biggest cumulative effect on the mental health of ethnic minorities.

In the news

- **Racism Is Bad For Your Health: Minorities Have Poor Mental Health Because Of Racial Discrimination** (International Business Times, 27th July 2016) http://www.ibtimes.com/racism-bad-your-health-minorities-have-poor-mental-health-because-racial-2395432
- **How Racism Affects Your Mental Health** (Shape, 2nd August 2016) https://www.shape.com/lifestyle/mind-and-body/how-racism-affects-your-mental-health
- **Experiencing Racism Makes You High Risk for Mental Health Issues** (Teen Vogue, 2nd August 2016) http://www.teenvogue.com/story/racism-mental-health-distress-study

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Some ethnic groups in the UK are disproportionately affected by poverty

We asked

What is your ethnic group?

We also asked questions about job income and other earnings or sources of income.

The research

In 2016, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation commissioned a report to look at understanding ethnicity in the context of addressing poverty effectively to raise living standards. The researchers used Understanding Society to build a comprehensive picture of the economic situation of people from all ethnicities in the UK.

What the research found

- Over 40% of Bangladeshi and Pakistani children are growing up in poverty, compared with 31% of Chinese, 22% of Black Caribbean and 15% of children in the white majority population
- Over a third of Pakistani men and over half of Bangladeshi men are paid below the living wage
- Nearly a quarter of all graduates are now over-qualified for their jobs, but for Black African graduates this figure rises to 40%

Policy implications

These findings demonstrate the need for specific actions to improve the quality of jobs and improve access to them among ethnic minority groups. To drive down overall poverty, there is a need to particularly focus on persistent poverty amongst Black African and Pakistani groups.

Interviewer material 28 MRS leaflet

KANTAR

This Understanding Society interview was conducted by:

Interviewer Name: ______________________________

Interviewer No: ______________________________

Date: ______________________________

Kantar are conducting this project as an 'MRS Company Partner', which can be verified by calling the MRS Freephone on 0800 975 9596.

What is the Market Research Society?

The Market Research Society (MRS) is the professional body for market researchers. The MRS Code of Conduct regulates all market research activity in the UK, in compliance with Data Protection and Human Rights legislation.

Under the MRS Code of Conduct, you have the right:

- To know the purpose of the interview
- To know who is interviewing you: Interviewers always carry the MRS personal identification card to identify themselves, this gives the interviewer's name, photograph and organisation
- To end the interview at any point
- To know that any personal information provided will only be used for the purposes about which you have been told

The information that is collected is strictly controlled and used only for research purposes, so you can be assured that taking part in our interview will not result in any subsequent sales or promotional activities by third parties.

For more information on the Market Research Society, contact:

The Standards Manager, Market Research Society, 15 Northburgh Street, London EC1V 0JR Telephone: 020 7490 4911 email: codeline@mrs.org.uk or visit website www.mrs.org.uk

Kantar is compliant with the following standards and legislation:
The Data Protection Act 2018, The Market Research Society (MRS) Code of Conduct, ISO 20252, ISO 9001 and ISO 27001

Interviewer material 50 Laminated generic advance letter

FinalSerialNum
FF_personno/ff_PID

Contact us:
Participant helpline: **0800 252 853**
Web: **www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants**
Email: **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**
For details of the study's privacy policy, please see
https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants/gdpr

Postal_Date

RESP_Name
ff_Address1
ff_Address2
ff_Address3
ff_Address4
ff_Address5
ff_PostCode


Counter

Be part of something big...

Dear **RESP_Name**

I am writing to ask for your help with a world-leading study about life in the UK.

Understanding Society is the largest survey of its kind in the world, and follows the lives of tens of thousands of people who live in the UK. We've been interviewing people across the UK for over 25 years and the information our participants give us helps university researchers, government departments and charities to understand what real people think, feel and do.

You can find out more about Understanding Society on our website –www.understandingsociety.ac.uk

Have questions or want more information?

Call our participant helpline on 0800 252 853 or email us contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk. We'll be pleased to hear from you and answer any questions you have.

With many thanks,

Professor Michaela Benzeval
Director, Understanding Society.

Taking part

An interviewer will soon be in touch with you to arrange a convenient time to talk to you.

All our interviewers carry photographic identification, so you can be confident of who they are when they visit you.

Participating in Understanding Society is completely voluntary, but we do hope that you'll take part.

Understanding Society is being conducted in accordance with the Data Protection Act. This means your personal details will be kept strictly confi dential and you and your household will not be identifi able from the data.

40323130/IP15 Generic Advance Letter

Yes, I've moved house:

ff_PID

Name: ______________________________

New address: ______________________________

______________________________ **Postcode:** ______________

Home Phone (inc STD code): ______________ **Mobile:** ______________

Email address: ______________________________ **Date of move:** ______________

Please let us know who will be living with you at your new address. Please list their full names below as we may like to ask them to take part in Understanding Society in the future. If possible, please provide their mobile number.

Name: ______________________________ **Mobile:** ______________

Name: ______________________________ **Mobile:** ______________

Name: ______________________________ **Mobile:** ______________

Name: ______________________________ **Mobile:** ______________

Your continuing participation is very important to us...

...so please let us know if you move to a new home.

You can use the form on the Understanding Society website at www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants

Freephone 0800 252 853

or return this slip in the Freepost envelope (no stamp needed)

If you forward us your new address, we will send you a £5 voucher.

Interviewer material 53 Contact Us document

Understanding Society
THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Got a question?
Call: 0800 015 2908
understandingsociety@kantarpublic.com

Privacy Policy

Contact us

If you have any problems logging into the questionnaire or completing it, or would like information on any aspect of the study, please contact our freephone helpline: **0800 015 2908**

Or email us at:
understandingsociety@kantarpublic.com

If a member of the team is not available to take your call, please leave a message and we will get back to you as soon as we can. Please leave your telephone number, full name and the serial number (the first 9 digits before the letter) from the top of your letter. Please also see the **Frequently Asked Questions** page

Interviewer material 54 - FAQs document

Got a question?
Call: 0800 015 2908
understandingsociety@kantarpublic.com

Privacy Policy

FAQs

How do I start the questionnaire?

On the first screen of the questionnaire you'll see boxes for you to type your unique username and password which are on the letter we sent you. If you received an email, you can click on the link there to get directly into the questionnaire.

I don't have a user name and password to get into the questionnaire

No problem. Either call the freephone helpline on **0800 015 2908** or email us at **understandingsociety@kantar.com** and we will provide you with your login details.

How long will it take me to complete the questionnaire?

The questions about your household take about 10 minutes to complete, and need to be completed by only one member of the household. The individual questionnaire takes about 40 minutes to complete. This is an average, and the time will vary depending on your particular circumstances.

Do I have to complete it all in one go?

No. You can complete it in stages if you want to. The questionnaire will be saved automatically, so just close down your browser to leave. To come back to it, enter the website address for the questionnaire and your user name and password, or click on the link in the email as before. The questionnaire will first ask you to confirm your name and you will then be returned to the point you left off.

The questionnaire timed out

To protect the confidentiality of your answers, the questionnaire is closed down if it is left for a period of time. Your answers will have been saved so you can log back in. Please wait at least two hours before logging back into the questionnaire using the website address, user name and password / click on the link in the email as before. You will be returned to the point you left off after we confirm your name. If you experience any problems logging back in to the questionnaire please call the helpline on 0800 015 2908.

I enter my user name and password / click on the email link, but get a message saying that somebody else is in the questionnaire

The first part of the questionnaire for your household is to confirm who is living in your house at the moment. The first member of your household to enter the questionnaire will be asked to provide this information and until they have finished these questions, you won't be able to get into your own questionnaire. It should only take them about 10 minutes (please encourage them to complete the questions if they have started but not finished). Call the helpline if you continue to have problems.

My name or gender is incorrect.

You are able to make these changes in the questionnaire. Please contact the helpline should you experience any problems logging back into the survey.

My date of birth is incorrect.

For security purposes you will be asked to enter your date of birth when you first access the questionnaire. If the date of birth that we hold on our database is wrong, you will not be able to log into your online survey. In this case, please call the helpline so that we can verify your identity, correct your date of birth and unlock the online survey for you. If we are not able to verify your identity over the phone, we will send an interviewer round to correct your date of birth and conduct the questionnaire.

Can I help others in my household / can others in my household help me with completing the questionnaire?

The user name, password and links in the email that we sent you are unique to you - everyone aged 16 or over in your household should have received their own details because we want to hear from everyone individually. However, if you need some help with completing the questionnaire, or if you need to help someone else, this is fine. Please give our helpline a call if you have any questions.

I enter the user name and password / click on my link, but get this message "Our records show that you have already completed the questionnaire. Thank you for your time!"

You'll receive this message if you have completed the questionnaire. Although it is possible to fill in the questionnaire in more than one sitting, once you have completed the questionnaire, it locks and it is not possible to go back in and change the answers.

I have completed my questionnaire, but you still sent me a reminder.

Our apologies, it may be that you completed the survey after we checked our records and sent the reminder. Many thanks if you have already completed the online survey, we will have safely received your answers.

Is the information I provide online safe?

The security of our participants' information is one of the most important parts of Understanding Society. Your questionnaire answers and personal information are confidential and safe. The information you provide online is downloaded onto secure servers and we use a secure website (HTTPS) to ensure that your data is protected. This is the same type of website that you would generally see when shopping online.

Understanding Society is compliant with the ISO-27001 data security protocols and procedures, which is an international standard for information security management. We are regularly inspected by an independent auditor as part of our ISO-27001 certification. Our fieldwork partners, NatCen Social Research and Kantar, have also achieved ISO-27000 certification.

What about cookies?

This web questionnaire detects your computer's operating system, screen resolution and the browser you are using in order to adjust the questionnaire to best suit your system. This is done by the use of a cookie created on your computer. This information is returned to us and stored for statistical purposes only. We do not collect or store any personal information. It is possible for you to delete 'cookies' or to prevent their use by adjusting the browser settings on your computer

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Understanding Society

0800 652 4570

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/society

contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

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SHOWCARD 5A (Neintro)

Understanding Society and the GDPR

The Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex is the data controller for the study. The fieldwork for the study is contracted to Kantar Public and NatCen Social Research, who act as the data processors.

Since the Understanding Society study is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and both the ESRC and the University of Essex are Public Bodies, we use Public Task as the lawful basis for processing this data. Data are not transferred outside the European Economic Area (EEA), to ensure that they are protected by the strong EEA data protection laws. Our compliance with all the relevant legislation, and our externally certified accreditation to the international ISO27001 standard, provide you with assurance that your data is secured and protected in the strongest possible manner.

Your personal details (name, address, telephone numbers, email addresses) are only used so that we can contact you during the year to send you information on how the survey is being used by researchers, and so that we can send an interviewer to you each year. These details are never made available to researchers or to any other companies who might use them for marketing purposes.

The answers you give us to the survey are securely transferred from Kantar Public to ISER, using an encrypted online portal. To preserve your anonymity, personal details (your name, date of birth, address) are removed from the survey data and held securely in an encrypted database to which only a small number of people have access. Your survey answers are put together with the answers from thousands of other participants and, in an anonymised format, are deposited with the UK Data Service and are made available to academic researchers who must register with the Data Service. There is no information on the data which can identify you.

We do also ask you to give us the contact details of someone outside the household so that if you move house during the year and we're not able to contact you, we can send a letter to that person and ask them to contact you to let you know we would like to interview you. We only hold the contact details of this other person for that purpose – this is the only reason we would contact them.

You are under no statutory or contractual obligation to provide us with your personal data. You have the right at any time to withdraw from the survey. If you do this, you will no longer be contacted by us. Any survey responses you have given us in the past, and which have already been made available from the UK Data Service will remain, but no additional information about you will be deposited. Your contact details will no longer be used, but will be kept archived to ensure that we do not contact you again on the occasion that there is an additional sample added to the study, or we start a new study.

Stable contact letter

Understanding Society

Date: __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __

Dear ____,

You may be aware that ________________________________ participated in an important research project called *Understanding Society* last year. The study is concerned with how things change over time, and we are hoping to revisit everyone who participated last time, to see how their lives have changed or stayed the same.

Unfortunately, we have been unable to contact the person named above. They gave us your name as a contact in the event of any change in their circumstances, and we would be most grateful if you would let us know their current address and telephone number, wherever they are living now. You can call us on Freephone **0800 252 853**, email us at **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk** or complete and return the reply slip below in the Freepost envelope provided – you do not need a stamp.

By giving us their name, address and telephone number you are not committing them to be interviewed. Taking part is entirely voluntary, though we very much hope to achieve an interview with everybody who has taken part previously, so that our results give an accurate picture of people's experiences. Once we have their new details, an interviewer will contact them and invite them to take part.

If you have any questions about the study, please visit **www.understandingsociety.ac.uk** or call us using the Freephone number above.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely,

…………………………………………..	Michaela Benzeval …………………………………
Your Interviewer *Understanding Society*	Professor Michaela Benzeval Director, *Understanding Society*

✂---

Please complete this reply slip using BLOCK CAPITALS

Name: ____

Address: ____

____

____

Postcode: ____

Telephone: ____

Serial: | | | | | | | | | | | **Person number:** | | |

Please turn over

USOC/stable contact letter/issued
January 2019

✂---

Please return the completed reply slip in the enclosed Freepost envelope – you don't need a stamp if you post it in the UK.

If you have any queries about this reply slip, or about *Understanding Society,* please call Freephone **0800 252 853** or email **contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk**

Thank you.