



Understanding Society

Wave 13

Wave 13 Interviewer Materials

- W13 showcards v2
- COA card
- Interviewer Card - Kantar_v1
- Interviewer Card - NatCen_v1
- Interviewer research case studies
- Linking data infographic
- Privacy Notice_v2
- Stable contact letter_v1
- Thank You card
- Tracing letter_v2
- Translation_card_v1
- Translations flowchart_v1
- USOC MRS leaflet (new address)_v1
- USOC Stable contact 2pp DL Leaflet
- USOC W12 and W13 Translation Guide
- USOC_Translation_Booklet_v5_Jan2020

- W13_Contact Us_Screenshot_v1
- W13_FAQ_Screenshot

W13 showcards v2

**Understanding Society
W13
SHOW CARDS**

40318310

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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

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

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

SHOWCARD 2D (R)

1. Husband/Wife
2. Partner/Cohabitee
3. Civil Partner
4. Biological son/daughter
5. Adopted son/daughter
6. Foster child
7. Stepson/stepdaughter
8. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
9. Biological parent
10. Adoptive parent
11. Foster parent
12. Step-parent
13. Parent-in-law
14. Biological brother/sister
15. Half-brother/sister
16. Step-brother/sister
17. Adopted brother/sister
18. Foster brother/sister
19. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
20. Grand-child
21. Grand-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

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

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)

SHOWCARD 4C (DuelPay, ElecPay, 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

SHOWCARD 4D (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

SHOWCARD 4D (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

SHOWCARD 4D (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

SHOWCARD 4E (Inoutflows)

1. Reduced spending
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

SHOWCARD 4F (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

SHOWCARD 4G (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?

SHOWCARD 4H (Cdtv)

1. Satellite dish
2. Cable TV
3. Freeview / Freesat / Other free digital service
4. Through a telephone line connection / broadband
5. Other

SHOWCARD 4I (Hhpc)

1. Desktop computer
 2. Laptop computer
 3. Netbook computer
 4. Tablet computer
 5. Other
96. None of the above?

SHOWCARD 4J (NetHow)

1. Home computer / Laptop / Netbook / Tablet computer
2. Digital Television
3. Mobile phone
4. Games console
5. Other

SHOWCARD 4K (Garden)

1. Private garden
2. Shared garden
3. Balcony
4. Rooftop garden or terrace
97. Other outdoor space
96. No garden or outdoor space

SHOWCARD 4L (Nvestrt)

1. National Savings and Investment (NS&I)
Certificates or Bonds (Capital, Income or Deposit)
 2. Unit Trusts / Investment Trusts (excluding ISAs/PEPs)
 3. Company stocks or shares, UK or foreign
(excluding ISAs/PEPs)
- 97.
- Other investments (e.g. gilts, government or company bonds or securities, stock options)

SHOWCARD 4M (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 (2.1 to 2.5 litres)
9. 2501 to 3000cc (2.5 to 3.0 litres)
10. 3001 and over (over 3 litres)

SHOWCARD 4N (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)
97. Other type of fuel

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.

SHOWCARD 6A (Symptoms)

1. High temperature
2. A new continuous cough
3. Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
4. Runny or stuffy nose
5. Muscle or body aches
6. Headaches
7. Sore throat
8. Fatigue
9. Diarrhoea/Digestive issues/Upset stomach
10. Loss of sense of smell or taste
12. Decrease in appetite
13. Sneezing
14. Sore eyes
15. Hoarse voice
16. Dizziness
17. Tightness in the chest
18. Chest pain
19. Chills (feeling too cold)
20. Difficulty sleeping
21. Numbness or tingling somewhere in the body
22. Feeling of heaviness in arms or legs
24. Loss of concentration
25. Difficulty remembering things
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 6B (Hcond_cov)

- 8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukaemia
- 28. Cystic fibrosis
- 24. Conditions affecting the brain and nerves, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), a learning disability or cerebral palsy
- 25. Problems with your spleen or you've had your spleen removed
- 26. Sickle cell disease
- 27. Very overweight (a BMI of 40 or above)
- 96. None of these

SHOWCARD 6C (Brainnervtypn)

1. Parkinson's disease
2. Motor Neurone disease
3. Multiple Sclerosis
4. A learning disability
5. Cerebral palsy
6. Other

SHOWCARD 6D (Hcond_treat)

1. Medication following an organ transplant
2. Medicines such as steroid tablets that weaken the immune system
3. Targeted therapy or chemotherapy for cancer treatment
4. Radiotherapy for cancer treatment
5. Other treatment or medication that may affect immune system
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 7A (Alljbstat, Jbstat)

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

SHOWCARD 7B (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

SHOWCARD 7C (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

**SHOWCARD 8A (Browse, Email, Smlook,
Smpost, Onlinebuy, Onlinebank, Gaming,
Streaming, Streammusic)**

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

SHOWCARD 9A (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

SHOWCARD 9B (Qfhigh)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD) | 25. Advanced Higher |
| 19. PGCE or equivalent | 26. Scottish Baccalaureate |
| 20. First degree level qualification (e.g. BA, BSc) | 7. Welsh Baccalaureate |
| 21. Foundation degree | 8. International Baccalaureate |
| 3. Diploma in higher education | 10. Higher Grade |
| 22. Teaching qualification for secondary/further education (excluding PGCE) | 9. AS Level |
| 23. Teaching qualification for primary education (excluding PGCE) | 12. GCSE/O Level |
| 5. Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned | 13. CSE |
| 24. Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma | 14. Credit Standard Grade / Ordinary (O) Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2) |
| 6. A Level | 17. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1) |
| 11. Certificate of sixth year studies | 18. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3) |
| | 15. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation) |
| | 96. None of the above |

SHOWCARD 9C (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

SHOWCARD 9D (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

SHOWCARD 9E (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

SHOWCARD 9F (Citygld)

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

SHOWCARD 9G (Gnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

SHOWCARD 9H (Nsvq)

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

SHOWCARD 9I (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)

SHOWCARD 9J (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)

SHOWCARD 11A (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

SHOWCARD 11B (Ahvwell)

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

**SHOWCARD 12A (Ocimpa, Ocimpb, Ocimpe,
Ocimpf, Ocimpi, Ocimpk, Ocimpl)**

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

**SHOWCARD 12B (Futra, Futrb, Futrc, Futrd,
Futre, Futrf, Futrg, Futrh, Futri, Futrj, Futrk,
Futrl)**



SHOWCARD 14A (Natid)

1. English
2. Welsh
3. Scottish
4. Northern Irish
5. British
6. Irish
97. Other

SHOWCARD 14B (Racel)

White

1. British / English / Scottish / Welsh / Northern Irish
2. Irish
3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller
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

SHOWCARD 17A (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

**SHOWCARD 19A (Tslp_30m, Tslp_wak,
Tslp_cgh)**

1. Not during the past month
2. Less than once a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. Three or more times a week
5. More than once most nights

SHOWCARD 19B (Med_slp, Tsta_awk)

1. Not during the past month
2. Less than once a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. Three or more times a week

SHOWCARD 20A (Hcond)

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

SHOWCARD 20B (Arthtyp)

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

SHOWCARD 20C (Cancertyp (men))

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

SHOWCARD 20D (Cancertyp (women))

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

SHOWCARD 20E (Diabetestyp)

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

SHOWCARD 21A (Mhcond)

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

SHOWCARD 22A (Gvupreas)

1. Because of a health problem I have at present
2. Better for my health in general
3. To reduce the risk of getting smoking related illnesses
4. Because of the smoking ban in public places and at work
5. Family and friends want me to stop
6. Financial reasons (can't afford it)
7. Worried about the effect on my children
8. Worried about the effect on other family members
9. Something else

SHOWCARD 23A (Usdairy)

1. Whole milk
2. Semi-skimmed milk
3. Skimmed milk
4. Soya milk
5. Any other sort of milk

SHOWCARD 23B (Usbread)

1. White
2. Wholemeal
3. Granary or wholegrain
4. Other brown
5. Both brown and white
7. Other type of bread

SHOWCARD 23C (Wkfruit, Wkvege)

1. Never
2. 1 - 3 Days
3. 4 - 6 Days
4. Every day

**SHOWCARD 25A (Adlad, Adlbd, Adlcd, Adldd,
Adled, Adlfd, Adlgd, Adlhd, Adlid, Adljd,
Adlkd, Adlld, Adlmd, Adlnd)**

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult

SHOWCARD 25B (Hlpinfa, Hlpinfb)

1. Husband / Wife / Partner
2. Son (including stepson, adopted son or son-in-law)
3. Daughter (including stepdaughter, adopted daughter or daughter-in-law)
4. Grandchild (including great grandchildren)
5. Brother / Sister (including step/adopted/in-laws)
6. Niece / Nephew
7. Mother / Father (including mother-in-law/father-in-law)
8. Other family member
9. Friend
10. Neighbour
96. None of the above

SHOWCARD 25C (Hlpforma, Hlpformb)

1. Home care worker / Home help / Personal Assistant
2. A member of the reablement / intermediate care staff team
3. Occupational Therapist / Physiotherapist / Nurse
4. Voluntary helper
5. Warden / Sheltered housing manager
6. Cleaner
7. Council's handyman
97. Other
96. None of the above

SHOWCARD 25D (Havedp)

1. **Direct Payments** where the council gives you a payment to meet some or all of your social care needs. You can then choose how to spend the money. This should not be confused with benefits such as your state pension or Attendance Allowance paid directly into a bank account.
4. You tell the council how to spend the money
5. You let the council decide how to spend the money
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 25E (Lahelp)

1. Arranged without involvement from the local authority, council or social service
 2. Local authority, council or social services arranged this help for me
 3. Local authority, council or social services told me about the help but I arranged it myself or my family arranged it for me
97. Other

SHOWCARD 25F (Howpaya, Howpayb)

1. My own personal income, savings, pension or benefit (such as Attendance Allowance)
2. My Direct Payment or Personal or Individual Budget from the Local Authority, Council or Social Services
3. From another source

SHOWCARD 25G (Persbudg)

Personal Budget - Where the local authority finds that you are eligible for support for your social care needs, your Personal Budget is the amount they calculate is needed to meet these. This might cover the full cost of your social care or part of it.

SHOWCARD 25H (Anydp)

Direct Payments where the council gives you a payment to meet some or all of your social care needs. You can then choose how to spend the money. This should not be confused with benefits such as your state pension or Attendance Allowance paid directly into a bank account.

The council, or someone else, arranges the services paid from your Personal Budget to meet some or all of your social care needs, and you may be able to choose which services to use.

Neither of these

SHOWCARD 29A (Lwwrong, 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

SHOWCARD 29B (Pregft)

1. In vitro fertilisation treatment
2. Medication
3. Sperm donation
4. Egg donation
5. Artificial insemination
6. Other treatment
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 29C (Pregspd)

Was the donated sperm from your current spouse or partner?

1. Yes

2. No

SHOWCARD 29D (Pregout)

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

SHOWCARD 29E (Pregend)

1. Miscarriage
2. Stillbirth
3. Termination
4. Ectopic or tubal

SHOWCARD 29F (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

SHOWCARD 29G (Nbclmprb)

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

SHOWCARD 29H (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

SHOWCARD 29I (Nbrefeat, Nbnoapp)

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

SHOWCARD 29J (Hcondnew)

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.
97. Other long standing/chronic condition, please specify
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 29K (Arthtypn)

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

SHOWCARD 29L (Cancertypn (men))

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

SHOWCARD 29M (Cancertypn (women))

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

SHOWCARD 29N (Diabetestypn)

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

SHOWCARD 290 (Mhealthtypn)

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

SHOWCARD 29P (Qualnew)

Higher Level Qualifications

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. University Higher Degree (e.g. MSc, PhD) | 32. General Standard Grade (National 4 / Intermediate 1) |
| 35. PGCE | 33. Foundation Standard Grade (National 3 / Access 3) |
| 36. First degree level qualification (e.g. BA, BSc) | 16. Other school (inc. school leaving exam certificate or matriculation) |
| 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 | |

Vocational and other qualifications

School Level Qualifications

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. A Level | 17. Youth training certificate |
| 8. Welsh Baccalaureate | 18. Key Skills |
| 9. International Baccalaureate | 19. Basic skills |
| 10. AS Level | 20. Entry level qualifications (Wales) |
| 41. Scottish Baccalaureate | 21. Modern apprenticeship/ trade apprenticeship/ degree apprenticeship |
| 42. Advanced Higher | 22. RSA/OCR/Clerical and commercial qualifications (e.g. typing/shorthand/book-keeping/commerce) |
| 12. Higher Grade | 23. City and Guilds Certificate |
| 13. GCSE | 24. GNVQ/GSVQ |
| 15. Credit Standard Grade (National 5 / Intermediate 2) | 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 |

SHOWCARD 29Q (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

SHOWCARD 29R (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

SHOWCARD 29S (Ncitygld)

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

SHOWCARD 29T (Ngnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

SHOWCARD 29U (Nnsvq)

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

SHOWCARD 29V (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)

SHOWCARD 29W (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)

SHOWCARD 29X (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

SHOWCARD 29Y (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
34. First Aid and other Health & Safety Certificates
31. Other vocational, technical or professional qualification

SHOWCARD 29Z (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

SHOWCARD 29AA (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

SHOWCARD 29AB (Trcitygld)

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

SHOWCARD 29AC (Trgnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

SHOWCARD 29AD (Trnsvql)

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

SHOWCARD 29AE (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)

SHOWCARD 29AF (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)

SHOWCARD 30A (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

SHOWCARD 30B (Gigempty)

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, OneFineStay, etc.).
97. Other
98. None of these

SHOWCARD 31A (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

SHOWCARD 31B (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

SHOWCARD 31C (Wktrv (non-NI), Wktrvfar (non-NI))

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

SHOWCARD 31D (Wktrv (NI), Wktrvfar (NI))

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
9. Cycle
10. Walk
97. Other

SHOWCARD 32A (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

SHOWCARD 32B (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?

SHOWCARD 32C (Jswktrv (non-NI), Jswktrvfar (non-NI))

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

SHOWCARD 32D (Jswktrv (NI), Jswktrvfar (NI))

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
9. Cycle
10. Walk
97. Other

SHOWCARD 33A (Jbsat)

7. Completely satisfied
6. Mostly satisfied
5. Somewhat satisfied
4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
3. Somewhat dissatisfied
2. Mostly dissatisfied
1. Completely dissatisfied

SHOWCARD 35A (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

SHOWCARD 38A (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 husband/partner disapproves
97. Some other reason

SHOWCARD 39A (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

SHOWCARD 40A (Lvrel)

1. Mother
9. Step/adoptive mother
2. Father
10. Step/adoptive father
3. Son(s)/daughter(s)
4. Brothers/sisters
5. Grandchildren
6. Grandparents
7. Great Grandchildren
8. Great Grandparents
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 40B (Seekid)

1. Never
2. A few times a year
3. Once a month or less
4. Several times a month
5. About once a week
6. Several times a week
7. Almost everyday
8. Shared care 50/50

**SHOWCARD 40C (Masee, Macon, Pasee,
Pacon, Chsee, Chcon)**

1. Daily
2. At least once per week
3. At least once per month
4. Several times per year
5. Less often
6. Never

SHOWCARD 40D (Paaid, Paidu, Chaid, Caidu)

1. Giving them lifts in your car (if you have one)
2. Shopping for them
3. Providing or cooking meals
4. Helping with basic personal needs like dressing, eating or bathing
5. Washing, ironing or cleaning
6. Dealing with personal affairs e.g. paying bills, writing letters
7. Decorating, gardening or house repairs
8. Financial help
97. Anything else
98. None of these

SHOWCARD 41A (Homewk415)

1. Every day
2. Several times a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. At least once a month
5. Less often than once a month
6. Never or hardly ever
7. No homework

SHOWCARD 41B (Tutor415s)

1. English
2. Maths
3. Science (e.g. Biology, Physics, Chemistry)
4. Languages
5. Humanities (e.g. Geography, History)
97. Other

SHOWCARD 41C (Ruleskid)

1. Never
2. Seldom
3. Sometimes
4. Very often

SHOWCARD 41D (Praisekid)

How often do you praise your child or any of your children?

1. Never
2. Seldom
3. Sometimes
4. Very often

SHOWCARD 41E (Slapkid)

How often do you spank or slap your child, or any of your children?

1. Never
2. Seldom
3. Sometimes
4. Very often

SHOWCARD 41F (Cuddlekid)

How often do you cuddle or hug your child, or any of your children?

1. Never
2. Seldom
3. Sometimes
4. Very often

SHOWCARD 41G (Yellkid)

How often do you shout at your child, or any of your children?

1. Never
2. Seldom
3. Sometimes
4. Very often

SHOWCARD 42A (Remitfreq)

1. Once
2. Twice
3. 3 or 4 times
4. 5 to 9 times
5. Every month or most months
6. More than once a month

SHOWCARD 42B (Remcntry)

- 5. Republic of Ireland
- 6. France
- 7. Germany
- 8. Italy
- 9. Spain
- 10. Poland
- 11. Cyprus
- 12. Turkey
- 13. Australia
- 14. New Zealand
- 15. Canada
- 16. U.S.A
- 17. China/Hong Kong
- 18. India
- 19. Pakistan
- 20. Bangladesh
- 21. Sri Lanka
- 22. Kenya
- 23. Ghana
- 24. Nigeria
- 25. Uganda
- 26. South Africa
- 27. Jamaica
- 97. Other country

SHOWCARD 42C (Remhow)

1. Bank transfer to my account in another country
2. Bank transfer to someone else's account in another country
3. Remittance agency, e.g. Western Union or MoneyGram
4. Post
5. Credit card
6. Mobile phone call or text to transfer money
7. Directly gave money to a friend or relative to take to a person in another country

SHOWCARD 43A (Benbase)

1. Income Support
2. Job Seeker's Allowance
3. Child Benefit
4. Universal Credit
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 43B (Benwca)

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

SHOWCARD 43C (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

SHOWCARD 43D (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

SHOWCARD 43E (Bendis)

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

SHOWCARD 43F (Othben Version A)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in England, Scotland 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

SHOWCARD 43G (Othben Version B)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in England, Scotland 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

SHOWCARD 43H (Othben Version C)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent is resident in Northern Ireland AND receives Universal Credit

1. Foster Allowance

2. Maternity Allowance

7. Rate Rebate

97. Any other state benefit or credit

96. None of these

SHOWCARD 43I (Othben Version D)

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

- 1. Foster Allowance
- 2. Maternity Allowance
- 5. Working Tax Credit
- 7. Rate Rebate
- 9. Rent Rebate
- 97. Any other state benefit or credit
- 96. None of these

SHOWCARD 43J (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

SHOWCARD 45A (Svacts)

6. Current account (including Basic Bank Account, Post Office Card Account, etc.)
1. Savings or deposit accounts (with a bank, post office or building society)
2. NS&I savings accounts (excluding NS&I bonds and certificates)
3. ISA - cash only
4. ISA - stocks and shares, or PEPs
5. Premium Bonds
97. Other types of savings accounts

SHOWCARD 45B (Ccbillsole, Ccbilljt)

1. Usually have nothing to pay
2. Always/usually pay the full amount owing
3. Usually pay more than the minimum amount but not the full amount owing
4. Usually pay the minimum on some cards and pay more on others
5. Always/usually pay the minimum amount only
6. Sometimes am not able to pay the minimum amount
7. Some other arrangement

SHOWCARD 45C (Debt (non-NI))

1. Hire purchase agreement(s) and credit agreement(s) paid by instalments
2. Personal loan(s) (from bank, building society, credit unions or other financial institution)
4. Catalogue or mail order purchase agreement(s)
5. DWP Social Fund loan or Budgeting Loan or Budgeting Advance
6. Any other loan(s) from a private individual
7. Overdraft(s)
9. Student Loans Company loan
10. Other educational loan (including private student loan, career development loan, etc.)
97. Other debt not listed here

SHOWCARD 45D (Debt (NI))

1. Hire purchase agreement(s) and credit agreement(s) paid by instalments
2. Personal loan(s) (from bank, building society, credit unions or other financial institution)
4. Catalogue or mail order purchase agreement(s)
5. SSA Social Fund loan or Budgeting Loan or Budgeting Advance
6. Any other loan(s) from a private individual
7. Overdraft(s)
9. Student Loans Company loan
10. Other educational loan (including private student loan, career development loan, etc.)
97. Other debt not listed here

SHOWCARD 45E (Huruns)

1. I look after the household money except my partner's spending money
2. My partner looks after all the household's money except my personal spending money
3. I am given a housekeeping allowance. My partner looks after the rest of the money
4. My partner is given a housekeeping allowance. I look after the rest of the money
5. We share and manage our household finances jointly
6. We pool some of the money and keep the rest separate
7. We keep our finances completely separate
8. I have some other arrangement

SHOWCARD 51A (Cmcmsop, Cmfbaop)

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. Not at all well
5. Too early to say

SHOWCARD 51B (Cmcsanil)

1. Waiting for CMS to enforce a maintenance payment
2. Other parent is not in work/is a student
3. Other parent cannot afford to pay
4. Other parent has refused to pay
5. Don't know where other parent is living
6. Other parent is in prison
7. Other parent is abroad
8. Other parent is potentially violent
9. Other parent disputes paternity
97. Other reason

SHOWCARD 51c (Cmnil)

1. Waiting for an agreement to be made from court/CMS/other organisation
4. I prefer not to receive child maintenance
5. Other parent cannot afford to pay any maintenance
6. Other parent said they would not pay/refused to pay maintenance
7. Don't know where other parent is
8. Other parent is in prison
9. Receiving maintenance could cause friction
10. Other parent is abusive or violent
11. I don't want contact with my child's other parent
12. I don't want my child to have contact with my child's other parent
97. Other

SHOWCARD 51D (Cmothpay)

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

SHOWCARD 51E (Cmkndevr)

1. Providing childcare
 2. Doing housework
 3. DIY/home improvements
 4. Helping child with school-work
97. Helps in any other way
96. None of these

**SHOWCARD 51F (Cseeterm2, Cseehol2,
Recon2)**

1. At least once a day
2. Several times a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. At least once per fortnight
5. At least once per month
6. At least once per year
7. Less often
8. Never

SHOWCARD 51g (Rtoget)

1. A married couple, living together
2. An unmarried couple, living together
3. An unmarried couple, not living together
4. Not a couple

SHOWCARD 51h (Exjob)

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 family business
97. Doing something else

SHOWCARD 52A (Rtplanft A)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent works full-time, or will be working full-time when they return to work from maternity, shared parental leave or adoption leave.

1. I plan to stop working full-time when I give up paid work for good
2. I plan to cut down my hours and start working part-time at some point
3. I plan to work full-time for the rest of my life or as long as I possibly can

SHOWCARD 52B (Rtplanft B)

INTERVIEWER: Please use this showcard if respondent will or may work full-time at some point in the future, or would work full-time or part-time, or is not sure whether they will be working full-time or part-time when they return to work from maternity, shared parental leave or adoption leave.

1. I would stop working full-time when I give up paid work for good
2. I would cut down my hours and start working part-time at some point
3. I would work full-time for the rest of my life or as long as I possibly can

SHOWCARD 52C (Rtfoth)

1. Savings or investments (other than a pension)
2. Downsizing/moving to a less expensive home
3. Borrowing against the value of your home
4. Renting out a property (other than your main home)
5. Sale of another property (other than your main home)
6. Inheritance
7. Financial support from your partner or family
8. Something else
96. None of the above

SHOWCARD 52d (Rtamtnew)

1. My income will not drop at all, or only slightly
2. My income will drop, but by less than a third
3. My income will drop by more than a third
4. Have not thought about it

SHOWCARD 79A (Jbstat)

- 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

SHOWCARD 79B (Qfhigh)

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

SHOWCARD 79C (Qfvoc)

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

SHOWCARD 79D (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 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

SHOWCARD 79E (Jbsize, 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

SHOWCARD 79F (Pearn)

WEEKLY	ANNUAL
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. £1,000 - £1,499	12. £50,000 - £74,999
13. £1,500 or more	13. £75,000 or more

SHOWCARD 79G (Pbnft)

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 Person's Tax Credit)
8. Housing Benefit / Rent Rebate
9. Incapacity Benefit (Replaces Invalidity and NI Sickness Benefit)
10. Any other state benefit
11. Child Tax Credit
12. Pension Credit
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 79H (Prfitb)

WEEKLY	ANNUAL
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. £1,000 - £1,499	12. £50,000 - £74,999
13. £1,500 or more	13. £75,000 or more

COA card



Moving home?

Take us with you



Let us know your new address:

Use the online form on our website

**[www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants/
change-of-address](http://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants/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.**

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 Card - Kantar_v1



Understanding Society

0800 015 2908

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/society

contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

Interviewer Card - NatCen_v1



Understanding Society

0800 652 4570

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/society

contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

USOC/interviewer card/NatCen/issued January 2019

Interviewer research case studies



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-z7xkcxsxz>
- **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's¹ 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



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>
-



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>

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.



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.

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.

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>

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>
-

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.

Linking data infographic

Linking Data

What happens to your personal information



You complete your interview with Understanding Society.



Government agencies collect data as a matter of course. This could be from NHS, DVLA, HMRC or education records.

We create



A dataset with your anonymous answers.



A dataset with a temporary ID, your name, address, sex, DOB.



Government agencies create datasets with everyone's information: name, address, sex, DOB



We send this file to the government agency



They find your record

Remove the personal information from it and send your data to us.

We match

and create



your survey answers



the government agency data



a new anonymous dataset which combines the survey answers and the government agency data, but has no personal identifying information.

The anonymous data are available to researchers



Privacy Notice_v2

Privacy Notice

Linking education records held by the Department for Education (DfE) to survey data held by the Economic and Social Research Council.

The DfE hold education details for those born since 1984 who attended school in England and those born since 2008 attending pre-school in England. For the purposes of the Data Protection Act, the DfE is the data controller.

The DfE will identify your/your child's education records and establish this link between these and your/your child's Understanding Society survey responses. During this process the DfE will be responsible for ensuring that the personal information used to link your answers to your education records (your name, address, sex, date of birth and school name, as applicable) handled during this process is handled fairly and in compliance with the Data Protection Act. Once a link has been established, the DfE will delete your/your child's personal details. They will not keep a copy of these personal details.

How the information passed to DfE will be used

If you provide permission for your/your child's education records to be linked to your/your child's survey answers, the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex, acting for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), will pass your/your child's personal details (such as full name, gender, date of birth, and full address) to the DfE. These are the minimum details necessary for the DfE to be able to identify the correct record on the National Pupil Database (NPD) and/or the Early Years Census (EYC) and/or Individualised Learner Record (ILR) so that this information can be linked to the Understanding Society survey information.

Your/your child's personal details (name, address, sex, date of birth and school name) will not be used for any other purpose and the DfE will delete all personal details passed to them as soon as they have linked the answers with the education records.

The education information from the NPD and/or EYC and/or ILR which is linked to the Understanding Society survey information will only be used for research and statistical purposes. All personal data will be treated in accordance with the Data Protection Act.

How the information will be stored

All information will be securely stored and transferred via secure transfer systems.

Withdrawing consent to link in education data

You may withdraw permission for your/your child's education data to be linked at any time, in which case no further links between your answers and their education records would be made. However, the education records that had already been linked in up to that date will be kept and used for research and statistical purposes only. If you wish to withdraw your permission, please contact the study at: FREEPOST RRXX-KEKJ-JGKS, Understanding Society, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ.

Please ensure that in your notification you tell us if you are withdrawing consent for you or your child/ren and to state your or their name.

Further information

If you would like to know more about the process of data linking or what will be done with the linked data, please see the Understanding Society website: www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/participants. If you have any concerns about how your personal data is being stored, handled or used as part of this survey, please contact the study on Freephone 0800 252853 in the first instance.

Stable contact letter_v1



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,

.....
Your Interviewer
Understanding Society

.....
Professor Michaela Benzeval
Director, *Understanding Society*

✂-----

Please complete this reply slip using BLOCK CAPITALS

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Telephone: _____

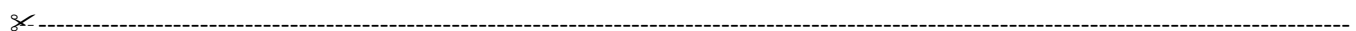
Serial:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Person number:

--	--

Please turn over



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.

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,

A handwritten signature in grey ink that reads "Michaela Benzeval". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping 'M' and 'B'.

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

Tracing letter_v2



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,

.....
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



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.

Translation_card_v1

TRANSLATIONS CARD

I speak Bengali	আমি বাংলা ভাষায় কথা
I speak Gujarati	હું ગુજરાતી બોલું છું.
I speak Punjabi (Urdu)	میں پنجابی (اردو) بولدا ہاں
I speak Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	w+ gzikph (r[ow[yh) p'bdk\$ p'bdh jk
I speak Polish	Mówię po polsku
I speak Portuguese	Eu falo Português
I speak Turkish	Türkçe Konuşurum
I speak Urdu	میں اردو بولتا/بولتی ہوں
I speak Welsh	Rwy'n siarad Cymraeg
I speak Arabic	أتكلم العربية
I speak Albanian	Unë flas shqip
I speak Amharic	እኔ አማርኛ እናገራለሁ
I speak Cantonese	我說中文
I speak Chinese	我说中文
I speak Farsi	من فارسی صحبت می کنم
I speak French	Je parle français
I speak Greek	Μιλάω Ελληνικά
I speak Hindi	मैं हिन्दी बोलती/बोलता हूँ।
I speak Lingala	Nalobaka Lingala
I speak Lithuanian	Aš kalbu lietuviškai
I speak Luganda	Njogela Luganda
I speak Malayalam	Rm³ aebmfw kwkmcnjpᳵ᳚p
I speak Mandarin	我说中文
I speak Pashto	زه پښتو وایم
I speak Russian	Я говорю по-русски
I speak Serbian	Ja govorim srpski
I speak Somali	Soomaali ayaan ku hadlaa
I speak Spanish	Hablo español
I speak Swahili	Ninaongea Kiswahili
I speak Tamil	தேடுத ிந்நொத «த²»டுத
I speak Tigrinya	እኔ ትግርኛ ይዛረብ
I speak Vietnamese	Tôi nói tiếng Việt

INTERVIEWER: TURN TO
RELEVANT PAGE IN
TRANSLATION BOOKLET

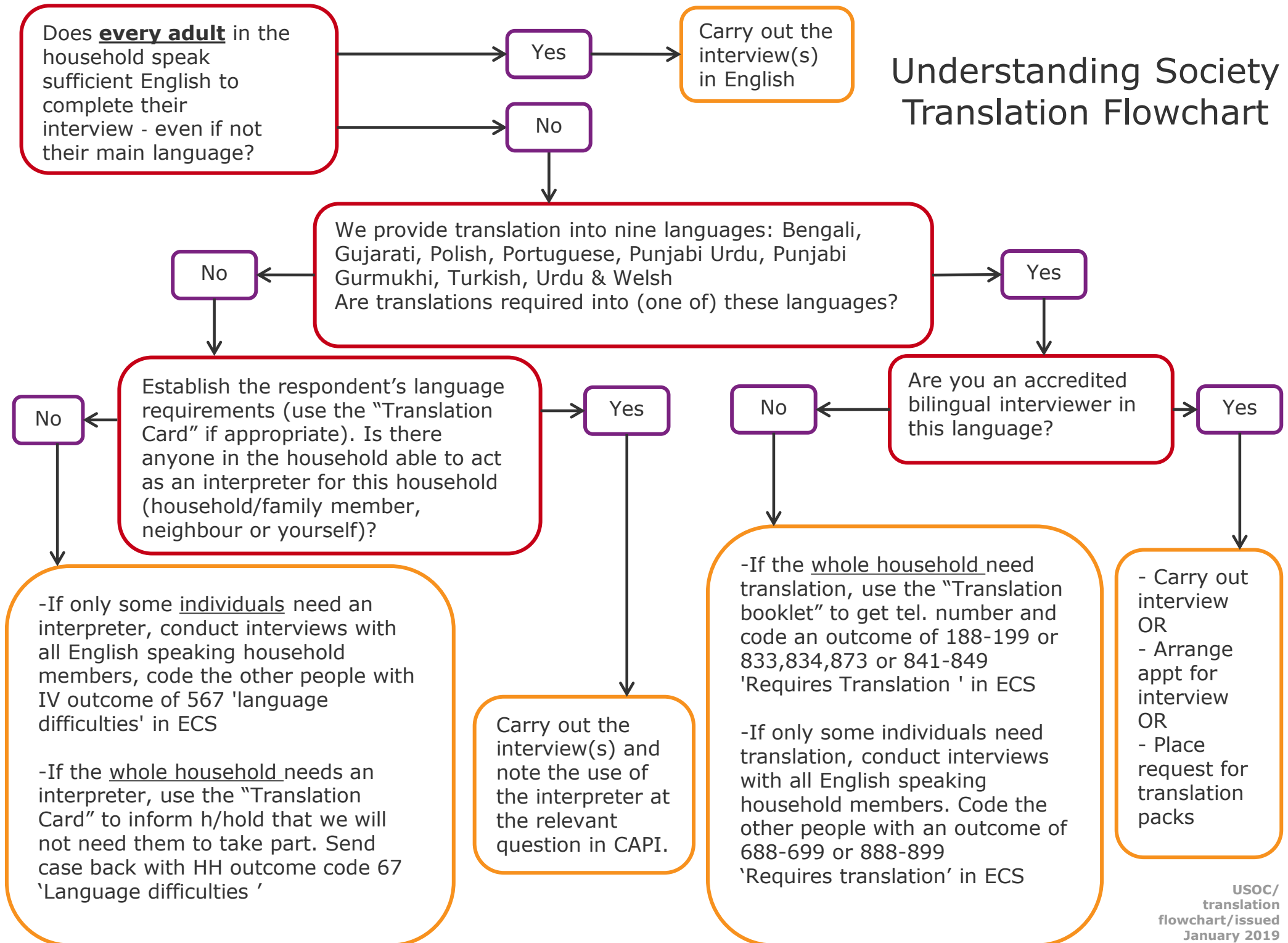
INTERVIEWER: TURN TO
RELEVANT SENTENCE
OVERLEAF

NONE OF THESE

English	Does anyone who lives in this household speak English?
Albanian	Jeton dikush në këtë familje që flet anglisht?
Arabic	هل يتحدث أي شخص ممن يعيشون في هذا المنزل الإنجليزية.
Amharic	በዚህ ቤተሰብ ውስጥ ኢንግሊዝኛ የሚናገር ማንኛውም ሰው አለ እንዴ?
Cantonese	家裡有沒有人可說英語?
Chinese	您家中是否有人会说英语?
Farsi	آیا در این خانواده کسی میتواند به زبان انگلیسی صحبت کند?
French	Quelqu'un, dans ce foyer, parle-t-il anglais ?
Greek	Μιλάει κάποιο από τα μέλη του νοικοκυριού σας αγγλικά;
Hindi	क्या इस घर में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी बोलता है?
Lingala	Ezali na moto moko oyo afandi na ndako oyo alobaka Angele?
Lithuanian	Ar kas nors gyvenantis šiuose namuose kalba angliškai?
Luganda	Waliwo omuntu yenna abeera mu maka gano nga ayogera Olungereza?
Malayalam	ഈ കുടുംബത്തില് താമസിക്കുന്ന ആരെങ്കിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സംസാരിക്കുമോ?
Mandarin	你的家庭里有人会说英语?
Pashto	آيا په دې کورنۍ کې چې کوم کسان اوسېږي، په هغې کې څوک انگليسي ويلی شي؟
Russian	Говорит ли кто-либо из проживающих в этом доме по-английски?
Serbian	Da li bilo ko ko živi u ovom domaćinstvu govori engleski?
Croatian	Govori li itko u ovom kućanstvu engleski?
Somali	Ma jiraa gurigan qof ku nool oo ku hadla Ingiriisi?
Spanish	¿Vive en la casa alguien que hable inglés?
Swahili	Kuna yeyote anaeishi katika nyumba hii ambae anaongea Kiingereza?
Tamil	இந்த வீட்டில் வாழ்கிற யாராவது ஒருவருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் பேச தெரியுமா?
Tigrignia	ካብ ኣባላት ናይዚ ቤተሰብ/ዝ ቋንቋ ኢንግሊዝ ዝዛረብ ዝኾነ ሰብ ኣሎ ዶ?
Vietnamese	Có người nào trong gia đình của bạn nói tiếng Anh không?

Translations flowchart_v1

Understanding Society Translation Flowchart



USOC MRS leaflet (new address)_v1

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:

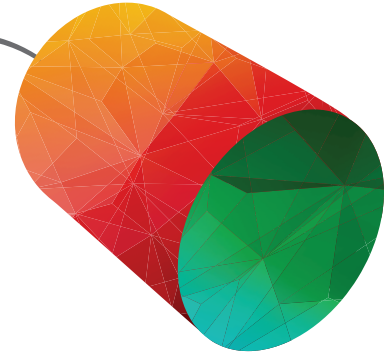
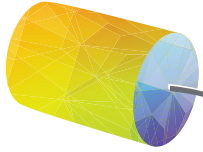
The Standards Manager, Market Research Society, 15 Northburgh Street, London EC1V 0JR Telephone: 020 7490 4911 email: codeline@mrs.org.uk or visit website www.mrs.org.uk

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

USOC Stable contact 2pp DL 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: **FREPOST RRXX-KEKJ-JGKS, Understanding Society, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ.**

We'll be really pleased to hear from you.

USOC W12 and W13 Translation Guide

To All interviewers
From USOC Team
Project Understanding Society
Subject Translation Instructions

Dear Interviewer,

You are receiving these instructions either because you have been accredited to translate into one of the below languages, or because you will be accompanied by an accredited translator. Please read the guidance carefully, even if you have already conducted some interviews in translation.

Identifying translation requirements

For Wave 12 and Wave 13 the questionnaire has been translated into 9 languages:

Main Survey Languages	Minority Survey Languages
Bengali	Polish
Gujarati	Portuguese
Punjabi Urdu	Turkish
Urdu	Punjabi Gurmukhi
	Welsh

If the respondent completed the survey in a different language last year, then this will be shown on the SIS sheet. The Field Controllers will contact you if we are aware of translation requirements. If you see that the language identifies on the SIS is incorrect, please contact your Region asap so that they can request an update to the records.

However, if you identify that a respondent requires a translated interview, please use the Translations card in your pack to identify which language the respondent speaks.

If the language identified is one of the languages listed above and you are not already an accredited translating interviewer, please contact your Region to see if there is already internal resource available. If they confirm that there is not, then make an appointment with an agreed date and time at least 7-10 working days ahead and then contact your Region again in order to arrange an external translator.

We provide three different types of translation:

1. An accredited interviewer will conduct the USoc interview using the translated script.

A USoc trained interviewer, who speaks the required language, will complete the interview. **The survey must be completed using the required language script and NOT by translating the English script into another language.**

2. Another interviewer will accompany you to conduct the USoc interview using the translated script.

An accredited interviewer, who is not USoc trained, will accompany you to an appointment. They will use your computer to complete the interview in the required language.

You will be on hand to offer guidance and assistance to the interviewer as required, for example by accessing the translated script on the laptop and explaining the process of completing the Grid, HH Interview and IV Interview. Although you will not be interviewing, it will be your responsibility to ensure that the interview is completed correctly.

3. An external agency interpreter will accompany you to conduct the USoc interview using the translated script.

An external interpreter will accompany you to assist in completing a USoc interview in the required language. They should read the translated script from your CAPI machine and code the respondent's answers.

You will be on hand to guide them through the interviewing process, access the translated script on the CAPI machine and ensure that the interview is completed correctly. It may be beneficial to meet or speak with the interpreter before the interview in order to give them a brief outline of the survey and interview process.

ALL TRANSLATED INTERVIEWS MUST BE CONDUCTED USING THE TRANSLATED USOC SCRIPT AND SURVEY DOCUMENTS (e.g. translated showcards, consent leaflets, privacy notices etc.)
THEY MUST NOT BE COMPLETED USING THE ENGLISH SCRIPT OR ENGLISH VERSION OF THE DOCUMENTS!

Coding a serial for translation

Translation requests may need to be recorded in the CAPI machine, either by assigning specific outcome codes to the whole household (if everyone in the HH requires a translated interview) or the individuals needing translation (if just one respondent in a HH requires a translated interview). HOWEVER, please check with your Region first before coding, because if we have to reallocate to another interviewer we will have to blank out all the screens again which is quite time consuming.

WAVE 11 & WAVE 12			
Household Codes		Individual Codes	
HH Translator Request (Bengali)	192	IV Translator Request (Bengali)	692
HH Translator Request (Gujarati)	194	IV Translator Request (Gujarati)	694
HH Translator Request (Gurmukhi Punjabi)	195	IV Translator Request (Gurmukhi Punjabi)	695
HH Translator Request (Urdu)	197	IV Translator Request (Urdu)	697
HH Translator Request (Welsh)	198	IV Translator Request (Welsh)	698
HH Translator Request (Urdu Punjabi)	199	IV Translator Request (Urdu Punjabi)	699
HH Translator Request (Portuguese)	188	HH Translator Request (Portuguese)	688
HH Translator Request (Polish)	189	HH Translator Request (Polish)	689
HH Translator Request (Turkish)	190	HH Translator Request (Turkish)	690

It is useful to have any notes and comments about households requiring translations, but you should not rely solely on notes or memos from last year to record translation requests.

If the respondents do not speak any of the above languages, the below codes may be used. These must NOT be used when a respondent speaks one of the 9 languages we translate.

Household Codes		Individual Codes	
HH Language difficulties with HH as a whole	67	IV Language Difficulties	567

How to access the translated script –For both Main and Minority scripts on W12 and W13

1. When opening the HH Grid, HH interview and IV interview scripts, you will see a question that asks whether this section will be completed in English. To access an alternative language script, select **NO** at this question.

HgLIEng
WILL THIS INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH?

☐ Yes
☒ No

<< >>

▶

2. You will then be able to select the language that the interview will be translated into.
3. You will then be taken to the below screen before entering the translated script:

HHGRID_W6_HGLITRANS_CHK1
Interviews in Polish must be conducted by a TNS Bilingual Interviewer or Agency Translator. Check with the office before proceeding if you think there is a specific justification to use someone else as interpreter (e.g. if respondent uncomfortable to be interviewed with an agency translator).

<< >>

▶

If you are uncertain about any of the information in these instructions, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the USoc team and we will be happy to help.

Many Thanks for your continued hard work on the Understanding Society Project.

Best wishes

The USOC Team

USOC_Translation_Booklet_v5_Jan2020



Translation Booklet

English

We would like you to take part in Understanding Society: The UK household longitudinal study. This important study is being carried out by Kantar on behalf of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex, to find out how people feel about living in the UK today. In particular, the study aims to understand the life experiences of the members of minority ethnic groups. We wanted to ensure that we collect views and opinions of those people who do not have English as their first language, and therefore we will be translating the questionnaire into a number of different languages. We do hope that you and other members of your household will agree to take part in this survey. We would like to arrange for an interpreter to explain more about what is involved in the survey and to help conduct the interview which will take around 40 minutes per person. Could we take a phone number to contact you on?

Bengali

আমরা চাই আপনি Understanding Society: UK-তে অনুদৈর্ঘ্য পারিবারিক অধ্যয়নে অংশ নিন। এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যয়নটি University of Essex এ Institute for Social and Economic Research-এর হয়ে Kantar আয়োজন করছে, এটির উদ্দেশ্য হল লোকেদের বর্তমানে ইউকেতে বসবাস সম্বন্ধে কেমন অনুভব করছে। বিশেষত গবেষণা অধ্যয়নটির লক্ষ্য হল জাতিগত ভাবে সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায়ের সদস্যদের জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা অনুধাবন করা। আমরা যাদের প্রথম ভাষা ইংরাজি নয় তাদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি এবং মতামত সংগ্রহ নিশ্চিত করতে চাই এবং তাই আমরা প্রশ্নমালাটিকে বেশ কয়েকটি ভাষাতে অনুবাদ করতে চলেছি। আমাদের আশা আপনি এবং আপনার পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যরা এই প্রকল্পে অংশ নিতে সম্মত হবেন। এই সমীক্ষাটিতে কী রয়েছে সে সম্পর্কে আরও ব্যাখ্যা করতে এবং এবং প্রতি ব্যক্তি পিছু আনুমানিক 40 মিনিট লাগবে এমন সাফাৎকারটির আয়োজনে সাহায্য করতে আমরা একজন দোভাষীর ব্যবস্থা করতে চাই। আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে আমরা কী আপনার ফোন নম্বর পেতে পারি?

Gujarati

અમે ઇચ્છીએ છીએ કે તમે આમાં ભાગ લો: સમાજની સમજણ:યુકેનું ઘરગથ્થુ દેશાંતરીય અધ્યયન. આ મહત્વપૂર્ણ અધ્યયન, આજે યુકેમાં રહેવા વિશે લોકો કેવું અનુભવી રહ્યાં છે તે શોધી કાઢવા, કંતાર દ્વારા, સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સંશોધન માટેની સંસ્થાવતી યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ એસેક્સ ખાતે કરવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે. વિશેષ કરીને, અધ્યયનનો ઉદ્દેશ લઘુમતીય વંશીય સમૂહોના સભ્યોના જીવન અનુભવોને સમજવાનો છે. અમે ખાતરી કરવા માંગીએ છીએ કે અમે તે લોકોના મતો અને અભિપ્રાયોને એકત્રિત કરીએ છીએ કે જેમની પ્રથમ ભાષા અંગ્રેજી નથી અને તેથી અમે પ્રશ્નાવલિને સંખ્યાબંધ વિવિધ ભાષાઓમાં અનુવાદિત કરાવીશું. અમે આશા રાખીએ છીએ કે તમે અને તમારા ઘરના અન્ય સભ્યો આ સર્વેમાં ભાગ લેવા સંમત થશો. સર્વેમાં જે સામેલ છે તેના વિશે વધુ સમજાવવા માટે અને એક ઇન્ટરવ્યુ આયોજિત કરવામાં મદદ માટે કે જે પ્રતિ વ્યક્તિ લગભગ 40 મિનિટ લેશે, તે માટે અમે એક દુભાષિયાની વ્યવસ્થા કરીશું. શું તમારો સંપર્ક કરવા અમે એક ફોન નંબર લઈ શકીએ?

Polish

Chcielibyśmy teraz, aby wziął/wzięła Pan(i) udział w badaniu Understanding Society: The UK household longitudinal study (długotrwałe obserwacje gospodarstw domowych w Wielkiej Brytanii). To ważne badanie jest przeprowadzane przez firmę Kantar w imieniu Institute for Social and Economic Research na University of Essex, aby dowiedzieć się, jak żyją ludzie w Wielkiej Brytanii. Głównym celem badania jest zrozumienie doświadczeń członków grup etnicznych stanowiących mniejszości narodowe. Chcieliśmy mieć pewność, że zebrane zostaną opinie i poglądy osób, dla których język angielski nie jest pierwszym językiem. W związku z tym będziemy tłumaczyć kwestionariusz na kilka różnych języków. Mamy nadzieję, że zarówno Pan(i), jak i pozostali domownicy zgodzą się na udział w ankiecie. Chcemy, aby tłumacz wyjaśnił dokładniej zawartość ankiety i pomógł w przeprowadzeniu rozmowy, która zajmie około 40 minut na osobę. Czy możemy poprosić o numer telefonu, aby się z Panem/Panią skontaktować?

Portuguese

Gostaríamos que você participasse do Understanding Society: O estudo longitudinal das residências britânicas. Este importante estudo está sendo realizado pela Kantar em nome do Institute for Social and Economic Research, na University of Essex, para descobrir como as pessoas se sentem vivendo no Reino Unido hoje. Em particular, o estudo visa compreender as experiências de vida dos membros de grupos étnicos minoritários. Queremos garantir que coletemos opiniões e visões das pessoas que não têm o inglês como seu primeiro idioma e, portanto, traduziremos o questionário para vários idiomas diferentes. Esperamos que você ou outros membros de sua casa concordem em participar desta pesquisa. Gostaríamos de providenciar um intérprete para explicar mais sobre o que está envolvido na pesquisa e ajudar a conduzir a entrevista, que levará cerca de 40 minutos por pessoa. Você poderia, por favor, compartilhar o seu número de telefone para entrarmos em contato?

Punjabi (Gurmukhi)

ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ Understanding Society ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਉ:

UK ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰਪੂਰਵਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ। ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ UK ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। University of Essex ਵਿਖੇ Institute for Social and Economic Research ਵਲੋਂ Kantar ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ, ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਅਲਪਸੰਖਿਅਕ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਵਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹੋਵੋਗੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੋਰ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਲਈ ਕਰੀਬ 40 ਮਿੰਟ ਲੱਗਣਗੇ। ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ?

Punjabi (Urdu)

سائڈھی چاہ ہووے گی کہ تسیں Understanding Society وچ حصہ لو: یو کے کھر داری لمی پڑھائی۔ ایہہ اہم پڑھائی
University of Essex وچ Institute of Social and Economic Research و لوں Kantar ہتھوں کیتی جا رئی اے۔
خاص طور تے پڑھائی دا مقصد اقلیتی نسل دے لوکاں دی جندڑی دے تجربیاں نوں سمجھنا اے۔ اسیں ایہس گل نوں پکا کرنڑنا
چاؤندے ہاں کہ اسیں اونہاں لوکاں دی گلاں تے مشورے کٹھے کرئیے جنہاں دی ماں بولی انگریجی نئیں تے ایہس لئی اینہاں
سوالات نوں کئی بولیاں اچ ترجمہ کر رئے ہاں۔ اسیں آس لاؤندے ہاں کہ تسیں تے تہاڑے کھر دے دوجے بندے ایہس سروے اچ
حصہ لوو گے۔ اسیں چاہواں گے کہ ترجمہ کرنڑ آلے ایہو جہے بندے دا بندو بست کرئیے جیہڑا ایہس سروے دی بریکیاں نوں
چنگی طرح دسے تے انٹرویو کراؤں اچ مدد کرے جیدے وچ اک بندے توں 40 منٹاں تئیں سوال جواب پچھیا جاؤ گا۔ کیہ اسیں
تہاڑے نال رابطہ کرنڑ لئی فون نمبر لے سکدے ہاں؟

Turkish

Understanding Society: Birleşik Krallık hanelerine ilişkin boylamsal çalışmaya katılmanızı rica ediyoruz. Bu önemli çalışma, insanların Birleşik Krallık'ta yaşama konusundaki hislerini öğrenmek amacıyla University of Essex'te Institute for Social and Economic Research adına Kantar tarafından gerçekleştirilmektedir. Araştırma özellikle azınlıkta olan etnik grup üyelerinin yaşam deneyimlerini anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Ana dili İngilizce olmayan kişilerin görüşlerini ve fikirlerini toplamak istiyoruz. Bu nedenle anketi çeşitli dillere çevireceğiz. Siz ve hanenizdeki diğer kişilerin bu ankete katılmayı kabul edeceğinizi umuyoruz. Ankette yer alan konular hakkında daha fazla açıklama sunmak ve kişi başına yaklaşık 40 dakika süren görüşmenin gerçekleştirilmesine yardımcı olmak için bir çevirmen belirlemek istiyoruz. Sizinle iletişime geçmek için bir telefon numarası alabilir miyiz?

Urdu

ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ Understanding Society میں حصہ لیں: UK کے طولانی گھر کا مطالعہ۔ یہ اہم مطالعہ University of Essex میں Institute for Social and Economic Research کی جانب سے Kantar کے ذریعہ یہ جاننے کے لئے کی جا رہی ہے کہ آج کل لوگ کو UK میں رہنا کیسا لگتا ہے۔ خاص طور پر، اس مطالعہ کا مقصد اقلیتی نسلی گروپوں کے ممبروں کی زندگی کے تجربات کو سمجھنا ہے۔ ہم اس بات کو یقینی بنانا چاہتے تھے کہ ہم ان لوگوں کے خیالات اور آراء جمع کریں جن کی پہلی زبان انگریزی نہیں ہے، اور اسی وجہ سے ہم سوالنامہ کو مختلف زبانوں کی ایک بڑی تعداد میں ترجمہ کریں گے۔ ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ آپ اور آپ کے گھر کے دوسرے افراد اس سروے میں حصہ لینے کے لئے رضامندی کا اظہار کریں گے۔ اس سروے میں جو کچھ شامل ہیں اس کو اچھی طرح واضح کرنے اور انٹرویو منعقد کرنے میں مدد کے لئے ہم ایک ترجمان کا بھی انتظام کریں گے سروے میں فی شخص 40 منٹس لگیں گے۔ آپ سے رابطہ کرنے کے لئے کیا ہم آپ کا فون نمبر لے سکتے ہیں؟

Welsh

Hoffem i chi gymryd rhan mewn Deall Cymdeithas: Astudiaeth hydredol o aelwydydd y DU. Cynhelir yr astudiaeth bwysig hon gan Kantar ar ran y Sefydliad Ymchwil Gymdeithasol ac Economaidd ym Mhrifysgol Essex, i ddarganfod sut mae pobl yn teimlo am fyw yn y DU heddiw. Nod yr astudiaeth yn benodol yw deall profiadau bywyd aelodau grwpiau ethnig lleiafrifol. Roeddem am sicrhau ein bod yn casglu barn pobl nad yw'r Saesneg yn iaith gyntaf iddynt, ac o'r herwydd byddwn yn cyfieithu'r holiadur i nifer o ieithoedd. Gobeithio y byddwch chi ac aelodau eraill eich teulu yn cytuno i gymryd rhan yn yr arolwg hwn. Hoffem drefnu i gyfieithydd esbonio rhagor am beth mae'r arolwg hwn yn ei olygu ac i helpu i gynnal y cyfweiliad a fydd yn cymryd tua 40 munud i bob person. Fyddai'n bosibl i ni gael rhif ffôn i gysylltu â chi?

W13_Contact Us_Screenshot_v1



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



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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@kantarpublish.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

W13_FAQ_Screenshot



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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, NatGen 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