



Understanding Society

W14

Wave 14 Continuing Sample

Interviewer Materials

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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: _____

GDPR information for participants

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.

Interviewer Card



Understanding Society

0800 015 2908

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/society

contact@understandingsociety.ac.uk

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

How does commuting affect our wellbeing?



We asked

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

The research

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

What the research found

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

In the news

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

Some pensioners' income overtakes working-age households'



We asked

How well are you managing financially these days?

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

The research

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

What the research found

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

In the news

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



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.



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>
-



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.

Kantar Covid Leaflet

We are COVID-19 safe!

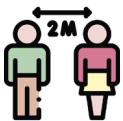
Face-to-face data collection is a valuable method to ensure people's views are represented and we want to reassure you that we are working in line with Government and Market Research Society guidelines to minimise the risk of Covid-19 transmission.



How is Kantar working in a secure manner during the Covid-19 pandemic?



Our interviewers will be required to self-assess their health and will not be expected to work if they have displayed symptoms of Covid-19 in the last 10 days. We recommend that interviewers conduct lateral flow tests every working day.



Social distancing will be observed by interviewers. Interviews will only be conducted where it is possible to maintain a 1 metre social distance. Ideally, interviews will be conducted at a 2-metre social distance.



Interviewers will wear a surgical mask and will sanitise their hands and equipment before entering your home, during the interview if we need to pass anything to you and before leaving your home.

The interviewer will arrange a suitable time with you to conduct the interview.

Prior to the interview, to ensure we are working in a secure manner, we ask if you could please support us in making the interviewing environment safe by:

- Opening all doors to provide a clear entry way and reduce the amount of contact our interviewer has with surfaces in your home
- Choosing a place for the interview to take place where you and the interviewer can sit at least 1 metre apart. Ideally, this would be 2 metres apart
- Opening a window to provide ventilation in the room where the interview will take place
- Minimising the number of occupants in your home when the interview is taking place
- If you have a private garden or other outdoor space, you may decide if you want the interview to take place outdoors.

Should you or anyone in your household test positive for Covid-19 in the 10 days after the interview takes place, please call 020 8433 4012 (during office hours, Mon-Fri, 9.00am - 5.30pm). Your contact information may be shared with NHS Test and Trace.

NatCen Covid Leaflet

OUR COVID-19 SAFETY MEASURES

As Britain's largest independent social research agency, we've worked, for the last 50 years, on behalf of government and charities to find out what people really think about important social issues and how Britain is run.

As leaders in social research, we know the impact of COVID-19 will shape society for years to come. Face-to-face data collection (i.e. interviewing in person) remains an essential method of data collection to ensure everyone's views are represented.

We want to reassure you that we are working in line with government guidance to minimise the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

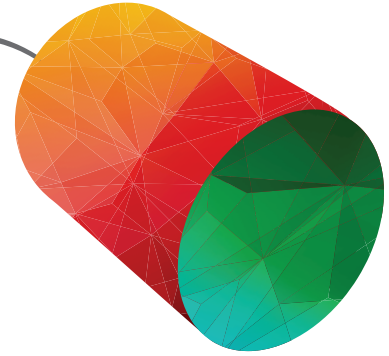
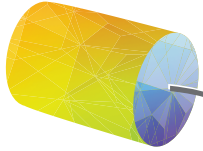


What measures have the National Centre for Social Research introduced to ensure safe working during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- Interviewers will be required to self-assess their health and will not be permitted to work if they have displayed symptoms of COVID-19 in the last 10 days
- We advise interviewers to conduct lateral flow tests at least twice a week
- Social distancing will be observed by our interviewers. Where possible interviews will be carried out at a 2-metre social distance and 1 metre as a minimum.
- Interviewers will wear face masks for the entire duration of the interview
- Interviewers will sanitise their hands and equipment before entering your home, during the interview if they need to pass anything to you and after every interview
- In-home interviews will only take place with a pre-arranged appointment and alternative interview options such as a remote telephone or video interview may be offered to you
- Our interviewer will carry out a household health screening questionnaire with you before making an appointment and in advance of any in-home visits
- Could we please ask for your support in ensuring a safe interviewing environment by;
 - Opening doors to reduce the contact our interviewer has with surfaces in your home
 - Choosing a place for the interview to take place that supports social distancing
 - Opening a window to provide ventilation in the room where the interview will take place
- The interview can take place outdoors if you have a private garden or outside space
- Your contact information may be shared with NHS Test and Trace

Stable contact Leaflet

Help us stay in touch



Understanding
Society

You've been nominated as the 'Stable Contact'
for someone who is part of the Understanding Society study.

What is Understanding Society?

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

Who uses Understanding Society?

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

What does a Stable Contact do?

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

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

Are my contact details confidential?

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

Who runs Understanding Society?

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

How can I find out more?



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



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



By Freephone: **0800 252 853**



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

We'll be really pleased to hear from you.

Stable contact letter



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: _____

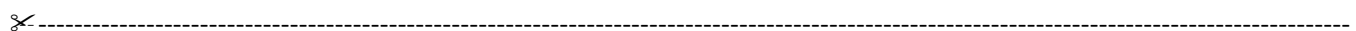
Serial:

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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.

Tracing letter



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.

W14 showcards

Understanding Society
W14
SHOW CARDS

40323132

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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 2E (Chsatpr2, Chsatchres2,
Chsatpr, Chsatchres)**

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

SHOWCARD 2F (Chdisdifb, Chdisdif)

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

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 (Matdepa, Matdepi, Matdepj,
Matdepd, Matdepe, Matdepf, Matdepg,
Matdeph)**

1. I/We have this
2. I/We would like to have this but cannot afford this at the moment
3. I/We do not want/need this at the moment
4. Does not apply

**SHOWCARD 4M (Cdephave1, Cdephave3,
Cdephave4, Cdephave2)**

1. Child(ren) has/have this
 2. Child(ren) would like to have this but we cannot afford this at the moment
 3. Child(ren) do not want/need this at the moment
97. Does not apply

**SHOWCARD 4N (Cdepdo4, Cdepdo2,
Cdepdo3, Cdepdo5, Cdepdo6, Cplay,
Cdepgrp)**

1. Child(ren) does/do this
 2. Child(ren) would like to do this but we cannot afford this at the moment
 3. Child(ren) do not want/need to do this at the moment
97. Does not apply

**SHOWCARD 4O (Pdepa, Pdepb, Pdepc,
pdepd, pdepe, pdepf, pdepg, pdephall,
Pdepi, Pdepk, Pdepl, Pdepm, Pdepn, Pdepo)**

1. Yes
2. No, do not have the money for this
3. No, this is not a priority on current income
4. No, health/disability prevents this
5. No, it is too much trouble/too tiring
6. No, there is no one to do this with or
provide help
7. No, this is not something wanted
8. No, it is not relevant

SHOWCARD 4P (Foodbank)

1. Not at all
2. At least weekly
3. About once or twice a month
4. Less than once a month

SHOWCARD 4Q (Foodbankno)

1. Have not **needed** to use a food bank
2. Have not **wanted** to use a food bank
3. Have not **been able** to use or access a food bank

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 (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 6B (Mlstat)

1. Single and never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership
2. Married
3. A Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership
4. Separated but legally married
5. Divorced
6. Widowed

SHOWCARD 6C (Netpusenew)

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

SHOWCARD 8A (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 8B (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 8C (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-
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 8D (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 8E (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 8F (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 8G (Gnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

SHOWCARD 8H (Nsvq)

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

SHOWCARD 8I (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 8J (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 10A (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 10B (Ahvwell)

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

SHOWCARD 13A (Paedqf)

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

97 Other

SHOWCARD 13B (Maedqf)

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

97 Other

SHOWCARD 13C (Lvag14)

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

SHOWCARD 14A (Natid)

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

SHOWCARD 14B (Racel, Paid, Maid)

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 16A (Ethid2, Ethid3, Ethid4a,
Ethid4b, Ethid5, Ethid6, Ethid7, Ethid8,
Ethid9, Ethid10, Ethid11, Ethid12, Ethid13,
Ethid14)**

1. Very important to my sense of who I am
2. Fairly important to my sense of who I am
3. Not very important to my sense of who I am
4. Not at all important to my sense of who I am

**SHOWCARD 16B (Ethclose1, Ethclose2a,
Ethclose2b, Ethclose3, Ethclose4a,
Ethclose4b, Ethclose5, Ethclose6, Ethclose7,
Ethclose8, Ethclose9, Ethclose10,
Ethclose11)**

1. Very happy
2. Fairly happy
3. Neither happy nor unhappy
4. Fairly unhappy
5. Very unhappy

**SHOWCARD 16C (Food1, Food2, Food3,
Food4, Food5, Food6, Food7)**

1. Every day
2. 3 - 6 days a week
3. 1 - 2 days a week
4. Less than once a week but at least once a month
5. Less than once a month but at least once every six months
6. Rarely or never

SHOWCARD 18A (Servuse)

1. Your local doctor
2. A local hospital
3. Social care services
4. A council housing department or housing association
5. Police service
6. Local leisure services, such as swimming pool, tennis courts, keep fit classes
7. Adult education classes
8. A public library
9. A job centre
10. Advice services such as those relating to benefits, employment or money advice
96. None of the above

SHOWCARD 18B (Opserv)

1. Completely dissatisfied
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Completely satisfied

SHOWCARD 18C (Srvynot)

1. You had no need of the service
2. There was no such service available
3. There was a service available, but you did not like it
4. You did not know about this service
5. Public transport does not go where the services are
6. No access to a car as a driver or passenger
97. Any other reason

SHOWCARD 19A (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 20A (Mhcond)

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

SHOWCARD 20B (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
19. Multiple Sclerosis
20. H.I.V.
23. Chronic kidney disease
24. Conditions affecting the brain and nerves, such as
Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, a
learning disability or cerebral palsy

29. Problems with your spleen
26. Sickle cell disease
27. Very overweight (a BMI of 40 or above)
18. Other long standing/chronic condition
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 20C (Arthtyp)

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

SHOWCARD 20D (Cancertyp (men))

1. Bowel/colorectal
2. Lung
3. Breast
4. Prostate
5. Liver
6. Skin cancer or melanoma
8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukaemia
7. Other

SHOWCARD 20D (Cancertyp (women))

1. Bowel/colorectal
2. Lung
3. Breast
5. Liver
6. Skin cancer or melanoma
- 8 Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukemia
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 20F (Brainnervtyp)

1. Parkinson's disease
2. Motor Neurone disease
4. A learning disability
5. Cerebral Palsy
6. Other

SHOWCARD 21A (Lgcvsymp, Lgcvsympkid)

1. High temperature
23. Persistent coughing
24. Loss of concentration
25. Difficulty remembering things
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 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
97. Other

SHOWCARD 21B (Lgcvwky)

1. I accomplish less work than I used to
2. I have reduced my hours or switched roles
3. I am on long-term sick pay
4. I have left my job
5. I am claiming disability benefits
6. My employment contract was terminated by my employer
97. Something else
96. None of the above

SHOWCARD 23A (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 26A (Nbclmprbfh)

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

SHOWCARD 26B (Nbfussfh)

1. Most of the time
2. Quite a bit of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Not very often
5. Rarely if at all

SHOWCARD 26C (Nbrefeatfh, Nbnoappfh)

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

SHOWCARD 26D (Reltopwcbfh, Reltopwcffh)

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

SHOWCARD 26E (reltopwcaf, Reltopwcsfh)

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

Showcard 26F (Pregftfh)

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

SHOWCARD 27A (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 27B (Reltopwcf, reltopwcnb)

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

SHOWCARD 27C (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 27d (Pregspd)

Was the donated sperm from your current spouse or partner?

1. Yes

2. No

SHOWCARD 27E (Pregout)

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

SHOWCARD 27F (Pregend)

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

SHOWCARD 27G (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 27H (Nbclmprb)

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

SHOWCARD 27I (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 27J (Nbrefeat, Nbnoapp)

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

SHOWCARD 27K (Mhcondn)

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

SHOWCARD 27L (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
19. Multiple Sclerosis
20. H.I.V.
23. Chronic kidney disease
24. Conditions affecting the brain and nerves, such as
Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, a
learning disability or cerebral palsy

29. Problems with your spleen
26. Sickle cell disease
27. Very overweight (a BMI of 40 or above)
18. Other long standing/chronic condition
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 27M (Arthtypn)

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

SHOWCARD 27N (Cancertypn (men))

1. Bowel/Colorectal
2. Lung
3. Breast
4. Prostate
5. Liver
6. Skin cancer or melanoma
8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukemia
7. Other

SHOWCARD 27N (Cancertypn (women))

1. Bowel/colorectal
2. Lung
3. Breast
5. Liver
6. Skin cancer or melanoma
8. Blood or bone marrow cancer, such as leukaemia
7. Other

SHOWCARD 270 (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 27P (Brainnervtypn)

1. Parkinson's disease
2. Motor Neurone disease
4. A learning disability
5. Cerebral Palsy
6. Other

SHOWCARD 27Q (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

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

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) |

SHOWCARD 27R (Napprent, 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 27S (Nrсаocr, 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 27T (Ncitygld, 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 27U (Ngnsvq, Trgnsvq)

1. Foundation
2. Intermediate
3. Advanced

SHOWCARD 27V (Nnsvq, Trnsvql)

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

SHOWCARD 27W (Nbtec, 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 27X (Nscotvec, 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 27Y (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 27Z (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 28A (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 28B (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 29A (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 29B (Jbsectpub)

1. A public limited company (check it is not a private firm or business as at JbSect)
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 29C (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 29C (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 31A (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 31B (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 31C (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 31C (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 32A (Journeysat)

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

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 (Penmcn)

1. Contributions are deducted from my pay each week/month. The scheme is contributory.
2.
The scheme is called non-contributory but I do pay something to make additional provision for myself or my dependents.
3. No contributions are deducted from my pay each week/month. The scheme is non-contributory.

SHOWCARD 35B (Penmtp)

2. My pension contributions are put into a fund which grows over time and my pension depends on the size of this fund when I retire
1. My pension is/will be based on a formula involving age, years of service and salary

SHOWCARD 35C (Wktime)

1. Mornings only
2. Afternoons only
3. During the day
4. evenings only
5. At night
6. Both lunchtimes and evenings
7. Other times of the day
8. Rotating shifts
9. Vaires/ no usual pattern
10. Daytime and evenings
97. Other

SHOWCARD 35D (Jbflex, jbfxuse)

1. Part-time working
2. Working term-time only
3. Job sharing
4. Flexi-time
5. Working compressed hours
6. To work annualised hours
7. To work from home on a regular basis
9. Zero-hours contract
10. On-call working
8. Other lexible working arrangements
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 35E (Wktech)

1. Desktop computer
2. Laptop
3. Smartphone
4. Tablet
5. feature phone / non-touchscreen mobile phone
6. Handheld device/ PDA
97. Other devices
96. None of these

**SHOWCARD 35F (Wkaut1, Wkaut2, Wkaut3,
Wkaut4, Wkaut5, Wkaut6)**

1. A lot
2. Some
3. A little
4. None

**SHOWCARD 35G (Depenth1, Depenth2,
Depenth3, Depenth4, Depenth5, Depenth6)**

1. Never
2. Occasionally
3. Some of the time
4. Most of the time
5. All of the time

SHOWCARD 38A (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 41A (Mlrnotnew)

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

SHOWCARD 42A (Volfreq)

1. On 3 or more days a week
2. Twice a week
3. Once a week
4. Once a fortnight
5. At least once a month
6. Quite often but not regularly
7. Just a few times
8. One-off activity
9. You helped or worked on a seasonal basis?

**SHOWCARD 44A (Trcarfq, Trbusfq, Trtrnfq,
Trtubefq, Trbikefq, Walkfreq)**

1. At least once a day
2. 5 or more times a week, but not every day
3. 3 or 4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Less than that but more than twice a month
6. Once or twice a month
7. Less than that but more than twice a year
8. Once or twice a year
9. Less than that or never

SHOWCARD 44B (Needcar, Cyclepath)

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

SHOWCARD 45A (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 46A (Lvreladp)

- 1. Mother
- 9. Step/adoptive mother
- 2. Father
- 10. Step/adoptive father
- 11. Biological son(s)/daughter(s)
- 12. Adopted Son(s)/daughter(s)
- 13. Step Son(s)/daughter(s)
- 4. Brothers/sisters
- 5. Grandchildren
- 6. Grandparents
- 7. Great Grandchildren
- 8. Great Grandparents
- 96. None of these

**SHOWCARD 46B (Masee, Macon, Pasee,
Pacon, Chsee16, Chcon16)**

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 46C (Paaid, Paidu, Chaid16, Caidu16)

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 48A (Nrclives)

1. A parent
2. Grandparent
3. Other relative
4. In care
5. Other

Showcard 48B (Seekidnrc)

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 48C (Reltopwc)

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

SHOWCARD 49A (Benbase)

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

SHOWCARD 49B (Benwca)

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

SHOWCARD 49C (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 49D (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 49E (Bendis (Eng/Wales/NI))

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 49E (Bendis (Scot))

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

SHOWCARD 49F (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 49F (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 49F (Othben Version C)

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

- 1. Foster Allowance
- 2. Maternity Allowance
- 6. Council Tax Reduction
- 10. Scottish Child Payment
- 97. Any other state benefit or credit
- 96. None of these

SHOWCARD 49F (Othben Version D)

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

1. Foster Allowance
2. Maternity Allowance
5. Working tax credit
6. Council Tax reduction
8. Housing benefit
10. Scottish Child payment
97. Any other state benefit or credit
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 49F (Othben Version E)

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 49F (Othben Version F)

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 49G (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. with you
6. members) living here with you
7. only covers that property's mortgage or
97. Or any other regular payment
96. None of these

SHOWCARD 53A (Hubuys, Hufrys, Humops, Huiron, Huidiy)

1. Always me
2. Usually me
3. Me and partner about equally
4. Usually partner
5. Always partner
6. Always or usually other person in the household
7. Always or usually someone not living in the household
8. Not applicable

SHOWCARD 53B (Hupots)

1. Always me
2. Usually me
3. Me and partner about equally
4. Usually partner
5. Always partner
6. Always or usually other person in the household
7. Always or usually someone not living in the household
8. No garden - not applicable

**SHOWCARD 53C (Huddress, Hucbed,
Hucunwell, Hucplay, Huchomework,
Hucferry)**

1. Always me
2. Usually me
3. Me and partner about equally
4. usually partner
5. Always partner
6. Always or usually other person in the household
7. Always or usually someone not living in the household
8. Children do it themselves
9. not applicable

SHOWCARD 78A (Alljbstat)

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

SHOWCARD 78B (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 78C (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 78D (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 78E (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 78F (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 78G (Pbnft (Eng/Wales/NI))

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 78G (Pbnft (Scot))

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

SHOWCARD 78H (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