

NatCen

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UK Household Longitudinal Study

Wave 5 Technical Report



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Introduction

Background

This report sets out the methodology used in the fifth wave of mainstage data collection for the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS).

UKHLS, also known as Understanding Society, is a major longitudinal household panel study commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and led by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex, with fieldwork conducted by NatCen Social Research and its partners. Taken as a whole, it is the largest study of its kind in the world, with approximately 40,000 households interviewed across the UK in its first wave.

The survey collects data from all household members aged 10 and above on an annual basis, allowing the tracking of relatively short-term or frequent changes in people's lives and the factors that are associated with them. By interviewing all members of the household, researchers are able to see how change in one household member's circumstances can impact on another's. As the number of waves of the survey continues to build up, researchers will be able to look at longer-term outcomes for sample members.

With four waves of data available from November 2014, Understanding Society is already providing valuable new information about the beliefs, experiences, behaviours and lives of people in the UK, with the data being used by a range of users such as academic researchers, third sector researchers, journalists and policy-makers within government.

Overview of Methodology

Sample

Sample for mainstage of the fifth wave of Understanding Society comprised of three groups:

- **General Population (GP) sample** – sample from successful interviews at Wave 1 of a Postcode Address File (PAF) sample in Great Britain and the Land and Property Services Agency (LPSA) list of domestic properties in Northern Ireland.
- **British and Northern Ireland Household Panel Survey (BHPS/NIHPS) sample** – sample from these existing research panels were incorporated into Understanding Society at Wave 2.
- **Ethnic Minority Boost (EMB) sample** – a boosted sample group, recruited at Wave 1 through the over-sampling of areas with a higher population density of targeted ethnic minority groups.

A fourth sample group related to Understanding Society is the Innovation Panel sample. The Innovation Panel is a separate, smaller, longitudinal panel with similar content to the mainstage UKHLS survey and each wave launched around nine months ahead of the mainstage schedule. Its purpose is to allow methodological research to inform the mainstage UKHLS fieldwork process as well as the wider research community. This sample is kept separate from the mainstage sample; and more information can be found in the separate Innovation Panel Technical Reports.¹

Methodology

As in previous waves, the Wave 5 interview consisted of a number of elements:

- A household questionnaire (completed by one household member aged 16+ per household).
- An individual questionnaire for each household member aged 16+ (including a self-completion section).
- A youth self-completion questionnaire for participants aged 10-15.
- Consent for linking to administrative records.

The household and individual adult questionnaires lasted an average of approximately 8 minutes and 45 minutes respectively. They were administered in most cases by face-to-face computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), with the self-completion section using computer assisted self-interviewing (CASI). In some cases, household and/or individual adult questionnaires were conducted over the telephone using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). For youths, a paper self-completion questionnaire was used.

Sample members aged 16 and over were offered a £10 unconditional High Street Gift Card or Post Office Voucher incentive (apart from Northern Irish participants that did not take part in Wave 4). Youth sample members were offered a £5 incentive conditional on taking part. Under certain circumstances, additional incentives were offered at re-issue (see Section 2.3.3).

Survey content

The Wave 5 adult interview covered a range of topics, many of which included the same questions as in previous waves of the study to allow longitudinal comparisons. Some modules were asked specifically of participants in the EMB sample or of a particular age group, and others only of those taking part in the study for the first time.

Topics covered in the adult questionnaire included childcare, caring, employment, family relationships, financial behaviour & attitudes, health & health behaviour, income, leisure activities, and social support. The youth self-completion questionnaire included questions about leisure, family, friends, education, behaviour, savings & earnings, health and future intentions.

Details of the modules included in the Wave 5 interview can be found in Appendix A.

¹ <https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/innovation-panel/technical-reports>

Outputs

Data from Understanding Society is increasingly being used in academic and other studies, and gaining wider attention in the media. The latest publications, working papers, and media coverage of Understanding Society can be found online at www.understandingsociety.ac.uk.

1 Fieldwork Design

This section sets out the sample issued to the field at Wave 5, and the structure of the fieldwork design.

1.1 Sample

A total of 28,571 households were drawn and issued by ISER for Wave 5 of Understanding Society. This included households that were both productive and unproductive at Wave 4, although cases where the household had adamantly refused to take part or moved to an unknown location were not issued.

For full information on the original sampling approach used in Wave 1 of Understanding Society, please refer to the UKHLS Wave 1 Technical report.²

Allocation to Interviewers

Interviewers were allocated households from a mixture of different sample groups, although response rates were monitored separately. Sample points were allocated with a focus on maintaining interviewer continuity across waves where possible with the aim of increasing response rates.

1.1.1 Understanding Society sample

The Understanding Society sample consisted of a General Population (GP) sample and Ethnic minority Boost (EMB) sample recruited at Wave 1, with the EMB sample sampled and recruited independently, with a screening phase to identify eligible households.

The EMB sample and a subset of the GP sample (the 'General Population Comparison Sample' (GPC)) received an additional set of questions lasting around 5 minutes. The GPC sub-sample allows the comparison of responses to the additional questions asked of the EMB sample to responses of a non-ethnic minority population without lengthening the questionnaire for the entire GP sample population.

1.1.2 BHPS and NIHPS samples

Samples from the BHPS and NIHPS studies, initially incorporated at Wave 2 of Understanding Society, were included in interviewer assignments in the first year of fieldwork only (JA1 to DE1), and were allocated to interviewers on the same basis as the Understanding Society sample.

BHPS CATI sample

Within the issued BHPS sample, a total of 283 households who had previously indicated they would prefer to be interviewed over the telephone were issued directly

² www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/d/10/Wave_1_Technical_Report.pdf

to NatCen's Telephone Unit. These households were split into four groups and issued to the Telephone unit in MR1, JE1, SE1, and DE1 sample months³.

1.2 Fieldwork structure

1.2.1 Fieldwork months

The sample was issued in 24 fieldwork months from January 2013 (JA1) to December 2014 (DE2). Households in the Understanding Society sample were issued in the same fieldwork quarter that they were issued to at Wave 1, and BHPS/NIHPS households were issued in the same fieldwork quarter they were incorporated into in Wave 2, always in the first year of fieldwork.

As in Wave 4, but unlike at previous waves of the study, households could be allocated to a different fieldwork month than at the previous wave (albeit within the same fieldwork quarter). This was done to allow for the combining of similar sample points to improve fieldwork efficiency, and also to allow for greater interviewer continuity across waves if the interviewer was away for a set period of time.

1.2.2 Fieldwork model

Each fieldwork month in the Great Britain began on the 8th of the month, except in August and December, when interviewers began on the 1st due to the holiday period. In Northern Ireland, fieldwork began on the 1st of each month.

The fieldwork model consisted of four sections: CAPI first issue, CAPI re-issue, CAPI mop-up, and CATI re-issue.

CAPI fieldwork

The Wave 5 CAPI fieldwork model continued the approach implemented at Wave 4, Year 2, using a longer issue period within the quarter to give more flexibility in the field in order to improve response rates.

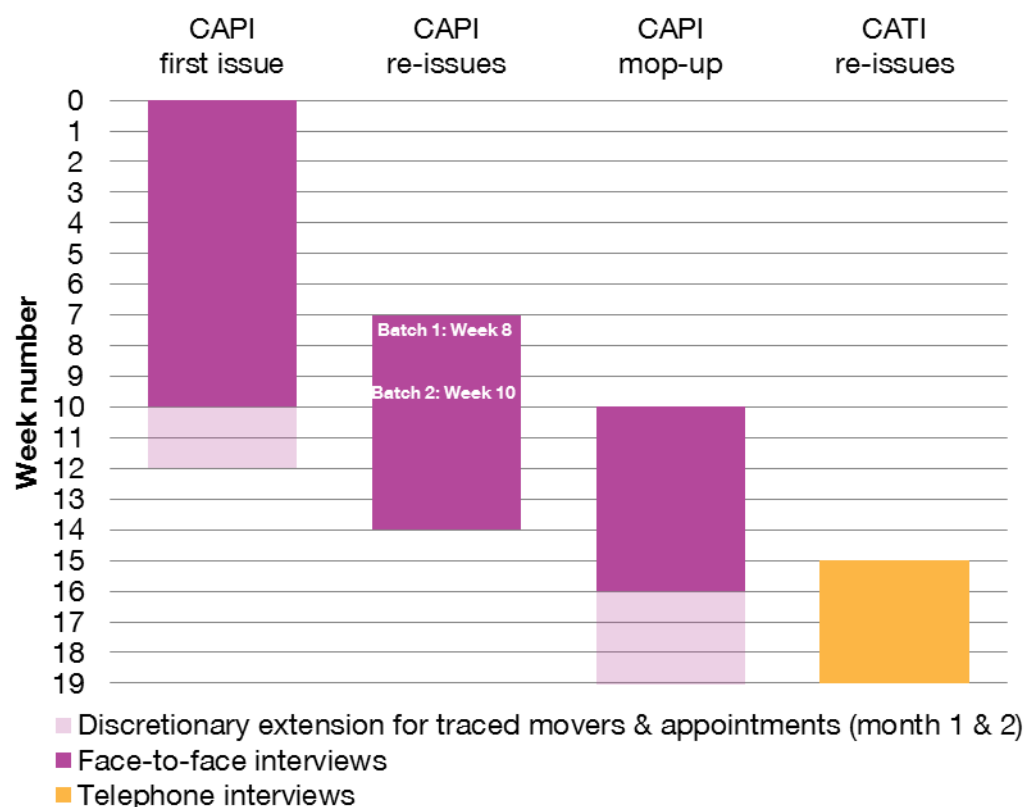
The first issue period lasted for ten weeks, with an additional, discretionary, two week extension for firm appointments or traced movers. However, interviewers were instructed that they should still start cases early on, and progress was monitored closely. From MR2 onwards, the first issue fieldwork period was reduced to 9 weeks in order to increase the coverage rate and the number of cases considered for re-issue. All other fieldwork dates remained the same.

Tracing was conducted on an ongoing basis, parallel to ongoing fieldwork. Cases were re-issued in two batches: the first at week 8 to include cases completed earlier in fieldwork, and a second at week 10 once first issue fieldwork was completed. This initially ran until the end of week 12, although this was altered to week 14 from MR1 to give more time for re-issue cases issued in week 10.

³ MR1, JE1, SE1 and DE1 refer to sample issued in March, June, September and December of Wave Year 1 respectively.

Finally, following re-issue fieldwork, the ‘CAPI mop-up’ period was extended until the end of the quarter’s fieldwork for all three months. Where appropriate, interviewers therefore had an extra eight weeks in the first month and four weeks in the second month for tracing or to interview traced movers and firm appointments.

Figure 1:1 Wave 5 Fieldwork Model



CATI re-issue fieldwork

CATI re-issue fieldwork lasted for approximately four weeks following the completion of the majority of face-to-face fieldwork. At week 16 a proportion of households that had remained partially productive or unproductive were (re-)issued to NatCen’s Telephone Unit to be approached by telephone interviewers. Households that were unproductive due to non-contact, soft refusal or inability to locate, and had not refused at the previous wave, were eligible for CATI re-issue, as well as partially productive households that contained individuals who were recorded as non-contact, soft refusal, having broken their appointment, or being ill or away during the fieldwork period. Eligible sample was also reviewed in-office to exclude cases which would be inappropriate to reissue at this wave. For example, interviewer comments were checked to identify adamant refusals or cases where a participant had asked to be removed from the study, or where a participant was seriously ill or recently bereaved.

The CATI survey instrument used was identical to the CAPI version of the questionnaire, with slight alterations to take account of the different interview mode (for example references to showcards were removed), and the removal of some self-completion questions which were considered too sensitive to be asked over the telephone.

2 Contact and Co-operation

In this section we describe the documents and procedures used for contacting participants and encouraging participation.

2.1 Advance mailing

Ahead of each month's fieldwork, an advance mailing was sent to all eligible adults in sample households, scheduled to arrive around a week before the start of fieldwork. The advance mailing consisted of a branded covering letter, a change of address card, a freepost return envelope, an incentive and the findings report/insert used in the latest between-wave mailing. Participants in Northern Ireland were not sent an up-front incentive if they did not take part at Wave 4.

A number of different versions of the advance letter were used, with the specific letter a participant received depending on their sample type (Understanding Society or BHPS) and whether they had participated at the previous wave. Participants who had turned 16 since the previous wave of the ('rising sixteens') were also sent a different letter, welcoming them to the study. In later fieldwork months, advance letters were targeted further, based on whether or not a participant was a member of the EMB sample, and also the participant's age (aged 16-24 or 25+).

Participants who were previously interviewed in a language other than English (Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Gujarati, Punjabi Gurmukhi, Punjabi Urdu, Somali, Urdu or Welsh) were sent a translated version of the advance letter in their mailing. All participants living in Wales were sent a Welsh version alongside an English version.

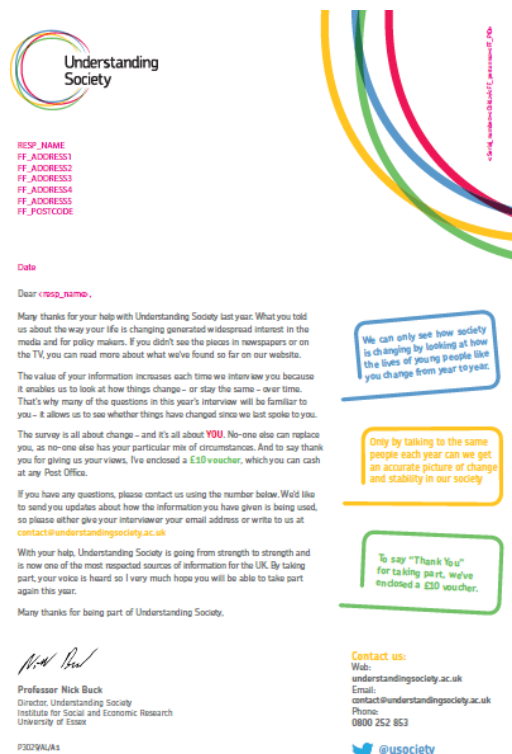
All letters were designed with Understanding Society branding, and were signed by the Director of Understanding Society, Professor Nick Buck (for example, see Figure 2:1).

Advance letters were sent to the most up-to-date address details for the participant; if, for example, a participant contacted ISER to inform them of a change of address since their previous interview then the advance mailing was sent to the updated address.

In cases where the participant was found to have moved address following tracing during fieldwork (so would not have received their advance mailing), or where a participant was a new entrant to the study (and would therefore not have been sent the mailing), interviewers provided participants with a generic copy of the advance letter along with a change of address card and freepost return envelope. If a productive interview was obtained, the interviewer then notified the office to provide a new incentive, leaving a 'promissory note' with the participant which indicated how much the participant was to receive, when they could expect to receive it, and noted their personal identifiers so they could contact the office with any queries or problems they might have.

Figure 2:1 Example Wave 5 Advance letter with an attached Change of Address card

Side 1



Side 2



Re-issue letters

Participants that were re-issued during CAPI fieldwork were sent a re-issue letter ahead of the interviewer contacting them. Re-issue letters were sent at the household level, and were mailed to the principal contact.

As with the first-issue advance letters, a number of different versions were used, with the specific version of the letter depending on the household's sample type, outcome at the previous wave, country of residence, and whether or not participants were eligible for a re-issue incentive (see Section 2.3.3).

Translated versions of the letters were not provided, except for households in Wales or that were part of the 'Living in Wales' sample which received a double-sided English/Welsh letter.

2.2 Between-wave mailings

To keep participants informed and engaged with the study, mailings were sent on a quarterly basis to panel members. Approximately half of the sample was mailed (all fieldwork quarters not currently in field or about to go into field) at each mailing.

Mailings were sent in branded envelopes to all adults (although the content was in some cases tailored to target specific groups) and included:

- An Understanding Society-branded cover letter thanking participants for their continued participation, and highlighting the importance of the contribution (in June 2013 and September 2013 mailings).
- A change of address form, either attached to the cover letter (in June 2013 and September 2013 mailings) or separately (from December 2013 mailings onwards). This form was mail-merged with participants' contact details, encouraging participants to update them if they had changed. Participants were offered a £5 voucher issued by ISER if they returned updated address information.
- A freepost envelope to return the change of address form.
- A findings report based on previous analysis of Understanding Society data, or examples of how the data has been used and made an impact. These varied in format from four side A5 leaflets to short 'findings postcards' (e.g. Figure 2:2).

Figure 2:2 'Closer to nature' findings postcard

Side 1



Side 2



Understanding Society

It doesn't matter whether you live in a bungalow, a flat or a barge; as long as you are close to a leafy space, you are likely to be happier and less stressed.

You don't have to live in the countryside to feel the benefits of being close to nature as long as you have a vegetable patch, a garden or live near to a park.

Every year we ask you if you have moved home and if your health, wellbeing, and lifestyle have changed since the last time we spoke to you.

Researchers at the University of Exeter have looked at what you've told us and found that those participants who have moved to a greener urban area experienced a significant improvement in mental health.

Whilst pay rises or promotions only provide a short-term boost, the positive effects of green spaces on our wellbeing last for at least three years after the move.

These findings can be used by local councils to educate planners about the importance of introducing green spaces into our cities and towns.

To read the full story, please go to www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/greenspace

You are the Understanding Society study. Without you there is no study.

This card is one of a collection, see the others on our website www.understandingsociety.ac.uk

THANK YOU

Please remember how important you are and tell your friends about how you are helping to improve lives. We cannot replace you and we hope you continue to be part of the study.

2.3 Incentives

2.3.1 Adults

All adult participants, except those in Northern Ireland who did not participate at Wave 4, were sent an up-front, unconditional, incentive as part of their advance mailing. All adults received a £10 incentive, either in the form of a High Street Gift Voucher (HSGV) for BHPS and NIHPS sample or a Post Office (PO) voucher for members of the Understanding Society Sample⁴.

2.3.2 Youths

Unlike adult participants, youth participants (aged 10-15) were not sent an advance mailing or up-front incentive, and £5 incentives were awarded on-completion of the paper self-completion questionnaire.

For the JA1 to MA1 sample months, interviewers did not hand vouchers directly to youth participants who had completed a questionnaire, but issued a promissory note and requested via the CAPI programme for a £5 PO voucher to be issued. The vouchers were sent to youths from the office within ten days of being requested by an interviewer. Any youth participants who sent their questionnaire directly to the office (using a pre-paid envelope provided) instead of completing it during fieldwork and handing it to an interviewer were similarly sent a voucher by the office.

From the AP1 sample month onwards the process was altered so that youth participants that returned the paper self-completion questionnaire directly to the interviewer immediately received a plastic £5 high street gift card, which was then activated by the office. Youth participants that returned their questionnaires by post continued to receive £5 PO vouchers by mail.

2.3.3 Re-issue incentives

CAPI re-issues

An additional incentive of a £20 HSGV was made available at the CAPI re-issue fieldwork stage in order to improve response rates. This additional incentive was conditional on the household giving a fully or partially productive interview, and was to be shared across the whole household.

For households that had taken part at Wave 4, but refused to participate during first-issue fieldwork of Wave 5, the incentive was available to all households and mentioned in their re-issue advance letter. However, for households that had been unproductive at first issue due to non-contact or broken appointments, the incentive was offered at the discretion of the interviewer, and not mentioned in the advance

⁴ Post Office vouchers offer benefits over HSGV as they can be exchanged for cash, offering greater flexibility. In addition, if the voucher is not cashed, the money is refunded. Despite the benefits, it was found during experimentation at Wave 3 that BHPS/NIHPS response rates were lower when offered PO vouchers, and as a result they have continued to be offered a HSGV.

letter. Interviewers were guided to only offer the extra incentive if they felt that the household would not participate without it.

Of the 1471 households re-issued during face-to-face fieldwork, 739 were eligible for an extra re-issue incentive. Three hundred and thirty-eight (46%) were informed of this up-front, and 401 (54%) were available at the discretion of the interviewer. Of those offered the incentive up-front, 103 households (31%) were productive at re-issue. Of those offered the extra incentive at the discretion of the interviewer, 177 households (45%) were productive at re-issue, and 52 (13%) were sent the extra incentive.

Interviewers did not pass incentives directly to participants, but left a promissory note for the £20 voucher. Incentives were mailed out from the office once the interview was submitted by the interviewer, with the interviewer coding whether or not they had offered the incentive in cases where the bonus incentive was discretionary.

CATI re-issues

An additional on-completion incentive was also available to participants that completed the interview at the CATI re-issue fieldwork stage. All individuals that were interviewed during CATI re-issues were mailed a £10 PO voucher by the office once the case was submitted by the telephone interviewer.

2.4 First contact with sample members

Following the advance mailing, first contact with participating households was attempted via a personal visit from the interviewer at the issued address. Interviewers were instructed not to make first contact with households issued face-to-face via the telephone unless the participants had explicitly requested it at the previous wave. The exception to this was BHPS CATI sample who were first contacted by telephone once they had received their advance letter.

In the case that interviewers were unable to make face-to-face contact at the issued address (for example because the household had moved address), interviewers made use of other contact information such as stable contact address, telephone numbers, etc. (see Section 3 on movers and tracing for more details).

2.5 Address Record Forms and Sample Information Sheets

To enable interviewers to plan and tailor their first contact with each household, interviewers' work packs contained an Address Record Form (ARF) and Sample Information Sheet (SIS) for each address in their allocated sample.

The ARF contained basic information such as the household composition, its participation at previous waves, and contact details, but also more detailed information such as whether or not the household had previously been re-issued (to CAPI or CATI), whether or not the household had previously been offered extra re-issue incentives, and any 'useful comments' from the interviewer from Wave 4. It also contained space for interviewers to keep a record of their attempts to contact the

household during fieldwork and to track their progress in achieving individual interviews and self-completions.

The SIS contained further, more detailed information about the household such as individuals' employment statuses, comments entered by interviewers about individuals at the previous wave, if it was suspected someone had moved out of the household, and information about stable contacts should the interviewer be unable to contact the participant at the issued address.

2.6 Doorstep documents

Interviewers were provided with a number of documents for use on the doorstep to help them encourage participation:

- **Branded appointment and broken appointment cards.** These allowed interviewers to confirm interview times, to leave a note when the participant was not available at the agreed time, and encouraged participants to contact the office with any messages for the interviewer.
- **Laminated generic advance letter.** This was an un-tailored version of the advance letters participants would have received in the advance mailing, for use with those who did not receive, or did not remember receiving, their advance mailing. Non-laminated copies were also provided to be left with the participant if necessary.
- **'Information for Participants' leaflet.** This included background to the study and more information on the interview itself. While this was primarily designed for new entrants, it was also available for continuing sample members.
- **A branded A5 flyer.** This was a small flyer which could be left behind with participants outlining the importance of Understanding Society.
- **Copies of latest participant materials.** Interviewers were provided with copies of the latest leaflets/postcards included in advance mailings and inter-wave mailings
- **Laminated 'crib sheet' for interviewers** (Figure 2:3). This was a graphically designed A4 sheet outlining some key facts about Understanding Society for interviewers to talk through with participants. It included information on what is special about Understanding Society as a study, some examples of it being used in the media, and illustrations of where data from it was related to key policy issues.

Figure 2:3 Laminated crib sheet for interviewers

Side 1




Understanding Society - Key facts for interviewers

Understanding Society is the world's biggest longitudinal social research study. It is used every day by government departments, academics, researchers and charities trying to get a better understanding of British Society today.

As a longitudinal study, Understanding Society allows researchers to see how people's circumstances change (or don't) over time. It is vital that everybody continues to take part to let us know how things such as the recession, increases in tuition fees, or changes to tax/benefits impact them and their community.

Some of the questions asked on Understanding Society are very personal. We therefore try to make sure that we send the same interviewer back to a household every year - so participants know they are speaking to someone they can trust.

90%

of interviews are conducted by the same interviewer as the year before.

Understanding Society provides key data for the government's measures on national well-being and child poverty.



Understanding Society currently contains approximately

3 billion


data points of information, and growing. This data has been so useful that there are now plans to run similar studies around the world.



There has been no national study of Britain's main ethnic minority groups since 1994. Understanding Society is the first national household study to talk to substantial numbers of people from minority groups year on year, allowing key policy insights to be made.


Side 2

In the news




Almost no couples with children who stay unmarried stay together

"A study by the Marriage Foundation calculates that cohabiting couples who have children are more than twice as likely to split up as those who had tied the knot beforehand."



Teenagers value the simple things in life

"Close friends, playing sport and a stable home life are more important to the happiness of children aged 10-15 than the wealth of their parents"




One-third of Britons are too poor to 'join in with society'

"Just under a third of people in Britain are excluded from mainstream society because they cannot afford to join in cultural activities such as going to the cinema, taking a holiday or buying consumer goods"


Policy

As a well-respected research study, Understanding Society can, and has, assisted understanding of key government policy areas, and the impact they are having. For example:




Immigration

As the UK government announced plans to change the immigration rules for skilled migrants, Understanding Society data demonstrated that new migrants from central/eastern Europe, Africa or India are more likely to be over-qualified for their job than a UK native.



The Recession

The UK recession has had a huge impact on the nation. Understanding Society data has been used to see in what ways it has affected individuals and communities differently. Unemployed people and the with long-term sick have been the worst affected. Pensioners have shown the smallest increase in financial difficulties, but they are also the most likely to think they will be worse off in a year's time.



Family

As UK society continues to change, and the government brings in new rules for paternity leave, researchers from the University of East Anglia and NatCen social research have looked at how the role of fathers has changed, both at home and at work. Understanding Society has also shown how important grandparents have been during the recession - increasing the total number of hours of childcare they provide from 1.3 to 1.7 billion hours per year.

3 Movers and tracing

It is particularly important in longitudinal studies to keep track of participants who move address between waves, and in household panel studies, to track individuals who change their household circumstances. To minimise the impact of ‘losing’ households that move, every effort was made to ensure that up to date contact information was held for participants, for example by providing a change of address card at each point of contact with participants, and offering a £5 incentive if the participant provided updated contact details.

Three categories of mover were defined as:

- **Whole household moves.** All participants moved away from the original address (to one or several new addresses).
- **Split-off moves.** One or more (but not all) participants moved to another address, while one or more members remained at the original address.
- **Moves to institutions.** Where participants moved to an ‘institution’ (e.g. prison or nursing home). These may be whole household or split-off moves. People in institutions remained eligible for interview except for those who had gone to prison.

3.1 Tracing procedures

Interviewers were instructed to begin field tracing of a household as soon as they learnt of a household move. Tracing procedures were contained in the interviewer briefings and in the project instructions, and a tracing procedure checklist included in the ARF.

Field tracing involved a number of components, including attempting contact by phone (where telephone details were available), contacting current occupants/neighbours, contacting ‘stable contacts’, contacting letting agents/landlords, and checking the electoral register. Were any of these third-party contacts uncomfortable with providing the interviewer with new address information, a ‘tracing letter’ was issued. This was designed to be sent to the participant on the interviewer’s behalf, asking for them to provide updated address information.

Where tracing was successful, the interviewer would then follow-up the case and attempt first contact again or, if the household had moved to another area of the country, returned the case to the NatCen Operations unit to be re-allocated to another interviewer nearer to the address.

Where these field tracing methods failed to identify an updated address, the case was passed to ISER for office tracing, along with information about tracing activities already carried out. Where this office tracing was successful, the case was then passed back to NatCen to contact the household, either via the original interviewer or a new one if they have moved to another area of the UK.

For BHPS CATI sample, tracing was conducted through any additional phone numbers available and through contacting stable contacts if they had been provided.

A software package which includes publicly-available records for up-to-date information was also consulted.

3.2 Split-off households

In some instances interviewers had advance notice via the ARF that a participant had split off from the original household (for example they may have sent a change of address card since their previous interview). In these circumstances, the participant was still issued as part of the original household and interviewers were instructed to visit that household first to confirm that the participant in question did not live there. If the participant no longer lived at the original address with the original household then interviewers created a new household in the CAI program and coded that the participant was now resident at another address.

3.3 Institutions

Sample members who had moved to an institution remained eligible for interview at their new address, except for those who were in prison. Interviewers were instructed to attempt to interview participants where possible, allowing for sensitivities relating the reasons for the participants moving into an institution (for example a nursing home), and the potential difficulty of negotiating access to an institution via gatekeepers.

Where sample members had gone to prison, they were coded as ‘temporarily absent’ from the household if other household members indicated that they were likely to return to the household after release. In the cases of single-person households and sample members who would not be returning to the household, sample members that had gone to prison were coded out as ineligible.

4 Translations

In order to capture the experiences and attitudes of those often excluded from social research projects (in particular among ethnic minority groups) the UKHLS used translations to attempt to include those who would not be able to complete an interview in English.

4.1 Formal translations

For formal translations, both the CAPI script and all interview materials were translated into the relevant language. The interview was then administered by an accredited bi-lingual interviewer or, if one was not available, by an English-speaking interviewer accompanied by an interpreter.

Formal translations were available in nine different languages: Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Gujarati, Punjabi Gurmukhi, Punjabi Urdu, Somali, Urdu, and Welsh. Apart from Welsh, these were chosen as the languages most widely spoken among ethnic minority groups within the sample, but where English is not likely to also be spoken (for example Hindi is one of the most widely spoken languages in the UK, but it was not included as the majority of Hindi speakers also speak English).

Table 4.1 Number of individual interviews conducted in different languages	
Language	No. of interviews
Arabic	0
Bengali	68
Cantonese	2
Gujarati	28
Punjabi Gurmukhi	24
Punjabi Urdu	92
Somali	2
Urdu	75
Welsh	73

4.1.1 Translation process

For formal translations, all core survey materials, including advance letters, showcards, and the CAPI script, were translated into the relevant language.

The original translation of the survey materials was conducted by a translation agency specialising in multi-language services including translation, proof-reading and type setting. These translations were then checked by a second agency, with comments and queries logged and then reviewed by the original agency. This translated text was then transferred into the original survey material templates and formatted before being further proof-read by the original translation agency to ensure the sentence construction was correct.

A similar process was used for the translation of the CAPI questionnaire, but using NatCen's bespoke Language Management Utility (LMU), an online platform used to facilitate and track the translation process of the different questions, in different languages, between the different agencies.

4.1.2 Accreditation of bi-lingual interviewers and interpreters

For formal translation requests, only NatCen accredited bi-lingual interviewers or interpreters were permitted to conduct the actual interview. Interviewers were put through a robust accreditation process involving an oral and reading test, a comprehension test in both English and the language they were being assessed for, a dummy interview, and assessment by a panel of independent agency interpreters.

Bi-lingual NatCen interviewers were trained to manage the CAPI and therefore to conduct the interview themselves without support. NatCen interpreters did not have experience of using CAPI software and so were accompanied by an English-speaking NatCen interviewer who not only helped to manage the technical aspects but also to bring their skills and experience to build rapport and provide quality assurance.

4.1.3 Translations fieldwork

In most cases, feed-forward data from previous waves of the study identified where an interview would require a translation, and translated advance letters were sent out and bi-lingual interviewers/interpreters organised as appropriate. These cases were grouped together into the same fieldwork month of each quarter in order to improve fieldwork efficiency. This was initially the third sample month of each quarter, although this was later moved to the second month as translation cases often benefitted from the extra time available in the extended fieldwork model.

Where there had been no translation request at the previous wave (for example if the household contained a new joiner than required a translation) interviewers used a translation card to find out which language the participant required translation into. Arrangements were then made by the office for these to be carried out.

4.2 Informal translations

Where a translation was required but the participant did not speak one of the nine formally translated languages, an 'informal' translation was conducted. In these instances the interview was administered by an English-speaking interviewer but facilitated by family members, neighbours, or friends that spoke the relevant language. Interviewers were asked to ensure that they had confidence in the ability of the informal translators to understand and interpret the questionnaire content sufficiently well.

4.3 Welsh translations

Unlike the other eight translated languages, all participants in Wales received a translated version of the advance letter. However, only in households where an

individual requested to be interviewed in Welsh at the previous wave were participants in Wales automatically allocated a bi-lingual interviewer or interpreter.

Welsh was also the only language which the youth self-completion questionnaire was translated into, using the same process as set out in Section 4.1, although in practice very few of these would have actually been used.

5 The interview

The main survey instrument for Wave 5 was a Computer Assisted Interview (CAI), administered by an interviewer to all eligible household members aged 16+, either face-to-face or over the phone. Face-to-face interviews also included a Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI) module, and a paper self-completion questionnaire for household members aged 10-15.

5.1 Adult questionnaire

5.1.1 Questionnaire content

The main adult questionnaire was an interviewer-administered CAI questionnaire, and had a number of distinct parts:

- A household questionnaire, including the enumeration of the household.
- An individual adult CAI questionnaire for all household members aged 16+.
- An individual adult CASI questionnaire for all household members aged 16+.
- A CAI proxy questionnaire used when the named participant is unable to take part.

The full details of the modules included in the Wave 5 CAI questionnaire can be found in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Questionnaire length

The CAI questionnaire contained extensive routing and interview lengths therefore varied significantly between individuals and households. The main factors affecting routing, and therefore interview length were employment status, number of children in the household, whether or not the participant receives benefits, and whether or not the participant was a new entrant. Participants in the EMB and GP comparison sample were also asked extra questions, increasing their average interview length.

Table 5.1 shows the median interview length of different sections of the adult interview

Table 5.1 Median interview length (minutes)					
Section	GP	EMB & GP comparison	BHPS	Northern Ireland ⁵	Total
Household questionnaire	7.75	8.07	7.73	8.16	7.80
Individual adult CAI questionnaire	28.78	29.57	26.73	21.82	28.22
Individual adult CASI questionnaire	13.87	12.37	13.78	10.48	13.58
CAI proxy questionnaire	3.35	2.50	3.53	2.35	3.20

5.1.3 Questionnaire programming

As in previous waves of the study, the CAI instrument was programmed using Blaise software which is well suited to the complex and longitudinal nature of the Understanding Society questionnaire. The same instrument was used for both the CAPI and CATI versions of the questionnaire, with slight adjustments made to account for mode type.

The CAI instrument was split into five types of ‘parallel blocks’, which the interviewer could move between as required:

- The household questionnaire
- The individual questionnaire (one block per household member aged 16+)
- The self-completion block (for recording outcome for youth paper self-completions)
- Split-household parallel block (to display mover information in case of household splits)
- Admin

5.2 Youth self-completion questionnaires

The youth self-completion questionnaire continued to be administered on paper (Figure 5:1).

Interviewers asked a parent or responsible adult for verbal assent before giving a self-completion questionnaire to a young person in the household. However, parents were not permitted to help the young people complete the questionnaire and blank envelopes were provided to youth participants so that they could seal the questionnaires before returning them to ensure confidentiality. If parents were anxious about the content of the questionnaire they were shown a blank questionnaire so that they could assess the content of the questions. If the participant required any help

⁵ Timings data was collected for Northern Irish cases for the first time at this wave. However, due to the corruption of audit files, timings data is not available for 838 households (51% of productive households). A very small number (18) other cases are also excluded from this analysis due to in-office fixes or data corruption in the field

with the questionnaire they were encouraged to ask the interviewer for help rather than their parents.

Interviewers were instructed to encourage participants to complete the questionnaire and return it while the interviewer was still at the address, or to collect it at a subsequent visit in order to secure a higher return rate. If this was not possible, interviewers were able to leave a questionnaire with a pre-paid return envelope for participants to complete at a later date.

Figure 5:1 Youth self-completion questionnaire

The image shows a youth self-completion questionnaire form. At the top right, there is a red circular icon with a white document symbol and the text "Your questionnaire". Below this, a yellow banner contains the text "Self-completion questionnaire (10-15 yrs)". The main form area is white and contains the instruction "INTERVIEWER: WRITE IN FROM CAPI SCREEN". Below this instruction are several input fields: "Serial" (a 5-digit grid), "Address" (a 4-digit grid), "H/L No" (a 2-digit grid), "Ch/L" (a 2-digit grid), "P.No" (a 2-digit grid), "First name" (a text box), "Int No" (a 4-digit grid), "F/Area" (a 2-digit grid), and "F/Month" (a 2-digit grid). At the bottom left is the "Understanding Society" logo, and at the bottom right is the text "PRO2002 GB 10-15s". The background of the entire page is yellow with a repeating pattern of the words "YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE" in green and red.

6 Piloting

Ahead of Wave 5 mainstage fieldwork, a dress rehearsal was conducted from September to November 2012 to test the CAI questionnaires and the fieldwork materials and procedures.

To ensure as many procedures and systems as possible were testing (e.g. mover tracing), longitudinal sample from previous pilots was used, covering a range of different sample types, although formal translations were not tested during the pilot fieldwork.

A total of 185 households were issued as part of the pilot sample, with 7 created through splits and 4 excluded as ineligible. There were therefore 188 eligible households available to interview, split into the following sample groups:

- Understanding Society pilot GP sample – 48 issued, 36 productive interviews.
- BHPS pilot face-to-face sample – 50 issued, 42 productive interviews.
- BHPS pilot telephone sample – 94 issued, 52 productive interviews.

Near the end of the dress rehearsal fieldwork, a face-to-face debrief was conducted with interviewers to get feedback on contact and co-operation from participants, the fieldwork materials and procedures, and the CAI script, focusing on any changes since Wave 4. This feedback was then fed into the set-up of the mainstage fieldwork, for example clarifications to fieldwork processes, amendments to the questionnaire, and updates to the briefings.

7 Briefings and interviewer materials

7.1 Briefings

7.1.1 Conference briefings

The majority of interviewers working on Wave 5 of Understanding Society would have worked on the previous four waves of the study, as well as waves of the Innovation panel and, in some cases, earlier waves of the BHPS/NIHPS. As a result, most interviewers were already aware of the nature of the Understanding Society project.

In order to be more efficient in the way interviewers were briefed (given that most had existing experience of working on the study), field interviewers from around the country were brought together for four, large, ‘conference briefings’ in London, Scotland, the north of England, and the midlands, run by researchers from NatGen and ISER and NatGen field staff who had been trained in briefing on the study.

As well as providing interviewers with an introduction to the new wave and any changes to the questionnaire or fieldwork processes, these briefings also focused on motivating interviewers (for example showing how research using Understanding Society has made an impact and recognising interviewers that had performed well in previous waves).

Topics covered in the briefing included:

- Findings from qualitative research with participants on Understanding Society
- Fieldwork documents
- Response rate and coverage targets
- Changes to the ARFs
- How to approach movers, split households, and tracing
- Interview structure, self-completions and consent forms
- Admin tasks

7.1.2 New interviewer briefings

For interviewers that had not worked on Understanding Society at previous waves, separate ‘new interviewer briefings’ were held. These were conducted in smaller groups and, as well as covering the same ground as in the conference briefings, also went into more detail on the background of the study, making contact, sample eligibility, questionnaire structure, etc.

7.2 Interviewer materials

Interviewers were provided with a number of materials to help them with the project and in the field:

- Project instructions
- Address Record Forms with Sample Information Sheets
- Laminated generic advance letter
- Appointment and broken appointment cards
- Information for participants leaflet
- Doorstep flyer
- Showcards (for CAPI interview)
- Youth self-completion questionnaire and pre-paid return envelopes
- Promissory notes
- Change of address cards
- Understanding Society branded pens
- Pre-paid envelopes for change of address cards, tracing letters and stable contact letters
- Tracing and stable contact letters
- Translation cards
- Laminated 'crib sheet' for interviewers
- Consent forms and leaflets
- Generic replacement advance letters

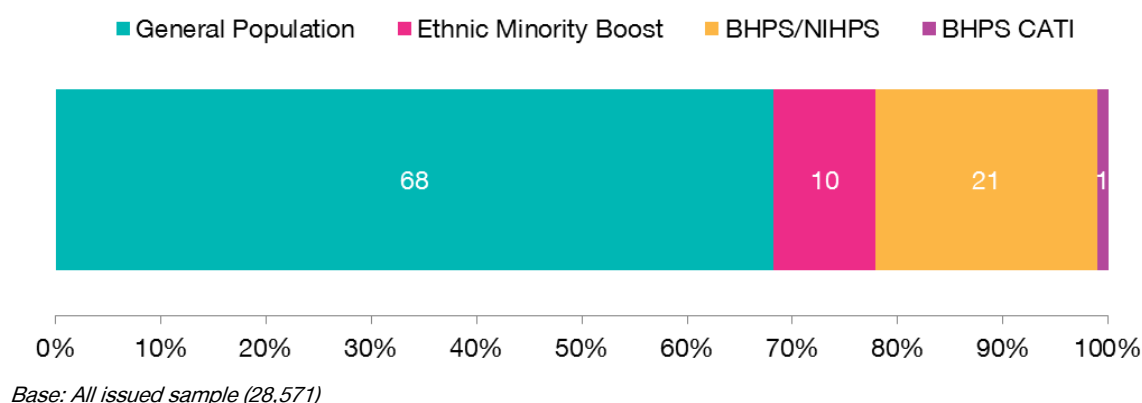
8 Response

8.1 Household level response

8.1.1 Sample makeup

A total of 28,571 households were issued to interviewers in Wave 5. Of these, 19,499 were in the GP sample; 2,764 were in the EMB sample; 6,025 were in the BHPS/NIHPS sample; and 283 were issued to the NatCen telephone unit as CATI cases. 25,698 of these took part in Wave 4 and 2,873 were unproductive.

Figure 8:1 Distribution of sample types within issued sample



8.1.2 Response rates

Different household response rate targets were set for different sample groups. A response rate target of 92% was set for eligible GP households that were productive at Wave 4, 88% for eligible EMB households that were productive at Wave 4, and 93% for BHPS/NIHPS households that were productive at Wave 4. For all eligible households that were unproductive at Wave 4, a flat response rate target of 25% was set. Individual interviewers were then set a 'composite' response rate target depending on the makeup of their allocated sample.

General Population Sample

Of the 19,499 GP sample households issued to interviewers at Wave 5:

- 1,110 additional households were generated as a result of households splitting since Wave 4 and 956 households were ineligible for interview⁶. This left a total of 19,653 GP households that were eligible for interview.
- Of the 18,026 eligible GP households that were productive at Wave 4, 90% were productive at Wave 5 (70% fully productive)

⁶ For example through death, leaving the UK the case being an untraced mover from a previous wave, or the household only containing temporary sample members.

-
- Of the 1,627 eligible GP households that were unproductive at Wave 4, 30% were productive at Wave 5 (18% fully productive)

Ethnic Minority Boost Sample

Of the 2,764 EMB sample households issued to interviewers at Wave 5:

- 186 additional households were generated as a result of household splits and 179 households were ineligible for interview. This left a total of 2,771 EMB households that were eligible for interview.
- Among the 2,379 of these that were productive at the previous wave, 85% were productive at Wave 5 (56% fully productive)
- Among the 392 eligible EMB households that were unproductive at Wave 4, 37% were productive at this wave (18% fully productive)

BHPS and NIHPS Sample

Of the 6,025 BHPS/NIHPS sample households issued to interviewers at Wave 5:

- 370 additional households were generated through household splits and 354 households were ineligible for interview. This left 6,041 BHPS/NIHPS households eligible for interview.
- Of the 5,682 eligible BHPS/NIHPS households that were productive at Wave 4, 92% were productive at Wave 5 (74% fully productive)
- Of the 359 eligible BHPS/NIHPS households that were unproductive at Wave 4, 40% were productive at Wave 4 (28% fully productive)

BHPS CATI Sample

Of the 283 BHPS sample households that were issued directly to the NatCen telephone unit at Wave 5:

- 12 additional households were generated through household splits and 14 households were classed as ineligible. This left 281 BHPS CATI households eligible for interview.
- Of the 194 eligible BHPS CATI households that were productive at Wave 4, 71% were productive at Wave 5 (35% fully productive).
- Of the 87 eligible BHPS CATI households that were unproductive at Wave 4, 8% were productive at Wave 4 (3% fully productive)

Table 8.1 Summary of household sample and response rates by sample type and previous wave outcome

	GP – productive last wave	GP – unproductive last wave	EMB – productive last wave	EMB – unproductive last wave	BHPS/NIHPS – productive last wave	BHPS/NIHPS – unproductive last wave	BHPS CATI – productive last wave	BHPS CATI – unproductive last wave
<i>Base: All issued sample</i>								
Issued	17601	1898	2320	444	5588	437	189	94
Split households	1033 6%	77 4%	159 7%	27 6%	345 6%	25 6%	10 5%	2 2%
Total households	18634	1975	2479	471	5933	462	199	96
<i>Base: Total households</i>								
Ineligible households	608 3%	348 18%	100 4%	79 17%	251 4%	103 22%	5 3%	9 9%
Eligible households	18026	1627	2379	392	5682	359	194	87
<i>Base: Eligible households</i>								
Fully productive	12557 70%	300 18%	1333 56%	71 18%	4229 74%	99 28%	68 35%	3 3%
Partially productive	3655 20%	193 12%	692 29%	74 19%	989 17%	43 12%	70 36%	4 5%
No contact	372 2%	264 16%	62 3%	73 19%	113 2%	50 14%	11 6%	19 22%
Refusal	1278 7%	800 49%	265 11%	159 41%	299 5%	147 41%	37 19%	33 38%
Other unproductive	164 1%	70 4%	27 1%	15 4%	52 1%	20 6%	8 4%	28 32%

Different nations of the UK

The household response rates did not vary very much between the different nations of the UK at this Wave.

Table 8.2 Household response rates by country of the UK

<i>Base: Eligible households</i>	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Fully productive	65%	64%	65%	63%	65%
Partially productive	20%	20%	18%	22%	20%
No contact	3%	3%	3%	6%	3%
Refusal	11%	11%	12%	8%	10%
Other unproductive	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
<i>Bases</i>	<i>21913</i>	<i>2188</i>	<i>2700</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>28746</i>

Split households

Original households were more likely to give productive interviews than split households.

Table 8.3 Household response rates by country of the UK

<i>Base: Eligible households</i>	Original household - productive last wave	Original household - not productive last wave	Split household - productive last wave	Split household - not productive last wave	Total
Fully productive	70%	19%	36%	13%	65%
Partially productive	21%	13%	16%	10%	20%
No contact	1%	15%	21%	62%	3%
Refusal	7%	48%	22%	11%	10%
Other unproductive	1%	5%	0%	0%	1%
<i>Bases</i>	<i>25307</i>	<i>2376</i>	<i>974</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>28746</i>

8.2 Individual level response

8.2.1 Adult individual interviews

Individual response rates were calculated as a proportion of eligible individuals within productive households that gave productive interviews, as the number of eligible individuals in unproductive households is unknown.

Among productive households in the GP sample, 85% of eligible adults aged 16 or over completed an individual interview and a further 0.2% partially completed the individual interview. In some instances an eligible adult was unable to take part, and proxy data was collected for 8% of eligible adults in productive GP households. On average, each participating household in the GP sample contained 1.9 eligible adults, of who 1.6 were interviewed.

Within the EMB sample, 75% of eligible adults in productive households completed an individual interview, and 0.5% partially completed. Proxy interviews were completed for an additional 14% of eligible adults. On average 1.8 individual interviews were conducted per productive EMB household, out of an eligible 2.4 adults.

The individual response rate for BHPS/NIHPS sample was 88%, with a further 0.2% partially completing the individual interview. Additional information was collected for 5% of eligible adults via a proxy interview. An average of 1.7 adult interviews were conducted per productive household, with an average of 2.0 adults eligible for interview.

Finally, 67% of eligible adults from productive households in the BHPS CATI sample completed individual interviews, with no participants partially completing. No proxy data was collected for this sample group. On average, each CATI productive CATI household contained 2.1 eligible adults, of who 1.4 were interviewed.

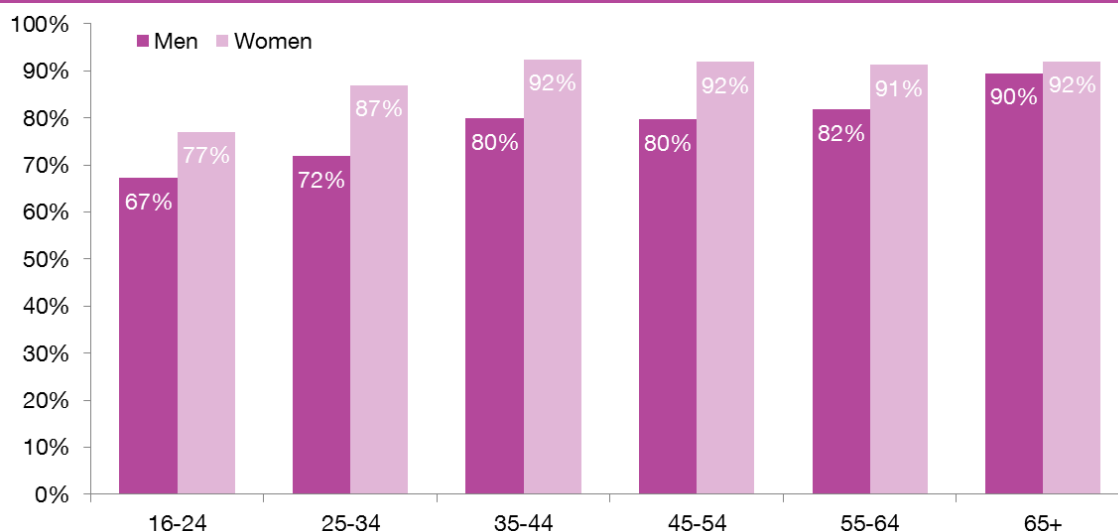
Table 8.4 Adult individual response rates by sample group

<i>Base: All adults aged 16+ in productive households</i>	GP	EMB	BHPS/NIHPS	BHPS CATI	Total
Fully productive	85%	75%	88%	67%	84%
Proxy productive	8%	14%	5%	0%	8%
Partially productive	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No contact	1%	2%	1%	5%	1%
Refusal	5%	7%	5%	25%	5%
Other unproductive	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%
<i>Bases</i>	32533	5251	10628	302	48714

Demographics

As in previous waves of the study, individual response rates tended to be higher among women than men, and to increase with age (Figure 8:2). Overall, individual response rates for men (79%) continued to be significantly lower than for women (89%), representing a continuing challenge to panel representativeness over time.

Figure 8:2 Adult individual response rates by sex and age group



Base: All eligible adults aged 16+ in productive households. Men: 16-24 (3722); 25-34 (3202); 35-44 (3769); 45-54 (4169); 55-64 (3444); 65+ (4764); Women: 16-24 (3631); 25-34 (3707); 35-44 (4291); 45-54 (4662); 55-64 (3816); 65+ (5483).

8.2.2 Adult self-completion interviews

Overall, 77% of eligible participants⁷ in productive households completed the CASI questionnaire – 8 percentage points fewer than gave productive adult CAPI interviews.

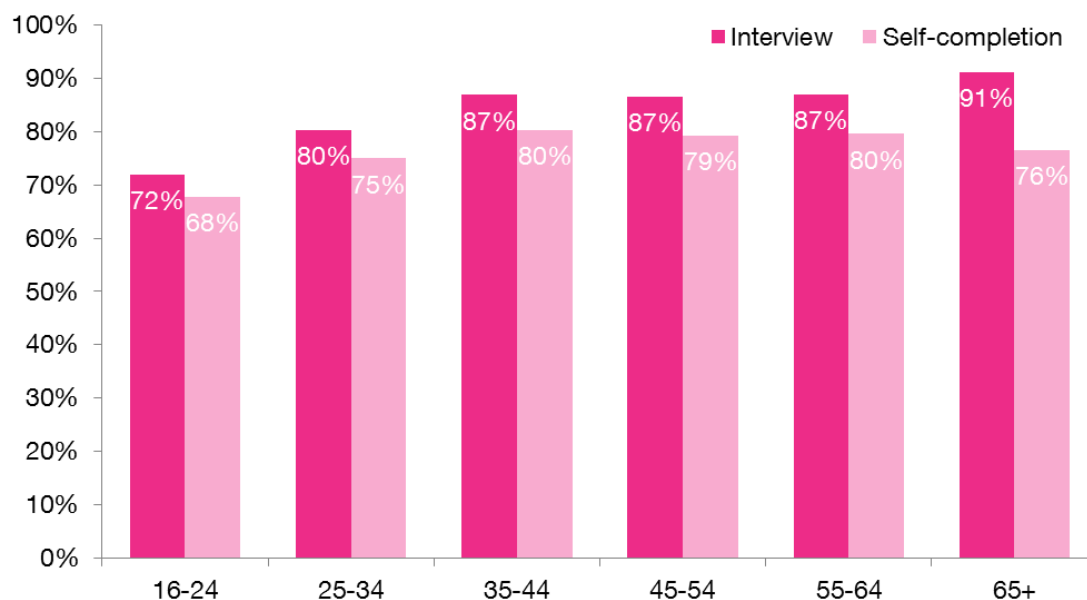
Of those that gave fully productive individual interviews, 91% of GP sample members completed the self-completion module, compared with 81% of EMB sample members and 92% of BHPS/NIHPS sample members.

⁷ As CASI can only be completed in face-to-face interviews, only fully productive individuals conducted face-to-face are included in this section (i.e. not partial, proxy or CATI cases). However, a further 1030 participants also completed the 'CASI' section of the questionnaire via CATI interview, as did further 37 partial CAPI participants.

Demographics

As with the main adult interview, younger participants (those aged 16-34) were less likely to complete the adult self-completion interview than older participants. However, younger participants that did take part in the individual interview were then more likely than older participants to complete the self-completion section (Figure 8:3).

Figure 8:3 Adult individual interview and self-completion response rates by age group



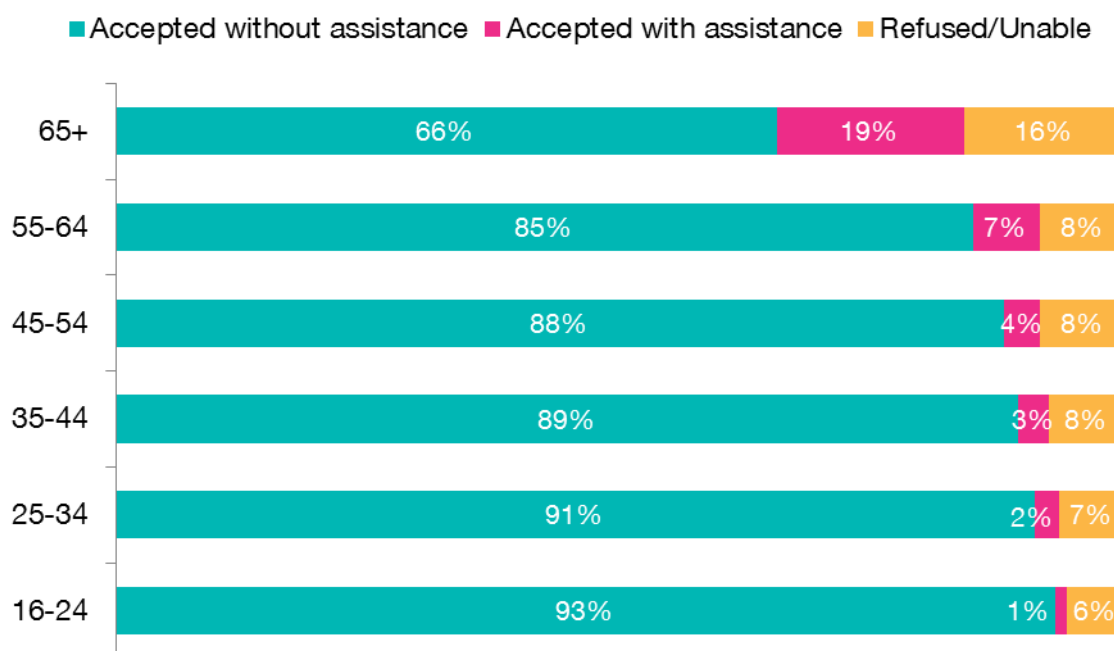
Base: all eligible adults in productive households. 16-24 (6981); 25-34 (6692); 35-44 (7847); 45-54 (8588); 55-64 (7079); 65+ (10104).

In some instances, individuals received assistance in completing the self-completion module. Of those that completed a full individual interview, 91% agreed to complete the CASI module (84% unaided, 6% asked for the interview to complete for them, and 1% with assistance from someone else), while 7% refused and 3% were unable to attempt this section.

Figure 8:4 shows the proportion of those that completed the individual interview that accepted the self-completion module, accepted it with assistance, or refused or were unable to do it, by age group.

As at Wave 4, the proportion of participants unable to complete the CASI module without assistance, or refusing to take part, increased only gradually with age from 16 to 64. with the proportion accepting with assistance or refusing increasing substantially between those aged 55-64 and 65+.

Figure 8:4 Adult self-completion acceptance by age group



Base: all fully productive adults that reached the CASI section of the questionnaire. 16-24 (5017); 25-34 (5363); 35-44 (6802); 45-54 (7421); 55-64 (6147); 65+ (9179).

8.2.3 Youth self-completion questionnaires

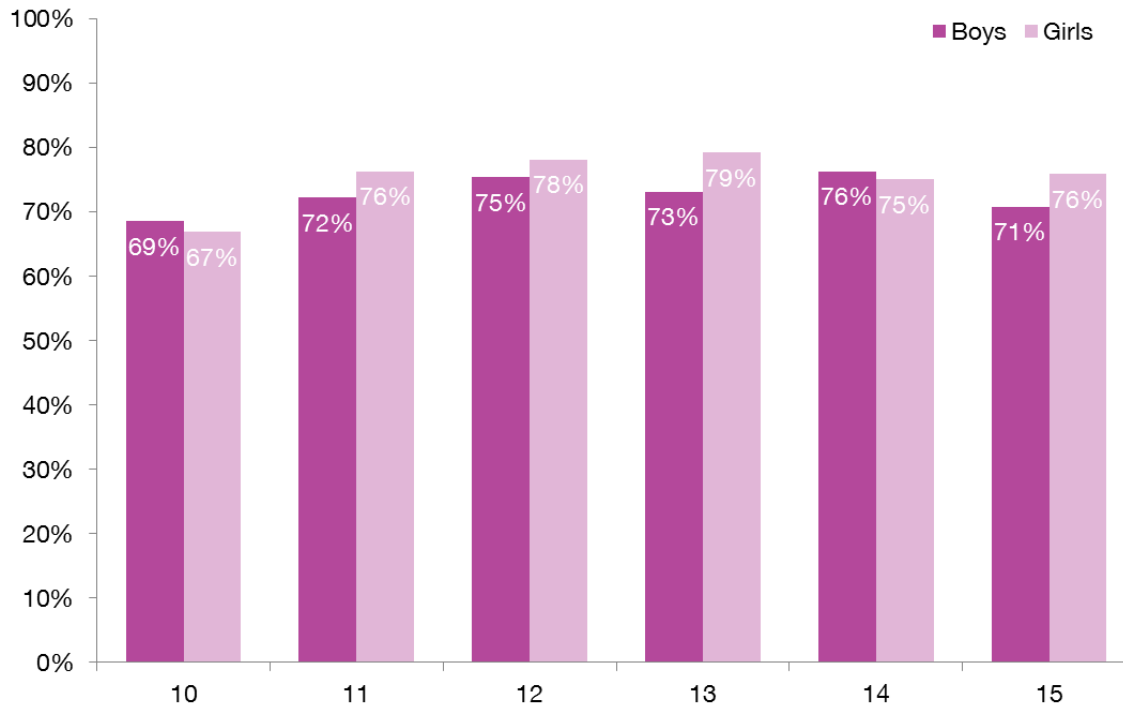
Among productive households issued face-to-face, 74% of those aged 10-15 completed and returned a paper self-completion questionnaire.

75% of youth participants in the GP sample completed the self-completion questionnaire, compared to 64% of those in the EMB sample, and 79% in the BHPS/NIHPS sample.

Demographics

As in previous waves, the overall response rate for girls (75%) was slightly higher than for boys (73%), although not across all age groups (Figure 8:5).

Figure 8:5 Youth self-completion response rate by sex and age group



Base: All eligible 10-15s in productive households. Boys: 10 (445); 11 (385); 12 (435); 13 (436); 14 (452); 15 (404); Girls: 10 (375); 11 (372); 12 (434); 13 (385); 14 (405); 15 (415).

9 Data preparation

9.1 Data keying and scanning

Youth self-completions were scanned and processed by an external agency. A dataset with responses as well as images of the completed questionnaires were provided to NatCen and checked for consistency of answers and for keying in of open answers. Where a discrepancy could not be resolved by looking at the scanned data, the original copies were reviewed. Data coding and editing

Most data validation of the CAPI surveys is carried out in the field – extensive range and consistency checks were included in the CAPI program to prompt interviewers to clarify and check and data discrepancies directly with the participant in real time. However, all cases were also passed through an in-house edit to identify any further interviewer issues, along with checks on specific elements of the data:

9.1.1 Reviewing in-field admin data and split households

Due to the complexity of the in-field administrative process (in particular relating to split households), reports on unproductive outcomes and split households were generated at the close of each fieldwork issue period for in-office validation. Where edits or fixes were required, cases were then reissued to field accurately reflecting the structure of the household or split-off household.

9.1.2 Paper self-completions and consent forms

All paper self-completion was passed through an edit to check for any participant routing and coding errors (for example multiple responses to single-code questions).

This electronic reconciliation edit carried out by NatCen also checked that the values from the CAPI interview indicating whether or not a person completed a self-completion or consented to link their survey data to administrative records matched the equivalent data in the scanned dataset for each record.

Any mis-matches, typically due to in-office fixes to split-off households, were reconciled at this point. Survey data such as age, gender, names and outcome codes were also used to reconcile the self-completion and consent data with information collected during the CAPI interview.

In some instances there is therefore a small amount item data loss due to these post-interview office data fixes.

9.1.3 SIC and SOC coding

Four-digit SIC and SOC coding was carried out in the employment and proxy sections of the questionnaire. Each coder's initial batch of work was 'blind coded', i.e. a second coder independently coded respondent's answers to SIC and SOC without seeing how they had initially been coded. Any discrepancies between the initial coder's work and the blind coding by the second coder were resolved by a coding supervisor and feedback was given to correct errors or resolve any misunderstandings.

9.2 Post-edit activities

Following the in-office edit and prior to the delivery of data to ISER, the data went through a series of further in-house checks overseen by a Senior Project Programmer (SPP) and Senior Data Manager (SDM). These checks were carried out on a monthly basis as each month's fieldwork was completed.

Any amended or new household addresses were initially checked with a software program called Matchcode, which checks, and where necessary corrects, the postcode for each address, as well as producing a report for independent verification by the SDM.

After initial address cleaning, the CAI data was compared with other administrative sources, with the SDM carrying out further address checks, checks on discrepancies in key survey responses, and checks on the validity of administrative information.

Alongside this validation work, checks were also conducted on the structural integrity of the data files and sub files.

At this stage the NatCen and ISER data teams worked closely together to fix any discrepancies in the data prior to the full-wave data delivery at the end of fieldwork. This ensured that ISER always had the most up-to-date and accurate information of each survey participant and household. It also ensured that most potential issues were identified well in advance of the full-wave data delivery and that the data files met ISER structural requirements.

Individual and household-level interview timings datasets was also produced from the raw CAI audit files on completion of Wave 5 fieldwork.

9.3 Data issues at Wave 5

During W5 Q1 data checking a programming error was identified in the CASI module that prevented the retention of data for the MPWeb variable. This was fixed in the programme for Q2 onwards. Data for all GB cases were recovered from the survey audit files, however, the audit files for Northern Irish participants were corrupted only 173 cases (30%) were recovered; the corruption of the audit files also meant timings data is not available for all Northern Irish participants.

Appendix A. Wave 5 Interview content

Understanding Society includes a wide range of content, and it is not possible to repeat all questions at each wave. Table A:1 below shows the topic content included in the Wave 5 Understanding Society adult interviews, and Table A:2 shows the content included in the Wave 5 youth self-completion questionnaire. The full Wave 5 questionnaires can be found at

www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/mainstage/questionnaires.

Appendix Table A:1 Understanding Society Wave 5 Adult Questionnaire Content	
Household interview modules	
<i>Theme</i>	<i>Module name</i>
HH Composition	Household Grid
Housing Characteristics	HH: Structural Characteristics
Housing Characteristics	HH: Home Tenure
Expenditure	HH: Fuel Type & Expenditure
Housing Characteristics	HH: Taxation
Financial behaviour & attitudes	HH: Financial Strain
Consumption	HH: Consumer Durables
Consumption	HH: Expenditure
Individual interview modules (repeated annually)	
Basic Demographics	Demographics
Expectations	Educational Aspirations
Young adults	Future plans
Health status	Self-assessed health status
Health status	Disability
Caring	Caring
Change in characteristics	Annual events history
Employment	Current employment
Employment	Employees
Employment	Self employment
Employment	Job satisfaction
Employment	Non-employment
Employment	Mothers return to work
Employment	Second jobs
Childcare	Childcare
Income & Earnings	Unearned income and state benefits
Financial behaviour & attitudes	Household finances
Political & social engagement	Politics
Health	SF-12 (self completion)
Mental health & well-being	GHQ (self completion)
Satisfaction	Life satisfaction (self completion)
Family relationships	Non-resident relationships (self completion)

Appendix Table A:1 Understanding Society Wave 5 Adult Questionnaire Content	
Individual interview modules conditional on age (repeated annually)	
Expectations	Retirement planning
Young Adults	Youth questionnaire modules (self completion)
Family relationships	Child Development (self completion)
Family relationships	Parenting styles (self completion)
Individual interview modules (rotating)	
Family Relationships	Family networks
Family Relationships	Parents and children
Family Relationships	Partner Relationships (self completion)
Financial behaviour & attitudes	Child Maintenance
Health Behaviour	Nutrition
Health Behaviour	Physical activity
Health Behaviour	Current Smoking
Health Behaviour	Physical Work
Health Behaviour	Alcohol Consumption (self completion)
Identity	Identity (self completion)
Leisure Participation	Leisure culture and sport
Social Support	Social Support (self completion)
Individual interview modules – ethnicity strand (rotating)	
Harassment	Harassment
Employment Conditions	Discrimination
Individual interview modules – Young Adults (Aged 16-21) (rotating)	
Social networks (self completion)	
Family	Meals (self completion)
Behaviour	Bullying at home (self completion)
Family	Talking & quarrelling (self completion)
Education	Aspirations (self completion)
Education	Parental involvement (self completion)
Career advice (self completion)	
Behaviour	Bullying at school (self completion)
Risky behaviour	Drugs (self completion)
Ethnic identity	
Future intentions	Leave home
Future intentions	Job
Future intentions	Other events
Modules asked only once (included for new entrants)	
Stable characteristics	Initial conditions
Stable characteristics	Family background
Stable characteristics	Partnership history
Stable characteristics	Fertility history

Appendix Table A:1 Understanding Society Wave 5 Adult Questionnaire Content

Stable characteristics	Own first job
Stable characteristics	Employment status history
Stable characteristics	Ethnicity and national identity
Stable characteristics	Religion
Chronic health conditions	Health conditions

Appendix Table A:2 Understanding Society Wave 5 Youth Self-completion Questionnaire Content

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Demographic	
Leisure	TV
Leisure	Computer use
Leisure	On-line social networks
Leisure	Activities outside school
Family	Support
Family	Meals
Family	Supervision
Family	Talking/quarrelling
Family	Other
Family	Step-parent relationship
Behaviour	Bullying at home
Behaviour	Bullying at school
Behaviour	Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
Friends	Friendship networks
Happiness	
Local neighbourhood	
Fear of crime	
Education	Parental involvement
Education	Aspirations
Education	Truancy
Education	Misbehaviour
Savings behaviour	
Pocket money	
Earnings	
Caring	
Health	Nutrition
Health	Smoking
Health	Alcohol
Vandalism/fighting	
Identity	Ethnicity

Appendix Table A:2 Understanding Society Wave 5 Youth Self-completion Questionnaire Content

Identity	Religion
Political attitudes	
Future intentions	Leave home
Future intentions	Future job