Sample Design for Understanding Society

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Non-Technical Summary

This paper describes the selection of sample members for "Understanding Society".

The aim of the selection process (*sample design*) was to represent the general population of the United Kingdom and to enable detailed analysis of different subgroups of the general population, including the largest ethnic minority groups.

The sample consists of five components and this paper describes in detail the selection procedure for each of them. The central component of the sample is a newly-selected general population sample. The other four components of the sample are an ethnic minority 'boost' sample, a general population comparison sample, the ex-BHPS (British Household Panel Survey) sample and the innovation panel sample. For each component, the paper outlines the design and explains why it was done that way.

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Abstract

This paper describes the design of the sample for "Understanding Society". The sample consists of five components. The largest component is a newly-selected general population sample. The other four components are an ethnic minority 'boost' sample, a general population comparison sample, the ex-BHPS (British Household Panel Survey) sample, and the innovation panel sample.

For each component, the paper outlines the design and explains the rationale behind the main features of the design.

Key words: clustering, sample design, selection probabilities, stratified sampling

JEL classifications: C81, C83

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1. Introduction

A somewhat complex sample design was necessary to achieve the multiple aims of "Understanding Society" and to enable a wide range of analysis. An analyst, interested in studying a particular problem, will need a basic understanding of the sample structure. This paper provides a comprehensive outline of the main sample design parameters.

In section 2, we introduce the components of the sample. Each component involved multi-stage sampling, where a sample of addresses was selected first and households and individuals were selected at a subsequent stage. Section 3 describes how the sample addresses were selected for each component and section 4 describes how households and individuals were selected at each sample address. Section 5 sets out how the selected addresses, households and individuals were allocated to monthly samples. Finally, section 6 sets out the 'following rules' that will determine how the sample evolves beyond wave 1.

2. Sample Components

The components of the "Understanding Society" sample are:

General Population Sample (GPS). This is a newly-selected sample intended to deliver around 25,500 responding households across the UK at wave 1. The main purpose of the sample is to facilitate research representative of the total UK household population. The large sample size is designed to enable research focussed on important, but relatively small, subpopulations – for example, narrow age bands, teenage mothers and disabled people – and on events that are relatively rare in the general population such as birth, job loss and disease onset.

Ethnic minority boost sample (EMBS). This sample will produce, in combination with the GPS, an oversample of key ethnic groups. The EMBS is designed to result in around

1,000 or more responding adults at wave 1 in each of five different ethnic groups (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, African), plus smaller numbers in some additional groups, constituting around 3,500 responding households in total. The EMBS is restricted to areas with relatively high proportions of ethnic minority persons, so representation of the total ethnic minority population, within each ethnic group, is achieved only by adding together the EMBS and the GPS.

General Population Comparison Sample (GPCS). This is a subsample of the GPS. Additional survey questions that are asked of the EMBS but not the GPS are also asked of this subsample. The purpose is to allow comparative analysis of ethnic minority groups and the general population.

The British Household Panel Survey sample (ex-BHPS). This consists of the sample of persons participating in the BHPS, which ran from 1991/92 to 2008/09. The ex-BHPS sample includes boost samples in Wales and Scotland, introduced in 1999, and a Northern Ireland sample introduced in 2000. This sample will be introduced to *Understanding Society* at wave 2, and will consist of over 8,000 responding households at that point.

The Innovation Panel Sample (InnPan). This is a newly-selected sample, selected independently of the GPS. The InnPan questionnaire content and periodicity is different from that of the GPS and EMBS, so the sample is designed for separate analysis not for combination with either or both of those samples.

3. Selection of Addresses

General Population Sample (GPS)

The GPS is based upon a proportionately stratified, equal probability (clustered) sample of residential addresses drawn to a uniform design throughout England, Scotland and Wales (including north of the Caledonian Canal). In Northern Ireland, the sample is unclustered. The reason for the clustered design in Great Britain was that the savings in the unit cost of data collection were judged to outweigh the consequent design effect due to clustering, resulting in a sample that was likely often to deliver higher precision for a fixed budget. In England, Scotland and Wales the sample of addresses was selected in two stages. The first was to select a sample of postal sectors to serve as the Primary Sampling Units. The

second stage was to select a sample of postal delivery points (addresses) within each selected postal sector.

The selection of postal sectors proceeded in three steps[1].

1. *Postal sector grouping.* First, any sector containing fewer than 500 delivery points was grouped with a geographically-adjacent sector and thereafter treated as a single sector.

2. *Stratification.* Sectors were sorted (stratified) into twelve regions. These consisted of the nine Government Office Regions (GORs) in England - except that London was split into two, inner and outer London - plus Scotland and Wales. Within each of the 12 regions, sectors were sorted into three bands based on the proportion of household reference persons with a non-manual occupation (National Statistics socio-economic classification categories 1 and 2) according to data from the 2001 Census of Population. Within each of the 36 strata thus created (12 x 3), sectors were sorted into three approximately equal-sized bands defined by population density (number of private households, based on 2001 Census data, divided by area of sector in hectares) and within each of the consequent 108 bands (36 x 3), sectors were re-sorted in order of minority ethnic density (proportion of the population classified as non-white, according to 2001 Census data). The stratification variables (GOR, social class, population density and ethnic minority density) were selected on the grounds of likely correlation with key survey measures. The objective of the stratification was simply to provide a modest improvement to the precision of estimates.

3. *Selection.* From the stratified list of sectors, systematic random sampling was used to select 2,640 sectors with probability proportional to number of addresses (delivery points on the small user Postcode Address File, PAF[2]), using a sampling interval m, where $m = N / 2,640$ and N is the total number of delivery points across all sectors (i.e. in the whole of England, Scotland and Wales).

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[1] Addresses were selected in November 2008; the version of the PAF used for sample selection was "Royal Mail postcode update 45".

[2] Expanded by the multiple output indicator (MOI) in areas of high MOIs, which are predominantly Scottish cities

Hereafter, the 2,640 selected sectors will be referred to as the primary sampling units (PSUs). Within each primary sampling unit, 18 PAF addresses were selected using systematic random sampling[3,] resulting in an equal-probability sample of a total of 47,520 addresses in GB.

In Northern Ireland, 2,400 addresses were selected systematically from the Land and Property Services Agency national list of domestic properties, thus making a total of 49,920 selected addresses in the UK.

Ethnic Minority Boost Sample (EMBS)

An additional sample of 42,865 addresses was screened for households containing individuals from certain target ethnic minority (EM) groups. This additional sample of addresses was selected from a set of postal sectors that were estimated to contain relatively high proportions of relevant EM groups, based upon 2001 Census data and more recent Annual Population Survey data. The set of 3,145 sectors constituted approximately 35% of the sectors in Great Britain and covered between 82% and 93% of the population of each of the five target EM groups (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, African). The 3,145 sectors were sorted into four strata based on the expected number of ethnic minority households that would be identified by the sampling and screening procedures (see Berthoud et al, 2009, for details). In the stratum where a yield of 3 or more households was expected, all sectors were included in the boost sample. In the other three strata, sectors were sub-sampled at rates of 1 in 4, 1 in 8 or 1 in 16 respectively. This was done in order to constrain the number of sectors that might have just one or two eligible sample households (or even none). The total number of postal sectors thus selected for inclusion in the ethnic minority boost sample was 771. Of these, just 6 were in Scotland and 7 in Wales; the remaining 758 were in England, with a concentration in London (412 sectors).

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[3] After expansion by the MOI in areas of high MOIs. Prior to selection, any addresses that had been selected for NatCen equal-probability PAF samples in the previous three years (identified via the NatCen Historical Sample Database) were removed in order to avoid interviewers re-visiting recently contacted households. This excluded 1.5% of delivery points. Addresses present in the BHPS sample were also excluded.

Sampling fractions varied across the sectors in a way designed to deliver target numbers of respondents in each target EM group with adequate statistical efficiency (see Berthoud et al, 2009, for details). The number of addresses selected per postal sector ranged from 15 to 103.

In sectors selected for both the main and EM boost samples, a single systematic sample of the required total number of addresses was selected and subsequently allocated in a systematic way to the two samples, thus ensuring that both are spread throughout the whole sector.

General Population Comparison Sample (GPCS)

The GPCS consists of one sampled address in each of 40% of the primary sampling units (selected postal sectors in) the main GB sample (the 40% of postal sectors were allocated systematically after sorting PSUs by the original stratification within sample months). In other words, of the 2,640 GPS PSUs, 60% of them (1,584) contain 18 GPS addresses and the other 40% (1,056 PSUs) contain 17 GPS addresses and one GPCS address. All persons in households identified at the 1,056 GPCS addresses at wave 1 will be designated as members of the GPCS, regardless of ethnic group membership. The GPCS is thus a random subsample of the GPS. All members of the GPCS are also considered members of the GPS, so analysis of the GPS should include these sample members.

BHPS Sample (ex-BHPS)

This sample consists of members of the BHPS sample, including the Scottish and Welsh boost samples and the Northern Ireland sample. The addresses that form the basis of these samples were selected in 1991 (BHPS sample), 2000 (Scottish and Welsh boost samples) or 2001 (Northern Ireland sample). The sample design for the selection of addresses is described in detail in sections 3 and 4 of Lynn (2006).

Innovation Panel Sample (InnPan)

The InnPan sample consists of a clustered sample of addresses within postal sectors and is restricted to England, Wales and Scotland (south of Caledonian Canal) – not Northern Ireland. The frame of sectors was stratified first by Government Office Region (GOR). Within each of the eleven GORs (with Wales and Scotland each counted as a single

region), sectors were sorted in order of the percentage of Census 2001 household heads classified as National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 and 2 (non-manual) and then divided into three approximately equal-sized bands, thus creating 33 strata. Within each of those strata, sectors were sorted in order of population density. Treating the list of sectors as a single ordered list, a sample of 120 sectors was then selected systematically with probability proportional to address count. Using a fixed interval and a random start, 23 addresses were selected systematically from each sampled sector, giving a sample of 2,760 addresses.

4. Selection of Households and Individuals

GPS, GPCS and InnPan

At each address selected for the GPS (including the GPCS) or the InnPan, the final stage of sampling was carried out in the field by interviewers. This consisted of identifying the persons to be defined as sample members. The basic principle for identifying sample members was very simple. All persons resident at the sample address at the time the wave 1 interviewer collected the household grid information were defined as sample members. A slight refinement to this definition was applied at the small number of addresses that contained multiple dwellings or households, primarily to constrain interviewer workloads. If more than three dwellings were found at an address (for example, a house that had been converted into four or more flats), three were selected at random for inclusion using a Kish grid procedure. If more than three households were found to be resident at a sampled dwelling (which usually only happens when the sampled address is a single dwelling), again three were selected at random for inclusion using a Kish grid procedure[4].

The procedures used for identifying sample persons at wave 1 and making the selections of dwellings or households, where necessary, are set out in the interviewer field documents included as appendix A of this working paper.

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[4] At addresses that were expanded by the MOI, if there was more than one household present (which was usually the case), one household was randomly selected from those at the address, unless the number found at the address was between 1.5 and 2.5 times the MOI, in which case two were selected, or greater than 2.5 times the MOI, in which case three were selected.

EMBS

For the EMBS the procedures were a little more complex. At addresses containing more than three dwellings or households, the procedures to sub-select dwellings or households were exactly as described above for the GPS. But within each household, rather than all resident persons automatically becoming sample members there were three additional steps:

- A "screen" was carried out to identify whether there were any persons from target ethnic groups in the household;

- A random mechanism was applied to certain target groups[5] identified by the screen in order to select only a desired proportion into the sample. For other target groups[6], all resident persons, were included in the sample;

- In households included in the sample following the two previous steps, all members of target ethnic groups were deemed to be EMBS members (including children). All persons of other ethnic groups (including white) are not EMBS members, though they will be interviewed as temporary sample members at wave 1 and for so long as they remain co-resident with at least one EMBS member.

The procedures used for carrying out these steps are set out in the interviewer field documents included as appendix B of this working paper.

The overall sampling fractions (the combination of, a) the probability of sampling the sector, b) the fraction of addresses selected within the sector, and c) the probability of a household being retained following application of the random selection mechanism described above) were set to provide around 1,000 respondent adults in each of five key ethnic groups (Bangladeshi, Indian, Pakistani, Caribbean, African), plus additional numbers in other groups (Sri Lankan, Chinese, Turkish, far eastern and middle eastern).

Further details of the design of the ethnic minority boost sample are provided in a separate working paper (Berthoud et al, 2009).

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[5] Indian (non-mixed), Pakistani, Caribbean (non-mixed), African, far eastern, middle eastern

[6] Indian (mixed), Bangladeshi, Caribbean (mixed), Sri Lankan, Chinese, Turkish

BHPS Sample (ex-BHPS)

All members of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) sample, including Scottish and Welsh boost samples and the Northern Ireland sample, for whom a response was obtained (including proxy responses, partial responses and telephone interviews) at the 2008-09 wave (wave 18 of BHPS; wave 9 of the Northern Ireland Household Panel Survey (NIHPS); wave 10 for the Scottish and Welsh boost samples) – plus any others deemed still to be "live" sample members – become members of the UKHLS sample at wave 2. This sample consists of 20,669 persons (16,844 persons aged 16 or over) in 8,378 households. The breakdown of this sample between the original BHPS sample, the Scottish and Welsh boost samples and the NIHPS is shown in *Table 1* below. The original BHPS and the Scottish and Welsh boost samples were each based upon a clustered, stratified sample of addresses, with postal sectors as primary sampling units. The NIHPS sample was an unclustered sample of addresses. The sample designs of each of these samples are described in detail in Lynn (2006).

Table 1: Origins of the ex-BHPS Sample

	Total Persons	Persons aged 16 or over[a]	Households[b]
Original BHPS (1991)	11365	9234	4607
Welsh Boost (2000)	3101	2568	1255
Scottish Boost (2000)	2760	2308	1195
NIHPS (2001)	3443	2734	1321
Total	**20669**	**16844**	**8378**

[a] on the first day of the allocated wave 1 sample month

[b] as issued to field, which generally corresponds to the situation recorded during the wave 18 field work, unless changes had been reported subsequently

5. Distribution over Time

GPS

The 2,640 GPS primary sampling units in England, Wales and Scotland were systematically allocated to 24 monthly samples, each therefore consisting of 110 PSUs. The allocation was done by listing sectors in the order of selection from the stratified sampling frame and then allocating to months by repeating the following balanced pattern: 18, 8, 24, 2, 11, 15, 5, 21, 16, 7, 22, 1, 10, 13, 4, 19, 17, 9, 23, 3, 12, 14, 6, 20. The monthly samples will be referred to as "January, Year 1" …. "December, Year 2." For wave 1, the "January, Year 1" sample was issued to field in January 2009, and so on through to the "December, Year 2" sample which will be issued to field in December 2010. Each monthly sample will be issued to field again 12 months later for wave 2 and thereafter at 12 month intervals. Each monthly sample will therefore be a representative random sample of the total population, as will any amalgamation of months, such as quarters and years. It should be noted that fieldwork for each monthly sample will extend well into the following months in order to maximise response rates.

The Northern Ireland component of the GPS sample is allocated to twelve monthly samples (200 addresses per month) as the relatively small sample means that there are no significant practical advantages in spreading a wave of fieldwork over 24 months. Wave 1 for the Northern Ireland sample will take place between January and December 2009[7].

EMBS and GPCS

The EMBS, like the GPS, is allocated to 24 monthly samples. As with the GPS, the allocation was made systematically. Prior to the systematic allocation, sectors had been

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[7] In practice, at wave 1 the fieldwork in Northern Ireland was spread over only 11 months as fieldwork did not begin until February 2009. The January sample was issued in February. The February sample was split between February (35 addresses) and March (165 addresses). The other ten monthly samples were all issued in the intended month. In future waves, each of the 12 monthly samples will be issued to field in the allocated month.

listed in order of a measure of ethnic minority density[8] – for details see Berthoud et al, 2009). The temporal allocation of the sample to months over the first two waves of UKHLS is as in figure 1, with initial screening therefore taking place over 24 months and overlapping to some extent with wave 2 interviews.

The GPCS will consist of one address in 40% of the GPS primary sampling units (postal sectors) in each monthly sample and is therefore evenly spread over months.

Ex-BHPS Sample

The ex-BHPS sample was divided into *ad hoc* clusters for the purpose of allocation to monthly samples. First, mini-clusters were formed, consisting of all the households derived from the same wave 1 household[9]. Then mini-clusters were associated with the wave 18 interviewer to whom the largest number of households in the mini-cluster had been allocated. Then, all mini-clusters thus associated with the same interviewer were deemed to constitute a single cluster. In this way, households in the same small geographical area will tend to be in the same cluster, while all households deriving from the same BHPS wave 1 (1991) household will be in the same cluster.

Clusters were then allocated systematically to twelve monthly samples, each therefore containing an average of around 700 households. The allocation was performed by first sorting clusters by region and then by the number of wave 18 households in the cluster, before repeating the balanced allocation pattern: 6, 8, 12, 2, 11, 3, 5, 9, 4, 7, 10, 1. These monthly samples will be first issued to field in January to December 2010, constituting part of wave 2, and thereafter at 12 month intervals.

Ring-Fenced Face-to-Face Sample

It is likely that 20% of the UKHLS sample will be designated for face-to-face contact and interviewing at each wave while the other 80% may potentially be assigned to other modes of data collection. The ring-fenced 20% should consist of 20% of addresses in each PSU in Great Britain and 20% of addresses in each monthly sample in Northern Ireland. The

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[8] The measure was the same function of the predicted incidence of each of the five ethnic groups of interest that was used to determine the within-sector sampling fraction of addresses.

[9] It was felt to be impractical for sample members deriving from the same wave 1 household to be allocated to different months, given that people related in this way often join or rejoin each other's households. It would be problematic to interview the same household in two different months, or parts of it in each of two months.

details of this designation have not yet been finalised as this does not affect fieldwork at least for the first two waves.

Figure 1: Allocation over Time of UKHLS Sample Components

Sample	2009	2010	2011	2012	n*
Ex-BHPS		W2	W3	W4	700
GPS Yr1	W1	W2	W3	W4	1,080
GPS Yr2		W1	W2	W3	1,080
GPS NI	W1	W2	W3	W4	72
EMBS	Screen + W1	W2	W3	W4	175
EMBS		Screen + W1	W2	W3	175

* Approx. no of responding households per month at W1.

6. Following Rules

All persons identified at wave 1 as sample members, through application of the procedures described above, will remain sample members indefinitely regardless of their location or household circumstances. Subsequent to wave 1, all new births whose mother is a sample member will themselves become a sample member. When sample members move, attempts will be made to follow them to their new location and interview them there. Even when a sample member moves out of the UK they will remain in the sample, though no attempt will be made to carry out face-to-face interviews. It is hoped to be able to carry out telephone interviews whenever possible with sample members who have moved abroad.

At every wave the intention will be to interview all members of each household containing at least one sample member. At wave 1, all such households will consist entirely of sample members by definition, with the exception of those EMBS households that contain a mix of people from target ethnic groups and non-target ethnic groups. But at each wave subsequent to wave 1, there will be many cases where household composition has changed since the previous wave, resulting in sample members being co-resident with non sample members. All such non sample members will be interviewed at any wave when they are co-resident with a sample member, but they do not themselves become sample members and are not therefore followed if they leave the household of sample member(s). Such people will be referred to as *temporary sample members*.

As with other household panel surveys (Rose, 2000), the sample for *Understanding Society* is therefore a sample of individual persons. At each wave data are collected regarding the whole household of each sample member in order to provide understanding of the household context of each sample member.

It is intended that there will also be samples of recent immigrants to the UK added to the GPS periodically in order to maintain cross-sectional representativeness of the sample, though plans for implementing this have not been finalised and will be the subject of a separate working paper.

References

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Rose, D. (2000, ed) *Researching Social and Economic Change: The Uses of Household Panel Studies*. London: Routledge.

Appendix A: Address Record Form for General Population Sample

This document was used by interviewers to implement, where necessary, the random selection of dwelling units at the address (section B) and of households in the dwelling unit (section C).

Appointments Made

ARF
GP1
(Yellow)

Final Outcome

P2822: Understanding Society Unit
NatCen, 101-135 Kings Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4LX, Telephone 01277 200 600, Fax 01277 214 117

ADDRESS DETAILS	DU/HHOLD SELECTION LABEL

DU | 1 |

HH | 1 |

Name of selected person: Title, first name, surname

Telephone number 1: | | **Telephone number 2:** |

Contact name for call backs: | | **No telephone:** | 2 | **Number refused:** | 3 |

Call No.	Date DD/MM	Day of week	Call Start Time (24hr clock)	VISITS RECORD Record all visits, even if no reply. For phone calls – see separate grid on next page	*Call Status (Enter codes only)	Call End Time (24hr Clock)	Call foll-owed by personal/ non-CAPI time (tick)
1	/		:			:	
2	/		:			:	
3	/		:			:	
4	/		:			:	
5	/		:			:	
6	/		:			:	
7	/		:			:	
8	/		:			:	
9	/		:			:	

*Call Status codes: 1= No reply, 2 =Contact made, 3 =Appointment made, 4 = Any CAPI interviewing done, 5= Any other status

TELEPHONE CONTACT:

Call No.	Date DD/MM	Day of week	Call Time 24hr clock	TELEPHONE CALLS RECORD Record all calls, even if no reply. DO NOT ENTER THESE CALLS IN THE CAPI MENU SYSTEM
1	/		:	
2	/		:	
3	/		:	
4	/		:	
5	/		:	

			Tracking Interviews and Self-Completions					
PNo	**Sex (M/F)**	**Age**	**Name**	**CAPI (Y/N/NA)**	**Adult SC (Y/N/NA)**	**Youth SC (Y/N/NA)**	**Voucher (Y/N/NA)**	

A: Tracing Address & Observations

A.1 Is this address **DEADWOOD** (**not** traceable, residential and occupied as main residence)?

Yes, deadwood	1	**Go to F.6**
No/Unsure	2	**Go to A2**

NOTE THAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE COLLECTED <u>BEFORE</u> MAKING CONTACT.

FOR OFFICE REFUSALS: PLEASE VISIT THE ADDRESS BUT DO NOT APPROACH OCCUPANTS.

A.2 **ADDRESS** DWELLING TYPE

(CODE ONE ONLY):

Detached house/bungalow	01
Semi-detached house/bungalow	02
End terraced house/bungalow	03
Terraced house/bungalow	04
Purpose built flat/maisonette (under 10 dwellings)	05
Purpose built flat/maisonette (10+ dwellings)	06
Converted flat/maisonette (under 10 dwellings)	07
Converted flat/maisonette (10+ dwellings)	08
Dwelling with business premises	09
Bedsitter in multiple occupation (under 10 dwellings)	10
Bedsitter in multiple occupation (10+ dwellings)	11
Bedsitter/single occupation	12
Sheltered accommodation	13
Other	97

A.3 How many floors are there at the address?
(WRITE IN)

A.4 On what floor of the building is the address's main entrance
(CODE ONE ONLY)?

Basement/semi-basement	01
Ground floor/street level	02
1st floor	03
2nd floor	04
3rd floor	05
4th to 9th floor	06
10th to 19th floor	07
20th floor or higher	08
Don't know	98

A.5 Are any of these physical barriers to entry present at the address?
(CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Locked common entrance	1
Locked gates	2
Security staff or gatekeeper	3
Entry phone access	4
None of these	5
Unable to obtain information	6

A.6 Does the address have an **unkempt garden**?

Yes	1
No	2
No obvious garden	3

A.7 Based on your observation, is it likely that this address has a **car or van**?

Definitely has a car / van	1
Likely	2
Unlikely	3
Definitely does not have a car / van	4
Cannot tell from observation	8

A.8 Based on your observation, is it likely that this address contains one or more **children aged under 10** (including babies)?

Definitely has a child / children aged under 10	1
Likely	2
Unlikely	3
Definitely does not have a child / children aged under 10	4
Cannot tell from observation	8

A.9 Are any of the following present or within **sight** or **hearing** of the address? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Boarded houses, abandoned buildings, demolished houses or demolished buildings	01
Trash, litter or junk in street / road	02
Heavy traffic on street / road	03
None	96

A.10 Which of these best describes the condition of residential properties in the area?

Mainly good	1
Mainly fair	2
Mainly bad	3
Mainly very bad	4
Unable to obtain information	5

A.11 How is the external condition of the address relative to other residential properties in the area?

Better	1
About the same	2
Worse	3
Unable to obtain information	4

B: Selection of dwelling units (DUs)

B.1 Is the address residential and occupied as main residence?

Yes	1	**Go to B.2**
Unsure (no contact)	2	**Go to F.5**
Unsure (contact made)	3	**Go to F.7**
Office refusal	4	**Go to F.3 (code 410)**

B.2 How many dwelling units (DUs) are at the address. WRITE IN NUMBER OF DUs.

and then code

1 DU	1	**Go to C.1**
2+ DUs	2	**Go to B.3**
Unsure about number of DUs – no contact	3	**Go to F.2**
Unsure about number of DUs – information refused	4	**Go to F.3**

B.3 List all dwelling units in flat/room number order OR from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back (continue on separate sheet if necessary).

DU Code	Description	DU Code	Description	DU Code	Description
01		05		09	
02		06		10	
03		07		11	
04		08		12	

- **If 4–12 DUs:** Select 3 DUs using DU/HH selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.
- **IF 13+ DUs:** Select 3 DUs using the lookup chart in project instructions and ring on grid above.

B.4 Enter details of selected DUs

Selected DU   **ARF to Use**

DU 1		Continue on this ARF
DU 2		Open ARF **GP2**, transfer sn, address and DU=2
DU 3		Open ARF **GP2**, transfer sn, address and DU=3

B.5 Is the selected DU residential and occupied?

Yes	1	**Go to C.1**
No	2	**Go to F.6**
Unsure – contact made	3	**Go to F.7**
Unsure – no contact	4	**Go to F.5**

C: Selection of households (HHs)

C.1   ESTABLISH NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED DU

Count a group of people as a hhold if they a) share one meal per day or b) sharing living accommodation.

Write in number of HHs [   ] [   ]   and then code

1 HH	1	**Go to C.4**
2+ HHs	2	**Go to C.2**
Unsure about number of HHs – no contact	3	**Go to F.2**
Unsure about number of HHs – information refused	4	**Go to F.3**

C.2   List households in alphabetical order of names. Identify households by the first names or initials of adult members of the household. If more than one adult per household, list the adult with the name first in the alphabet in each household. (continue on separate sheet if necessary).

HH Code	Name/Initials	HH Code	Name/Initials	HH Code	Name/Initials
01		**05**		**09**	
02		**06**		**10**	
03		**07**		**11**	
04		**08**		**12**	

- **If 4–12 HHs:** Select 3 HHs using DU/HH selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.

- **IF 13+ HHs:** Select 3 HHs using the lookup chart in project instructions and ring on grid above.

C.3   Enter details of selected HHs

Selected HH   **ARF to Use**

HH 1   [   ][   ]   Continue on this ARF

HH 2   [   ][   ]   Open ARF **GP3**, transfer sn, address and DU=1, HH=2

HH 3   [   ][   ]   Open ARF **GP3**, transfer sn, address and DU=1, HH=3

C.4   Check address of selected DU/HH is correct and complete, if not amend address label on front page

D: Screening

D.1 Did you make contact with anyone in the household?

Yes	1	**Go to D.2**
No	2	**Go to F.5**

D.2 Did anyone in the household speak English (even if not main language)?

Yes	1	**Go to E.1**
No	2	**Go to D.3**

D.3 **SHOW ARF TRANSLATION CARD**

Did anyone speak any of the languages that we are going to translate into?

Arabic	01	
Bengali	02	
Cantonese	03	
Gujarati	04	
Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	05	**Go to D.4**
Punjabi (Urdu)	06	
Somali	07	
Urdu	08	
Welsh	09	
None of these spoken	96	**Go to D.5**

D.4 **SHOW ARF TRANSLATION BOOKLET**

Please record all telephone numbers given on the front of the ARF and contact your project manager/project team for further information/instruction

Go to E.1

D.5   Record which language(s) spoken from language card. (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Language	Code
Albanian	10
Amharic	11
Chinese	12
Croatian	13
Farsi	14
French	15
Greek	16
Hindi	17
Lingala	18
Lithuanian	19
Luganda	20
Malayalam	21
Mandarin	22
Pashto	23
Polish	24
Portuguese	25
Russian	26
Serbian	27
Spanish	28
Swahili	29
Tamil	30
Tigrignia	31
Turkish	32
Vietnamese	33
NONE OF THESE	96

D.6   Were you able to use another household member or neighbour as an interpreter?

Yes	1	**Go to E.1**
No	2	**Go to F.4 (code 541)**

E: Eligible Households

E.1 Did the household respondent query any of the following topics
(CODE ALL THAT APPLY)?

PURPOSE (e.g. "What's the purpose? What's all this about?")	01
INTERVIEW LENGTH (e.g. "How long will this take?")	02
PANEL DESIGN (e.g. "You'll be coming back next year?")	03
CONFIDENTIALITY (e.g. "Who's going to see the answers?")	04
INCENTIVE/PAYMENT (e.g. "What's in it for us/me?")	05
OTHER QUERY	97
NO QUERIES	96

F: Final Outcome

F.1 Productive

Completed household questionnaire and at least one individual interview	**110**	**END**
Completed household questionnaire but no individual interviews	**210**	

F.2 Non-contact

No contact after 6+ calls	**310**	
Contact made at address, not with household member	**320**	
Contact made at address, but not with anyone at selected DU	**321**	**Go to G.8**
Contact made at (selected) hhold, but not with responsible adult	**322**	
Contact made at (selected) DU but not with selected hhold	**328**	

F.3 Refusal

Office refusal	**410**	**END**
Contact made but all information refused about number of DUs at address	**421**	
Contact made but all information refused about household	**422**	
Contact made at DU, but information refused about number of households	**428**	**Go to G.1**
Refusal before interview	**431**	
Proxy refusal	**432**	
Refusal during interview (unproductive partial)	**440**	
Broken appointment – no recontact	**450**	**Go to G.2**

F.4 Other unproductive

Language difficulties with hhold as a whole	**541**	**Go to G.2**
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Other unproductive	**599**	

F.5 Unknown eligibility (No contact)

OFFICE USE ONLY: Not issued to interviewer	**611**	**END**
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Issued, not attempted/transferred to another interviewer	**612**	
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Inaccessible	**620**	
Unable to locate address	**630**	
Unknown whether address is residential: No contact after 6+ calls	**640**	**Go to G.9**
Residential: unknown if eligible person(s) due to non-contact after 6+ calls	**650**	
Screener not completed due to non-contact (boost sample only)	**660**	
Other unknown eligibility (verbatim reason to be keyed in Admin block)	**690**	

F.6 Deadwood/Ineligible

Not yet built/under construction	**710**	
Demolished/derelict	**720**	
Vacant/empty housing unit	**730**	
Non-residential address (e.g business, school, office, factory etc)	**740**	**Go to G.9**
Address occupied, no resident household (e.g. occupied holiday/weekend home)	**750**	
Communal establishment/institution – no private dwellings	**760**	
Other ineligible	**790**	

F.7 Unknown eligibility (Contacted)

Information refused about whether address is residential	**810**	
Contact made but not with someone who can confirm the presence of a resident hhold	**820**	
Information refused about whether resident(s) are eligible	**830**	
Unable to confirm eligibility of resident(s) due to a lack of knowledge	**840**	**Go to G.9**
Unable to confirm eligibility of resident(s) due to a language barrier	**850**	
Refusal to complete screener (boost sample only)	**860**	
Screener not completed due to lack of knowledge (boost sample only)	**870**	
Other unknown eligibility	**890**	

G: Unproductive Households

G.1 What was the main reason for household refusal

Too busy:	Looking after ill/elderly	10
	Looking after child(ren)	11
	Respondent almost never home	12
	Respondent is temporarily absent	13
	Stressful family situation	14
	Too busy (not elsewhere specified)	15
Personal reasons:	Unhappy about confidentiality	20
	Questions too personal	21
Attitudes towards survey:	Respondent does not want to be bothered	22
	Nothing ever changes	23
	Survey is too long	24
	Survey is waste of time	25
	Previous bad experience with surveys	26
Family pressure:	Other family member opposes respondent participating	30
	Someone has convinced respondent to refuse	31
	Other hhold member refuses on behalf of respondent	32
Other:	No reason given	96
	Other reason (WRITE IN)	97

_____

_____

_____

G.2 Approximate age of the person seen? (Write in)

G.3 Sex of person seen

Male	1
Female	2

G.4 Ethnic background

White	1
Non-white	2

G.5 Was English the first language of the person spoken to?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

G.6 Did you establish the number of people in the household?

Yes	1	**Go to G.7**
No	2	**Go to G.8**

G.7 Write in number of people in each of following age groups

Number aged 16+	
Number aged 10-15	
Number aged 0-9	

G.8 If a different interviewer called again in 2–3 weeks, how likely do you think it is that they would get an interview?

Very likely	1
Likely	2
Possible	3
Unlikely	4
Very unlikely	5
Impossible to say	6

G.9 RECORD ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT UNPRODUCTIVE OUTCOME (IF DEADWOOD THEN ALSO WHERE INFORMATION RECEIVED)

END

Appendix B: Address Record Form for Ethnic Minority Boost Sample

This document was used by interviewers to implement, where necessary, the random selection of dwelling units at the address (section B) and of households in the dwelling unit (section C), as well as the screening (section D) and sub-sampling (D.10 to D.15) of ethnic minorities.

ARF

EB1
(Light Green)

Appointments Made

Final Outcome

Understanding Society

P2822: Understanding Society Unit
NatCen, 101-135 Kings Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4LX, Telephone 01277 200 600, Fax 01277 214 117

ADDRESS DETAILS	**DU/HHOLD SELECTION LABEL**

DU | 1 |
HH | 1 |

Title, first name, surname

Name of selected person: _____

Telephone number 1: _____   Telephone number 2: _____

Contact name for call backs: _____   No telephone: 2   Number refused: 3

Call No.	Date DD/MM	Day of week	Call Start Time (24hr clock)	VISITS RECORD Record all visits, even if no reply. For phone calls – see separate grid on next page	*Call Status (Enter codes only)	Call End Time (24hr Clock)	Call foll-owed by personal/ non-CAPI time (tick)
1	/		:			:	
2	/		:			:	
3	/		:			:	
4	/		:			:	
5	/		:			:	
6	/		:			:	
7	/		:			:	
8	/		:			:	
9	/		:			:	

*Call Status codes: 1= No reply, 2 =Contact made, 3 =Appointment made, 4 = Any CAPI interviewing done, 5= Any other status

TELEPHONE CONTACT:

Call No.	Date DD/MM	Day of week	Call Time 24hr clock	TELEPHONE CALLS RECORD Record all calls, even if no reply. DO NOT ENTER THESE CALLS IN THE CAPI MENU SYSTEM
1	/		:	
2	/		:	
3	/		:	
4	/		:	
5	/		:	

Tracking Interviews and Self-Completions

PNo	Sex (M/F)	Age	Name	CAPI (Y/N/NA)	Adult SC (Y/N/NA)	Youth SC (Y/N/NA)	Voucher (Y/N/NA)

A: Tracing Address & Observations

A.1 Is this address **DEADWOOD** (**not** traceable, residential and occupied as main residence)?

Yes, deadwood	1	**Go to F.6**
No/Unsure	2	**Go to A2**

NOTE THAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE COLLECTED <u>BEFORE</u> MAKING CONTACT.

FOR OFFICE REFUSALS: PLEASE VISIT THE ADDRESS BUT DO NOT APPROACH OCCUPANTS.

A.2 **ADDRESS** DWELLING TYPE

(CODE ONE ONLY):

Detached house/bungalow	01
Semi-detached house/bungalow	02
End terraced house/bungalow	03
Terraced house/bungalow	04
Purpose built flat/maisonette (under 10 dwellings)	05
Purpose built flat/maisonette (10+ dwellings)	06
Converted flat/maisonette (under 10 dwellings)	07
Converted flat/maisonette (10+ dwellings)	08
Dwelling with business premises	09
Bedsitter in multiple occupation (under 10 dwellings)	10
Bedsitter in multiple occupation (10+ dwellings)	11
Bedsitter/single occupation	12
Sheltered accommodation	13
Other	97

A.3 How many floors are there at the address?

(WRITE IN)

A.4 On what floor of the building is the address's main entrance (CODE ONE ONLY)?

Basement/semi-basement	01
Ground floor/street level	02
1st floor	03
2nd floor	04
3rd floor	05
4th to 9th floor	06
10th to 19th floor	07
20th floor or higher	08
Don't know	98

A.5 Are any of these physical barriers to entry present at the address? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Locked common entrance	1
Locked gates	2
Security staff or gatekeeper	3
Entry phone access	4
None of these	5
Unable to obtain information	6

A.6 Does the address have an **unkempt garden**?

Yes	1
No	2
No obvious garden	3

A.7 Based on your observation, is it likely that this address has a **car or van**?

Definitely has a car / van	1
Likely	2
Unlikely	3
Definitely does not have a car / van	4
Cannot tell from observation	8

A.8   Based on your observation, is it likely that this address contains one or more **children aged under 10** (including babies)?

Definitely has a child / children aged under 10	1
Likely	2
Unlikely	3
Definitely does not have a child / children aged under 10	4
Cannot tell from observation	8

A.9   Are any of the following present or within **sight** or **hearing** of the address? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Boarded houses, abandoned buildings, demolished houses or demolished buildings	01
Trash, litter or junk in street / road	02
Heavy traffic on street / road	03
None	96

A.10   Which of these best describes the condition of residential properties in the area?

Mainly good	1
Mainly fair	2
Mainly bad	3
Mainly very bad	4
Unable to obtain information	5

A.11   How is the external condition of the address relative to other residential properties in the area?

Better	1
About the same	2
Worse	3
Unable to obtain information	4

B: Selection of dwelling units (DUs)

B.1 Is the address residential and occupied as main residence?

Yes	1	**Go to B.2**
Unsure (no contact)	2	**Go to F.5**
Unsure (contact made)	3	**Go to F.7**
Office refusal	4	**Go to F.3 (code 410)**

B.2 How many dwelling units (DUs) are at the address. WRITE IN NUMBER OF DUs.

and then code

1 DU	1	**Go to C.1**
2+ DUs	2	**Go to B.3**
Unsure about number of DUs – no contact	3	**Go to F.2**
Unsure about number of DUs – information refused	4	**Go to F.3**

B.3 List all dwelling units in flat/room number order OR from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back (continue on separate sheet if necessary).

DU Code	Description	DU Code	Description	DU Code	Description
01		05		09	
02		06		10	
03		07		11	
04		08		12	

- **If 4–12 DUs:** Select 3 DUs using DU/HH selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.
- **IF 13+ DUs:** Select 3 DUs using the lookup chart in project instructions and ring on grid above.

B.4 Enter details of selected DUs

Selected DU **ARF to Use**

DU 1 | | | Continue on this ARF

DU 2 | | | Open ARF **EB2**, transfer sn, address and DU=2

DU 3 | | | Open ARF **EB2**, transfer sn, address and DU=3

B.5 Is the selected DU residential and occupied?

Yes	1	**Go to C.1**
No	2	**Go to F.6**
Unsure – contact made	3	**Go to F.7**
Unsure – no contact	4	**Go to F.5**

C: Selection of households (HHs)

C.1 ESTABLISH NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED DU

Count a group of people as a hhold if they a) share one meal per day or b) sharing living accommodation.

Write in number of HHs [ ][ ] and then code

1 HH	1	**Go to C.4**
2+ HHs	2	**Go to C.2**
Unsure about number of HHs – no contact	3	**Go to F.2**
Unsure about number of HHs – information refused	4	**Go to F.3**

C.2 List households in alphabetical order of names. Identify households by the first names or initials of adult members of the household. If more than one adult per household, list the adult with the name first in the alphabet in each household. (continue on separate sheet if necessary).

HH Code	Name/Initials	HH Code	Name/Initials	HH Code	Name/Initials
01		05		09	
02		06		10	
03		07		11	
04		08		12	

- **If 4–12 HHs:** Select 3 HHs using DU/HH selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.
- **IF 13+ HHs:** Select 3 HHs using the lookup chart in project instructions and ring on grid above.

C.3 Enter details of selected HHs

Selected HH **ARF to Use**

HH 1 [ ][ ] Continue on this ARF

HH 2 [ ][ ] Open ARF **EB3**, transfer sn, address and DU=1, HH=2

HH 3 [ ][ ] Open ARF **EB3**, transfer sn, address and DU=1, HH=3

C.4 Check address of selected DU/HH is correct and complete, if not amend address label on front page

D: Screening

D.1 Did you make contact with anyone in the household?

Yes	1	**Go to D.2**
No	2	**Go to F.5**

D.2 Did anyone in the household speak English (even if not main language)?

Yes	1	**Go to D.7**
No	2	**Go to D.3**

D.3 **SHOW ARF TRANSLATION CARD**

Did anyone speak any of the languages that we are going to translate into?

Arabic	01	
Bengali	02	
Cantonese	03	
Gujarati	04	
Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	05	**Go to D.4**
Punjabi (Urdu)	06	
Somali	07	
Urdu	08	
Welsh	09	
None of these spoken	96	**Go to D.5**

D.4 **SHOW ARF TRANSLATION BOOKLET**

Please record all telephone numbers given on the front of the ARF and contact your project manager/project team for further information/instruction

Go to D.7

D.5 Record which language(s) spoken from language card. (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Albanian	10
Amharic	11
Chinese	12
Croatian	13
Farsi	14
French	15
Greek	16
Hindi	17
Lingala	18
Lithuanian	19
Luganda	20
Malayalam	21
Mandarin	22
Pashto	23
Polish	24
Portuguese	25
Russian	26
Serbian	27
Spanish	28
Swahili	29
Tamil	30
Tigrignia	31
Turkish	32
Vietnamese	33
NONE OF THESE	96

D.6 Were you able to use another household member or neighbour as an interpreter?

Yes	1	**Go to D.7**
No	2	**Go to F.4 (code 541)**

D.7 **SHOW SCREENING CARD**

Does anyone living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from **any** of the following ethnic groups?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Indian	01	
Mixed Indian – (parents or grandparents from Indian ethnic group **AND** parents or grandparents from a non-Indian ethnic group)	02	
Pakistani	03	
Bangladeshi	04	
Sri Lankan	05	
Caribbean / West Indian	06	
Mixed Caribbean/West Indian (parents or grandparents from Caribbean/West Indian ethnic group **AND** parents or grandparents from a non-Caribbean/West Indian ethnic group)	07	
North African	08	**Go to D.8**
Black African	09	
African Asian	10	
Chinese	11	
Far Eastern (includes Filipino, Thai, Malaysian, Japanese, Vietnamese, Singaporean, Indonesian, Korean, Burmese)	12	
Turkish	13	
Middle Eastern / Iranian (includes Israeli, Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian, Yemeni, Saudi, Iraqi, Afghani, other Gulf states)	14	
None of these	96	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**
Unable to complete screening questions	95	**Go to F.7**

D.8 INTERVIEWER: IF CODE 1 OR CODE 6 AT D.7, CHECK THAT ALL PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS ARE FROM INDIAN (CODE 1) OR CARIBBEAN/WEST INDIAN (CODE 6) GROUPS. IF NOT USE CODE 2 FOR MIXED INDIAN OR CODE 7 FOR MIXED CARIBBEAN/WEST INDIAN AS APPROPRIATE.

D.9 Does anyone living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from **any** of the following ethnic groups?

CODE FROM D.7

Mixed Indian – (parents or grandparents from Indian ethnic group **AND** parents or grandparents from a non-Indian ethnic group)	02	
Bangladeshi	04	
Sri Lankan	05	
Mixed Caribbean/West Indian (parents or grandparents from Caribbean/West Indian ethnic group **AND** parents or grandparents from a non-Caribbean/West Indian ethnic group)	07	**Go to E.1**
Chinese	11	
Turkish	13	
None of these	96	**Go to D.10**

D.10 Transfer eligibility number from front of ARF ☐☐ and then code

Eligibility number <=30	1	**Go to D.11**
Eligibility number in range 31–50	2	**Go to D.12**
Eligibility number in range 51–54	3	**Go to D.13**
Eligibility number in range 55–82	4	**Go to D.14**
Eligibility number in range 83–91	5	**Go to D.15**
Eligibility number >=92	6	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

D.11 Does **anyone** living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from any of the following ethnic groups?

CODE FROM D.7

Indian	01	
Pakistani	03	
Caribbean / West Indian	06	
North African	08	
Black African	09	**Go to E.1**
African Asian	10	
Far Eastern (includes Filipino, Thai, Malaysian, Japanese, Vietnamese, Singaporean, Indonesian, Korean, Burmese)	12	
Middle Eastern / Iranian (includes Israeli, Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian, Yemeni, Saudi, Iraqi, Afghani, other Gulf states)	14	
None of these	96	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

D.12 Does **anyone** living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from any of the following ethnic groups?

CODE FROM D.7

Indian	01	
Pakistani	03	
Caribbean / West Indian	06	
North African	08	**Go to E.1**
Black African	09	
African Asian	10	
None of these	96	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

D.13 Does **anyone** living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from any of the following ethnic groups?

CODE FROM D.7

Pakistani	03	
Caribbean / West Indian	06	
North African	08	**Go to E.1**
Black African	09	
African Asian	10	
None of these	96	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

D.14 Does **anyone** living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from any of the following ethnic groups?

CODE FROM D.7

Caribbean / West Indian	06	
North African	08	**Go to E.1**
Black African	09	
African Asian	10	
None of these	96	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

D.15 Does **anyone** living at this address come from, or have parents or grandparents from **Caribbean/West Indian** ethnic group?

CODE FROM D.7

Yes	1	**Go to E.1**
No	2	**Go to F.6 (code 770)**

E: Eligible Households

E.1 Did the household respondent query any of the following topics
(CODE ALL THAT APPLY)?

PURPOSE (e.g. "What's the purpose? What's all this about?")	01
INTERVIEW LENGTH (e.g. "How long will this take?")	02
PANEL DESIGN (e.g. "You'll be coming back next year?")	03
CONFIDENTIALITY (e.g. "Who's going to see the answers?")	04
INCENTIVE/PAYMENT (e.g. "What's in it for us/me?")	05
OTHER QUERY	97
NO QUERIES	96

F: Final Outcome

F.1 Productive

Completed household questionnaire and at least one individual interview	**110**	**END**
Completed household questionnaire but no individual interviews	**210**	

F.2 Non-contact

No contact after 6+ calls	**310**	
Contact made at address, not with household member	**320**	
Contact made at address, but not with anyone at selected DU	**321**	**Go to G.8**
Contact made at (selected) hhold, but not with responsible adult	**322**	
Contact made at (selected) DU but not with selected hhold	**328**	

F.3 Refusal

Office refusal	**410**	**END**
Contact made but all information refused about number of DUs at address	**421**	
Contact made but all information refused about household	**422**	
Contact made at DU, but information refused about number of households	**428**	**Go to G.1**
Refusal before interview	**431**	
Proxy refusal	**432**	
Refusal during interview (unproductive partial)	**440**	
Broken appointment – no recontact	**450**	**Go to G.2**

F.4 Other unproductive

Language difficulties with hhold as a whole	**541**	**Go to G.2**
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Other unproductive	**599**	

F.5 Unknown eligibility (No contact)

OFFICE USE ONLY: Not issued to interviewer	**611**	**END**
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Issued, not attempted/transferred to another interviewer	**612**	
OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Inaccessible	**620**	
Unable to locate address	**630**	
Unknown whether address is residential: No contact after 6+ calls	**640**	**Go to G.9**
Residential: unknown if eligible person(s) due to non-contact after 6+ calls	**650**	
Screener not completed due to non-contact (boost sample only)	**660**	
Other unknown eligibility (verbatim reason to be keyed in Admin block)	**690**	

F.6 Deadwood/Ineligible

Not yet built/under construction	**710**	
Demolished/derelict	**720**	
Vacant/empty housing unit	**730**	
Non-residential address (e.g business, school, office, factory etc)	**740**	
Address occupied, no resident household (e.g. occupied holiday/weekend home)	**750**	**Go to G.9**
Communal establishment/institution – no private dwellings	**760**	
Resident household, not eligible for survey	**770**	
Other ineligible	**790**	

F.7 Unknown eligibility (Contacted)

Information refused about whether address is residential	**810**	
Contact made but not with someone who can confirm the presence of a resident hhold	**820**	
Information refused about whether resident(s) are eligible	**830**	
Unable to confirm eligibility of resident(s) due to a lack of knowledge	**840**	**Go to G.9**
Unable to confirm eligibility of resident(s) due to a language barrier	**850**	
Refusal to complete screener (boost sample only)	**860**	
Screener not completed due to lack of knowledge (boost sample only)	**870**	
Other unknown eligibility	**890**	

G: Unproductive Households

G.1 What was the main reason for household refusal

Too busy:	Looking after ill/elderly	10
	Looking after child(ren)	11
	Respondent almost never home	12
	Respondent is temporarily absent	13
	Stressful family situation	14
	Too busy (not elsewhere specified)	15
Personal reasons:	Unhappy about confidentiality	20
	Questions too personal	21
Attitudes towards survey:	Respondent does not want to be bothered	22
	Nothing ever changes	23
	Survey is too long	24
	Survey is waste of time	25
	Previous bad experience with surveys	26
Family pressure:	Other family member opposes respondent participating	30
	Someone has convinced respondent to refuse	31
	Other hhold member refuses on behalf of respondent	32
Other:	No reason given	96
	Other reason (WRITE IN)	97

_____

_____

_____

G.2 Approximate age of the person seen? (Write in)

G.3 Sex of person seen

Male	1
Female	2

G.4 Ethnic background

White	1
Non-white	2

G.5 Was English the first language of the person spoken to?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

G.6 Did you establish the number of people in the household?

Yes	1	**Go to G.7**
No	2	**Go to G.8**

G.7 Write in number of people in each of following age groups

Number aged 16+		
Number aged 10-15		
Number aged 0-9		

G.8 If a different interviewer called again in 2–3 weeks, how likely do you think it is that they would get an interview?

Very likely	1
Likely	2
Possible	3
Unlikely	4
Very unlikely	5
Impossible to say	6

G.9 RECORD ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT UNPRODUCTIVE OUTCOME (IF DEADWOOD THEN ALSO WHERE INFORMATION RECEIVED)

END