



In order to compensate for differential non-response, the Omnibus sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. The number of people belonging to each sub-group in the population is provided by ONS. The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

## **2.1 Using weighted data**

Both the design weights and the final weights are re-scaled so that the weighted sample size equals the unweighted size (i.e. the number of responding individuals).

If a module of questions applied only to a sub-group of the population, for example eligibility was restricted by age, or the module was asked only in England, the weight for the module is calculated for that sub-group and the sample size, for the weighted data, scaled back to the un-weighted figure.

When conducting statistical significance tests, using weighted data, the un-weighted sample should be used. For tests on the total (module) population the base total shown in the tables should be used. However, if sub-groups of the total (module) population are created, for example sub-groups in terms of sex, age-group, region etc., the base shown is the weighted base for that sub-group - because the weight was generated for the whole (module) population. Therefore, when conducting statistical significance tests on these sub-groups, the un-weighted base for the sub-group should be used - this can be found by running tables, etc. without applying the weight - in conjunction with the weighted data.

## **2.2. Calculation of the Design Weight**

The first stage of the weighting procedure involves producing a design weight that corrects for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

### ***i. Unit of analysis: Household***

On occasions, a module may collect information about the household rather than the individual and the appropriate unit of analysis will be the household rather than the individual. For example, the questions might be concerned with details about the accommodation which could be supplied by any adult member of the household. In this case, no design weight is required because the information is collected from every household in the responding sample.

*ii. Weight A (wta) - Unit of analysis: Individual*

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a greater chance of selection than those in households with more. Weight A is applied to correct for this unequal probability, and is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household. The base is then adjusted back to the number of respondents who were interviewed. Weight A is applied to modules which use the individual adult as the unit of analysis.

*iii. Weight C - Unit of analysis: Household (HRP/spouse report only)*

Sometimes information about the household is required that can only be supplied reliably by the household reference person or their spouse/partner. The probability that the selected respondent will be eligible for the module will be  $2/n$  or  $1/n$  (where  $n$  is the number of adults in the household): if the Household Reference Person (HRP) is married/cohabiting the probability that the selected respondent will be eligible is  $2/n$ , if the HRP is not married/cohabiting the probability is  $1/n$ . The weighting factor corrects for unequal probability of selection and then adjusts the base back to that of the actual number of respondents that complete the module.

### **2.3 Calibrating the Omnibus Sample to ONS Population Totals**

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data is calibrated to ONS population totals. The calibration factors are produced by the GREG method, implemented in GES (software written in SAS). This method is a generalisation of standard post-stratification that produces weights that adjust to more than one margin.

### **2.4 Derivation of the Final Weights**

In the final stage of the weighting procedure, the design weight is multiplied by the calibration factor.

**i. indwgt**

The final individual weight (indwgt) is the product of indwgtin and the individual calibration factor. indwgtin is a rescaled design weight that is the produce of wta and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents.

**ii. hhwgt**

The final household weight (hhwgt) is the product of hhwgtin and the household calibration factor. hhwgtin is a rescaled design weight. Ideally this would be the total number of households in the population divided by the number of responding households in the sample. However the total number of households in the population is not known. The ratio is estimated by dividing the total number of people in the population by the number of people in all the responding households.

The design weights and the final weights are supplied in each survey month.

## **2.5 Effective Sample Size**

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the sampling errors of the survey estimates. The effect can be shown by calculating the Effective Sample Size which gives the size of an equal probability sample which is equivalent in precision to the unequal probability sample actually used. The Effective Sample Size will vary slightly from one month to another with the proportions of interviews in different sized households. On average the Effective Sample Size of the Omnibus Survey is 84% to 86% of the actual sample of individuals, when Weight A is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

Where individuals are interviewed as representing their households and no weighting is needed, there is no reduction in precision. Where questions relating to the household are addressed only to the Household Reference Person (HRP) or the spouse of the HRP and Weight C is applied, the Effective Sample Size is 86% to 87% of the interviewed sample. The proportion of households in which the selected respondent is the HRP or spouse has varied between 82% and 95% so the sample size for this kind of module will be about 1500 if the total sample is 1800. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

## **3. Sampling errors**

The Omnibus is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, clustering and the effect of weighting on the variable of interest. Standard errors, which give an indication as to the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for all variables. The sampling errors are provided on an Excel spreadsheet.

## **4. Field Work**

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the first two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.

As with all National Statistics surveys, a quality check on field work is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that responses to questions are consistent.

## 5. Calculation of Response Rate

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

### 5.1 Response Rate for October 2005

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Omnibus sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for modules not reissued to the telephone unit was 68% (1257 responding cases).

The response rate for October was 69% as shown below:

		%	%
Selected addresses	2019	100	
Ineligible addresses	173	9	
Eligible addresses	1846	91	
<i>Refusals</i>	<i>447</i>		<i>24</i>
<i>Non-Contacts</i>	<i>120</i>		<i>7</i>
<b><i>Interviews Achieved</i></b>	<b>1279</b>		<b>69</b>

## **6. Output contained in the report**

### **6.1 Frequency counts**

Frequency counts for the classificatory variables and client questions are provided, showing non-response to individual questions (item non-response).

Item non-response occurs for three reasons:

- a. the respondent was not eligible for the question and they were routed past the question.
- b. the respondent was unable to answer (did not know) the question.
- c. the respondent refused to answer the question.

### **6.2 Tables**

Each table is based on the sample answering both the client question and the relevant classificatory question so both the base and the percentages in the total column may vary slightly from one table to another. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tables based on questions that allow more than one answer to be given (multiple response questions) contain all the responses given by the respondent. The percentages in the table may therefore add up to more than 100% because respondents may give more than one answer.

Some bases within tables are very small. The confidence intervals surrounding percentages calculated on bases of 30 cases or less will be very large and we would advise that such results are reported with a great deal of caution.

### **6.3 Classificatory variables**

The module variable names are related to the program question numbers. Module variables are prefixed with M. The classification variables use names. These follow Social and Vital Statistics Division standards for surveys wherever possible.

Notes on the classificatory variables follow:

**Household:**

GORA Government Office Regions

- 1 North East
- 2 North West
- 3 Yorkshire and the Humber
- 4 East Midlands
- 5 West Midlands
- 6 East of England
- 7 London
- 8 South East
- 9 South West
- 10 Wales
- 11 Scotland

NUMADULT Total number of adults

NUMCHILD Total number of children

N1TO4 Children 0-4

N5TO10 Children 5-10

N11TO15 Children 11-15

NumDepCh Dependent children (aged under 16 or aged 16 to 18 and in full-time education)

DMHSIZE Total number of people in the household

HHTYPB Household Type B (Coded by interviewer)

- 1 One person only
- 2 HRP married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 HRP married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 HRP lone parent with dependent child
- 5 HRP lone parent no dependent child
- 6 All others

HHTYPA Household Type A (Computed)

- 1 1 Adult aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 Adult aged 65 or more
- 3 2 Adults aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 Adults, 1 aged 65 or more
- 5 3 Adults
- 6 1 or 2 child
- 7 3+ children

- HHTYPE Household Type B - grouped
- 1 One person only
  - 2 Married cohabiting with dependent child
  - 3 Married cohabiting no dependent child
  - 4 Lone with dependent child
  - 5 All others

(Code 5 at HHType B, where the HRP is a lone parent with no dependent children, and Code 6 at HHType B, All others, are combined into category 5, All others at HHType.)

- TENGRP Grouped Tenure
- 1 Owns outright
  - 2 Owns mortgage
  - 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
  - 4 Rents privately
  - 5 Squatting

- TEN1 Tenure (questionnaire variable)
- 1 Own it outright
  - 2 Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
  - 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
  - 4 Rent it
  - 5 Live here rent free (including rent free in relative's/friend's property: excluding squatting)
  - 6 Squatting

- TIED Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

- LLORD Who is your landlord?
- 1 the local authority/council/New Town Development/Scottish Homes
  - 2 a housing association or co-operative or charitable trust
  - 3 employer (organisation) of a household member
  - 4 another organisation
  - 5 relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
  - 6 employer (individual) of a household member
  - 7 another individual private landlord

- FURN Is the accommodation provided:
- 1 furnished
  - 2 partly furnished
  - 3 unfurnished

- CARS Car or van available to household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NUMCAR How many cars and or vans are available to the household?

CAR Car or van available to the household

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more

PAIDJOB Number of members of the household who have a paid job?

## Individual - demographic

RESPSEX Sex of Respondent

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

RESPAGE Age of Respondent

AGEX Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 24
- 2 25 to 44
- 3 45 to 54
- 4 55 to 64
- 5 65 to 74
- 6 75 and over

AGEH Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 17
- 2 18 to 19
- 3 20 to 24
- 4 25 to 29
- 5 30 to 34
- 6 35 to 39
- 7 40 to 44
- 8 45 to 49
- 9 50 to 54
- 10 55 to 64
- 11 65 to 74
- 12 75 or over

RELHRP Relation to Household Reference Person

- 0 Household Reference Person
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Cohabitee
- 3 Son/daughter
- 4 Step-son daughter
- 5 Foster child
- 6 Son daughter-in-law
- 7 Parent
- 8 Step-parent
- 9 Foster parent
- 10 Parent-in-law
- 11 Brother sister
- 12 Step-brother sister
- 13 Foster brother sister
- 14 Brother sister-in-law
- 15 Grand-child
- 16 Grand-parent
- 17 Other relative
- 18 Other non-relative

- RESPMAR Marital status of respondent (De Jure)
- 1 Single, never married
  - 2 Married living with spouse
  - 3 Married separated from spouse
  - 4 Divorced
  - 5 Widowed
- RESPWITH Living with someone in the household as a couple
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- DEFACTO Marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married
  - 2 Cohabiting
  - 3 Single
  - 4 Widowed
  - 5 Divorced
  - 6 Separated
  - 7 Same sex cohabiting
- DEFACT1 Grouped marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married/cohabiting
  - 2 Single
  - 3 Widowed
  - 4 Divorced/separated
  - 5 Same sex cohabiting
- RESPHLDR In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented
- 1 This person alone
  - 2 This person jointly
  - 3 NOT owner renter
- PARENT Are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- PARTOD Can I just check, are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NATION National Identity

- 1 English
- 2 Scottish
- 3 Welsh
- 4 Irish
- 5 British
- 6 Other

ETHNIC Ethnicity

- 1 White British
- 2 Any other White background
- 3 Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- 4 Mixed – White and Black African
- 5 Mixed – White and Asian
- 6 Any other Mixed background
- 7 Asian or Asian British – Indian
- 8 Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- 9 Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- 10 Asian or Asian British – Any other Asian background
- 11 Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
- 12 Black or Black British – Black African
- 13 Black or Black British – Any other Black background
- 14 Chinese or other ethnic group – Chinese
- 15 Chinese or other ethnic group – Any other

FULLED Age left FULL TIME education?

LEFTED Age left full time education (grouped)

- 1 Up to 14
- 2 15 to 18
- 3 19 to 25
- 4 Over 25
- 5 Still in education
- 6 No education

HIGHED Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree or higher degree
- 2 Higher education qualification below degree level
- 3 A Levels or highers
- 4 ONC/BTEC
- 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A – C)
- 6 O Level or GCSE ( Grade D – G)
- 7 Other qualifications
- 8 No formal qualifications

HIGHED4 Highest level of education qualification (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below Degree level
- 3 Other \*
- 4 None (no formal qualifications)

\* The 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (outside U.K) and other qualifications.

QHEALTH1 How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

LSILL Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

ILLLIM Does this illness or disability/do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SUMGROSS Annual gross income

- (1) Up to £519
- (2) £520 up to £1039
- (3) £1040 up to £1559
- (4) £1560 up to £2079
- (5) £2080 up to £2599
- (6) £2600 up to £3119
- (7) £3120 up to £3639
- (8) £3640 up to £4159
- (9) £4160 up to £4679
- (10) £4680 up to £5199
- (11) £5200 up to £6239
- (12) £6240 up to £7279
- (13) £7280 up to £8319
- (14) £8320 up to £9359
- (15) £9360 up to £10399
- (16) £10400 up to £11439

- (17) £11440 up to £12479
- (18) £12480 up to £13519
- (19) £13520 up to £14559
- (20) £14560 up to £15599
- (21) £15600 up to £16639
- (22) £16640 up to £17679
- (23) £17680 up to £18719
- (24) £18720 up to £10759
- (25) £19760 up to £20799
- (26) £20800 up to £23399
- (27) £23400 up to £25999
- (28) £26000 up to £28599
- (29) £28600 up to £31199
- (30) £31200 up to £33799
- (31) £33800 up to £36399
- (32) £36400 up to £38999
- (33) £39000 up to £41599
- (34) £41600 up to £44199
- (35) £44200 up to £46799
- (36) £46800 up to £49399
- (37) £49400 up to £51999
- (38) £52000 or more

## Individual - Employment related

WRKING            Paid work last 7 days ending Sunday

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

SCHEMEET        Govt. scheme for employment training

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

JBAWAY            Did you have a job or business that you were away from last week?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

OWNBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that you own?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

RELBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that a relative owns?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

LOOKED            Looking for work in last 4 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No
- 3    Waiting to take up new job or business already obtained

STARTJ            Able to start work within 2 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

YINACT            Main reason for not seeking work

- 1    student
- 2    looking after the family/home
- 3    taking a career break
- 4    temporarily sick or injured
- 5    long-term sick/disabled
- 6    retired from paid work
- 7    other reasons

EVERWK            Have you ever had a paid job?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

DVILO3a DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Economically inactive

(In employment includes people in a paid job, away from their job, on a government training scheme, doing unpaid work for their own/relative's business, during the last week)

DVILO4a DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unpaid family worker
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Economically inactive

FTPTWK Were you working...

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time

PARTHRS Hours for part-time

- 1 10 hours or more
- 2 Less than 10 hours

STAT Employee or self-employed?

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed

SVise Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOLO Working on own or have employees?

- 1 On own with partner(s) but no employees
- 2 With employees

EMPNO How many employees at workplace (if employee) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

SENO How many employees (if self employed) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

- ES2000 Employment status
- 1 Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 2 Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 3 Self-employed : no employees
  - 4 Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 5 Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 6 Foreman or supervisor
  - 7 Employee (not elsewhere classified)
  - 8 No employment status info given

NSSECB NS-SECB - long version (Operational categories)

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial
- 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
- 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
- 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
- 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
- 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial
- 6.0 Higher supervisory
- 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
- 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
- 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
- 7.4 Intermediate engineering
- 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
- 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
- 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory
- 11.1 Lower technical craft
- 11.2 Lower technical process operative
- 12.1 Semi-routine sales
- 12.2 Semi-routine service
- 12.3 Semi-routine technical
- 12.4 Semi-routine operative
- 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
- 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
- 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
- 13.1 Routine sales and service
- 13.2 Routine production
- 13.3 Routine technical
- 13.4 Routine operative

- 13.5 Routine agricultural
- 14.1 Never worked
- 14.2 Long-term unemployed
- 15.0 Full-time students
- 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
- 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons

(Codes 1.0 to 13.5 are assigned to everyone who is currently employed OR who has ever worked – unless they are currently a full-time student. That is – ‘full-time student’ takes precedence over past employment.)

NSSECAC      NS-SEC – Analytic classes

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
- 3.0 Intermediate occupations
- 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.0 Routine occupations
- 8.0 Not classified

NSECAC5      NS-SEC – 5 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- 6 Not classified

NSECAC3      NS-SEC – 3 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified



## **National Statistics Omnibus Survey - Technical Report November 2005**

### **1. The sample**

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,250 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File (PAF) of “small users” as its sampling frame. The PAF is known to have higher coverage of private households than any other available frame. A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select just one household. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of a Kish Grid. The interviewers endeavour to interview that person - proxy interviews are not taken.

### **2. Weighting the data**

Weighting factors are applied to Omnibus data to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

In order to compensate for differential non-response, the Omnibus sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. The number of people belonging to each sub-group in the population is provided by ONS. The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

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The design weights and the final weights are supplied in each survey month.

## **2.5 Effective Sample Size**

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the sampling errors of the survey estimates. The effect can be shown by calculating the Effective Sample Size which gives the size of an equal probability sample which is equivalent in precision to the unequal probability sample actually used. The Effective Sample Size will vary slightly from one month to another with the proportions of interviews in different sized households. On average the Effective Sample Size of the Omnibus Survey is 84% to 86% of the actual sample of individuals, when Weight A is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

Where individuals are interviewed as representing their households and no weighting is needed, there is no reduction in precision. Where questions relating to the household are addressed only to the Household Reference Person (HRP) or the spouse of the HRP and Weight C is applied, the Effective Sample Size is 86% to 87% of the interviewed sample. The proportion of households in which the selected respondent is the HRP or spouse has varied between 82% and 95% so the sample size for this kind of module will be about 1500 if the total sample is 1800. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

## **3. Sampling errors**

The Omnibus is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, clustering and the effect of weighting on the variable of interest. Standard errors, which give an indication as to the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for all variables. The sampling errors are provided on an Excel spreadsheet.

## **4. Field Work**

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the first two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.

As with all National Statistics surveys, a quality check on field work is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that responses to questions are consistent.

## 5. Calculation of Response Rate

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

### 5.1 Response Rate for November 2005

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Omnibus sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data.

The response rate for November was 63% as shown below:

		%	%
Selected addresses	2014	100	
Ineligible addresses	175	9	
Eligible addresses	1839	91	
<i>Refusals</i>	<i>486</i>		<i>26</i>
<i>Non-Contacts</i>	<i>202</i>		<i>11</i>
<b><i>Interviews Achieved</i></b>	<b>1151</b>		<b>63</b>

## **6. Output contained in the report**

### **6.1 Frequency counts**

Frequency counts for the classificatory variables and client questions are provided, showing non-response to individual questions (item non-response).

Item non-response occurs for three reasons:

- a. the respondent was not eligible for the question and they were routed past the question.
- b. the respondent was unable to answer (did not know) the question.
- c. the respondent refused to answer the question.

### **6.2 Tables**

Each table is based on the sample answering both the client question and the relevant classificatory question so both the base and the percentages in the total column may vary slightly from one table to another. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tables based on questions that allow more than one answer to be given (multiple response questions) contain all the responses given by the respondent. The percentages in the table may therefore add up to more than 100% because respondents may give more than one answer.

Some bases within tables are very small. The confidence intervals surrounding percentages calculated on bases of 30 cases or less will be very large and we would advise that such results are reported with a great deal of caution.

### **6.3 Classificatory variables**

The module variable names are related to the program question numbers. Module variables are prefixed with M. The classification variables use names. These follow Social and Vital Statistics Division standards for surveys wherever possible.

Notes on the classificatory variables follow:

**Household:**

GORA Government Office Regions

- 1 North East
- 2 North West
- 3 Yorkshire and the Humber
- 4 East Midlands
- 5 West Midlands
- 6 East of England
- 7 London
- 8 South East
- 9 South West
- 10 Wales
- 11 Scotland

NUMADULT Total number of adults

NUMCHILD Total number of children

N1TO4 Children 0-4

N5TO10 Children 5-10

N11TO15 Children 11-15

NumDepCh Dependent children (aged under 16 or aged 16 to 18 and in full-time education)

DMHSIZE Total number of people in the household

HHTYPB Household Type B (Coded by interviewer)

- 1 One person only
- 2 HRP married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 HRP married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 HRP lone parent with dependent child
- 5 HRP lone parent no dependent child
- 6 All others

HHTYPA Household Type A (Computed)

- 1 1 Adult aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 Adult aged 65 or more
- 3 2 Adults aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 Adults, 1 aged 65 or more
- 5 3 Adults
- 6 1 or 2 child
- 7 3+ children

- HHTYPE Household Type B - grouped
- 1 One person only
  - 2 Married cohabiting with dependent child
  - 3 Married cohabiting no dependent child
  - 4 Lone with dependent child
  - 5 All others

(Code 5 at HHType B, where the HRP is a lone parent with no dependent children, and Code 6 at HHType B, All others, are combined into category 5, All others at HHType.)

- TENGRP Grouped Tenure
- 1 Owns outright
  - 2 Owns mortgage
  - 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
  - 4 Rents privately
  - 5 Squatting

- TEN1 Tenure (questionnaire variable)
- 1 Own it outright
  - 2 Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
  - 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
  - 4 Rent it
  - 5 Live here rent free (including rent free in relative's/friend's property: excluding squatting)
  - 6 Squatting

- TIED Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

- LLORD Who is your landlord?
- 1 the local authority/council/New Town Development/Scottish Homes
  - 2 a housing association or co-operative or charitable trust
  - 3 employer (organisation) of a household member
  - 4 another organisation
  - 5 relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
  - 6 employer (individual) of a household member
  - 7 another individual private landlord

- FURN Is the accommodation provided:
- 1 furnished
  - 2 partly furnished
  - 3 unfurnished

- CARS Car or van available to household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NUMCAR How many cars and or vans are available to the household?

CAR Car or van available to the household

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more

PAIDJOB Number of members of the household who have a paid job?

## Individual - demographic

RESPSEX Sex of Respondent

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

RESPAGE Age of Respondent

AGEX Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 24
- 2 25 to 44
- 3 45 to 54
- 4 55 to 64
- 5 65 to 74
- 6 75 and over

AGEH Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 17
- 2 18 to 19
- 3 20 to 24
- 4 25 to 29
- 5 30 to 34
- 6 35 to 39
- 7 40 to 44
- 8 45 to 49
- 9 50 to 54
- 10 55 to 64
- 11 65 to 74
- 12 75 or over

RELHRP Relation to Household Reference Person

- 0 Household Reference Person
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Cohabitee
- 3 Son/daughter
- 4 Step-son daughter
- 5 Foster child
- 6 Son daughter-in-law
- 7 Parent
- 8 Step-parent
- 9 Foster parent
- 10 Parent-in-law
- 11 Brother sister
- 12 Step-brother sister
- 13 Foster brother sister
- 14 Brother sister-in-law
- 15 Grand-child
- 16 Grand-parent
- 17 Other relative
- 18 Other non-relative

- RESPMAR Marital status of respondent (De Jure)
- 1 Single, never married
  - 2 Married living with spouse
  - 3 Married separated from spouse
  - 4 Divorced
  - 5 Widowed
- RESPWITH Living with someone in the household as a couple
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- DEFACTO Marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married
  - 2 Cohabiting
  - 3 Single
  - 4 Widowed
  - 5 Divorced
  - 6 Separated
  - 7 Same sex cohabiting
- DEFACT1 Grouped marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married/cohabiting
  - 2 Single
  - 3 Widowed
  - 4 Divorced/separated
  - 5 Same sex cohabiting
- RESPHLDR In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented
- 1 This person alone
  - 2 This person jointly
  - 3 NOT owner renter
- PARENT Are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- PARTOD Can I just check, are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NATION National Identity

- 1 English
- 2 Scottish
- 3 Welsh
- 4 Irish
- 5 British
- 6 Other

ETHNIC Ethnicity

- 1 White British
- 2 Any other White background
- 3 Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- 4 Mixed – White and Black African
- 5 Mixed – White and Asian
- 6 Any other Mixed background
- 7 Asian or Asian British – Indian
- 8 Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- 9 Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- 10 Asian or Asian British – Any other Asian background
- 11 Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
- 12 Black or Black British – Black African
- 13 Black or Black British – Any other Black background
- 14 Chinese or other ethnic group – Chinese
- 15 Chinese or other ethnic group – Any other

FULLED Age left FULL TIME education?

LEFTED Age left full time education (grouped)

- 1 Up to 14
- 2 15 to 18
- 3 19 to 25
- 4 Over 25
- 5 Still in education
- 6 No education

HIGHED Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree or higher degree
- 2 Higher education qualification below degree level
- 3 A Levels or highers
- 4 ONC/BTEC
- 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A – C)
- 6 O Level or GCSE ( Grade D – G)
- 7 Other qualifications
- 8 No formal qualifications

HIGHED4 Highest level of education qualification (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below Degree level
- 3 Other \*
- 4 None (no formal qualifications)

\* The 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (outside U.K) and other qualifications.

QHEALTH1 How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

LSILL Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

ILLLIM Does this illness or disability/do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SUMGROSS Annual gross income

- (1) Up to £519
- (2) £520 up to £1039
- (3) £1040 up to £1559
- (4) £1560 up to £2079
- (5) £2080 up to £2599
- (6) £2600 up to £3119
- (7) £3120 up to £3639
- (8) £3640 up to £4159
- (9) £4160 up to £4679
- (10) £4680 up to £5199
- (11) £5200 up to £6239
- (12) £6240 up to £7279
- (13) £7280 up to £8319
- (14) £8320 up to £9359
- (15) £9360 up to £10399
- (16) £10400 up to £11439

- (17) £11440 up to £12479
- (18) £12480 up to £13519
- (19) £13520 up to £14559
- (20) £14560 up to £15599
- (21) £15600 up to £16639
- (22) £16640 up to £17679
- (23) £17680 up to £18719
- (24) £18720 up to £10759
- (25) £19760 up to £20799
- (26) £20800 up to £23399
- (27) £23400 up to £25999
- (28) £26000 up to £28599
- (29) £28600 up to £31199
- (30) £31200 up to £33799
- (31) £33800 up to £36399
- (32) £36400 up to £38999
- (33) £39000 up to £41599
- (34) £41600 up to £44199
- (35) £44200 up to £46799
- (36) £46800 up to £49399
- (37) £49400 up to £51999
- (38) £52000 or more

## Individual - Employment related

WRKING            Paid work last 7 days ending Sunday

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

SCHEMEET        Govt. scheme for employment training

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

JBAWAY            Did you have a job or business that you were away from last week?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

OWNBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that you own?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

RELBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that a relative owns?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

LOOKED            Looking for work in last 4 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No
- 3    Waiting to take up new job or business already obtained

STARTJ            Able to start work within 2 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

YINACT            Main reason for not seeking work

- 1    student
- 2    looking after the family/home
- 3    taking a career break
- 4    temporarily sick or injured
- 5    long-term sick/disabled
- 6    retired from paid work
- 7    other reasons

EVERWK            Have you ever had a paid job?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

DVILO3a DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Economically inactive

(In employment includes people in a paid job, away from their job, on a government training scheme, doing unpaid work for their own/relative's business, during the last week)

DVILO4a DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unpaid family worker
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Economically inactive

FTPTWK Were you working...

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time

PARTHRS Hours for part-time

- 1 10 hours or more
- 2 Less than 10 hours

STAT Employee or self-employed?

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed

SVise Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOLO Working on own or have employees?

- 1 On own with partner(s) but no employees
- 2 With employees

EMPNO How many employees at workplace (if employee) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

SENO How many employees (if self employed) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

- ES2000 Employment status
- 1 Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 2 Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 3 Self-employed : no employees
  - 4 Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 5 Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 6 Foreman or supervisor
  - 7 Employee (not elsewhere classified)
  - 8 No employment status info given

NSSECB NS-SECB - long version (Operational categories)

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial
  - 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
  - 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
  - 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
  - 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
- 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial
- 6.0 Higher supervisory
  - 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
  - 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
  - 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
  - 7.4 Intermediate engineering
- 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
  - 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
  - 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory
  - 11.1 Lower technical craft
  - 11.2 Lower technical process operative
- 12.1 Semi-routine sales
- 12.2 Semi-routine service
- 12.3 Semi-routine technical
- 12.4 Semi-routine operative
- 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
- 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
- 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
- 13.1 Routine sales and service
- 13.2 Routine production
- 13.3 Routine technical
- 13.4 Routine operative

- 13.5 Routine agricultural
- 14.1 Never worked
- 14.2 Long-term unemployed
- 15.0 Full-time students
- 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
- 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons

(Codes 1.0 to 13.5 are assigned to everyone who is currently employed OR who has ever worked – unless they are currently a full-time student. That is – ‘full-time student’ takes precedence over past employment.)

NSSECAC      NS-SEC – Analytic classes

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
- 3.0 Intermediate occupations
- 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.0 Routine occupations
- 8.0 Not classified

NSECAC5      NS-SEC – 5 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- 6 Not classified

NSECAC3      NS-SEC – 3 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified



## **National Statistics Omnibus Survey - Technical Report December 2005**

### **1. The sample**

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,250 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File (PAF) of “small users” as its sampling frame. The PAF is known to have higher coverage of private households than any other available frame. A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select just one household. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of a Kish Grid. The interviewers endeavour to interview that person - proxy interviews are not taken.

### **2. Weighting the data**

Weighting factors are applied to Omnibus data to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

In order to compensate for differential non-response, the Omnibus sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. The number of people belonging to each sub-group in the population is provided by ONS. The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

## **2.1 Using weighted data**

Both the design weights and the final weights are re-scaled so that the weighted sample size equals the unweighted size (i.e. the number of responding individuals).

If a module of questions applied only to a sub-group of the population, for example eligibility was restricted by age, or the module was asked only in England, the weight for the module is calculated for that sub-group and the sample size, for the weighted data, scaled back to the un-weighted figure.

When conducting statistical significance tests, using weighted data, the un-weighted sample should be used. For tests on the total (module) population the base total shown in the tables should be used. However, if sub-groups of the total (module) population are created, for example sub-groups in terms of sex, age-group, region etc., the base shown is the weighted base for that sub-group - because the weight was generated for the whole (module) population. Therefore, when conducting statistical significance tests on these sub-groups, the un-weighted base for the sub-group should be used - this can be found by running tables, etc. without applying the weight - in conjunction with the weighted data.

## **2.2. Calculation of the Design Weight**

The first stage of the weighting procedure involves producing a design weight that corrects for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

### ***i. Unit of analysis: Household***

On occasions, a module may collect information about the household rather than the individual and the appropriate unit of analysis will be the household rather than the individual. For example, the questions might be concerned with details about the accommodation which could be supplied by any adult member of the household. In this case, no design weight is required because the information is collected from every household in the responding sample.

*ii. Weight A (wta) - Unit of analysis: Individual*

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a greater chance of selection than those in households with more. Weight A is applied to correct for this unequal probability, and is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household. The base is then adjusted back to the number of respondents who were interviewed. Weight A is applied to modules which use the individual adult as the unit of analysis.

*iii. Weight C - Unit of analysis: Household (HRP/spouse report only)*

Sometimes information about the household is required that can only be supplied reliably by the household reference person or their spouse/partner. The probability that the selected respondent will be eligible for the module will be  $2/n$  or  $1/n$  (where  $n$  is the number of adults in the household): if the Household Reference Person (HRP) is married/cohabiting the probability that the selected respondent will be eligible is  $2/n$ , if the HRP is not married/cohabiting the probability is  $1/n$ . The weighting factor corrects for unequal probability of selection and then adjusts the base back to that of the actual number of respondents that complete the module.

### **2.3 Calibrating the Omnibus Sample to ONS Population Totals**

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data is calibrated to ONS population totals. The calibration factors are produced by the GREG method, implemented in GES (software written in SAS). This method is a generalisation of standard post-stratification that produces weights that adjust to more than one margin.

### **2.4 Derivation of the Final Weights**

In the final stage of the weighting procedure, the design weight is multiplied by the calibration factor.

**i. indwgt**

The final individual weight (indwgt) is the product of indwgtin and the individual calibration factor. indwgtin is a rescaled design weight that is the produce of wta and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents.

**ii. hhwgt**

The final household weight (hhwgt) is the product of hhwgtin and the household calibration factor. hhwgtin is a rescaled design weight. Ideally this would be the total number of households in the population divided by the number of responding households in the sample. However the total number of households in the population is not known. The ratio is estimated by dividing the total number of people in the population by the number of people in all the responding households.

The design weights and the final weights are supplied in each survey month.

## **2.5 Effective Sample Size**

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the sampling errors of the survey estimates. The effect can be shown by calculating the Effective Sample Size which gives the size of an equal probability sample which is equivalent in precision to the unequal probability sample actually used. The Effective Sample Size will vary slightly from one month to another with the proportions of interviews in different sized households. On average the Effective Sample Size of the Omnibus Survey is 84% to 86% of the actual sample of individuals, when Weight A is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

Where individuals are interviewed as representing their households and no weighting is needed, there is no reduction in precision. Where questions relating to the household are addressed only to the Household Reference Person (HRP) or the spouse of the HRP and Weight C is applied, the Effective Sample Size is 86% to 87% of the interviewed sample. The proportion of households in which the selected respondent is the HRP or spouse has varied between 82% and 95% so the sample size for this kind of module will be about 1500 if the total sample is 1800. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

## **3. Sampling errors**

The Omnibus is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, clustering and the effect of weighting on the variable of interest. Standard errors, which give an indication as to the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for all variables. The sampling errors are provided on an Excel spreadsheet.

## **4. Field Work**

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the first two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.

As with all National Statistics surveys, a quality check on field work is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that responses to questions are consistent.

## 5. Calculation of Response Rate

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

### 5.1 Response Rate for December 2005

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Omnibus sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for modules not reissued to the telephone unit was 65% (1163) responding cases).

The response rate for December was 65% as shown below:

		%
Selected addresses	2025	100
Ineligible addresses	225	11
Eligible addresses	1801	89
<i>Refusals</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Non-Contacts</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>8</i>
<b><i>Interviews Achieved</i></b>	<b><i>1169</i></b>	<b><i>65</i></b>

## **6. Output contained in the report**

### **6.1 Frequency counts**

Frequency counts for the classificatory variables and client questions are provided, showing non-response to individual questions (item non-response).

Item non-response occurs for three reasons:

- a. the respondent was not eligible for the question and they were routed past the question.
- b. the respondent was unable to answer (did not know) the question.
- c. the respondent refused to answer the question.

### **6.2 Tables**

Each table is based on the sample answering both the client question and the relevant classificatory question so both the base and the percentages in the total column may vary slightly from one table to another. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tables based on questions that allow more than one answer to be given (multiple response questions) contain all the responses given by the respondent. The percentages in the table may therefore add up to more than 100% because respondents may give more than one answer.

Some bases within tables are very small. The confidence intervals surrounding percentages calculated on bases of 30 cases or less will be very large and we would advise that such results are reported with a great deal of caution.

### **6.3 Classificatory variables**

The module variable names are related to the program question numbers. Module variables are prefixed with M. The classification variables use names. These follow Social and Vital Statistics Division standards for surveys wherever possible.

Notes on the classificatory variables follow:

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- 2 North West
- 3 Yorkshire and the Humber
- 4 East Midlands
- 5 West Midlands
- 6 East of England
- 7 London
- 8 South East
- 9 South West
- 10 Wales
- 11 Scotland

NUMADULT Total number of adults

NUMCHILD Total number of children

N1TO4 Children 0-4

N5TO10 Children 5-10

N11TO15 Children 11-15

NumDepCh Dependent children (aged under 16 or aged 16 to 18 and in full-time education)

DMHSIZE Total number of people in the household

HHTYPB Household Type B (Coded by interviewer)

- 1 One person only
- 2 HRP married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 HRP married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 HRP lone parent with dependent child
- 5 HRP lone parent no dependent child
- 6 All others

HHTYPA Household Type A (Computed)

- 1 1 Adult aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 Adult aged 65 or more
- 3 2 Adults aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 Adults, 1 aged 65 or more
- 5 3 Adults
- 6 1 or 2 child
- 7 3+ children

- HHTYPE Household Type B - grouped
- 1 One person only
  - 2 Married cohabiting with dependent child
  - 3 Married cohabiting no dependent child
  - 4 Lone with dependent child
  - 5 All others

(Code 5 at HHType B, where the HRP is a lone parent with no dependent children, and Code 6 at HHType B, All others, are combined into category 5, All others at HHType.)

- TENGRP Grouped Tenure
- 1 Owns outright
  - 2 Owns mortgage
  - 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
  - 4 Rents privately
  - 5 Squatting

- TEN1 Tenure (questionnaire variable)
- 1 Own it outright
  - 2 Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
  - 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
  - 4 Rent it
  - 5 Live here rent free (including rent free in relative's/friend's property: excluding squatting)
  - 6 Squatting

- TIED Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

- LLORD Who is your landlord?
- 1 the local authority/council/New Town Development/Scottish Homes
  - 2 a housing association or co-operative or charitable trust
  - 3 employer (organisation) of a household member
  - 4 another organisation
  - 5 relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
  - 6 employer (individual) of a household member
  - 7 another individual private landlord

- FURN Is the accommodation provided:
- 1 furnished
  - 2 partly furnished
  - 3 unfurnished

- CARS Car or van available to household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NUMCAR How many cars and or vans are available to the household?

CAR Car or van available to the household

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more

PAIDJOB Number of members of the household who have a paid job?

## Individual - demographic

RESPSEX Sex of Respondent

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

RESPAGE Age of Respondent

AGEX Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 24
- 2 25 to 44
- 3 45 to 54
- 4 55 to 64
- 5 65 to 74
- 6 75 and over

AGEH Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 17
- 2 18 to 19
- 3 20 to 24
- 4 25 to 29
- 5 30 to 34
- 6 35 to 39
- 7 40 to 44
- 8 45 to 49
- 9 50 to 54
- 10 55 to 64
- 11 65 to 74
- 12 75 or over

RELHRP Relation to Household Reference Person

- 0 Household Reference Person
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Cohabitee
- 3 Son/daughter
- 4 Step-son daughter
- 5 Foster child
- 6 Son daughter-in-law
- 7 Parent
- 8 Step-parent
- 9 Foster parent
- 10 Parent-in-law
- 11 Brother sister
- 12 Step-brother sister
- 13 Foster brother sister
- 14 Brother sister-in-law
- 15 Grand-child
- 16 Grand-parent
- 17 Other relative
- 18 Other non-relative

- RESPMAR Marital status of respondent (De Jure)
- 1 Single, never married
  - 2 Married living with spouse
  - 3 Married separated from spouse
  - 4 Divorced
  - 5 Widowed
- RESPWITH Living with someone in the household as a couple
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- DEFACTO Marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married
  - 2 Cohabiting
  - 3 Single
  - 4 Widowed
  - 5 Divorced
  - 6 Separated
  - 7 Same sex cohabiting
- DEFACT1 Grouped marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married/cohabiting
  - 2 Single
  - 3 Widowed
  - 4 Divorced/separated
  - 5 Same sex cohabiting
- RESPHLDR In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented
- 1 This person alone
  - 2 This person jointly
  - 3 NOT owner renter
- PARENT Are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- PARTOD Can I just check, are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NATION National Identity

- 1 English
- 2 Scottish
- 3 Welsh
- 4 Irish
- 5 British
- 6 Other

ETHNIC Ethnicity

- 1 White British
- 2 Any other White background
- 3 Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- 4 Mixed – White and Black African
- 5 Mixed – White and Asian
- 6 Any other Mixed background
- 7 Asian or Asian British – Indian
- 8 Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- 9 Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- 10 Asian or Asian British – Any other Asian background
- 11 Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
- 12 Black or Black British – Black African
- 13 Black or Black British – Any other Black background
- 14 Chinese or other ethnic group – Chinese
- 15 Chinese or other ethnic group – Any other

FULLED Age left FULL TIME education?

LEFTED Age left full time education (grouped)

- 1 Up to 14
- 2 15 to 18
- 3 19 to 25
- 4 Over 25
- 5 Still in education
- 6 No education

HIGHED Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree or higher degree
- 2 Higher education qualification below degree level
- 3 A Levels or highers
- 4 ONC/BTEC
- 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A – C)
- 6 O Level or GCSE ( Grade D – G)
- 7 Other qualifications
- 8 No formal qualifications

HIGHED4 Highest level of education qualification (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below Degree level
- 3 Other \*
- 4 None (no formal qualifications)

\* The 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (outside U.K) and other qualifications.

QHEALTH1 How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

LSILL Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

ILLLIM Does this illness or disability/do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SUMGROSS Annual gross income

- (1) Up to £519
- (2) £520 up to £1039
- (3) £1040 up to £1559
- (4) £1560 up to £2079
- (5) £2080 up to £2599
- (6) £2600 up to £3119
- (7) £3120 up to £3639
- (8) £3640 up to £4159
- (9) £4160 up to £4679
- (10) £4680 up to £5199
- (11) £5200 up to £6239
- (12) £6240 up to £7279
- (13) £7280 up to £8319
- (14) £8320 up to £9359
- (15) £9360 up to £10399
- (16) £10400 up to £11439

- (17) £11440 up to £12479
- (18) £12480 up to £13519
- (19) £13520 up to £14559
- (20) £14560 up to £15599
- (21) £15600 up to £16639
- (22) £16640 up to £17679
- (23) £17680 up to £18719
- (24) £18720 up to £10759
- (25) £19760 up to £20799
- (26) £20800 up to £23399
- (27) £23400 up to £25999
- (28) £26000 up to £28599
- (29) £28600 up to £31199
- (30) £31200 up to £33799
- (31) £33800 up to £36399
- (32) £36400 up to £38999
- (33) £39000 up to £41599
- (34) £41600 up to £44199
- (35) £44200 up to £46799
- (36) £46800 up to £49399
- (37) £49400 up to £51999
- (38) £52000 or more

## Individual - Employment related

WRKING            Paid work last 7 days ending Sunday

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

SCHEMEET        Govt. scheme for employment training

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

JBAWAY            Did you have a job or business that you were away from last week?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

OWNBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that you own?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

RELBUS            Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that a relative owns?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

LOOKED            Looking for work in last 4 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No
- 3    Waiting to take up new job or business already obtained

STARTJ            Able to start work within 2 weeks?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

YINACT            Main reason for not seeking work

- 1    student
- 2    looking after the family/home
- 3    taking a career break
- 4    temporarily sick or injured
- 5    long-term sick/disabled
- 6    retired from paid work
- 7    other reasons

EVERWK            Have you ever had a paid job?

- 1    Yes
- 2    No

DVILO3a DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Economically inactive

(In employment includes people in a paid job, away from their job, on a government training scheme, doing unpaid work for their own/relative's business, during the last week)

DVILO4a DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unpaid family worker
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Economically inactive

FTPTWK Were you working...

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time

PARTHRS Hours for part-time

- 1 10 hours or more
- 2 Less than 10 hours

STAT Employee or self-employed?

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed

SVise Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOLO Working on own or have employees?

- 1 On own with partner(s) but no employees
- 2 With employees

EMPNO How many employees at workplace (if employee) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

SENO How many employees (if self employed) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

- ES2000 Employment status
- 1 Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 2 Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 3 Self-employed : no employees
  - 4 Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 5 Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 6 Foreman or supervisor
  - 7 Employee (not elsewhere classified)
  - 8 No employment status info given

NSSECB NS-SECB - long version (Operational categories)

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial
  - 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
  - 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
  - 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
  - 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
- 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial
- 6.0 Higher supervisory
  - 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
  - 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
  - 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
  - 7.4 Intermediate engineering
- 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
  - 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
  - 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory
  - 11.1 Lower technical craft
  - 11.2 Lower technical process operative
- 12.1 Semi-routine sales
- 12.2 Semi-routine service
- 12.3 Semi-routine technical
- 12.4 Semi-routine operative
- 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
- 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
- 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
- 13.1 Routine sales and service
- 13.2 Routine production
- 13.3 Routine technical
- 13.4 Routine operative

- 13.5 Routine agricultural
- 14.1 Never worked
- 14.2 Long-term unemployed
- 15.0 Full-time students
- 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
- 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons

(Codes 1.0 to 13.5 are assigned to everyone who is currently employed OR who has ever worked – unless they are currently a full-time student. That is – ‘full-time student’ takes precedence over past employment.)

NSSECAC      NS-SEC – Analytic classes

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
- 3.0 Intermediate occupations
- 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.0 Routine occupations
- 8.0 Not classified

NSECAC5      NS-SEC – 5 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- 6 Not classified

NSECAC3      NS-SEC – 3 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified



## **National Statistics Omnibus Survey - Technical Report January 2006**

### **1. The sample**

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,250 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File (PAF) of “small users” as its sampling frame. The PAF is known to have higher coverage of private households than any other available frame. A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select where to interview – this may be at one, two or three households depending on the exact circumstances. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of a Kish Grid. The interviewers endeavour to interview that person - proxy interviews are not taken.

### **2. Weighting the data**

Weighting factors are applied to Omnibus data to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

In order to compensate for differential non-response, the Omnibus sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. The number of people belonging to each sub-group in the population is provided by ONS. The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

## **2.1 Using weighted data**

Both the design weights and the final weights are re-scaled so that the weighted sample size equals the unweighted size (i.e. the number of responding individuals).

If a module of questions applied only to a sub-group of the population, for example eligibility was restricted by age, or the module was asked only in England, the weight for the module is calculated for that sub-group and the sample size, for the weighted data, scaled back to the un-weighted figure.

When conducting statistical significance tests, using weighted data, the un-weighted sample should be used. For tests on the total (module) population the base total shown in the tables should be used. However, if sub-groups of the total (module) population are created, for example sub-groups in terms of sex, age-group, region etc., the base shown is the weighted base for that sub-group - because the weight was generated for the whole (module) population. Therefore, when conducting statistical significance tests on these sub-groups, the un-weighted base for the sub-group should be used - this can be found by running tables, etc. without applying the weight - in conjunction with the weighted data.

## **2.2. Calculation of the Design Weight**

The first stage of the weighting procedure involves producing a design weight that corrects for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

### ***i. Unit of analysis: Household***

On occasions, a module may collect information about the household rather than the individual and the appropriate unit of analysis will be the household rather than the individual. For example, the questions might be concerned with details about the accommodation which could be supplied by any adult member of the household. In this case, no design weight is required because the information is collected from every household in the responding sample.

*ii. Weight A (wta) - Unit of analysis: Individual*

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a greater chance of selection than those in households with more. Weight A is applied to correct for this unequal probability, and is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household. The base is then adjusted back to the number of respondents who were interviewed. Weight A is applied to modules which use the individual adult as the unit of analysis.

*iii. Weight C - Unit of analysis: Household (HRP/spouse report only)*

Sometimes information about the household is required that can only be supplied reliably by the household reference person or their spouse/partner. The probability that the selected respondent will be eligible for the module will be  $2/n$  or  $1/n$  (where  $n$  is the number of adults in the household): if the Household Reference Person (HRP) is married/cohabiting the probability that the selected respondent will be eligible is  $2/n$ , if the HRP is not married/cohabiting the probability is  $1/n$ . The weighting factor corrects for unequal probability of selection and then adjusts the base back to that of the actual number of respondents that complete the module.

### **2.3 Calibrating the Omnibus Sample to ONS Population Totals**

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data is calibrated to ONS population totals. The calibration factors are produced by the GREG method, implemented in GES (software written in SAS). This method is a generalisation of standard post-stratification that produces weights that adjust to more than one margin.

### **2.4 Derivation of the Final Weights**

In the final stage of the weighting procedure, the design weight is multiplied by the calibration factor.

**i. indwgt**

The final individual weight (indwgt) is the product of indwgtin and the individual calibration factor. indwgtin is a rescaled design weight that is the produce of wta and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents.

**ii. hhwgt**

The final household weight (hhwgt) is the product of hhwgtin and the household calibration factor. hhwgtin is a rescaled design weight. Ideally this would be the total number of households in the population divided by the number of responding households in the sample. However the total number of households in the population is not known. The ratio is estimated by dividing the total number of people in the population by the number of people in all the responding households.

The design weights and the final weights are supplied in each survey month.

## **2.5 Effective Sample Size**

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the sampling errors of the survey estimates. The effect can be shown by calculating the Effective Sample Size which gives the size of an equal probability sample which is equivalent in precision to the unequal probability sample actually used. The Effective Sample Size will vary slightly from one month to another with the proportions of interviews in different sized households. On average the Effective Sample Size of the Omnibus Survey is 84% to 86% of the actual sample of individuals, when Weight A is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

Where individuals are interviewed as representing their households and no weighting is needed, there is no reduction in precision. Where questions relating to the household are addressed only to the Household Reference Person (HRP) or the spouse of the HRP and Weight C is applied, the Effective Sample Size is 86% to 87% of the interviewed sample. The proportion of households in which the selected respondent is the HRP or spouse has varied between 82% and 95% so the sample size for this kind of module will be about 1500 if the total sample is 1800. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

## **3. Sampling errors**

The Omnibus is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, clustering and the effect of weighting on the variable of interest. Standard errors, which give an indication as to the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for all variables. The sampling errors are provided on an Excel spreadsheet.

## **4. Field Work**

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the first two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.

As with all National Statistics surveys, a quality check on field work is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that responses to questions are consistent.

## 5. Calculation of Response Rate

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

### 5.1 Response Rate for January 2006

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Omnibus sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for modules not reissued to the telephone unit was 67% (1231 responding cases).

The response rate for January was 68% as shown below:

		%
Selected addresses	2027	100
Ineligible addresses	184	9
Eligible addresses	1843	91
<i>Refusals</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Non-Contacts</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>6</i>
<b><i>Interviews Achieved</i></b>	<b><i>1252</i></b>	<b><i>68</i></b>

## **6. Output contained in the report**

### **6.1 Frequency counts**

Frequency counts for the classificatory variables and client questions are provided, showing non-response to individual questions (item non-response).

Item non-response occurs for three reasons:

- a. the respondent was not eligible for the question and they were routed past the question.
- b. the respondent was unable to answer (did not know) the question.
- c. the respondent refused to answer the question.

### **6.2 Tables**

Each table is based on the sample answering both the client question and the relevant classificatory question so both the base and the percentages in the total column may vary slightly from one table to another. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tables based on questions that allow more than one answer to be given (multiple response questions) contain all the responses given by the respondent. The percentages in the table may therefore add up to more than 100% because respondents may give more than one answer.

Some bases within tables are very small. The confidence intervals surrounding percentages calculated on bases of 30 cases or less will be very large and we would advise that such results are reported with a great deal of caution.

### **6.3 Classificatory variables**

The module variable names are related to the program question numbers. Module variables are prefixed with M. The classification variables use names. These follow Social and Vital Statistics Division standards for surveys wherever possible.

Notes on the classificatory variables follow:

**Household:**

GORA Government Office Regions

- 1 North East
- 2 North West
- 3 Yorkshire and the Humber
- 4 East Midlands
- 5 West Midlands
- 6 East of England
- 7 London
- 8 South East
- 9 South West
- 10 Wales
- 11 Scotland

NUMADULT Total number of adults

NUMCHILD Total number of children (aged under 16)

N1TO4 Children 0-4

N5TO10 Children 5-10

N11TO15 Children 11-15

NumDepCh Dependent children (aged under 16 or aged 16-18, never married and not a foster child)

DMHSIZE Total number of people in the household

\*HHTYPB Household Type B (Coded by interviewer)

- 1 One person only
- 2 HRP married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 HRP married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 HRP lone parent with dependent child
- 5 HRP lone parent no dependent child
- 6 All others

HHTYPA Household Type A (Computed)

- 1 1 Adult aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 Adult aged 65 or more
- 3 2 Adults aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 Adults, 1 aged 65 or more
- 5 3 Adults
- 6 1 or 2 child
- 7 3+ children

\*HHTYPE Household Type B - grouped

- 1 One person only
- 2 Married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 Married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 Lone with dependent child
- 5 All others

(Code 5 at HHType B, where the HRP is a lone parent with no dependent children, and Code 6 at HHType B, All others, are combined into category 5, All others at HHType.)

TENGRP Grouped Tenure

- 1 Owns outright
- 2 Owns mortgage
- 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
- 4 Rents privately
- 5 Squatting

TEN1 Tenure (questionnaire variable)

- 1 Own it outright
- 2 Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
- 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
- 4 Rent it
- 5 Live here rent free (including rent free in relative's/friend's property: excluding squatting)
- 6 Squatting

TIED Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

LLORD Who is your landlord?

- 1 the local authority/council/New Town Development/Scottish Homes
- 2 a housing association or co-operative or charitable trust
- 3 employer (organisation) of a household member
- 4 another organisation
- 5 relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
- 6 employer (individual) of a household member
- 7 another individual private landlord

FURN Is the accommodation provided:

- 1 furnished
- 2 partly furnished
- 3 unfurnished

CARS Car or van available to household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NUMCAR How many cars and or vans are available to the household?

CAR Car or van available to the household

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 Two
- 4 Three or more

PAIDJOB Number of members of the household who have a paid job?

\*Variable is not included on January 2006 files.

## Individual - demographic

RESPSEX Sex of Respondent

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

RESPAGE Age of Respondent

AGEX Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 24
- 2 25 to 44
- 3 45 to 54
- 4 55 to 64
- 5 65 to 74
- 6 75 and over

AGEH Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 17
- 2 18 to 19
- 3 20 to 24
- 4 25 to 29
- 5 30 to 34
- 6 35 to 39
- 7 40 to 44
- 8 45 to 49
- 9 50 to 54
- 10 55 to 64
- 11 65 to 74
- 12 75 or over

RELHRP Relation to Household Reference Person

- 0 Household Reference Person
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Cohabitee
- 3 Son/daughter
- 4 Step-son daughter
- 5 Foster child
- 6 Son daughter-in-law
- 7 Parent
- 8 Step-parent
- 9 Foster parent
- 10 Parent-in-law
- 11 Brother sister
- 12 Step-brother sister
- 13 Foster brother sister
- 14 Brother sister-in-law
- 15 Grand-child
- 16 Grand-parent
- 17 Other relative
- 18 Other non-relative
- 20 Civil partner

- RESPMAR Marital status of respondent (De Jure)
- 1 Single, never married
  - 2 Married living with spouse
  - 3 Married separated from spouse
  - 4 Divorced
  - 5 Widowed
  - 6 Civil partner
  - 7 Former/separated civil partner
- RESPWITH Living with someone in the household as a couple
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- DEFACTO Marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married
  - 2 Cohabiting
  - 3 Single
  - 4 Widowed
  - 5 Divorced
  - 6 Separated
  - 7 Same sex cohabiting
  - 8 Civil partner
  - 9 Former/separated civil partner
- DEFACT1 Grouped marital status of respondent (De Facto)
- 1 Married/cohabiting
  - 2 Single
  - 3 Widowed
  - 4 Divorced/separated
  - 5 Same sex cohabiting
  - 6 Civil partner
  - 7 Former/separated civil partner
- RESPHLDR In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented
- 1 This person alone
  - 2 This person jointly
  - 3 NOT owner renter
- PARENT Are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- PARTOD Can I just check, are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4 in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No

NATION National Identity

- 1 English
- 2 Scottish
- 3 Welsh
- 4 Irish
- 5 British
- 6 Other

ETHNIC Ethnicity

- 1 White British
- 2 Any other White background
- 3 Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- 4 Mixed – White and Black African
- 5 Mixed – White and Asian
- 6 Any other Mixed background
- 7 Asian or Asian British – Indian
- 8 Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- 9 Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- 10 Asian or Asian British – Any other Asian background
- 11 Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
- 12 Black or Black British – Black African
- 13 Black or Black British – Any other Black background
- 14 Chinese or other ethnic group – Chinese
- 15 Chinese or other ethnic group – Any other

FULLED Age left FULL TIME education?

LEFTED Age left full time education (grouped)

- 1 Up to 14
- 2 15 to 18
- 3 19 to 25
- 4 Over 25
- 5 Still in education
- 6 No education

HIGHED Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree or higher degree
- 2 Higher education qualification below degree level
- 3 A Levels or highers
- 4 ONC/BTEC
- 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A – C)
- 6 O Level or GCSE ( Grade D – G)
- 7 Other qualifications
- 8 No formal qualifications

HIGHED4 Highest level of education qualification (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below Degree level
- 3 Other \*
- 4 None (no formal qualifications)

\* The 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (outside U.K) and other qualifications.

QHEALTH1 How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

LSILL Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

ILLLIM Does this illness or disability/do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SUMGROSS Annual gross income

- (1) Up to £519
- (2) £520 up to £1039
- (3) £1040 up to £1559
- (4) £1560 up to £2079
- (5) £2080 up to £2599
- (6) £2600 up to £3119
- (7) £3120 up to £3639
- (8) £3640 up to £4159
- (9) £4160 up to £4679
- (10) £4680 up to £5199
- (11) £5200 up to £6239
- (12) £6240 up to £7279
- (13) £7280 up to £8319
- (14) £8320 up to £9359
- (15) £9360 up to £10399
- (16) £10400 up to £11439

- (17) £11440 up to £12479
- (18) £12480 up to £13519
- (19) £13520 up to £14559
- (20) £14560 up to £15599
- (21) £15600 up to £16639
- (22) £16640 up to £17679
- (23) £17680 up to £18719
- (24) £18720 up to £10759
- (25) £19760 up to £20799
- (26) £20800 up to £23399
- (27) £23400 up to £25999
- (28) £26000 up to £28599
- (29) £28600 up to £31199
- (30) £31200 up to £33799
- (31) £33800 up to £36399
- (32) £36400 up to £38999
- (33) £39000 up to £41599
- (34) £41600 up to £44199
- (35) £44200 up to £46799
- (36) £46800 up to £49399
- (37) £49400 up to £51999
- (38) £52000 or more

## Individual - Employment related

WRKING Paid work last 7 days ending Sunday

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SCHEMEET Govt. scheme for employment training

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

JBAWAY Did you have a job or business that you were away from last week?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

OWNBUS Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that you own?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

RELBUS Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that a relative owns?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

LOOKED Looking for work in last 4 weeks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Waiting to take up new job or business already obtained

STARTJ Able to start work within 2 weeks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

YINACT Main reason for not seeking work

- 1 student
- 2 looking after the family/home
- 3 taking a career break
- 4 temporarily sick or injured
- 5 long-term sick/disabled
- 6 retired from paid work
- 7 other reasons

EVERWK Have you ever had a paid job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DVILO3a DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Economically inactive

(In employment includes people in a paid job, away from their job, on a government training scheme, doing unpaid work for their own/relative's business, during the last week)

DVILO4a DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unpaid family worker
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Economically inactive

FTPTWK Were you working...

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time

PARTHRS Hours for part-time

- 1 10 hours or more
- 2 Less than 10 hours

STAT Employee or self-employed?

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed

SVise Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOLO Working on own or have employees?

- 1 On own with partner(s) but no employees
- 2 With employees

EMPNO How many employees at workplace (if employee) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

SENO How many employees (if self employed) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

- ES2000 Employment status
- 1 Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 2 Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 3 Self-employed : no employees
  - 4 Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 5 Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 6 Foreman or supervisor
  - 7 Employee (not elsewhere classified)
  - 8 No employment status info given

NSSECB NS-SECB - long version (Operational categories)

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial
  - 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
  - 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
  - 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
  - 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
- 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial
- 6.0 Higher supervisory
  - 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
  - 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
  - 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
  - 7.4 Intermediate engineering
- 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
- 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
- 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory
- 11.1 Lower technical craft
- 11.2 Lower technical process operative
- 12.1 Semi-routine sales
- 12.2 Semi-routine service
- 12.3 Semi-routine technical
- 12.4 Semi-routine operative
- 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
- 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
- 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
- 13.1 Routine sales and service
- 13.2 Routine production
- 13.3 Routine technical
- 13.4 Routine operative
- 13.5 Routine agricultural
- 14.1 Never worked
- 14.2 Long-term unemployed
- 15.0 Full-time students
- 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
- 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons

(Codes 1.0 to 13.5 are assigned to everyone who is currently employed OR who has ever worked – unless they are currently a full-time student. That is – ‘full-time student’ takes precedence over past employment.)

NSSECAC      NS-SEC – Analytic classes

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
- 3.0 Intermediate occupations
- 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.0 Routine occupations
- 8.0 Not classified

NSECAC5      NS-SEC – 5 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- 6 Not classified

NSECAC3      NS-SEC – 3 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified



## **National Statistics Omnibus Survey - Technical Report February 2006**

### **1. The sample**

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,250 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File (PAF) of “small users” as its sampling frame. The PAF is known to have higher coverage of private households than any other available frame.

A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select where to interview – this may be at one, two or three households depending on the exact circumstances. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of a Kish Grid. The interviewers endeavour to interview that person - proxy interviews are not taken.

### **2. Weighting the data**

Weighting factors are applied to Omnibus data to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential

non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

In order to compensate for differential non-response, the Omnibus sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. The number of people belonging to each sub-group in the population is provided by ONS.

The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

## **2.1 Using weighted data**

Both the design weights and the final weights are re-scaled so that the weighted sample size equals the unweighted size (i.e. the number of responding individuals).

If a module of questions applied only to a sub-group of the population, for example eligibility was restricted by age, or the module was asked only in England, the weight for the module is calculated for that sub-group and the sample size, for the weighted data, scaled back to the un-weighted figure.

When conducting statistical significance tests, using weighted data, the un-weighted sample should be used. For tests on the total (module) population the base total shown in the tables should be used. However, if sub-groups of the total (module) population are created, for example sub-groups in terms of sex, age-group, region etc., the base shown is the weighted base for that sub-group - because the weight was generated for the whole (module) population. Therefore, when conducting statistical significance tests on these sub-groups, the un-weighted base for the sub-group should be used - this can be found by running tables, etc. without applying the weight - in conjunction with the weighted data.

## **2.2. Calculation of the Design Weight**

The first stage of the weighting procedure involves producing a design weight that corrects for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household, or restricting the eligibility of the module to certain types of respondent.

### ***i. Unit of analysis: Household***

On occasions, a module may collect information about the household rather than the individual and the appropriate unit of analysis will be the household rather than the individual. For example, the questions might be concerned with details about the accommodation which could be supplied by any adult member of the household. In this case, no design weight is required because the information is collected from every household in the responding sample.

*ii. Weight A (wta) - Unit of analysis: Individual*

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a greater chance of selection than those in households with more. Weight A is applied to correct for this unequal probability, and is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household. The base is then adjusted back to the number of respondents who were interviewed. Weight A is applied to modules which use the individual adult as the unit of analysis.

*iii. Weight C - Unit of analysis: Household (HRP/spouse report only)*

Sometimes information about the household is required that can only be supplied reliably by the household reference person or their spouse/partner. The probability that the selected respondent will be eligible for the module will be  $2/n$  or  $1/n$  (where  $n$  is the number of adults in the household): if the Household Reference Person (HRP) is married/cohabiting the probability that the selected respondent will be eligible is  $2/n$ , if the HRP is not married/cohabiting the probability is  $1/n$ . The weighting factor corrects for unequal probability of selection and then adjusts the base back to that of the actual number of respondents that complete the module.

## **2.3 Calibrating the Omnibus Sample to ONS Population Totals**

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data is calibrated to ONS population totals. The calibration factors are produced by the GREG method, implemented in GES (software written in SAS). This method is a generalisation of standard post-stratification that produces weights that adjust to more than one margin.

## **2.4 Derivation of the Final Weights**

In the final stage of the weighting procedure, the design weight is multiplied by the calibration factor.

**i. indwgt**

The final individual weight (indwgt) is the product of indwgtin and the individual calibration factor. indwgtin is a rescaled design weight that is the produce of wta and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents.

**ii. hhwgt**

The final household weight (hhwgt) is the product of hhwgtin and the household calibration factor. hhwgtin is a rescaled design weight. Ideally this would be the total number of households in the population divided by the number of responding households in the sample. However the total number of households in the population is not known. The ratio is estimated by dividing the total number of people in the population by the number of people in all the responding households.

The design weights and the final weights are supplied in each survey month.

## **2.5 Effective Sample Size**

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the sampling errors of the survey estimates. The effect can be shown by calculating the Effective Sample Size which gives the size of an equal probability sample which is equivalent in precision to the unequal probability sample actually used. The Effective Sample Size will vary slightly from one month to another with the proportions of interviews in different sized households. On average the Effective Sample Size of the Omnibus Survey is 84% to 86% of the actual sample of individuals, when Weight A is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

Where individuals are interviewed as representing their households and no weighting is needed, there is no reduction in precision. Where questions relating to the household are addressed only to the Household Reference Person (HRP) or the spouse of the HRP and Weight C is applied, the Effective Sample Size is 86% to 87% of the interviewed sample. The proportion of households in which the selected respondent is the HRP or spouse has varied between 82% and 95% so the sample size for this kind of module will be about 1500 if the total sample is 1800. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

## **3. Sampling errors**

The Omnibus is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, clustering and the effect of weighting on the variable of interest. Standard errors, which give an indication as to the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for all variables. The sampling errors are provided on an Excel spreadsheet.

## **4. Field Work**

All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of

the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the first two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.

As with all National Statistics surveys, a quality check on field work is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents to make sure that the interviews actually took place with those respondents and that responses to questions are consistent.

## 5. Calculation of Response Rate

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

### 5.1 Response Rate for February 2006

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Omnibus sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for modules not reissued to the telephone unit was 66% (1229 responding cases).

The response rate for February was 67% as shown below:

<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Ineligible Addresses	147	7%	
Eligible Addresses	1863	93%	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1872</b>		<b>100%</b>
No interview – refusal	495		26%
No interview – non-contact	123		7%
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1254</b>		<b>67%</b>

## **6. Output contained in the report**

### **6.1 Frequency counts**

Frequency counts for the classificatory variables and client questions are provided, showing non-response to individual questions (item non-response).

Item non-response occurs for three reasons:

- a. the respondent was not eligible for the question and they were routed past the question.
- b. the respondent was unable to answer (did not know) the question.
- c. the respondent refused to answer the question.

### **6.2 Tables**

Each table is based on the sample answering both the client question and the relevant classificatory question so both the base and the percentages in the total column may vary slightly from one table to another. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tables based on questions that allow more than one answer to be given (multiple response questions) contain all the responses given by the respondent. The percentages in the table may therefore add up to more than 100% because respondents may give more than one answer.

Some bases within tables are very small. The confidence intervals surrounding percentages calculated on bases of 30 cases or less will be very large and we would advise that such results are reported with a great deal of caution.

### **6.3 Classificatory variables**

The module variable names are related to the program question numbers. Module variables are prefixed with M. The classification variables use names. These follow Social and Vital Statistics Division standards for surveys wherever possible.

Notes on the classificatory variables follow:

## Household:

GORA Government Office Regions

- 1 North East
- 2 North West
- 3 Yorkshire and the Humber
- 4 East Midlands
- 5 West Midlands
- 6 East of England
- 7 London
- 8 South East
- 9 South West
- 10 Wales
- 11 Scotland

NUMADULT Total number of adults

NUMCHILD Total number of children (aged under 16)

N1TO4 Children 0-4

N5TO10 Children 5-10

N11TO15 Children 11-15

NumDepCh Dependent children (aged under 16 or aged 16-18, never married and not a foster child)

DMHSIZE Total number of people in the household

\*HHTYPB Household Type B (Coded by interviewer)

- 1 One person only
- 2 HRP married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 HRP married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 HRP lone parent with dependent child
- 5 HRP lone parent no dependent child
- 6 All others

HHTYPA Household Type A (Computed)

- 1 1 Adult aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 Adult aged 65 or more
- 3 2 Adults aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 Adults, 1 aged 65 or more
- 5 3 Adults
- 6 1 or 2 child
- 7 3+ children

\*HHTYPE Household Type B - grouped

- 1 One person only
- 2 Married cohabiting with dependent child
- 3 Married cohabiting no dependent child
- 4 Lone with dependent child
- 5 All others

(Code 5 at HHType B, where the HRP is a lone parent with no dependent children, and Code 6 at HHType B, All others, are combined into category 5, All others at HHType.)

- TENGRP Grouped Tenure
- 1 Owns outright
  - 2 Owns mortgage
  - 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
  - 4 Rents privately
  - 5 Squatting
- TEN1 Tenure (questionnaire variable)
- 1 Own it outright
  - 2 Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
  - 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
  - 4 Rent it
  - 5 Live here rent free (including rent free in relative's/friend's property: excluding squatting)
  - 6 Squatting
- TIED Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- LLORD Who is your landlord?
- 1 the local authority/council/New Town Development/Scottish Homes
  - 2 a housing association or co-operative or charitable trust
  - 3 employer (organisation) of a household member
  - 4 another organisation
  - 5 relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
  - 6 employer (individual) of a household member
  - 7 another individual private landlord
- FURN Is the accommodation provided:
- 1 furnished
  - 2 partly furnished
  - 3 unfurnished
- CARS Car or van available to household?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- NUMCAR How many cars and or vans are available to the household?
- CAR Car or van available to the household
- 1 None
  - 2 One
  - 3 Two
  - 4 Three or more
- PAIDJOB Number of members of the household who have a paid job?

\*Variable is not included on February 2006 files.

## Individual - demographic

### RESPSEX

Sex of Respondent

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

### RESPAGE Age of Respondent

#### AGEX Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 24
- 2 25 to 44
- 3 45 to 54
- 4 55 to 64
- 5 65 to 74
- 6 75 and over

#### AGEH Grouped Age

- 1 16 to 17
- 2 18 to 19
- 3 20 to 24
- 4 25 to 29
- 5 30 to 34
- 6 35 to 39
- 7 40 to 44
- 8 45 to 49
- 9 50 to 54
- 10 55 to 64
- 11 65 to 74
- 12 75 or over

#### RELHRP Relation to Household Reference Person

- 0 Household Reference Person
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Co-habitee
- 3 Son/daughter
- 4 Step-son daughter
- 5 Foster child
- 6 Son daughter-in-law
- 7 Parent
- 8 Step-parent
- 9 Foster parent
- 10 Parent-in-law
- 11 Brother sister
- 12 Step-brother sister
- 13 Foster brother sister
- 14 Brother sister-in-law
- 15 Grand-child
- 16 Grand-parent
- 17 Other relative
- 18 Other non-relative
- 20 Civil partner

#### RESPMAR

Marital status of respondent (De Jure)

- 1 Single, never married
- 2 Married living with spouse
- 3 Married separated from spouse
- 4 Divorced
- 5 Widowed
- 6 Civil partner
- 7 Former/separated civil partner

#### RESPWITH

Living with someone in the household as a couple

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### DEFACTO

Marital status of respondent (De Facto)

- 1 Married
- 2 Cohabiting
- 3 Single
- 4 Widowed
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Separated
- 7 Same sex cohabiting
- 8 Civil partner
- 9 Former/separated civil partner

#### DEFACT1

Grouped marital status of respondent (De Facto)

- 1 Married/cohabiting
- 2 Single
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Divorced/separated
- 5 Same sex cohabiting
- 6 Civil partner
- 7 Former/separated civil partner

#### RESPHLDR

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented

- 1 This person alone
- 2 This person jointly
- 3 NOT owner renter

#### PARENT

Are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16 in the household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

#### PARTOD

Can I just check, are you or your spouse/partner the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4 in the household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NATION National Identity

- 1 English
- 2 Scottish
- 3 Welsh
- 4 Irish
- 5 British
- 6 Other

ETHNIC Ethnicity

- 1 White British
- 2 Any other White background
- 3 Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- 4 Mixed – White and Black African
- 5 Mixed – White and Asian
- 6 Any other Mixed background
- 7 Asian or Asian British – Indian
- 8 Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- 9 Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- 10 Asian or Asian British – Any other Asian background
- 11 Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
- 12 Black or Black British – Black African
- 13 Black or Black British – Any other Black background
- 14 Chinese or other ethnic group – Chinese
- 15 Chinese or other ethnic group – Any other

FULLED Age left FULL TIME education?

LEFTED Age left full time education (grouped)

- 1 Up to 14
- 2 15 to 18
- 3 19 to 25
- 4 Over 25
- 5 Still in education
- 6 No education

HIGHED Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree or higher degree
- 2 Higher education qualification below degree level
- 3 A Levels or highers
- 4 ONC/BTEC
- 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A – C)
- 6 O Level or GCSE ( Grade D – G)
- 7 Other qualifications
- 8 No formal qualifications

HIGHED4 Highest level of education qualification (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below Degree level
- 3 Other \*
- 4 None (no formal qualifications)

\* The 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (outside U.K) and other qualifications.

**QHEALTH1**

How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

**LSILL** Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**ILLLIM** Does this illness or disability/do any of these illnesses or disabilities limit your activities in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**SUMGROSS** Annual gross income

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Up to £519           | (20) £14560 up to £15599 |
| (2) £520 up to £1039     | (21) £15600 up to £16639 |
| (3) £1040 up to £1559    | (22) £16640 up to £17679 |
| (4) £1560 up to £2079    | (23) £17680 up to £18719 |
| (5) £2080 up to £2599    | (24) £18720 up to £10759 |
| (6) £2600 up to £3119    | (25) £19760 up to £20799 |
| (7) £3120 up to £3639    | (26) £20800 up to £23399 |
| (8) £3640 up to £4159    | (27) £23400 up to £25999 |
| (9) £4160 up to £4679    | (28) £26000 up to £28599 |
| (10) £4680 up to £5199   | (29) £28600 up to £31199 |
| (11) £5200 up to £6239   | (30) £31200 up to £33799 |
| (12) £6240 up to £7279   | (31) £33800 up to £36399 |
| (13) £7280 up to £8319   | (32) £36400 up to £38999 |
| (14) £8320 up to £9359   | (33) £39000 up to £41599 |
| (15) £9360 up to £10399  | (34) £41600 up to £44199 |
| (16) £10400 up to £11439 | (35) £44200 up to £46799 |
| (17) £11440 up to £12479 | (36) £46800 up to £49399 |
| (18) £12480 up to £13519 | (37) £49400 up to £51999 |
| (19) £13520 up to £14559 | (38) £52000 or more      |

## Individual - Employment related

### WRKING

Paid work last 7 days ending Sunday

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

### SCHEMEET

Govt. scheme for employment training

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

### JBAWAY

Did you have a job or business that you were away from last week?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

### OWNBUS

Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that you own?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

### RELBUS

Unpaid work, in that week, for a business that a relative owns?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

### LOOKED

Looking for work in last 4 weeks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Waiting to take up new job or business already obtained

STARTJ Able to start work within 2 weeks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

YINACT Main reason for not seeking work

- 1 student
- 2 looking after the family/home
- 3 taking a career break
- 4 temporarily sick or injured
- 5 long-term sick/disabled
- 6 retired from paid work
- 7 other reasons

EVERWK Have you ever had a paid job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DVIL03a DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Economically inactive

**(In employment includes people in a paid job, away from their job, on a government training scheme, doing unpaid work for their own/relative's business, during the last week)**

DVIL04a DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- 1 In employment
- 2 Unpaid family worker
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Economically inactive

FTPTWK Were you working...

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time

PARTHRS

Hours for part-time

- 1 10 hours or more
- 2 Less than 10 hours

STAT Employee or self-employed?

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed

SVise Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SOLO Working on own or have employees?

- 1 On own with partner(s) but no employees
- 2 With employees

EMPNO How many employees at workplace (if employee) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

SENO How many employees (if self employed) ?

- 1 1-24
- 2 25 to 499
- 3 500 or more

- ES2000 Employment status
  - 1 Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 2 Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 3 Self-employed : no employees
  - 4 Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)
  - 5 Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)
  - 6 Foreman or supervisor
  - 7 Employee (not elsewhere classified)
  - 8 No employment status info given
- NSSECB NS-SECB - long version (Operational categories)
  - 1.0 Employers in large organisations
  - 2.0 Higher managerial
  - 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
  - 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
  - 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
  - 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
  - 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
  - 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
  - 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
  - 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
  - 5.0 Lower managerial
  - 6.0 Higher supervisory
  - 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
  - 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
  - 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
  - 7.4 Intermediate engineering
  - 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
  - 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
  - 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
  - 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
  - 10.0 Lower supervisory
  - 11.1 Lower technical craft
  - 11.2 Lower technical process operative
  - 12.1 Semi-routine sales
  - 12.2 Semi-routine service
  - 12.3 Semi-routine technical
  - 12.4 Semi-routine operative
  - 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
  - 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
  - 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
  - 13.1 Routine sales and service
  - 13.2 Routine production
  - 13.3 Routine technical
  - 13.4 Routine operative
  - 13.5 Routine agricultural
  - 14.1 Never worked
  - 14.2 Long-term unemployed
  - 15.0 Full-time students
  - 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
  - 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons

(Codes 1.0 to 13.5 are assigned to everyone who is currently employed OR who has ever worked – unless they are currently a full-time student. That is – ‘full-time student’ takes precedence over past employment.)

#### NSSECAC

##### NS-SEC – Analytic classes

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
- 3.0 Intermediate occupations
- 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.0 Routine occupations
- 8.0 Not classified

#### NSECAC5

##### NS-SEC – 5 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- 6 Not classified

#### NSECAC3

##### NS-SEC – 3 classes

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified

# National Statistics Omnibus Survey

(OVσ)

## MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

February 2006

Cycle 06/02

Module	Title	Addressed to whom	Estimated Average duration
M210	Tobacco consumption	All	1 minute

### Time allowances (based on a full quota of 30 addresses)

The Omnibus Survey runs to a tight timetable. The individual times given above for individual modules are intended as a rough guide. You should run through the questionnaire using training cases before starting fieldwork, and this may give you a clearer idea of the overall average length of interviews. Remember to also make allowance for introductions and conclusions after interview.

**If you experience difficulties with the times allowed, contact the Field Office via the Field Enquiry Line without delay.**

*You should claim the actual time spent **up to** these maxima.*

- 8 days (48 hours) England, Scotland and Wales within sampled area – excludes travel time to area.
- Up to 3 hours to read 2006 Annual Instructions. (*Only may be claimed once on your first Omnibus quota in the survey year.*) Please note that the Annual Instructions have changed and therefore it is essential that you read them thoroughly.
- Up to 1½ hours to read these monthly instructions and work through training cases.
- Up to 2 hours to prepare for your quota.

<b>Name</b>	Please enter the adult household members in order of date of birth starting with the eldest.
<b>MarSta</b>	If person is married but not separated and yet living apart from their partner for some reason e.g. work, then you would still record them as married and living with their wife/husband. Options 3 and 7 – 9 refer to the new Civil Partnerships, or same-sex marriages.
<b>Hhldr</b>	This question is standard across all household surveys. It is in place in order to aid the calculation of the HRP. It refers to <b>household members only</b> . The accommodation can only be owned or rented (3) <i>jointly</i> with another household member. If the accommodation is owned or rented jointly with a person outside of the household and with no other household member you will code '1. <i>This person only</i> ' rather than '3. <i>This person jointly</i> .'
<b>HRP, HHTYPEB, and TENURE</b>	Although these questions refer to the circumstances of the Household Reference Person (HRP) you should get the information from the <b>selected person</b> . (Of course, in many instances the respondent is the HRP.) <b>For definition of HRP see Annual Instructions section 7.3.</b>
<b>Totus1</b>	<p>This question asks about the usual hours of paid work a respondent does. This covers full and part-time work. Record hours from zero to 96. If they work more than 97 hours or more use code 97.</p> <p>Hours of work should be recorded to the nearest 15 minutes, e.g. 36 hrs 30 mins would be recorded as 36.5.</p> <p>Meal breaks should always be <i>excluded</i> from the total, regardless of whether they are paid.</p> <p><b>Guidance</b></p> <p><u>Unusual work patterns</u> If the work pattern is not based on a week, get an average over the last four weeks.</p> <p><u>Illness</u> If the respondent has been off sick for a long period take the usual hours worked before going sick.</p> <p><u>New Job</u> If a person has started a new job in the reference week, the usual hours should relate to</p>

what the person expects them to be in the future.

#### Teachers

For teachers you should accept the answer given, which may very well be more than the normal 27 to 28 hours.

#### Trainees

For apprentices, trainees and other people in vocational training exclude any time spent in school or other special training centres outside their workplace.

#### Self-employed

Self-employed people often find it difficult to give precise figures. It is important, however, that we have information about their hours worked to compare these with the hours worked by employees. If necessary, encourage them to work things through on a daily basis and get as accurate a figure as possible.

#### Respondents working 'on-call'

If someone states at the hours questions that they usually work 24 hours a day because they are 'on-call', probe for the average number of hours *actually* worked. Identify the number of hours *actually* worked over the last four weeks and use the average of these to obtain a weekly total for usual hours. For example, where a respondent was on-call all night, but was only called out to work for two hours, the actual working hours for that night would be two hours. However if on duty (like a warden) and they have to be up and about then count all hours on shift as paid work.

#### Hout

**For full list of Outcome Codes see Annual Instructions section 45.** Please be absolutely certain of your outcome before your final transmission back to the office.

## Tobacco consumption

## M210

**Client:** Customs and Excise.

**Target Group:** All smokers.

**Opinion Questions:** None.

This module is being run for Customs and Excise and will help them estimate the amount of tobacco that is consumed as cigarettes. Do not comment on the hazards of smoking or mention your own feelings about smoking.

**M210\_1** Do not define 'nowadays' for respondents but ask them to decide for themselves.

**M210\_2** Note that daily figures are required at both these questions.

**M210\_3**

**M210\_4** If respondents say that they smoke both packeted and hand-rolled cigarettes please probe to clarify whether they *mainly* smoke one sort more than the other.

We are only interested in ordinary tobacco which is smoked. You should therefore ignore any references to snuff, tobacco or tobacco products that are chewed or sucked or herbal tobaccos.

## Classification Questions

### National Statistics Omnibus Survey February 2006

**Note: \*Indicates a variable that does not appear on the client data file. Such variables may be used to derive others**

---

*Respondent provides names of all household members*

#### **\*Name**

Record the names (or a unique identifier) for each member of the household

When all household members have been entered, press <PgDn>

STRING[12]

---

*Respondent provides sex of all household members*

#### **\*Sex**

Code first that applies

- (1) Male        Male
- (2) Female     Female

---

*Respondent provides date of birth of all household members*

#### **\*Birth**

What is your/their date of birth?

For day not given... enter 15 for day

For month not given... enter 6 for month

DATE

---

**ASK IF:** (Birth = DONTKNOW) OR (Birth = REFUSAL)

#### **\*AgeIf**

What was your/their age last birthday?

98 or more = Code 97

0..97

---

**DERIVED VARIABLE:**

**RAGE** := Respondent age

---

DERIVED VARIABLE:

**RSEX** := Respondent sex

---

**ASK IF:** Respondent provides marital status of all household members aged over 16

**\*xMarSta**

Are you currently ...

Running prompt - Code first that applies

- (1) NevMarr single, that is never married,
  - (2) MarrLiv married and living with your husband/wife,
  - (3) CivPart a civil partner in a legally-recognised Civil Partnership,
  - (4) Separate married and separated from your husband/wife,
  - (5) Divorced divorced,
  - (6) Widowed or widowed?
  - (7) SepPart Spontaneous only - In a legally-recognised Civil Partnership and separated from his/her civil partner
  - (8) DivPart Spontaneous only - Formerly a civil partner, the Civil Partnership now legally dissolved
  - (9) SurPart Spontaneous only - A surviving civil partner: his/her partner having since died
- 

**ASK IF: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER IS OVER 16**

**AND:** Household size > 1

**AND:** (MarSta <> MarrLiv) AND (MarSta <> CivPart)

**\*LivWth**

May I just check, are you/they living with someone in this household as a couple?

- (1) Yes Yes
  - (2) No No
  - (3) SameSex Spontaneous only - Same-sex couple (but not in a formal registered Civil Partnership)
- 

DERIVED VARIABLE:

**Defacto**

Marital status of respondent (De Facto)

- (1) Married
- (2) Cohabiting
- (3) Single
- (4) Widowed
- (5) Divorced
- (6) Separated
- (7) Same sex cohabiting
- (8) Civil partner
- (9) Former/separated civil partner

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **DeFact1**

De Facto marital status – grouped

- (1) Married/cohabiting
- (2) Single
- (3) Widowed
- (4) Divorced/separated
- (5) Same sex couple
- (6) Civil Partner
- (7) Former / Separated Civil Partner

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

**DMHSIZE** := Number of household members

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **NumAdult**

Number of adults in household

0..16

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **NumChild**

Number of children in household

0..16

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **Numdepch**

Number of dependent children (aged under 19 and never married) in household

0..16

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **NumChild**

Number of children in household

0..16

---

DERIVED VARIABLE:

### **N1to4**

Number of children aged 1 to 4 in household

0..16

---

DERIVED VARIABLE:

### **N5to10**

Number of children aged 5 to 10 in household

0..16

---

DERIVED VARIABLE:

### **N5to10**

Number of children aged 11 to 15 in household

0..16

---

**ASK IF:** Household member is over 16  
**AND:** Household size > 1

### **\*Hhldr**

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?

- (1) LoneHldr This person alone
- (3) JntHldr This person jointly
- (5) NOTHldr Not owner/renter

---

DERIVED VARIABLE

## RespHldr

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented

- (1) This person alone
- (2) This person jointly
- (3) NOT owner/renter

---

**ASK IF:** *Child in household*

## Parent

Ask or code

Can I just check, are you (or your spouse/partner) the parent or guardian of any children aged under 16, in the household?

- (1) Yes            Yes
- (2) No            No

---

**ASK IF:** *Child in household*

**AND:** *Parent of child under 16*

**AND:** *Under 5 in household*

## ParTod

Ask or code

Can I just check, are you (or your spouse/partner) the parent or guardian of any child aged 0-4, in the household?

- (1) Yes            Yes
- (2) No            No

## Full Relationship Matrix

---

ASK ALWAYS: THE RESPONDENT IS ASKED TO INDICATE HOW ALL OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER

### \*AskRel

I would now like to ask how the people in your household are related to each other

INTERVIEWER: Code relationship of each household member to all other household members in relationship grid

- (1) Spouse
- (2) Cohabitee
- (3) Son/daughter (incl. adopted)
- (4) Step-son/daughter
- (5) Foster child
- (6) Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- (7) Parent/guardian
- (8) Step-parent
- (9) Foster parent
- (10) Parent-in-law
- (11) Brother/sister (inc. adopted)
- (12) Step-brother/sister
- (13) Foster brother/sister
- (14) Brother/sister-in-law
- (15) Grand-child
- (16) Grand-parent
- (17) Other relative
- (18) Other non-relative
- (19) Civil Partner

---

**ASK IF:** Number of householders > 1

**\*HiHNum**

You have told me that...jointly own or rent the accommodation. Which of them/who has the highest income from earnings, benefits, pensions and any other sources?

Enter person number - if two or more joint householders have the same income, enter 17  
INTERVIEWER: These are the joint householders:

1..17

---

**ASK IF:** Number of householders > 1  
**AND:** HiHNum = 17

**\*JntEldA**

Ask or record  
Enter person number of the eldest joint householder from those with the same highest income:

1..16

---

**ASK IF:** Number of householders > 1  
**AND:** (HiHNum = DONTKNOW) OR (HiHNum = REFUSAL)

**\*JntEldB**

Ask or record  
Enter person number of the eldest joint householder

1..16

---

**DERIVED VARIABLE:**

**\*DVHRPNum**

Person number of HRP

0..16

---

**COMPUTE IF:** NumHHldr > 1  
**AND:** (HiHNum = RESPONSE) AND (HiHNum < 17)

**DVHRPNum := HiHNum**

*Note:* If there is more than one householder the HRP is the household member with the highest income

---

**COMPUTE IF:** NumHHldr > 1  
**AND:** JntEldA = RESPONSE

**DVHRPNum := JntEldA**

*Note:* If there is more than one householder who have the same income the HRP is the eldest household member

---

**COMPUTE IF:** NumHHldr > 1  
**AND:** JntEldB = RESPONSE

**DVHRPNum := JntEldB**

*Note:* If there is more than one householder, the response to HiHnum was a refusal or don't know, and a response was given to JntEldB, the HRP is the eldest householder.

---

**COMPUTE IF:** *NumHHldr = 1*  
**AND:** *Hhldr = LoneHldr*

**DVHRPNum := LHRP3**

*Note:* If there is only one householder that person is the HR

DERIVED VARIABLE:

## RelHRP

Relationship of the respondent to the HRP

- (0) Household reference person
- (1) Spouse
- (2) Cohabitee
- (3) Son/daughter (incl. adopted)
- (4) Step-son/daughter
- (5) Foster child
- (6) Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- (7) Parent/guardian
- (8) Step-parent
- (9) Foster parent
- (10) Parent-in-law
- (11) Brother/sister (inc. adopted)
- (12) Step-brother/sister
- (13) Foster brother/sister
- (14) Brother/sister-in-law
- (15) Grand-child
- (16) Grand-parent
- (17) Other relative
- (18) Other non-relative
- (19) Civil Partner

---

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## Ten1

SHOWCARD

In which of these ways do you occupy this accommodation?

INTERVIEWER: Make sure answer applies to HRP

- (1) Own            Own it outright
- (2) Morg        Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
- (3) Share        Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
- (4) Rent        Rent it
- (5) RentF       Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/ friend's property; excluding squatting)
- (6) Squat       Squatting

---

DERIVED VARIABLE

## Tengrp

Grouped tenure

- (1) Owns outright
- (2) Owns mortgage
- (3) Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
- (4) Rents privately
- (5) Squatter

---

ASK IF: (Ten1 = Rent) OR (Ten1 = RentF)

## Tied

Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

ASK IF: (Ten1 = Rent) OR (Ten1 = RentF)

## LLord

Who is your landlord...

Individual prompt: code first that applies

- |     |          |   |
|-----|----------|---|
| (1) | LA       | the local authority/council/Scottish Homes?                       |
| (2) | HA       | a housing association, charitable trust or Local Housing Company? |
| (3) | Comp     | employer (organisation) of a household member?                    |
| (4) | OthOrg   | another organisation?   |
| (5) | RelFrnd  | relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member?    |
| (6) | EmpIndiv | employer (individual) of a household member?                      |
| (7) | OthIndiv | another individual private landlord?                              |

---

ASK IF: (Ten1 = Rent) OR (Ten1 = RentF)

## Furn

Is the accommodation provided...

Running prompt

- |     |        |  |
|-----|--------|--|
| (1) | Furnd  | furnished,   |
| (2) | PFurn  | partly furnished (e.g. carpets and curtains only), |
| (3) | UnFurn | or unfurnished?                                    |

---

**DERIVED VARIABLE:**

**HHtypA**

Household type A

- |     |        |                          |
|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| (1) | Onead  | 1 adult Aged 16 to 64    |
| (2) | oneold | 1 adult Aged 65+         |
| (3) | twoads | 2 adults Aged 16 to 64   |
| (4) | twoold | 2 adults, 1 at least 65+ |
| (5) | thrad3 | 3 adults all Ages        |
| (6) | one2ch | 1 or 2 children          |
| (7) | thrch  | 3 or more children       |

---

**ASK ALWAYS**

**HHTypB**

Code type of household

Code one only

INTERVIEWER: This should be based on the circumstances of the household reference person

Dependent children are those aged under 16 or aged 16-18 never married and not a foster child living in the household

- |     |          |   |
|-----|----------|---|
| (1) | OnOwn    | One person only   |
| (2) | MarChild | HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership and has own/partner's dependent child(ren) in household            |
| (3) | MarNoCh  | HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership and does not have own/ partner's dependent child(ren) in household |
| (4) | LParDep  | HRP is lone parent not cohabiting and has own dependent child(ren) in household                                     |
| (5) | LParNonD | HRP is lone parent not cohabiting and has only non-dependent child(ren) in household                                |
| (6) | Other    | All others  |
-

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## **Cars**

Does your household have any cars or vans normally available for its use?

INTERVIEWER: Include company cars

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |
- 

**ASK IF:** Cars = Yes

## **Numcar**

How many cars and/or vans are available?

1..10

---

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## **\*DrivLic**

Do you hold a full driving licence valid in Great Britain to drive a car?

INTERVIEWER: This question and the following questions refer to the respondent, not the HRP (unless an instruction indicates otherwise).

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## Nation

### SHOWCARD B

\*What do you consider your national identity to be. Please choose your answer from this card, choose as many or as few as apply?

Code all that apply

INTERVIEWER: Please note there are 3 cards with different country presentation orders.

In England use card B-E

In Scotland use card B-S

In Wales use card B-W

### SET [6] OF

- |     |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|
| (1) | English  | English  |
| (2) | Scottish | Scottish |
| (3) | Welsh    | Welsh    |
| (4) | Irish    | Irish    |
| (5) | British  | British  |
| (6) | Other    | Other    |

---

**ASK IF:** *Other IN Nation*

## NatSpec

\*How would you describe your national identity?

Enter description of national identity

STRING[40]

---

**ASK IF:** Face Interview

## Ethnic

### SHOWCARD C

\* To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?

- |      |          |   |
|------|----------|---|
| (1)  | WhiteB   | White British                                       |
| (2)  | WhiteOth | Any other White background                          |
| (3)  | MixedWBC | Mixed - White and Black Caribbean                   |
| (4)  | MixedWBA | Mixed - White and Black African                     |
| (5)  | MixedWA  | Mixed - White and Asian                             |
| (6)  | MixedOth | Any other Mixed background                          |
| (7)  | AsianI   | Asian or Asian British - Indian                     |
| (8)  | AsianP   | Asian or Asian British - Pakistani                  |
| (9)  | AsianB   | Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi                |
| (10) | AsianOth | Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background |
| (11) | BlackC   | Black or Black British - Black Caribbean            |
| (12) | BlackA   | Black or Black British - Black African              |
| (13) | BlackOth | Black or Black British - Any other Black background |
| (14) | Chinese  | Chinese   |
| (15) | AnyOth   | Any other   |

---

**ASK IF:** Telephone Interview

## Eth01

### SHOWCARD C2

To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong...

- |     |         |                        |
|-----|---------|------------------------|
| (1) | White   | White                  |
| (2) | Mixed   | Mixed                  |
| (3) | AsianAB | Asian or Asian British |
| (4) | BlackBB | Black or Black British |
| (5) | Chinese | Chinese or             |
| (6) | Other   | Other ethnic group?    |

---

**ASK IF:** Telephone Interview

**AND:** Eth01 = White

## \*EthWh

And to which of these groups do you consider you belong...

- |     |        |                           |
|-----|--------|---------------------------|
| (1) | WhitB  | British,                  |
| (2) | WhitAO | Another White Background? |

---

**ASK IF:** Telephone Interview  
**AND:** Eth01 = Mixed

**\*EthMx**

And to which of these groups do you consider you belong...

- (1) WhitBC White and Black Caribbean,
- (2) WhitBA White and Black African,
- (3) WhitAS White and Asian or,
- (4) MXOth Another Mixed background?

---

**ASK IF:** Telephone Interview  
**AND:** Eth01 = AsianAB

**\*EthAs**

And to which of these groups do you consider you belong...

- (1) IndBri Indian,
- (2) PakBri Pakistani,
- (3) BanBri Bangladeshi or,
- (4) AsiOth Another Asian background?

---

**ASK IF:** Telephone Interview  
**AND:** Eth01 = BlackBB

**\*EthBl**

And to which of these groups do you consider you belong...

- (1) BlackC Caribbean,
- (2) BlackA African or,
- (3) BlackO Another Black background?

---

**ASK ALWAYS:**

## Wrking

Did you do any paid work in the 7 days ending Sunday the..., either as an employee or as self-employed?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not working, but eligible for Govt scheme*

## SchemeET

Were you on a government scheme for employment training?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

## JbAway

Did you have a job or business that you were away from?

- |     |         |  |
|-----|---------|--|
| (1) | Yes     | Yes  |
| (2) | No      | No   |
| (3) | Waiting | Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *Not away or waiting to take up job*

## OwnBus

Did you do any unpaid work in that week for any business ...

... that you own?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *Not away or waiting to take up job*

**AND:** *No unpaid work for own business*

## RelBus

...or that a relative owns?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *No unpaid work for relative's business*

**AND:** *Not away from job/ business*

## Looked

Thinking of the 4 weeks ending Sunday the..., were you looking for any kind of paid work or government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?

- |     |      |   |
|-----|------|---|
| (1) | Y    | Yes   |
| (2) | N    | No  |
| (3) | Wait | Waiting to take up a new job or business already obtained |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *Looked for work in last 4 weeks, or waiting to take new job*

## StartJ

If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the ..., would you have been able to start within 2 weeks?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *Looked for work in last 4 weeks, or waiting to take new job*

## \*LKTime

How long have you been/were you looking for paid work/ a place on a government scheme?

- |     |          |                                  |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | NotYet   | Not yet started                  |
| (2) | less1m   | Less than 1 month                |
| (3) | OneThr   | 1 month but less than 3 months   |
| (4) | ThrSix   | 3 months but less than 6 months  |
| (5) | SixTw    | 6 months but less than 12 months |
| (6) | Yearplus | 12 months or more                |

---

**ASK IF:** *Wrking = No*

**AND:** *Not on govt scheme*

**AND:** *Not looking, not able to start in 2 weeks*

## YInAct

What was the main reason you did not seek any work in the last 4 weeks/would not be able to start in the next 2 weeks?

- |     |          |                               |
|-----|----------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | Student  | Student                       |
| (2) | FamHome  | Looking after the family/home |
| (3) | CarBr    | Taking a career break         |
| (4) | TempSick | Temporarily sick or injured   |
| (5) | LongSick | Long-term sick or disabled    |
| (6) | Retired  | Retired from paid work        |
| (7) | OthYNot  | None of these                 |

---

**DERIVED VARIABLE:**

**DVILO3a**

DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- |     |         |         |
|-----|---------|---------|
| (1) | InEmp   | InEmp   |
| (2) | Unemp   | Unemp   |
| (3) | EcInAct | EcInAct |

---

**COMPUTE IF:** (((*Wrking* = Yes) OR (*JbAway* = Yes)) OR (*SchemeET* = Yes)) OR (*OwnBus* = Yes) OR (*RelBus* = Yes)

**DVILO3a = InEmp**

*Note:* The respondent is classified as being in employment if they are:

- (1) Currently working or
- (2) they are not currently working but have a job/business they are currently away from or
- (3) they are not working but are currently on a government scheme for employment training

---

**COMPUTE IF:** *StartJ* = Yes

**DVILO3a = Unemp**

*Note:* The respondent is classified as being unemployed if they are:

- (1) not currently working and
- (2) not on a government scheme for employment training and
- (3) have looked for work in the last 4 weeks/are waiting to take a new job and
- (4) are available to start within 2 weeks if a job did become available.

---

**COMPUTE IF:** NOT (*StartJ* = Yes)

**DVILO3a := EcInAct**

*Note:* The respondent is classified as being economically inactive if they are:

- 
- (1) not currently working, they are
  - (2) not on a government scheme for employment training, they
  - (3) have looked for work in the last 4 weeks/are waiting to take a new job
  - (4) would NOT be available to start within 2 weeks if a job did become available.

**DERIVED VARIABLE**

**DVILO4a**

DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- (1) InEmpXuf InEmpXuf
- (2) UFW UFW
- (3) Unemp Unemp
- (4) EcInAct EcInAct

---

**COMPUTE IF:** (((Wrking = Yes) OR (JbAway = Yes)) OR (SchemeET = Yes)) OR  
(OwnBus = Yes) OR (RelBus = Yes)  
**AND:** NOT ((OwnBus = Yes) OR (RelBus = Yes))

**DVILO4a = InEmpXuf**

---

**COMPUTE IF:** (((Wrking = Yes) OR (JbAway = Yes)) OR (SchemeET = Yes)) OR  
(OwnBus = Yes) OR (RelBus = Yes)  
**AND:** (OwnBus = Yes) OR (RelBus = Yes)

**DVILO4a = UFW**

**COMPUTE IF: StartJ = Yes**

**DVILO4a := Unemp**

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = EcInAct) OR (DVILO3a = Unemp)

**EverWk**

Have you ever had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = EcInAct) OR (DVILO3a = Unemp)  
**AND:** EverWk = Yes

**\*DtJbL**

When did you leave your last paid job?

For day not given...enter 15 for day

For month not given...enter 6 for month

DATE

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

**\*IndD**

What did the firm/organisation you worked for mainly make or do at the place where you worked?

INTERVIEWER: Describe fully - probe manufacturing or processing or distributing etc. and main goods produced, materials used, wholesale or retail etc.

STRING[80]

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

**\*OccT**

What was your (main) job in the week ending Sunday the...?

STRING[30]

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

**\*OccD**

Current or last job  
What did you mainly do in your job?

INTERVIEWER: Record special qualifications/training needed to do the job

STRING[80]

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

**Stat**

Were you working as an employee or were you self-employed?

- (1) Emp          Employee
  - (2) SelfEmp      Self-employed
- 

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

**AND:** Stat = Emp

**SVise**

In your job, did you have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?

INTERVIEWER: Do not include people who only supervise:

- children, e.g. teachers, nannies, childminders
- animals
- security or buildings, e.g. caretakers, security guards

- (1) Yes          Yes
- (2) No          No

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)  
**AND:** Stat = Emp  
**AND:** SVise = Yes

## SViseDesc

Please describe the type of responsibility you have for supervising the work of other employees.

INTERVIEWER: Probe for who and what is being supervised

STRING[100]

---

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)  
**AND:** Stat = Emp

## EmpNo

How many people worked for your employer at the place where you worked, were there...

Running prompt

- (1) n1\_24 1 to 24,
  - (2) n25\_499 25 to 499,
  - (3) n500plus or 500 or more employees?
- 

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)  
**AND:** Stat = SelfEmp

## Solo

Were you working on your own or did you have employees?

- (1) OnOwn On own/with partner(s) but no employees
  - (2) WithEmp With employees
- 

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)  
**AND:** Stat = SelfEmp  
**AND:** Solo = WithEmp

## SENo

How many people did you employ at the place where you worked, were there...

Running prompt

- (1) n1\_24 1 to 24,
  - (2) n25\_499 25 to 499,
  - (3) n500plus or 500 or more employees?
- 

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)

## FtPtWk

In your (main) job were you working...

Running prompt

- (1) FT full time,
- (2) PT or part time?

**ASK IF:** (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)  
**AND:** FtPtWk = PT

## Parthrs

(And) do you work 10 hours or more, or less than 10 hours a week?

- (1) More10      10 hours or more
- (2) Less10      Less than 10 hours

---

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## FullEd

How old were you when you completed your last full-time education?

INTERVIEWER: Code 97 for not yet completed  
99 for none

1..99

---

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## LeftEd

Age left full time education

- (1) Up to 14
  - (2) 15 to 18
  - (3) 19 to 25
  - (4) Over 25
  - (5) Still in education
  - (6) No education
- 

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## HighEd

What is the highest level of qualification that you have received from school, college or connected with work?

- (1) Degree Degree level qualification (or equivalent)
  - (2) HiEducqu Higher educational qualification below degree level
  - (3) ALevel A-Levels or Highers
  - (4) ONCBTEC ONC / National Level BTEC
  - (5) OLevel O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A-C) or O Grade/CSE equivalent (Grade 1) or Standard Grade level 1-3
  - (6) GCSE GCSE grade D-G or CSE grade 2-5 or Standard Grade level 4-6
  - (7) Othqual Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications below degree level) (Please specify)
  - (8) None No formal qualifications
- 

*DERIVED VARIABLE*

## HighEd4

Highest level of education

- (1) Degree or equivalent
- (2) Below degree level
- (3) Other

(4) None (no qualifications)

---

*ASK IF: HighEd = Othqual*

## **EdSpec**

Please record other qualification

STRING[100]

---

**ASK IF:** (WorkAge = Workag) OR (DVIL03a = InEmp)

### **\*Enroll**

Are you at present at school or 6<sup>th</sup> form college or/ at school fulltime/ at school part-time/ or enrolled on any full-time or part-time education course, excluding leisure classes (include correspondence courses, open learning as well as other forms of full-time or part-time education)?

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes | Yes |
| (2) | No  | No  |

---

**ASK IF:** (WorkAge = Workag) OR (DVIL03a = InEmp)  
**AND:** Enrolled on a course

### **\*Attend**

And are you...

Running prompt

- |     |       |                                |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | Still | still attending,               |
| (2) | Wait  | waiting for term to (re)start, |
| (3) | Stop  | or have you stopped going?     |

---

**ASK IF:** (WorkAge = Workag) OR (DVIL03a = InEmp)  
**AND:** Enrolled on a course  
**AND:** Attending a course

### **\*Course**

Are you [at school or 6<sup>th</sup> form college] on a full or part-time course, a medical or nursing course, a sandwich course or some other kind of course?

- |      |       |   |
|------|-------|---|
| (1)  | SchFT | ^LFTEdTxt3  |
| (2)  | SchPT | ^LFTEdTxt4  |
| (3)  | Sand  | Sandwich course   |
| (4)  | Coll  | Studying at university or college including 6th form college full time                  |
| (5)  | Med   | Training for a qualification in nursing, physiotherapy or a similar medical subject     |
| (6)  | Ptime | On a part time course at university or college, including day release and block release |
| (7)  | OpenC | On an Open College course   |
| (8)  | OpenU | On an Open University course  |
| (9)  | Corr  | Any other correspondence course   |
| (10) | Other | Any other self/open learning course   |

**ASK ALWAYS:**

## **Qhealth1**

\* How is your health in general? Would you say it was...

Running prompt

- |     |       |            |
|-----|-------|------------|
| (1) | VeryG | very good, |
| (2) | Good  | good,      |
| (3) | Fair  | fair,      |
| (4) | Bad   | bad, or    |
| (5) | VeryB | very bad?  |

---

**ASK ALWAYS:**

### **\*Intro**

The next set of questions are about income.

- (1) cont Press <1> to continue, or
- (7) ref Press <7> to refuse income section.

---

**ASK IF:** *Intro = cont*  
**AND:** *Telephone Interview*

### **\*SrcIncT**

I am going to read out various possible sources of income. Can you please tell me which kinds of income you receive?

Individual Prompt

SET [5] OF

- (1) Earn Earnings from employment or self-employment?
- (2) Pension Pensions including from a former employer, personal pension or the state pension?
- (3) Benefit Child benefit, income support, tax credits or any other state benefits?
- (4) Interest Interest on savings or investments?
- (5) OthReg Other kinds of regular allowances or from other sources, e.g. rent?
- (6) NSrc No source of income - Do not prompt

---

**ASK IF:** *Intro = cont*  
**AND:** *Telephone Interview*  
**AND:** *((Earn IN SrcIncT) OR (Pension IN SrcIncT)) OR (Benefit IN SrcIncT) OR (Interest IN SrcIncT) OR (OthReg IN SrcIncT)*

### **\*GrossTel**

Thinking of the sources you have mentioned, what is your total personal income before deductions for income tax, National Insurance etc, (that can be weekly, monthly or an annual amount)

INTERVIEWER: Please record income in pounds. Do NOT use codes for income bands at this question.

Prompt only if necessary. An estimate is acceptable.

0..99999997

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Telephone Interview

**AND:** (((Earn IN SrcInct) OR (Pension IN SrcInct)) OR (Benefit IN SrcInct)) OR (Interest IN SrcInct) OR (OthReg IN SrcInct)

**AND:** ((GrossTel = RESPONSE) AND (GrossTel <= 99999997)) AND (GrossTel > 0)

## \*GrsTime

Ask or record

Is that a weekly, monthly or annual amount?

- |     |         |         |
|-----|---------|---------|
| (1) | Weekly  | Weekly  |
| (2) | Monthly | Monthly |
| (3) | Annual  | Annual  |

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Telephone Interview

**AND:** (((Earn IN SrcInct) OR (Pension IN SrcInct)) OR (Benefit IN SrcInct)) OR (Interest IN SrcInct) OR (OthReg IN SrcInct)

**AND:** (GrossTel = REFUSAL) OR (GrossTel = DONTKNOW)

## \*TelBand

We put answers into income bands. Would you tell me which band represents your total personal income before all deductions. Is it...

Running Prompt

Less than £100 a week  
£100 but less than £200 a week  
£200 but less than £300 a week  
£300 but less than £400 a week  
And the bands go on in £100 steps

- |      |          |                                 |
|------|----------|---------------------------------|
| (1)  | Upto100  | Less than £100 a week           |
| (2)  | Upto200  | £100 but less than £200 a week  |
| (3)  | Upto300  | £200 but less than £300 a week  |
| (4)  | Upto400  | £300 but less than £400 a week  |
| (5)  | Upto500  | £400 but less than £500 a week  |
| (6)  | Upto600  | £500 but less than £600 a week  |
| (7)  | Upto700  | £600 but less than £700 a week  |
| (8)  | Upto800  | £700 but less than £800 a week  |
| (9)  | Upto900  | £800 but less than £900 a week  |
| (10) | Upto1000 | £900 but less than £1000 a week |
| (11) | Over1000 | Over £1000 a week               |

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont  
**AND:** Face Interview

**\*SrcInc**

SHOWCARD T

This card shows various possible sources of income. Can you please tell me which kinds of income you receive?

Code all that apply

SET [12] OF

- |      |        |   |
|------|--------|---|
| (1)  | Earn   | Earnings from employment or self-employment                 |
| (2)  | EmpPen | Pension from former employer                                |
| (3)  | PerPen | Personal Pension  |
| (4)  | STPen  | State Pension   |
| (5)  | ChldBn | Child benefit   |
| (6)  | IS     | Income Support  |
| (7)  | TaxCrd | Tax Credits   |
| (8)  | Ben    | Other state benefits  |
| (9)  | Intrst | Interest from savings                                       |
| (10) | Invest | Interest from investments                                   |
| (11) | OthReg | Other kinds of regular allowance from outside the household |
| (12) | Other  | Other sources e.g. rent                                     |
| (13) | NSrc   | No source of income   |

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Face Interview

**AND:** ((((((((((Earn IN SrcInc) OR (EmpPen IN SrcInc)) OR (PerPen IN SrcInc)) OR (STPen IN SrcInc)) OR (ChldBn IN SrcInc)) OR (IS IN SrcInc)) OR (Ben IN SrcInc)) OR (TaxCrd IN SrcInc)) OR (Intrst IN SrcInc)) OR (Invest IN SrcInc)) OR (OthReg IN SrcInc)) OR (Other IN SrcInc))

**\*Gross**

Thinking of the sources you have mentioned, what is your total personal income before deductions for income tax, National Insurance etc, (that can be weekly, monthly or an annual amount)

INTERVIEWER: Please record income in pounds. Do NOT use codes for income bands at this question.

Prompt only if necessary. An estimate is acceptable.

0..9999997

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Face Interview

**AND:** (Gross = RESPONSE) AND (Gross > 0)

**\*GrsTimF**

Ask or record

Is that a weekly, monthly or annual amount?

- |     |         |         |
|-----|---------|---------|
| (1) | Weekly  | Weekly  |
| (2) | Monthly | Monthly |
| (3) | Annual  | Annual  |

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Face Interview

**AND:** ((((((((((Earn IN SrcInc) OR (EmpPen IN SrcInc)) OR (PerPen IN SrcInc)) OR (STPen IN SrcInc)) OR (ChldBn IN SrcInc)) OR (IS IN SrcInc)) OR (Ben IN SrcInc)) OR (TaxCrđ IN SrcInc)) OR (Intrst IN SrcInc)) OR (Invest IN SrcInc)) OR (OthReg IN SrcInc)) OR (Other IN SrcInc)

**AND:** (Gross = REFUSAL) OR (Gross = DONTKNOW)

## \*GrsBand

SHOWCARD E

INTERVIEWER: Showcard E is two cards

.....one shows annual income bands

.....one shows weekly / monthly income bands

We put answers into income bands. Would you tell me which band represents your total personal income before all deductions.

Explain and enter band number

1..38

- (1) Up to £519
- (2) £520 up to £1039
- (3) £1040 up to £1559
- (4) £1560 up to £2079
- (5) £2080 up to £2599
- (6) £2600 up to £3119
- (7) £3120 up to £3639
- (8) £3640 up to £4159
- (9) £4160 up to £4679
- (10) £4680 up to £5199
- (11) £5200 up to £6239
- (12) £6240 up to £7279
- (13) £7280 up to £8319
- (14) £8320 up to £9359
- (15) £9360 up to £10399
- (16) £10400 up to £11439
- (17) £11440 up to £12479
- (18) £12480 up to £13519
- (19) £13520 up to £14559
- (20) £14560 up to £15599
- (21) £15600 up to £16639
- (22) £16640 up to £17679
- (23) £17680 up to £18719
- (24) £18720 up to £10759
- (25) £19760 up to £20799

- (26) £20800 up to £23399
- (27) £23400 up to £25999
- (28) £26000 up to £28599
- (29) £28600 up to £31199
- (30) £31200 up to £33799
- (31) £33800 up to £36399
- (32) £36400 up to £38999
- (33) £39000 up to £41599
- (34) £41600 up to £44199
- (35) £44200 up to £46799
- (36) £46800 up to £49399
- (37) £49400 up to £51999
- (38) £52000 or more

---

**ASK IF:** Intro = cont

**AND:** Face Interview

**AND:** ((Gross = REFUSAL) OR (Gross = DONTKNOW)) AND (GrsBand = 38)

### \*Gross3

SHOWCARD F

Could you please look at the next card and give me your total personal income as an annual amount from this card?

Enter band number

1..48

- (1) More than £51999 but less than £54000
- (2) More than £53999 but less than £56000
- (3) More than £55999 but less than £58000
- (4) More than £57999 but less than £60000
- (5) More than £59999 but less than £65000
- (6) More than £64999 but less than £70000
- (7) More than £69999 but less than £75000
- (8) More than £74999 but less than £80000
- (9) More than £79999 but less than £85000
- (10) More than £84999 but less than £90000
- (11) More than £89999 but less than £95000
- (12) More than £95000 but less than £100000
- (13) More than £99999 but less than £105000
- (14) More than £104999 but less than £110000
- (15) More than £109999 but less than £115000
- (16) More than £114999 but less than £120000

- (17) More than £119999 but less than £125000
- (18) More than £124999 but less than £130000
- (19) More than £129999 but less than £135000
- (20) More than £134999 but less than £140000
- (21) More than £139999 but less than £145000
- (22) More than £144999 but less than £150000
- (23) More than £149999 but less than £155000
- (24) More than £154999 but less than £160000
- (25) More than £159999 but less than £165000
- (26) More than £164999 but less than £170000
- (27) More than £169999 but less than £175000
- (28) More than £174999 but less than £180000
- (29) More than £179999 but less than £185000
- (30) More than £184999 but less than £190000
- (31) More than £189999 but less than £195000
- (32) More than £194999 but less than £200000
- (33) More than £199999 but less than £210000
- (34) More than £209999 but less than £220000
- (35) More than £219999 but less than £230000
- (36) More than £229999 but less than £240000
- (37) More than £239999 but less than £250000
- (38) More than £249999 but less than £260000
- (39) More than £259999 but less than £270000
- (40) More than £269999 but less than £280000
- (41) More than £279999 but less than £290000
- (42) More than £289999 but less than £300000
- (43) More than £299999 but less than £320000
- (44) More than £319999 but less than £340000
- (45) More than £339999 but less than £360000
- (46) More than £359999 but less than £380000
- (47) More than £379999 but less than £400000
- (48) Over£400000

---

DERIVED VARIABLE

## Sumgross

Annual gross income

- (39) Up to £519
- (40) £520 up to £1039
- (41) £1040 up to £1559
- (42) £1560 up to £2079
- (43) £2080 up to £2599
- (44) £2600 up to £3119
- (45) £3120 up to £3639
- (46) £3640 up to £4159
- (47) £4160 up to £4679
- (48) £4680 up to £5199
- (49) £5200 up to £6239
- (50) £6240 up to £7279
- (51) £7280 up to £8319
- (52) £8320 up to £9359
- (53) £9360 up to £10399
- (54) £10400 up to £11439
- (55) £11440 up to £12479
- (56) £12480 up to £13519
- (57) £13520 up to £14559
- (58) £14560 up to £15599
- (59) £15600 up to £16639
- (60) £16640 up to £17679
- (61) £17680 up to £18719
- (62) £18720 up to £10759
- (63) £19760 up to £20799
- (64) £20800 up to £23399
- (65) £23400 up to £25999
- (66) £26000 up to £28599
- (67) £28600 up to £31199
- (68) £31200 up to £33799
- (69) £33800 up to £36399
- (70) £36400 up to £38999
- (71) £39000 up to £41599

(72) £41600 up to £44199

(73) £44200 up to £46799

(74) £46800 up to £49399

(75) £49400 up to £51999

(76) £52000 or more

---

**ASK ALWAYS :**

## **Paidjob**

May I just check how many members of your household have a paid job?

0..14

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**DERIVED VARIABLE:** *Derived if: (DVILO3a = InEmp) OR (EverWk = Yes)*

## ES2000

Full employment status - derived from QMainJb block questions and SOC2000

- |     |          |  |
|-----|----------|--|
| (1) | se25plus | Self-employed : large establishment (25+ employees)            |
| (2) | se1_24   | Self-employed : small establishment (1-24 employees)           |
| (3) | senoemp  | Self-employed : no employees                                   |
| (4) | man25plu | Manager : large establishment (25+ employees)                  |
| (5) | man1_24  | Manager : small establishment (1-24 employees)                 |
| (6) | supvise  | Foreman or supervisor  |
| (7) | employee | Employee (not elsewhere classified)                            |
| (8) | NoInfo   | No employment status info given - for use in this program only |

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**DERIVED VARIABLE:**

## NSSECB

NS-SEC Socio-economic Class (full classification)

0.0..17.0

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial
- 3.1 Higher professional (traditional) - employees
- 3.2 Higher professional (new) - employees
- 3.3 Higher professional (traditional) - self-employed
- 3.4 Higher professional (new) - self-employed
- 4.1 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower professional & higher technical (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower professional & higher technical (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial
- 6.0 Higher supervisory
- 7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative
- 7.2 Intermediate sales and service
- 7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary
- 7.4 Intermediate engineering
- 8.1 Employers (small organisations, non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers (small - agriculture)
- 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
- 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory
- 11.1 Lower technical craft
- 11.2 Lower technical process operative
- 12.1 Semi-routine sales
- 12.2 Semi-routine service
- 12.3 Semi-routine technical
- 12.4 Semi-routine operative
- 12.5 Semi-routine agricultural
- 12.6 Semi-routine clerical
- 12.7 Semi-routine childcare
- 13.1 Routine sales and service
- 13.2 Routine production
- 13.3 Routine technical
- 13.4 Routine operative
- 13.5 Routine agricultural
- 14.1 Never worked

- 14.2 Long-term unemployed
  - 15.0 Full-time students
  - 16.0 Occupations not stated or inadequately described
  - 17.0 Not classifiable for other reasons
- 

**DERIVED VARIABLE :**

## **NSSEC8**

NS-SEC Socio-economic Class (8 classes)

- 1.1 Employers in large organisations & higher managerial occupations
  - 1.2 Higher professional occupations
  - 2.0 Lower professional and higher technical occupations
  - 3.0 Intermediate occupations
  - 4.0 Small employers and own account workers
  - 5.0 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
  - 6.0 Semi-routine Occupations
  - 7.0 Routine occupations
  - 8.0 Not classified
- 

**DERIVED VARIABLE**

## **NSSEC5**

NS-SEC Socio-economic Class (5 classes)

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
  - 2 Intermediate occupations
  - 3 Small employers and own account workers
  - 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
  - 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
  - 6 Not classified
- 

**DERIVED VARIABLE :**

## **NSSEC3**

NS-SEC Socio-economic Class (3 classes)

0.0..97.0

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Routine and manual occupations
- 4 Never worked and long term unemployed
- 5 Not classified

*DERIVED VARIABLE:*

## **GorA**

Government Office region

- (1) North East
- (2) North West
- (3) Yorkshire and the Humber
- (4) East Midlands
- (5) West Midlands
- (6) East of England
- (7) London
- (8) South East
- (9) South West
- (10) Wales
- (11) Scotland

# National Statistics Omnibus Survey December 2005

## Module 210 Smoking for Customs & Excise

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**ASK ALWAYS:**

### M210\_1

Now I'd like to ask you about cigarette smoking.  
Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?

- (1) Yes
  - (2) No
- 

**ASK IF:** *Smokes cigarettes nowadays*

### M210\_2

How many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke at weekends?

0..200

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**ASK IF:** *Smokes cigarettes nowadays*

### M210\_3

How many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke on weekdays?

0..200

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**ASK IF:** *Smokes cigarettes nowadays*

### M210\_4

Do you usually smoke packeted cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes or both?

- (1) Packeted
- (2) Hand-rolled
- (3) Both packeted and hand-rolled, but mainly packeted
- (4) Both packeted and hand-rolled, but mainly hand-rolled

**White**

- 1. British**
- 2. Any other White background**

**Mixed**

- 3. White and Black Caribbean**
- 4. White and Black African**
- 5. White and Asian**
- 6. Any other Mixed background**

**Asian or Asian British**

- 7. Indian**
- 8. Pakistani**
- 9. Bangladeshi**
- 10. Any other Asian background**

**Black or Black British**

- 11. Black Caribbean**
- 12. Black African**
- 13. Any other Black background**

**14. Chinese****15. Any other ethnic group**

# GROSS INCOME

## ANNUAL

Up to £519.....	1
£520 up to £1,039.....	2
£1,040 up to £1,559.....	3
£1,560 up to £2,079.....	4
£2,080 up to £2,599.....	5
£2,600 up to £3,119.....	6
£3,120 up to £3,639.....	7
£3,640 up to £4,159.....	8
£4,160 up to £4,679.....	9
£4,680 up to £5,199.....	10
£5,200 up to £6,239.....	11
£6,240 up to £7,279.....	12
£7,280 up to £8,319.....	13
£8,320 up to £9,359.....	14
£9,360 up to £10,399.....	15
£10,400 up to £11,439.....	16
£11,440 up to £12,479.....	17
£12,480 up to £13,519.....	18
£13,520 up to £14,559.....	19
£14,560 up to £15,599.....	20
£15,600 up to £16,639.....	21
£16,640 up to £17,679.....	22
£17,680 up to £18,719.....	23
£18,720 up to £19,759.....	24
£19,760 up to £20,799.....	25
£20,800 up to £23,399.....	26
£23,400 up to £25,999.....	27
£26,000 up to £28,599.....	28
£28,600 up to £31,199.....	29
£31,200 up to £33,799.....	30
£33,800 up to £36,399.....	31
£36,400 up to £38,999.....	32
£39,000 up to £41,599.....	33
£41,600 up to £44,199.....	34
£44,200 up to £46,799.....	35
£46,800 up to £49,399.....	36
£49,400 up to £51,999.....	37
£52,000 or more.....	38

## GROSS INCOME

WEEKLY		MONTHLY	
Up to £9.....	1	Up to £42.....	1
£10 up to £19.....	2	£43 up to £85.....	2
£20 up to £29.....	3	£86 up to £129.....	3
£30 up to £39.....	4	£130 up to £172.....	4
£40 up to £49.....	5	£173 up to £216.....	5
£50 up to £59.....	6	£217 up to £259.....	6
£60 up to £69.....	7	£260 up to £302.....	7
£70 up to £79.....	8	£303 up to £346.....	8
£80 up to £89.....	9	£347 up to £389.....	9
£90 up to £99.....	10	£390 up to £432.....	10
£100 up to £119.....	11	£433 up to £519.....	11
£120 up to £139.....	12	£520 up to £606.....	12
£140 up to £159.....	13	£607 up to £692.....	13
£160 up to £179.....	14	£693 up to £779.....	14
£180 up to £199.....	15	£780 up to £866.....	15
£200 up to £219.....	16	£867 up to £952.....	16
£220 up to £239.....	17	£953 up to £1,039.....	17
£240 up to £259.....	18	£1,040 up to £1,126.....	18
£260 up to £279.....	19	£1,127 up to £1,212.....	19
£280 up to £299.....	20	£1,213 up to £1,299.....	20
£300 up to £319.....	21	£1,300 up to £1,386.....	21
£320 up to £339.....	22	£1,387 up to £1,472.....	22
£340 up to £359.....	23	£1,473 up to £1,559.....	23
£360 up to £379.....	24	£1,560 up to £1,646.....	24
£380 up to £399.....	25	£1,647 up to £1,732.....	25
£400 up to £449.....	26	£1,733 up to £1,949.....	26
£450 up to £499.....	27	£1,950 up to £2,166.....	27
£500 up to £549.....	28	£2,167 up to £2,382.....	28
£550 up to £599.....	29	£2,383 up to £2,599.....	29
£600 up to £649.....	30	£2,600 up to £2,816.....	30
£650 up to £699.....	31	£2,817 up to £3,032.....	31
£700 up to £749.....	32	£3,033 up to £3,249.....	32
£750 up to £799.....	33	£3,250 up to £3,466.....	33
£800 up to £849.....	34	£3,467 up to £3,685.....	34
£850 up to £899.....	35	£3,686 up to £3,899.....	35
£900 up to £949.....	36	£3,900 up to £4,116.....	36
£950 up to £999.....	37	£4,117 up to £4,332.....	37
£1000 or more.....	38	£4,333 or more.....	38

## TOTAL ANNUAL GROSS INCOME

£52,000 up to £53,999 .....	1	£160,000 up to £164,999...	25
£54,000 up to £55,999.....	2	£165,000 up to £169,999...	26
£56,000 up to £57,999.....	3	£170,000 up to £174,999...	27
£58,000 up to £59,999.....	4	£175,000 up to £179,999...	28
£60,000 up to £64,999.....	5	£180,000 up to £184,999...	29
£65,000 up to £69,999.....	6	£185,000 up to £189,999...	30
£70,000 up to £74,999.....	7	£190,000 up to £194,999...	31
£75,000 up to £79,999.....	8	£195,000 up to £199,999...	32
£80,000 up to £84,999.....	9	£200,000 up to £209,999...	33
£85,000 up to £89,999.....	10	£210,000 up to £219,999...	34
£90,000 up to £94,999.....	11	£220,000 up to £229,999...	35
£95,000 up to £99,999.....	12	£230,000 up to £239,999...	36
£100,000 up to £104,999...	13	£240,000 up to £249,999...	37
£105,000 up to £109,999...	14	£250,000 up to £259,999...	38
£110,000 up to £114,999...	15	£260,000 up to £269,999...	39
£115,000 up to £119,999....	16	£270,000 up to £279,999...	40
£120,000 up to £124,999....	17	£280,000 up to £289,999...	41
£125,000 up to £129,999....	18	£290,000 up to £299,999...	42
£130,000 up to £134,999....	19	£300,000 up to £319,999...	43
£135,000 up to £139,999....	20	£320,000 up to £339,999...	44
£140,000 up to £144,999....	21	£340,000 up to £359,999...	45
£145,000 up to £149,999....	22	£360,000 up to £379,999...	46
£150,000 up to £154,999....	23	£380,000 up to £399,999...	47
£155,000 up to £159,999....	24	£400,000 or more.....	48

**1. English**

**2. Scottish**

**3. Welsh**

**4. Irish**

**5. British**

**6. Other**

**1. English**

**2. Scottish**

**3. Welsh**

**4. Irish**

**5. British**

**6. Other**

**1. Scottish**

**2. English**

**3. Welsh**

**4. Irish**

**5. British**

**6. Other**

**1. Welsh**

**2. English**

**3. Scottish**

**4. Irish**

**5. British**

**6. Other**

**PLEASE GIVE ALL SOURCES**

- 1. Earnings from employment or self-employment**
- 2. Pension from former employer**
- 3. Personal Pension**
- 4. State Pension**
- 5. Child benefit**
- 6. Income Support**
- 7. Tax Credits**
- 8. Other state benefits**
- 9. Interest from savings**
- 10. Interest from investments**
- 11. Other kinds of regular allowance from outside the household**
- 12. Other sources e.g rent**
- 13. No source of income**

- 1. Own it outright**
- 2. Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan**
- 3. Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)**
- 4. Rent it**
- 5. Live here rent-free (including rent-free in relative's/ friend's property; excluding squatting)**
- 6. Squatting**