

When conducting statistical significance tests, using weighted data, the unweighted base should be used. For tests on the total (module) population the base shown should be used - because this is the unweighted base. 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 unweighted 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.

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 weighting is required because the information is collected from every household in the responding sample.

ii. Weight A - Unit of analysis: Individual

Because only one household member is interviewed, people in households containing few adults have a better chance of selection than those in households with many.

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 Reference Person or spouse

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.

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 2000 individual adults in the Omnibus Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1700¹.

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 1665 if the total sample is 2000. The Effective Sample Size will be about 1450.

¹ Elliot, D *The use of the effective sample size as an aid in designing weighted samples*. Survey Methodology Bulletin, January 1990.

3. 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 week 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.

4. 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 11-12%. They are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

A responding individual may be ineligible for certain modules and may not have answered every single question.

5. Response Rate for March 2005

The response rate is calculated as the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample.

The response rate for March was 62% as shown below:

		%	%
Selected addresses	3,000	100	
Ineligible addresses	238	8	
Eligible addresses	2762	92	
<i>Refusals</i>	<i>739</i>		<i>27</i>
<i>Non-Contacts</i>	<i>320</i>		<i>12</i>
<i>Interviews Achieved</i>	<i>1703</i>		<i>62</i>

6. Output contained in the report

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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:

REGION 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

REGIONX Grouped regions

- 1 The North
- 2 Midlands and East Anglia
- 3 London
- 4 South East
- 5 South West
- 6 Wales
- 7 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

(Households are classified in terms of whether they include a dependent child. The dependent child need not be a child of the Household Reference Person, although they usually will be. If the HRP has non-dependent children in the household who have never married and have no children of their own they will be classified as a lone parent with no dependent children.)

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.

HEALTH Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

GROSS	Personal gross income
1	Less than £520
2	£520 less than £1,040
3	£1,040 less than £1,560
4	£1,560 less than £2,080
5	£2,080 less than £2,600
6	£2,600 less than £3,120
7	£3,120 less than £3,640
8	£3,640 less than £4,160
9	£4,160 less than £4,680
10	£4,680 less than £5,200
11	£5,200 less than £6,240
12	£6,240 less than £7,280
13	£7,280 less than £8,320
14	£8,320 less than £9,360
15	£9,360 less than £10,400
16	£10,400 less than £11,440
17	£11,440 less than £12,480
18	£12,480 less than £13,520
19	£13,520 less than £14,560
20	£14,560 less than £15,600
21	£15,600 less than £16,640
22	£16,640 less than £17,680
23	£17,680 less than £18,720
24	£18,720 less than £19,760
25	£19,760 less than £20,800
26	£20,800 less than £23,400
27	£23,400 less than £26,000
28	£26,000 less than £28,600
29	£28,600 less than £31,200
30	£31,200 less than £33,800
31	£33,800 less than £36,400
32	£36,400 or more
33	No personal source of income

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

DVILO3 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)

DVILO4 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

(OVS)

MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

March 2005

Cycle 03/05

Module	Title	Addressed to whom	Estimated Average duration
01	Classification	All	7 minutes
M210	Tobacco consumption	All	1 minute
M351	Transport direct	All	1 minute
		(1)	
M363	Disability	All	Disabled 6 min/ Non-disabled 2 minutes
M346	Working conditions	All employees and self-employed who work as employees	6 minutes
M369	Cancer registration	All	3 minutes
	Classificatory questions - ethnicity and national identity only - to identify respondents for M291	All	1 minute
M366	DfT Fear of Crime on public transport		
M371	DfT travel questions	All	7 minutes
	Remainder of classificatory questions	All	2 minutes

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 without delay.

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

- **9 days (54 hours)** in England, Scotland and Wales within sampled area – excludes travel time to area.
- Up to 2½ hours to read 2004-5 Annual Instructions. (*Only may be claimed once on your first Omnibus quota in the survey year April to March.*)
- Up to 1½ hours to read these monthly instructions and work through training cases.
- Up to 2 hours to prepare for your quota.

Name	Please enter the adult household members in order of date of birth starting with the eldest.
MarStat	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.
Hhldr	This question is standard across all household surveys. It is in place in order to aid the calculation of the HRP. It refers to household members only . 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> '
Depchd	This question asks those aged 16 to 18, who are single, whether they are still at school or in full-time education, and are therefore considered dependent children . At HHTYPB, the computer will check that there are dependent children listed in the household box if codes 1 or 3 are entered.

For definition of dependent child aged 16-18 see Annual Instructions section 7.4.

HRP, HHTYPEB, and TENURE	Although these questions refer to the circumstances of the Household Reference Person (HRP) you should get the information from the selected person . (Of course, in many instances the respondent is the HRP.)
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For definition of HRP see Annual Instructions section 7.3.

Totus1	This question asks about the usual hours of paid work a respondent does. This covers full and part-time work and will be used by researchers at ONS to help them analyse the results from Module 287 on Time Use. Record hours from zero to 96. If they work more than 97 hours or more use code 97.
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Hours of work should be recorded to the nearest 15 minutes, e.g. 36 hrs 30 mins would be recorded as 36.5.

Meal breaks should always be *excluded* from the total, regardless of whether they are paid.

Guidance

Unusual work patterns

If the work pattern is not based on a week, get an average over the last four weeks.

Illness

If the respondent has been off sick for a long period take the usual hours worked before going sick.

New Job

If a person has started a new job in the reference week, the usual hours should relate to 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 47. Please be absolutely certain of your outcome before your final transmission back to the office.

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.

Client: Department for Transport.

Target Group: All.

Opinion Questions: None.

This module is being asked on behalf of the Department for Transport. They are interested in finding out which **travel information services** the respondent is aware of and has used.

M351_2M Respondents are asked which telephone or web-based travel information services they have heard of. Code all that apply.

M351_3M Those respondents at M351_2 who have heard of any travel information services are now asked which they have **used in the last 6 months**. Code all that apply. Note the time constraint.

Client: Department for Work and Pensions.

Target Group: All.

Opinion Questions: M363_1 to M363_7

This module is being asked on behalf of the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). They are interested in information on disability.

The final 2 questions of the module ask about awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act. The module aims to identify the scale of problems those with long term illnesses or disabilities have accessing goods, facilities and services.

These are largely opinion questions about how the respondents view their own health and the affect this has on their lives

- M363_1** This is an opinion question as to whether the respondent has a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. Long-standing means something which has troubled them over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to affect you over a period of at least 12 months. Please leave it to the respondent to decide what is meant by substantially.
- M363_2** Identifies whether the disability or illness limits activities in any way again this is in the opinion of the respondent.
- M363_3M** Probe and code all the significant difficulties the illness causes the respondent. This is important for DWP to see the extent to which disabilities and health problems affect peoples lives. Code all areas. Only use the 'None of these' code if this is a spontaneous response from the respondent. This question is asked of all respondents including those who have stated they have no health problem or disability.
- M363_4** Asks whether the respondent has treatment or medication without which their health problems would cause some or more of the difficulties in the previous question.
- M363_5 to M363_6** Asks about previous long term illness (12 months or more), disability or infirmity in the past which does not affect them now and whether this would have affected everyday activities without medication or treatment.

The next set of questions relates to respondents who have now or have in the past a disability or long term illness.

- M363_7** Probe for limiting long standing illness and disabilities. Please be sensitive to the nature of this questioning. Code all illnesses or disabilities that apply.
- M363_8 to M363_10M** These questions relate to which services respondents have had difficulty using in the previous 12 months. The response 'Had no great difficulty in using these services' is not on the card and should only be used if this is a spontaneous response.

- M363_11M** Looks at difficulties in arranging travel and in getting around
- M363_12** Those who reported no problems in using services are asked why this was.
- M363_13 to
M363_16** Look at whether problems have been encountered in renting or buying a property.
Include renting from private landlords, Local Authorities and housing associations.
- M363_17 to
M363_18** Asks about respondents' awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act.

Client: Health and Safety Executive

Target Group: All employees and those self-employed people who work as if they were employed.

Opinion Questions: All except, M346_29 and M346_30

This module is being asked on behalf of researchers at the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Purpose of the module

The HSE define stress as “**the adverse reaction people have to excessive pressure or other types of demand placed on them**”. Pressure in itself is not necessarily bad and many people thrive on it – it is when pressure is experienced as excessive by an individual that ill health can result.

Work-related stress is a serious problem for organisations. Tackling it effectively can result in significant benefits for organisations. There are things organisations can do to prevent and control work-related stress.

This module is being asked to assess the way people work and their levels of job related stress. The same topic was covered in a March 2004 module, but there have been a number of question changes and additions for this month.

M346_Sem This question asks those who have said that they are self-employed whether they work as if they were an employee. Some self-employed people may work like employees, for example they may work for the same company for a long period of time, be managed by employees of that company and work with others in that company as work colleagues.

M346_1 - M346_19 These questions ask respondents to rate how often the conditions they work under means that they are subject to pressure or stress, whether help is available, the amount of control they have over what they do, and whether they understand their work tasks.

Client: Brunel University

Target Group: All

Features: Self completion on M369_1 & M369_2

Opinion Questions: M369_3-M369_9

The questions asked in this module may be upsetting for some respondents. The module is not compulsory and people have the right to choose not to answer these questions. When asking respondents whether they wish to answer these questions try to ensure that other household members are not present.

Completion is by the respondent via the laptop. However, there will be situations where the respondent is unable to use the computer themselves and will give you permission to administer the section yourself.

All respondents are eligible for this module.



Before you hand the laptop to the respondent please press F2 to save the data you have already entered.

Why is this module self-completion via the laptop?

Self-completion via the laptop is a way of getting reliable data from respondents when modules cover sensitive topics. Because no-one else can see the answers the respondent gives they can be more open about their attitudes and feel less obliged to give what they may think is the 'right' answer.

Introducing the module

There is an introduction to the module on the screen which assumes that the respondent will be happy to complete the module straight onto the laptop - add more to this as you feel necessary in order to reassure the respondent.

In most cases offering self-completion on the laptop will be quite straightforward as people are accustomed to using laptops/PCs at work or at home, as well as computerised toys. Where it is obvious that it would not be suitable for the respondent to use the laptop e.g. very bad eyesight, physical problems with their hands, or you suspect they cannot read, you can still read out the introduction and add "or I can carry on asking the questions".

Self-completion via the laptop

Interviewers have suggested that for self-completion modules it is best to try and sit beside or near respondents, so that they can ask your help without it being conspicuous. Your sitting near them also helps to stop anyone else seeing their answers - it can make it easier for you and them.

Once the respondent has agreed to do self-completion via the laptop, hand the laptop to them and they will then go through the module themselves, entering their answers straight into it.

Make sure that you have stuck your yellow and blue dots onto the ENTER and '0' (zero) keys, respectively. These dots are sent with the Field materials attached to your contents list and should be stuck on BEFORE you go into the field.

Most respondents will have already completed the contraception module. They can choose again here whether to complete the questions themselves or to have you ask the questions out loud. If they choose self-completion they are directed to the practice questions only if they haven't already done these before the contraception questions.

If they are directed to the two practice questions, you should work through these questions with respondents to make sure that they understand how to complete the module. They will then be given instructions on how to proceed on the screen as they go through the module (e.g. "Enter your answer and then press ENTER to continue").

Interviewer asks the questions

The only situations when it might be more appropriate for you to ask the questions are:

- ◇ Respondent unable to use the keyboard
- ◇ Respondent unable to read
- ◇ Respondent has sight problems
- ◇ Respondent is distressed at the thought of using the laptop

If you are going to ask the questions it is important that you and the respondent feel comfortable with them. This can be achieved by reading the questions and answer categories out loud (if possible tape yourself doing this) **before going into the field**. This practice session will make you used to hearing yourself saying the questions and make you feel more at ease in the interview situation.

M

369_1 - Asks whether respondent has/has had cancer.

M369_2 - Asks whether anyone in respondents immediately family has had cancer.

M369_3 – Opinion questions.

-9

Client: Department for Transport.

Target Group: All.

Opinion Questions: M366_1, M366_4, M366_5, M366_7

Purpose of the module

This module is sponsored by the Department for Transport. The organisation is interested in perceptions of fear when using public transport.

Topics include:

- Concerns about crime during a journey on public transport
- Actions taken after feeling fearful about crime before a journey
- Part of the route most worried about
- Type of crimes that cause worry

M366_1 Asks if the possibility of crime on public transport is a concern.

M366_2 Those who said that crime is a concern are asked what public transport they were intending to take last time they were worried before a journey. Code one option only.

M366_3 People who answer M366_2 are then asked M366_3 to M366_6. This question asks what they did about their fear, such as avoiding the journey or continuing regardless. Code one option only.

M366_4 This question asks respondents which part of the journey they were most worried about. Code one option only.

M366_5 This asks what they are most worried about, such as being attacked or mugged. Code one option only.

M366_6 This asks about the purpose of the journey they avoided, such as travelling to work or going shopping. Code one option only.

M366_7 This asks about how they could have felt safer, such as there being more people at the bus stop. Code all that apply.

Client: DfT

Target group: All

Opinion questions: M371_3

M371_1 The first question of the module establishes which methods of transport the respondent has used in the last 12 months WITHIN Great Britain. This is a multi-coded question so you should record all methods used in the last 12 months.

Please note that respondents may use a light van as a personal means of transport. The respondent may be a car or light van passenger even if they do not drive a car or light van and these categories are separated. A respondent may be a car/van driver and a car/van passenger.

'Walk' means a journey on foot of more than approx. 50 metres / yards (anything more than about a minute).

Include all travel, for both personal and business purposes made within United Kingdom. United Kingdom covers England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

If a respondent is housebound due to illness or disability or such like and has not been out at all in the last 12 months, even as a passenger, then they will be routed out of the rest of this section.

Codes 1 and 2 'Car or van driver/passenger - Van means 'light van.' Include all 2 and 3 wheeled cars.

Code 3 'Motorbike, moped or scooter' - include motor cycle combinations (i.e. with side car).

Code 5 'Bicycle' include all non-motor-propelled bicycles or tricycles.

Code 6 'Bus' – include coach, express bus, private bus.

Code 7 'Train' – include all services formerly operated by British Rail. **Not** London Transport 'Light rail'.

Code 8 'Underground/Metro' – Include London Underground and Glasgow Underground System.

Code 9 'Light Rail/tram' - Include Docklands Light Railway, Tramlink services in London, Midland Metro trams in the Birmingham area, Manchester Metro Link, Tyne and Wear Metro Link and Sheffield Supertram.

Code 10 'Walk' – include jogging, non-motorised wheelchair.

Code 11 'Internal air flights' – include all domestic flights within the UK.

Code 12 'HGV' – Include heavy goods vehicles here.

Code 13 'Other vehicle' – helicopter, motorised wheelchairs, tractors etc.

Code 14 'Not been out in last 12 months (housebound)' - If a respondent is housebound due to illness or disability or such like and has not been out at all in the last 12 months, even as a passenger, then please use this code.

M371_2 – Asked of all. Use code 1 'everyday' **only** if respondent travels by the transport method 7 days a week. If respondent only travels by that transport method 3-6 days a week use code 2, 'more than twice a week but not every day.'

M371_3 – Asked of those who say they walk at M371_2.

M371_4A – Asked of those who use public transport (bus, train, light rail, underground) at M371_1M. Use code 1 'everyday' **only** if respondent travels by the transport method 7 days a week. If respondent only travels by that transport method 3-6 days a week use code 2, 'more than twice a week but not every day.'

M371_4M – Asked of those who do not use public transport at M371_1M.

M371_5 – Asked of all.

DfT are interested in why the numbers of people, especially young people, who hold driving licences has fallen in recent years.

M371_6 Respondents without a full driving licence are asked whether they hold a provisional licence. This is routed from the classificatory question drivlic.

M371_7 This question asks respondents who hold a provisional licence whether they are actively learning to drive or which stage they have reached in learning to drive. This question aims to identify people who take out provisional licences but do not intend to learn to drive. Code one only. Showcard C371_7.

M371_8M This question is addressed to respondents who do not hold any form of driving licence or who hold a provisional licence but are not actively learning to drive. The **showcard C371_8M**, lists reasons for not driving. Code all that apply. It is possible that someone could be illegally driving without any form of licence - there is a category to record this if the respondent mentions this spontaneously. Do not prompt.

M371_8A This asks about the most important reason why a respondent does not drive.

- M371_11M** The idea here is to capture activities typically undertaken by the respondent and not to get a snapshot of seasonal activities.
- M371_12a-** These are opinion questions using a standard agree/disagree scale.
- M371_12e**

The DfT are interested in patterns of long distance travel.

- M371_13** The showcard for this question lists some commonly made journeys and their length in miles. It is meant to act as a prompt to aid respondents answer this question. A journey is one way,
- M371_14** Please code main purpose.
- M371_15** Use examples on Showcard M371_13 to prompt respondent.
- M371_17** If more than one mode of transport used please code the mode that covered the greatest distance.
- M371_18M** Code all that apply.

MintCom

PLEASE BE SURE TO COMPLETE THESE INTERVIEWER FEEDBACK QUESTIONS AS YOUR OPINIONS ARE VALUED.

However, you need not write the same thing in the MintCom section for every serial number. Writing in just one of the MintCom blocks for any serial number will be sufficient.

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

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

Record always

Cycle *

(Cycle - Year & Month YYYYMM)

-99999..999999

Record always

Area *

(Area)

1..99997

Record always

Address *

(Address 1..30)

1..30

Serial (Derived from Cycle + Area + Address)

-999999999999..999999999999

Record always

Region

Region

1..11

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005
Classification Questions

Record always

RegionX

Grouped Region

1. The North
 2. Midlands and East Anglia
 3. London
 4. South East
 5. South West
 6. Wales
 7. Scotland
-

Record always

Country (Derived from Region) *

Country

- (1) England
 - (2) Wales
 - (3) Scotland
-

Record always

DMHSIZE

RECORD NUMBER OF PEOPLE NORMALLY LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

0..14

Record always

NumAdult

Number of adults in the household

0..14

Record always

NumChild

Number of children in the household

0..14

Record always

NumDepCh

Number of dependent children in the household

0..14

N1TO4 (Derived from DVAge for whole household)

Number of children in the household aged 0 to 4 years

0..14

N5TO10 (Derived from DVAge for whole household)

Number of children in the household aged 5 to 10 years

0..14

N11TO15 (Derived from DVAge for whole household)

Number of children in the household aged 11 to 15 years

0..14

Ask always

HHTypB

INTERVIEWER: CODE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

CODE ONE ONLY

NB: DEPENDENT CHILDREN ARE THOSE AGED UNDER 16 OR AGED 16-18 AND IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION AND LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

- (1) One person only
- (2) HRP is married /cohabiting with own/partner's dependent child(ren) in household
- (3) HRP is married /cohabiting and does not have own/partner's dependent child(ren) in household
- (4) HRP is lone parent not cohabiting and has own dependent child(ren) in household
- (5) HRP is lone parent not cohabiting and has only non-dependent child(ren) in household
- (6) All others

Classification Questions

(Derived from numchild, numadults and dvage).

HHTYPA

INTERVIEWER: CODE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

- (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 at least 65 or more
 - (5) 3 Adults all ages
 - (6) 1 or 2 children
 - (7) 3 or more children
-

HHTYPE (Derived from HhTypB)

Household Type B grouped

- (1) One person only
- (2) HRP Marr/ cohab with dep.child
- (3) HRP Marr/ cohab no dep.child
- (4) HRP Lone with dep.child
- (5) All others

(Households are classified in terms of whether they include a dependent child. The dependent child need not be a child of the Household Reference Person, although they usually will be. If the HRP has non-dependent children in the household who have never married and have no children of their own they will be classified as a lone parent).

Record always

Ten1

In which of these ways do you occupy this accommodation?

MAKE SURE ANSWER APPLIES TO HRP

- (1) Own outright
- (2) Buying with 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

Record always

Tengrp (Derived from Ten1 & Llord)

Grouped Tenure

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

Ask if: Rents accommodation or lives rent-free (excluding squatting)

Tied

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

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Ask if: Rents accommodation or lives rent-free (excluding squatting)

LLord

Who is your landlord?

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

- (1) 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?

Ask if: Rents accommodation or lives rent-free (excluding squatting)

Furn

IS the accommodation provided..

- (1) furnished
- (2) partly furnished
- (3) or unfurnished

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005
Classification Questions

Ask always

Cars

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

INCLUDE COMPANY CARS

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

Ask if: Cars = yes

Numcar

How many cars and/or vans are available?

1..10

CAR (Derived from NumCar)

Car/van available to the household

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

Ask always

Health

Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?

INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE PROBLEMS WHICH ARE DUE TO OLD AGE.

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

Ask always

Paidjob

Number of people in household in a paid job?

0..14

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005
Classification Questions

Record always: In loop FOR :=1 TO 14

Sex *

- (1) Male
- (2) Female

Record always: In loop FOR :=1 TO 14

Birth *

Date of birth?

DATE

ASK IF: *In loop FOR := 1 TO 14*

AND: *Birth = Don't know OR Birth = Refusal*

AgeIf *

Age last birthday?

0..97

DVAge * (Derived from Birth & AgeIf)

Age for each person in sampled household , from Birth and AgeIf

0..120

RESPAGEX *

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

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005
Classification Questions

RESPAGEH

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
-

Workage

Working Age DV

1. 0 to 15
 2. 16 to 59 (females)/ to 64 (males)
 3. 60 (females) /65 (males) and over
-

Record always

HRP *

Person number of household representative person (HRP)

0..15

Classification Questions

Record always

RESPDNT *

Person number of informant (respondent)

1..14

RESPAGE (Derived from DVAge & Respdnt)

Age of Respondent

0..99

RESPSEX (Derived from Sex & Respdnt)

Sex of Respondent

- (1) Male
 - (2) Female
-

Ask or record always

RelRESP *

Relationship of each household member to respondent

- (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 (incl. 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

Classification Questions

Record always

RELHRP (Derived from HRP, Respdnt & RelRESP)

What is the 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 (incl. 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
-

ASK IF: In loop FOR := 1 TO 14

AND: Household member is aged 16 or over

MarSt *

Legal marital status

ASK OR RECORD - CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

- (1) single, that is never married?
 - (2) married and living with your husband/wife?
 - (3) married and separated from your husband/wife ?
 - (4) divorced?
 - (5) or widowed?
-

ASK IF: In loop FOR := 1 TO 14

AND: Household member is aged 16 or over

AND: More than one person in the household

AND: Household member is not married and living with their spouse

LWith *

ASK OR RECORD

May I just check, are you/ isliving with someone in the household as a couple?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) SPONTANEOUS ONLY - same sex couple

Classification Questions

ASK IF: In loop FOR := 1 TO 14

Hhldr *

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?

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

DVMarDF *

De facto marital status

- (1) Married
 - (2) Cohabiting
 - (3) Single
 - (4) Widowed
 - (5) Divorced
 - (6) Separated
 - (7) Same sex couple
-

DeFact1 (Derived from DeFacto)

De Facto Marital status- grouped

- (1) Marr/Cohab
 - (2) Single
 - (3) Widowed
 - (4) Div/ sep
 - (5) Same sex cohab
-

DeFacto (Derived from MarStat & Lwith)

De Facto Marital status

- (1) Married
- (2) Cohabiting
- (3) Single
- (4) Widowed
- (5) Divorced
- (6) Separated
- (7) Same sex cohab

RESPMAR (Derived from MarSt & Respdnt)

Marital status of Respondent

- (1) single, never married
 - (2) married, living with spouse
 - (3) married, separated from spouse
 - (4) divorced
 - (5) widowed
-

RESPWith (Derived from LWith & Respdnt)

Living with someone in the household as a couple?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Same sex couple
-

Ask always

Parent

ASK OR CODE

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

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: *Child in household*

AND: *Parent of child under 16*

ParTod

ASK OR CODE

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

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

RESPHldr (Derived from Hhldr & Respdnt)

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?

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

Ask always

FullEd

How old were you when you completed your last FULL TIME education?

CODE 97 FOR NOT YET COMPLETED

99 FOR NONE

1..99

LEFTED (Derived from FullEd)

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

Highest level of education qualification

- (1) Degree or higher degree
 - (2) Higher educational qualification below degree level
 - (3) A levels or Highers
 - (4) ONC/BTEC
 - (5) O level or GCSE equivalent (that is Grade A-C); O Grade or CSE equivalent (that is Grade 1) or Standard Grade level 1-3
 - (6) GCSE grade D-G or CSE grade 2-5 or Standard Grade level 4-6
 - (7) Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications below degree level) (PLEASE SPECIFY)
 - (8) No formal qualifications
-

Ask if: Highed = other

EdSpec

Please specify other qualification

STRING[100]

Ask if: Some source of income at SrInc

Gross

Will you please look at this card and tell me which group represents your total income from all these sources before deductions for income tax, National Insurance etc.

Annual

1. Less than £520
2. £520 less than £1,040
3. £1,040 less than £1,560
4. £1,560 less than £2,080
5. £2,080 less than £2,600
6. £2,600 less than £3,120
7. £3,120 less than £3,640
8. £3,640 less than £4,160
9. £4,160 less than £4,680
10. £4,680 less than £5,200
11. £5,200 less than £6,240
12. £6,240 less than £7,280
13. £7,280 less than £8,320
14. £8,320 less than £9,360
15. £9,360 less than £10,400
16. £10,400 less than £11,440
17. £11,440 less than £12,480
18. £12,480 less than £13,520
19. £13,520 less than £14,560
20. £14,560 less than £15,600
21. £15,600 less than £16,640
22. £16,640 less than £17,680
23. £17,680 less than £18,720
24. £18,720 less than £19,760
25. £19,760 less than £20,800
26. £20,800 less than £23,400

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

- 27. £23,400 less than £26,000
 - 28. £26,000 less than £28,600
 - 29. £28,600 less than £31,200
 - 30. £31,200 less than £33,800
 - 31. £33,800 less than £36,400
 - 32. £36,400 or more
-

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
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: Working = no

AND: Not working, but eligible for Govt schemes

SchemeET

Were you on a government scheme for employment training?"

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: Working = no

AND: Not on Govt scheme

JbAway

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

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

ASK IF: Wrking = no

AND: Not on Govt scheme

AND: Not away or waiting to take up a job

OwnBus

Did you do any unpaid work in that week for any business that you own?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

ASK IF: *Wrking = no*

AND: *Not on Govt scheme*

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

AND: *No unpaid work for own business*

RelBus

...or that a relative owns?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: *Wrking = no*

AND: *Not on Govt scheme*

AND: *Not 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) Yes

(2) No

(3) 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 the last 4 weeks, or waiting to take new job*

StartJ

If a job or 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

(2) No

ASK IF: *Wrking = no*

AND: *Not on Govt scheme*

AND: *Looked for work in the 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. Not yet started

2. Less than 1 month

3. 1 month but less than 3 months

4. 3 months but less than 6 months

5. 6 months but less than 12 months

6. 12 months or more

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

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
 - (2) Looking after the family/home
 - (3) Taking a career break
 - (4) Temporarily sick or injured
 - (5) Long-term sick or disabled
 - (6) Retired from paid work
 - (7) Other reasons
-

Record always

DVILO3a

DV for ILO in employment - 3 categories

- (1) InEmp (In employment or unpaid family worker)
 - (2) Unemp (Unemployed)
 - (3) EcInAct (Economically inactive)
-

Record always

DVILO4a

DV for ILO in employment - 4 categories

- (1) InEmpXuf (In employment not unpaid family worker)
 - (2) UFW (Unpaid family worker)
 - (3) Unemp (Unemployed)
 - (4) EcInAct (Economically inactive)
-

Ask if: *Unemployed or Economically inactive*

Everwk

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

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*

FtPtWk

In your (main) job were you working

- (1) full time
- (2) or part time?

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*
AND: *Works part-time*

PartHrs

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

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

Ask if: *Unemployed or Economically inactive*
And Everwk = yes

DTJBL

When did you leave your last PAID job?

: DATETYPE

Ask if: *Unemployed or Economically inactive*
And Everwk = yes

DTJB12ML

DV for unemployed/inactive - Whether worked in last 12 months

- (1) Worked in last twelve months
 - (2) NOT worked in last twelve months
-

Ask IF : In employment or has had a job at some time

OccT *

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE

STRING[30]

Ask if: In employment or has had a job at some time

OccD *

CURRENT OR LAST JOB

What did you mainly do in your job?

STRING[80]

Ask if: In employment or has had a job at some time

Stat

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

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

National Statistics Omnibus Survey March 2005

Classification Questions

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*

AND: *Employee*

SVis

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

DO NOT INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO ONLY SUPERVISE:

children, e.g. teachers, nannies, childminders

animals

security or buildings, e.g. caretakers, security guards"

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*

AND: *Employee*

AND: Svis = Yes (If Svis = No then SvisDesc is set to "None")

SVisDesc

Type of supervisory responsibility

STRING[100]

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*

AND: *Employee*

EmpNo

We are interested in the size of the local unit of the establishment at which the respondent works but we only want the number of employees working for the same employer as the respondent. Thus at sites shared by several organisations we would not include all employees - just those working for the respondent's employer. The 'local unit' is considered to be the geographical location where their job is mainly carried out. Normally this will consist of a single building, part of a building, or at the largest a self-contained group of buildings.

It is the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace that we are interested in, not just the number employed within the particular section or department in which he/she works.

(1) 1-24

(2) 25 to 499

(3) 500 or more

ASK IF: *In employment or has had a job at some time*

AND: *Self-employed*

Solo

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

(1) on own/with partner(s) but no employees

(2) with employees

