



Office for
National Statistics

**National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report –
January 2013**

1. The sample

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a random probability sample stratified by: region; the proportion of households with no car; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories one to three; and the proportion of people who are aged over 65 years. In common with most other ONS surveys, the Royal Mail's Postcode Address File (PAF) of 'small users' is used as the frame from which the Opinions sample is drawn. The PAF sampling frame contains approximately 26 million addresses in Great Britain, excluding those that receive large quantities of mail per day. Updated every three months, it is the most up-to-date and complete address database in the UK. The Opinions and Lifestyle sample taken from the PAF covers Great Britain, excluding the Isles of Scilly and the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

Each month 67 postal sectors are selected, with probability of selection proportionate to size. Within each sector, 30 addresses are chosen randomly giving an initial sample of 2,010 addresses each month.

One person per household is selected to answer the Opinions and Lifestyle module questions. At the start of the interview, the interviewer determines the household composition and then he/she selects the respondent from amongst all the over-16s. This selection is performed at random using a Kish grid. The data are subsequently weighted to correct for the unequal probability of selection that this causes. The interviewers endeavour to interview the selected respondent - proxy interviews are not taken.

2. Field Work

All interviews are carried out face-to-face (except for telephone reissues) by ONS interviewers who have been 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 in the first week of the calendar month and continues for the duration of the month in question. Interviewers call at all the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes up to eight 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.

3. Response Rate for January 2013

Each month the sample includes some ineligible addresses. 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%. These are eliminated from the set sample before response rates are calculated.

The final 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 Opinions and Lifestyle sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for modules was 57 per cent (1050 responding cases).

The response rate for January was 57 per cent as shown below:

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
Set Sample of Addresses	2010	100	
†† Ineligible Addresses	179	9	
Eligible Addresses	1831	91	
Eligible Households	1830		100
No interview – refusal	556		30
† Unknown Eligibility	5		0
No interview – non-contact	219		12
Interviews	1050		57

† Unknown eligibility also includes a proportion of unallocated cases.

†† Ineligible addresses also include a proportion of unallocated cases.

4. Opinions and Lifestyle Core Changes – January 2012

As a result of some harmonised changes between the ONS social surveys, there have been some alterations to variables NSSECB (and other NSSEC 'Socio-economic class' variables: NSSECAC, NSECAC5, NSECAC3), SOC2010 and SIC2007. Prior to January 2012, all respondents were routed to these classifications and were given a value. From January 2012, only those who have worked in the last 8 years or are full time students are given a classification. For SOC2010 (occupation coding) and SIC2007 (industry coding), all those who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students are combined as system missing values. In the NSSEC variables, those respondents who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students have been classed as 'non-classifiable'.

5. Weighting the data

Weighting factors are applied to Opinions and Lifestyle 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. This is accounted for in the design weight, *wta* (see 5.2). The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the

Opinions and Lifestyle sample to ONS population totals. This is integrated into the final weight variables, *indwgt* and *hhwgt* (see 5.4).

Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, 43 per cent of selected individuals declined to take part or cannot be contacted. In order to compensate for this differential non-response bias, the Opinions and Lifestyle 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 low levels of response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London tend to have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher than average weights.

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.

5.1 Using weighted data

The design weight is 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 scaled so that the weighted sample size for that sub-group is the same as the unweighted sample size.

The final supplied weights should be used in your statistical analyses to produce estimates from the survey. Some statistical packages will properly account for the weighting and other complex sample design features in statistical tests. However where these are not available, some analysts will use simpler, approximate tests. It is important when doing so to make use of actual sample sizes, rather than weighted (grossed) sample sizes in such tests, or the test will act as if the sample was the size of the population and all comparisons will become apparently significant.

5.2 Calculation of the design weight

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (Weight A (wta))

The Opinions and Lifestyle' sampling methodology selects 2010 households from across the UK and from each household selects one person using a Kish grid. In households with only one or two adults, the likelihood of selection is greater than for adults living in households containing many adults. *Weight A* controls for this feature of the sample design by compensating for the unequal probability of selection. It is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household.

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (do not weight data)

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.

5.3 Calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle Sample to ONS Population Totals

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data is calibrated to ONS population totals. The method uses a standard calibration approach that produces weights which adjust to more than one margin.

5.4 Derivation of the Final Weights

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

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (indwgt)

The final individual weight (*indwgt*) is the product of the individual calibration factor (which is produced to represent the ONS population totals) and the rescaled design weight (*wta*) (that is the product of *wta* and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents).

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (hhwgt) (variable provided on request)

The final household weight (*hhwgt*) is the product of the household calibration factor and the household, rescaled design weight. Ideally this design weight 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 weight (*wta*) and the final weight (*indwgt*) are supplied in each survey month.

6. Effective Sample Size

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the standard 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 Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is 84 per cent to 86 per cent of the actual sample of individuals, when *Weight A* is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

7. Conclusion

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a probability based sample which is recognised as a robust method for collecting reliable data. This report and the accompanying documents are designed to provide everything necessary to use and report on your data with confidence. However, we welcome any further queries you may have and are always interested in seeing any papers or publications resulting from the survey.

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Office for National Statistics

National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report – February 2013

1. The sample

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a random probability sample stratified by region, the proportion of households with no car, the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories one to three and the proportion of people who are aged over 65 years. In common with most other ONS surveys, OPN uses the Royal Mail's Postcode Address File (PAF) of 'small users' as the sampling frame. The PAF contains approximately 26 million addresses in Great Britain. It is updated every three months, and is the most complete address database in the UK. The Opinions and Lifestyle sample covers Great Britain, excluding the Isles of Scilly and the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

Each month 67 postal sectors are selected, with probability proportionate to size. Within each sector, 30 addresses are chosen randomly giving an initial sample of 2,010 addresses each month.

One person per household is randomly selected as the respondent. The interviewer determines the household composition and the respondent is selected from amongst all the over-16s using a Kish grid. The data are subsequently weighted to correct for unequal probability of selection. The interviewer must interview the selected respondent - proxy interviews are not taken.

2. Field Work

Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. Interviews are carried out face-to-face by ONS interviewers who have been trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. The interviewing period starts in the first week of the calendar month and continues for the duration of the month. Interviewers are instructed to make up to eight calls at an address at different times and on different days of the week.

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

3. Response Rate for February 2013

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

The final response rate is the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Opinions and Lifestyle sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for February was 53 per cent (965 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
Set Sample of Addresses	2010	100	2010
†† Ineligible Addresses	189	9	189
Eligible Addresses	1821	91	1821
Eligible Households	1827		100
No interview – refusal	639		35
† Unknown Eligibility	9		0
No interview – non-contact	208		11
Interviews	965		53

† Unknown eligibility also includes a proportion of unallocated cases.

†† Ineligible addresses also include a proportion of unallocated cases.

4. Opinions and Lifestyle Core Changes – January 2012

As a result of some harmonised changes between the ONS social surveys, there have been some alterations to variables NSSECB (and other NSSEC 'Socio-economic class' variables: NSSECAC, NSECAC5, NSECAC3), SOC2010 and SIC2007. Prior to January 2012, all respondents were routed to these classifications and were given a value. From January 2012, only those who have worked in the last 8 years or are full time students are given a classification. For SOC2010 (occupation coding) and SIC2007 (industry coding), all those who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students are combined as system missing values. In the NSSEC variables, those respondents who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students have been classed as 'non-classifiable'.

5. Weighting the data

Weighting factors are applied to Opinions and Lifestyle 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. This is accounted for in the design weight, *wta* (see 5.2). The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle sample to ONS population totals. This is integrated into the final weight variables, *indwgt* and *hhwgt* (see 5.4).

Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, a proportion of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. In order to compensate for possible non-response bias, the

Opinions and Lifestyle sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. Population data for these sub-groups are provided by ONS, and survey data are grossed to population totals within these sub-groups

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.

5.1 Using weighted data

The final supplied weights should be used in your statistical analyses to produce survey. Some statistical packages will properly account for the weighting and other complex sample design features in statistical tests. However where these are not available, some analysts will use simpler, approximate tests. It is important when doing so to make use of actual sample sizes, rather than weighted (grossed) sample sizes in such tests, or the test will act as if the sample was the size of the population and all comparisons will become apparently significant.

5.2 Calculation of the design weight

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (Weight A (wta))

The Opinions and Lifestyle' sampling methodology selects 2010 households from across the UK and randomly selects one person from each household. The probability of selection, therefore, is inversely proportional to the number of adults in the household. *Weight A* controls for this feature of the sample design by adjusting for the unequal probability of selection. It is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household.

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (do not weight data)

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.

5.3 Calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle Sample to ONS Population Totals

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data are calibrated to ONS population totals. The method uses a standard calibration approach that produces weights which adjust to more than one margin.

5.4 Derivation of the Final Weights

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

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (indwgt)

The final individual weight (*indwgt*) is the product of the individual calibration factor (which is produced to represent the ONS population totals) and the rescaled design weight (*wta*) (that is the product of *wta* and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents).

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (hhwgt) (variable provided on request)

The final household weight (*hhwgt*) is the product of the household calibration factor and the household, rescaled design weight. Ideally this design weight 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 weight (*wta*) and the final weight (*indwgt*) are supplied in each survey month.

6. Effective Sample Size

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the standard 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 Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is 84 per cent to 86 per cent of the actual sample of individuals, when *Weight A* is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

7. Conclusion

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a probability based sample which is recognised as a robust method for collecting reliable data. This report and the accompanying documents are designed to provide everything necessary to use and report on your data with confidence. However, we welcome any further queries you may have and are always interested in seeing any papers or publications resulting from the survey.

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National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report – March 2013

1. The sample

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a random probability sample stratified by region, the proportion of households with no car, the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories one to three and the proportion of people who are aged over 65 years. In common with most other ONS surveys, OPN uses the Royal Mail's Postcode Address File (PAF) of 'small users' as the sampling frame. The PAF contains approximately 26 million addresses in Great Britain. It is updated every three months, and is the most complete address database in the UK. The Opinions and Lifestyle sample covers Great Britain, excluding the Isles of Scilly and the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

Each month 67 postal sectors are selected, with probability proportionate to size. Within each sector, 30 addresses are chosen randomly giving an initial sample of 2,010 addresses each month.

One person per household is randomly selected as the respondent. The interviewer determines the household composition and the respondent is selected from amongst all the over-16s using a Kish grid. The data are subsequently weighted to correct for unequal probability of selection. The interviewer must interview the selected respondent - proxy interviews are not taken.

2. Field Work

Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. Interviews are carried out face-to-face by ONS interviewers who have been trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. The interviewing period starts in the first week of the calendar month and continues for the duration of the month. Interviewers are instructed to make up to eight calls at an address at different times and on different days of the week.

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

3. Response Rate for March 2013

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

The final response rate is the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Opinions and Lifestyle sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for March was 50 per cent (910 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
Set Sample of Addresses	2010	100	
†† Ineligible Addresses	197	10	
Eligible Addresses	1813	90	
Eligible Households	1810		100
No interview – refusal	622		34
† Unknown Eligibility	14		1
No interview – non-contact	264		15
Interviews	910		50

† Unknown eligibility also includes a proportion of unallocated cases.

†† Ineligible addresses also include a proportion of unallocated cases.

4. Opinions and Lifestyle Core Changes – January 2012

As a result of some harmonised changes between the ONS social surveys, there have been some alterations to variables NSSECB (and other NSSEC 'Socio-economic class' variables: NSSECAC, NSECAC5, NSECAC3), SOC2010 and SIC2007. Prior to January 2012, all respondents were routed to these classifications and were given a value. From January 2012, only those who have worked in the last 8 years or are full time students are given a classification. For SOC2010 (occupation coding) and SIC2007 (industry coding), all those who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students are combined as system missing values. In the NSSEC variables, those respondents who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students have been classed as 'non-classifiable'.

5. Weighting the data

Weighting factors are applied to Opinions and Lifestyle 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. This is accounted for in the design weight, *wta* (see 5.2). The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle sample to ONS population totals. This is integrated into the final weight variables, *indwgt* and *hhwgt* (see 5.4).

Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, a proportion of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. In order to compensate for possible non-response bias, the

Opinions and Lifestyle sample is divided into weighting classes of age-group by sex and Government Office Region. Population data for these sub-groups are provided by ONS, and survey data are grossed to population totals within these sub-groups

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.

5.1 Using weighted data

The final supplied weights should be used in your statistical analyses to produce survey. Some statistical packages will properly account for the weighting and other complex sample design features in statistical tests. However where these are not available, some analysts will use simpler, approximate tests. It is important when doing so to make use of actual sample sizes, rather than weighted (grossed) sample sizes in such tests, or the test will act as if the sample was the size of the population and all comparisons will become apparently significant.

5.2 Calculation of the design weight

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (Weight A (wta))

The Opinions and Lifestyle' sampling methodology selects 2010 households from across the UK and randomly selects one person from each household. The probability of selection, therefore, is inversely proportional to the number of adults in the household. *Weight A* controls for this feature of the sample design by adjusting for the unequal probability of selection. It is calculated by dividing the number of adults in the sampled household by the average number of adults per household.

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (do not weight data)

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.

5.3 Calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle Sample to ONS Population Totals

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data are calibrated to ONS population totals. The method uses a standard calibration approach that produces weights which adjust to more than one margin.

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

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ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (hhwgt) (variable provided on request)

The final household weight (*hhwgt*) is the product of the household calibration factor and the household, rescaled design weight. Ideally this design weight 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.

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

3. Response Rate for April 2013

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

The final response rate is the number of achieved interviews as a percentage of the eligible sample. The response rate detailed below is for the entire Opinions and Lifestyle sample and may not reflect the number of cases in your data. The response rate for April was 57 per cent (responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
Set Sample of Addresses	2010		100
††Ineligible Addresses	194		10
Eligible Addresses	1815		90
Eligible Households	1813		100
No interview – refusal	581		32
†Unknown Eligibility	18		1
No interview – non-contact	183		10
Interviews	1031		57

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4. Opinions and Lifestyle Core Changes – January 2012

As a result of some harmonised changes between the ONS social surveys, there have been some alterations to variables NSSECB (and other NSSEC 'Socio-economic class' variables: NSSECAC, NSECAC5, NSECAC3), SOC2010 and SIC2007. Prior to January 2012, all respondents were routed to these classifications and were given a value. From January 2012, only those who have worked in the last 8 years or are full time students are given a classification. For SOC2010 (occupation coding) and SIC2007 (industry coding), all those who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students are combined as system missing values. In the NSSEC variables, those respondents who have not worked in the last 8 years and are not full time students have been classed as 'non-classifiable'.

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5.3 Calibrating the Opinions and Lifestyle Sample to ONS Population Totals

After the initial design weights have been produced, the data are calibrated to ONS population totals. The method uses a standard calibration approach that produces weights which adjust to more than one margin.

5.4 Derivation of the Final Weights

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

i. Unit of Analysis: Individual (indwgt)

The final individual weight (*indwgt*) is the product of the individual calibration factor (which is produced to represent the ONS population totals) and the rescaled design weight (*wta*) (that is the product of *wta* and the population total for adults divided by the number of respondents).

ii. Unit of Analysis: Household (hhwgt) (variable provided on request)

The final household weight (*hhwgt*) is the product of the household calibration factor and the household, rescaled design weight. Ideally this design weight

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 weight (*wta*) and the final weight (*indwgt*) are supplied in each survey month.

6. Effective Sample Size

This method of sampling and the consequent weighting affect the standard 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 Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is 84 per cent to 86 per cent of the actual sample of individuals, when *Weight A* is applied. An achieved sample of 1800 individual adults in the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is equivalent to an equal probability sample of about 1500.

7. Standard errors

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is a sample survey and thus estimates are subject to sampling variability. The size of the sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, and the effect of stratification, clustering and weighting, and the impact varies for different estimates. Standard errors, giving an indication of the amount that a given estimate deviates from a true population value, are supplied for the majority of estimates in the spreadsheet which accompanies this report.

The standard errors supplied take into account both the weighting applied to the data, and the stratified, clustered sample design. The deflt (design factor) shown for each standard error is a measure of the effect of the sample design. It is the ratio of the standard error (taking into account the complex design) to the standard error that would be associated with a *simple random sample* design without these design features.

If base numbers for an estimate are low, the standard error will not be supplied. The standard error spreadsheet also contains lower and upper levels of the 95% confidence interval for each estimate.

8. Conclusion

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey uses a probability based sample which is recognised as a robust method for collecting reliable data. This report and the accompanying documents are designed to provide everything necessary to use and report on your data with confidence. However, we welcome any further queries you may have and are always interested in seeing any papers or publications resulting from the survey.

Opinions and Lifestyle Team,
Room 2.264
Office for National Statistics
Cardiff Road
Newport
Wales
NP10 8XG

Email: opinions@ons.gsi.gov.uk

**Phone your Opinions and Lifestyle contact or the Customer Response Team
on: 01633 455678**

National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey



MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

January 2013

Cycle 01/13

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Module	Title	Addressed to whom	Estimated Average Duration
01	Classificatory Questions	All	12
MCZ	Wellbeing	All	2

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

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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 (4 days (24 hours) for half quotas)
- Up to 3 hours to read Opinions and Lifestyle Module of the Standard Instruction Manual and the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey Module Instructions for your quota month. (*Opinions and Lifestyle Module of the Standard Instruction Manual may only be claimed once on your first Opinions and Lifestyle quota in the survey year*)
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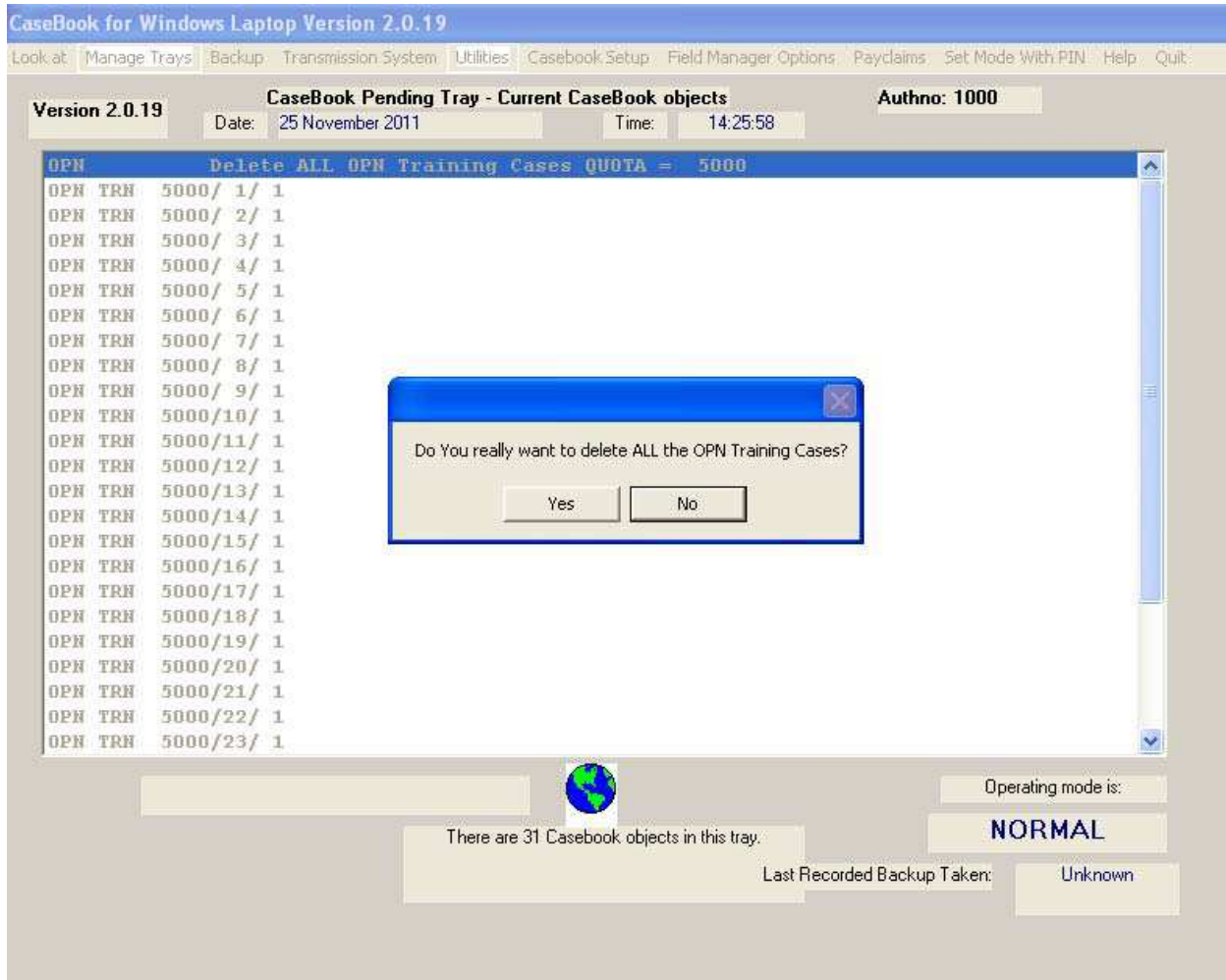
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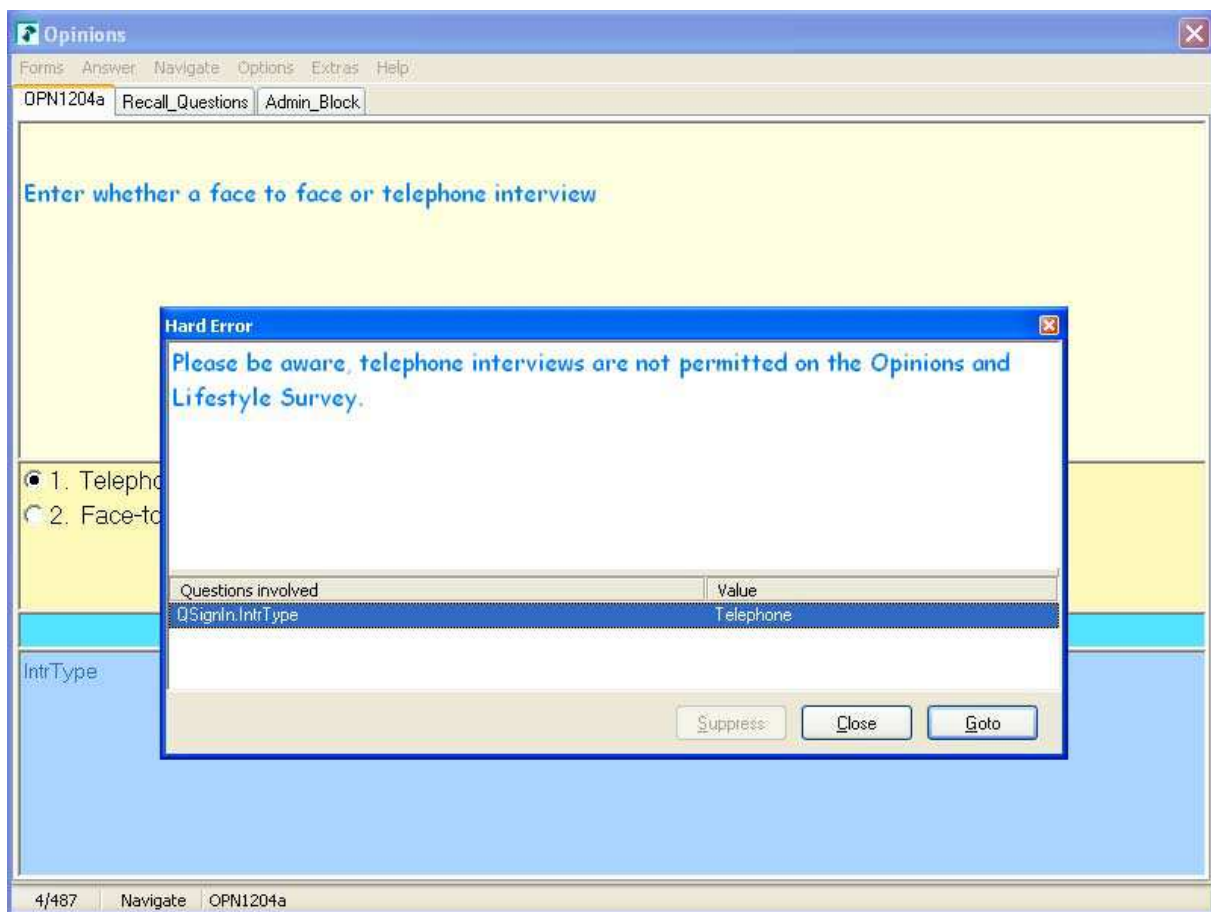
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Opinions and Lifestyle Monthly Instructions: January 2013

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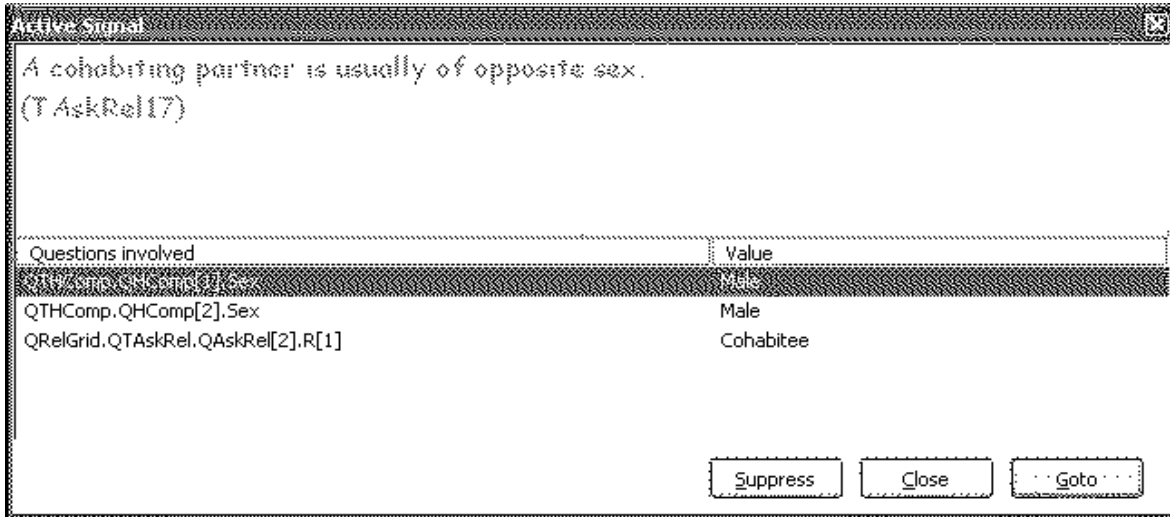
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4. Please note that the following soft check will still be present for now at the relationship grid:



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Opinion Questions: All

ONS is measuring the use of questions.

NO Showcards!!

2 samples:

Sample 1 (Addresses 1-15) – MCZ 1a to 5a.

Sample 2 (Addresses 16-30) – MCZ 1b to 5b.

MCZ_1 This is subjective wellbeing question. Question ask respondents to rate how satisfied they feel on a 0-10 scale .

Sample 1 - “0” means “completely dissatisfied” and “10” – “completely satisfied”.

Sample 2 – “0” means “not at all satisfied” “10” – “completely satisfied”.

MCZ_2 - MCZ_5 – Following questions ask how respondent felt yesterday.

Sample 1 – only YES/NO response options available.

Sample 2 – Ask respondent to rate their feelings on a scale from “0” to “10”.



Please remember to enter any comments you have on this module in the MintCom section

National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey



MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

February 2013

Cycle 02/13

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01	Classificatory Questions	All	12
MCZ	Wellbeing	All	1.5

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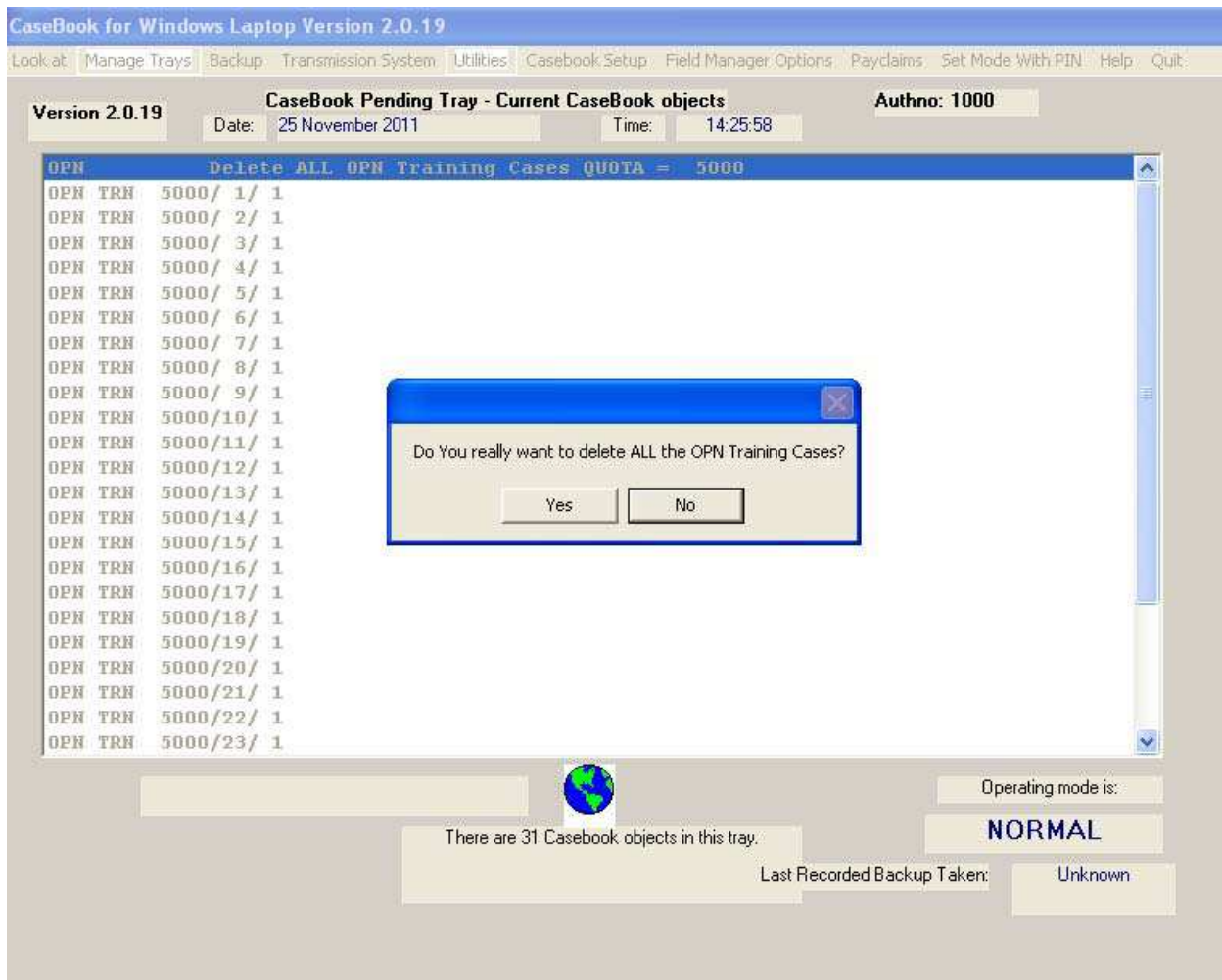
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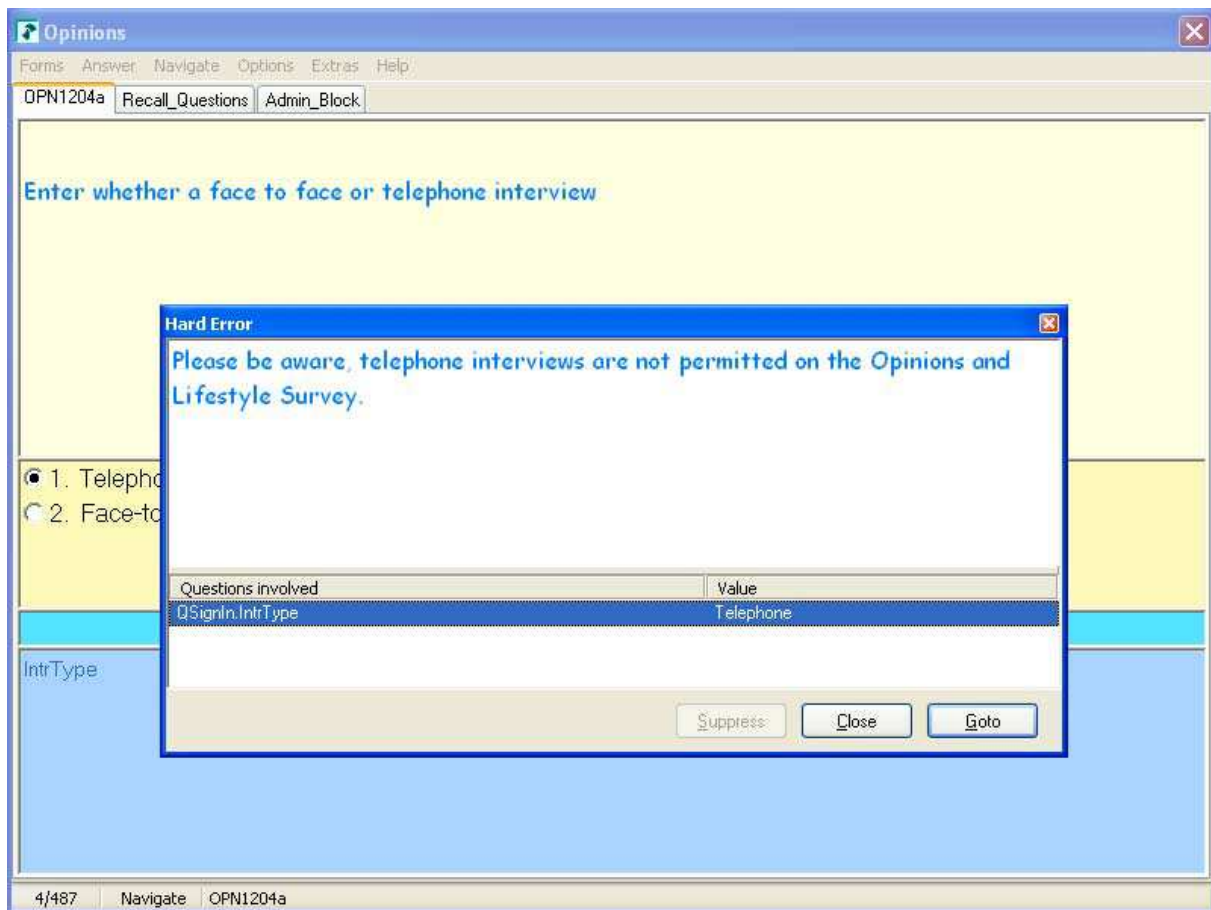
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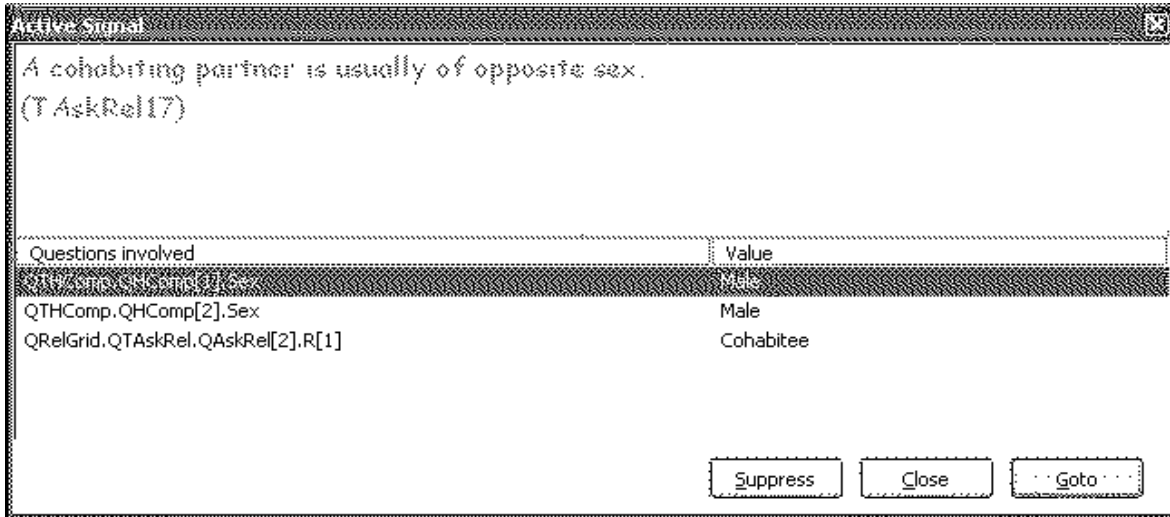
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2 samples 4 questions each.

Questions ask respondents to rate their wellbeing on a 0-10 scale where 0 is generally low and 10 is high.

NO showcards!!

Sample 1 (Addresses 1-15) – MCZ 1a to 4a.

Current version of the 4 subjective wellbeing questions:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Sample 2 (Addresses 16-30) – MCZ 1b to 4b.

ONS is measuring the use of additional prompts ('even if yesterday wasn't a typical day')

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?
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National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey



MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

March 2013

Cycle 03/13

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01	Classificatory Questions	All	12
M210	Tobacco	Smokers	1
MCZ	Wellbeing	All	1.5

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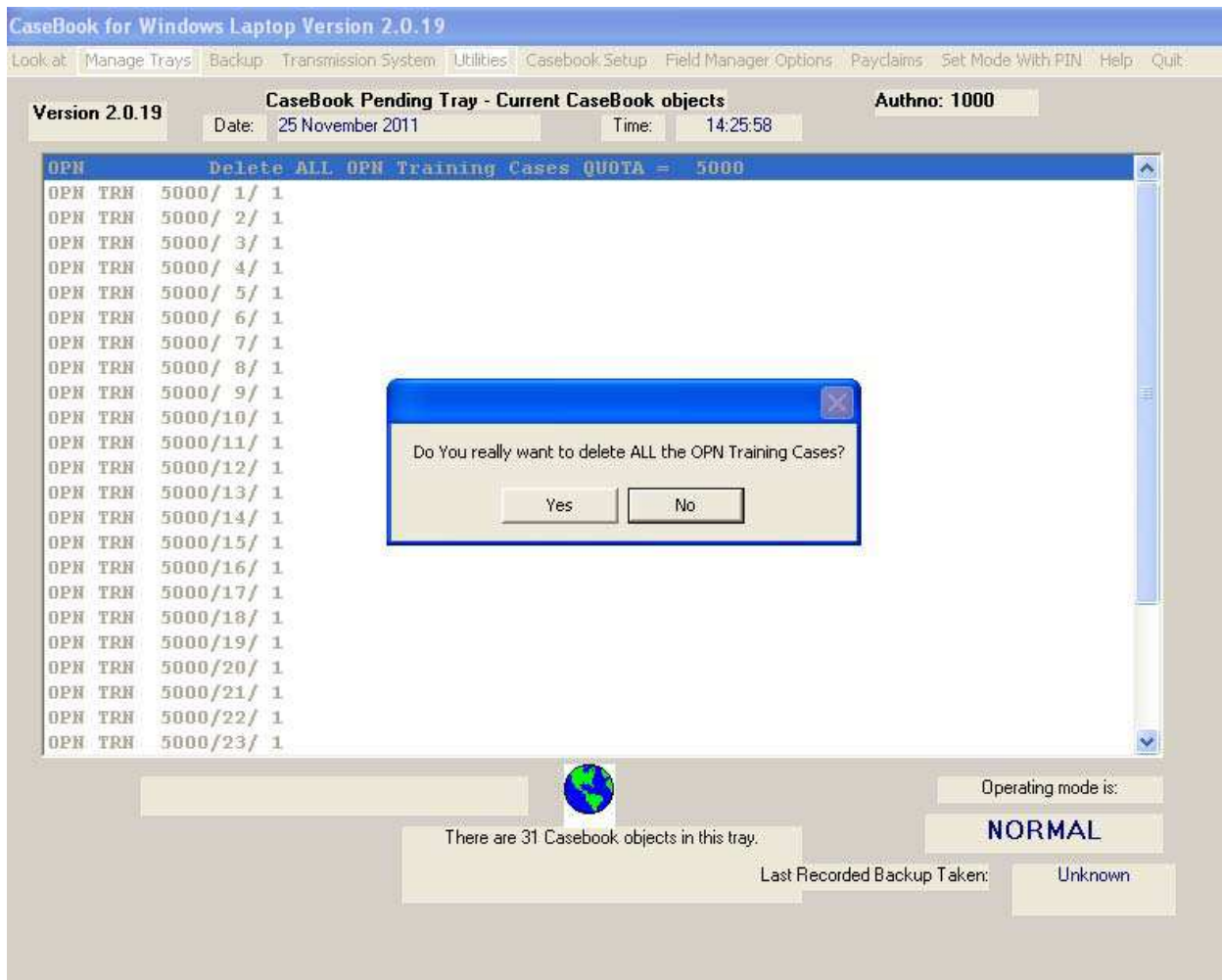
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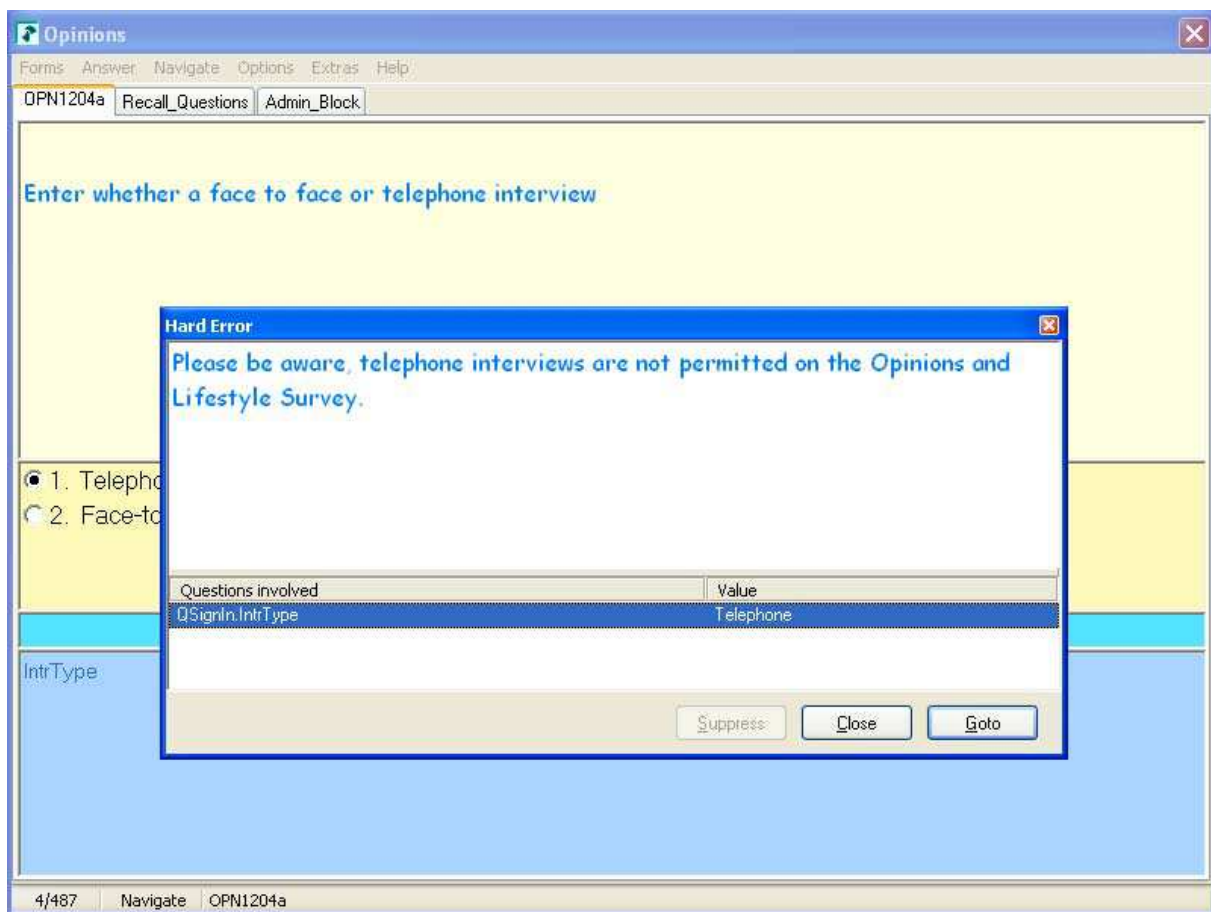
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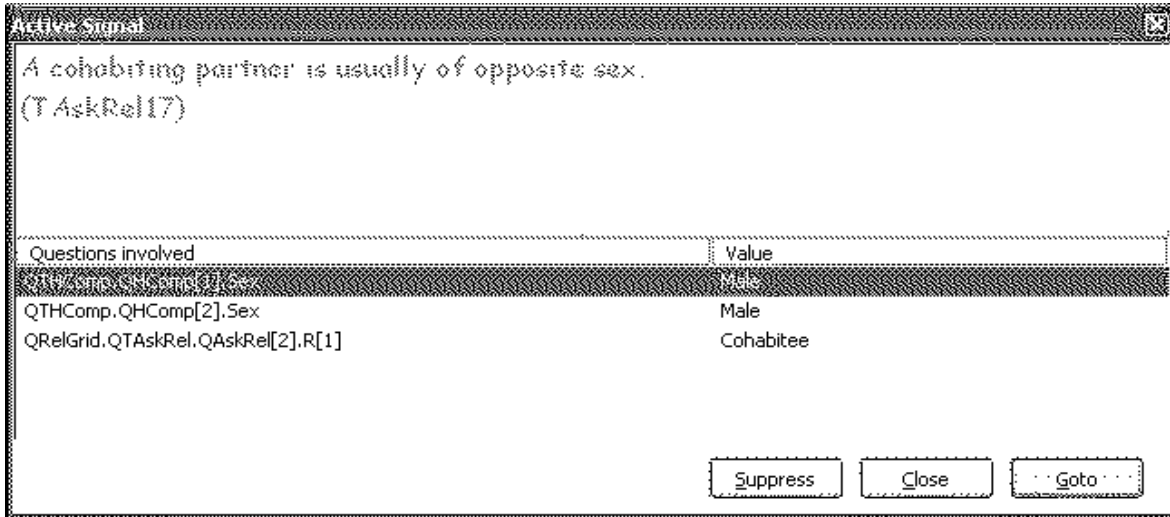
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National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey



MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

April 2013

Cycle 04/13

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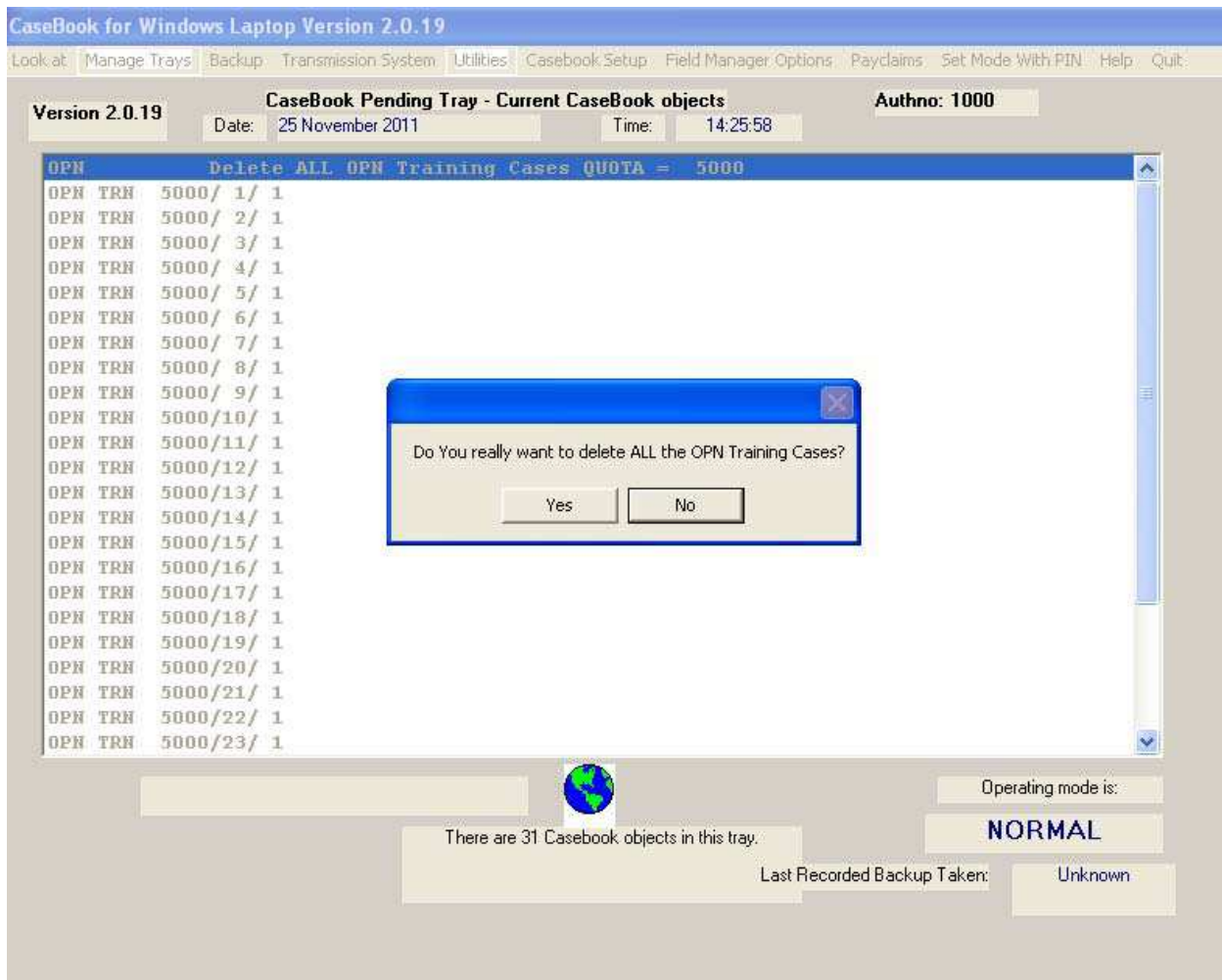
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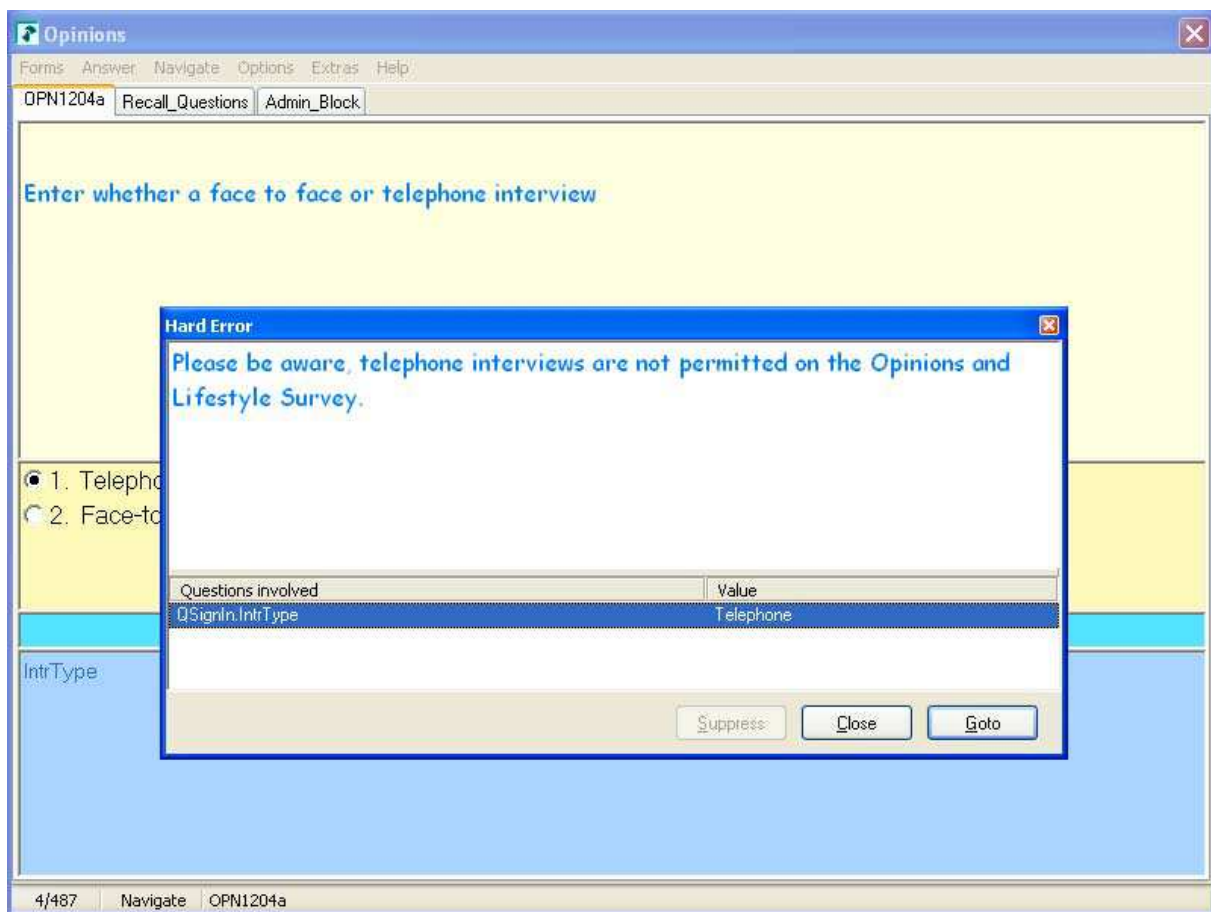
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For the Opinions and Lifestyle survey it is only necessary to fully interview the selected respondent, that is the individual selected using the Kish grid. Basic information on all household members must be taken to determine who the selected respondent is.

Opinions and Lifestyle collects data for a number of government, charitable and academic sponsors every month. Respondent's answers to particular questions are passed on to the relevant question sponsors five weeks after the survey field period. To ensure that all respondents know who their data will be shared with, please ensure you read the entire 'Sponsors' paragraph at the start of the interview, each time you open the questionnaire at the selected address.

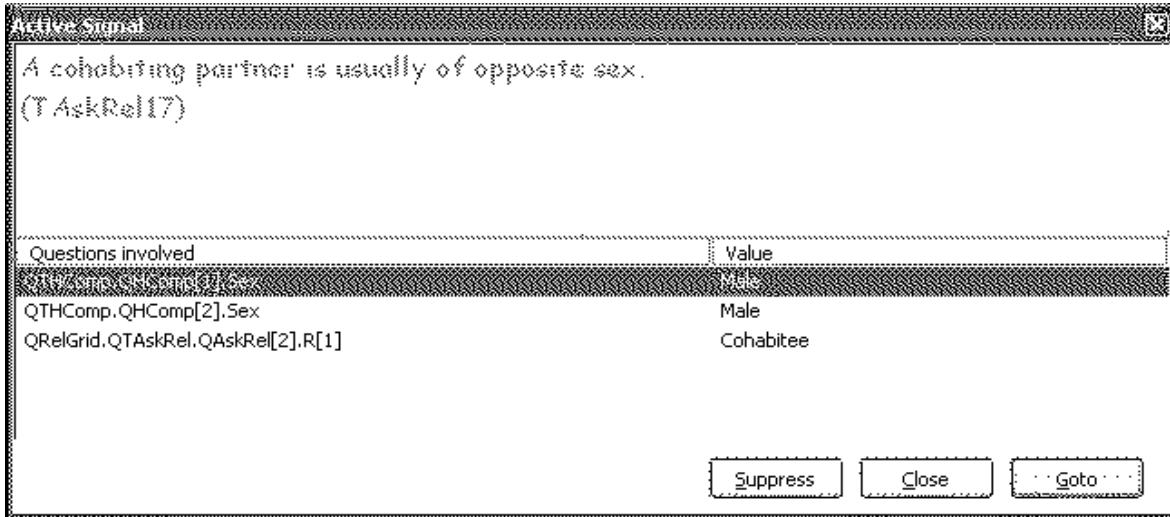
The core has been updated to bring the treatment of same sex couples in line with that of heterosexual couples. The changes and guidance are as follows:

1. LivWth12 - The third option has been removed from Livwith and the variable renamed to Livwith12. Same sex couples should now be coded as 'Yes'.
2. As LivWth12 has changed, there is no hard check in the relationship grid to flag cases where cohabiting couples of the same sex answer 'yes' to livwth12 as this is no longer relevant.
3. Family unit definition change

There is a new family unit block which contains amended code to prevent splitting the members of a same sex couple into two family units.

Currently both the original block and the new block will run in a questionnaire so that the family units can be derived as they are now, and in the new way. Eventually the original block will be deleted.

4. Please note that the following soft check will still be present for now at the relationship grid:



Client: Office for National Statistics

Target Group: All

Opinion Questions: All

2 samples 4 questions each.

Questions ask respondents to rate their wellbeing on a 0-10 scale where 0 is generally low and 10 is high.

NO showcards!!

Sample 1 (Addresses 1-15) – MCZ 1a to 4a.

Current version of the 4 subjective wellbeing questions:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Sample 2 (Addresses 16-30) – MCZ 1b to 4b.

ONS is measuring the use of additional prompts ('even if yesterday wasn't a typical day')

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?



Please remember to enter any comments you have on this module in the MintCom section

Classification Questions

National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey: 2013

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
-

Ten1

Ways you occupy this accommodation?

- 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 relatives / friends property)
 - 6 Squatting
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Tied

Accommodation with job?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

LLord

Who is your landlord?

- 1 the local authority/council/Scottish Homes?
 - 2 a housing association, charitable trust or Local Housing Company
 - 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?
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Furn

Accommodation provided..

- 1 furnished
- 2 partly furnished (e.g. carpets and curtains only)
- 3 or unfurnished?
- 8 Refused
- 9 Don't know

*DERIVED VARIABLE***Tengrp**

Grouped Tenure

- 1 Owns outright
- 2 Owns mortgage
- 3 Rents Local Authority/Housing Association
- 4 Rents privately
- 5 Squatting
- 8 Refused
- 9 Don't know

*DERIVED VARIABLE***DVHsize**

Number of people living in household

1..97

98 Refused

99 Don't know

*DERIVED VARIABLE***NumAdult**

Number of adults in household

1..97

98 Refused

99 Don't know

*DERIVED VARIABLE***NumChild**

Number of children in household (under 16)

1..97

98 Refused

99 Don't know

DERIVED VARIABLE

NumDepCh

Number of dependent children in household (under 16 or 16-18, never married and not foster child)

1..97
98 Refused
99 Don't know

DERIVED VARIABLE

N1to4

Children 0-4

0..97

DERIVED VARIABLE

N5to10

Children 5-10

0..97

DERIVED VARIABLE

N11to15

Children 11-15

0..97

RSEX

Sex of Respondent

1 Male
2 Female

RAGE

Age of Respondent

0..997

DERIVED VARIABLE

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

DERIVED VARIABLE

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

Respmar

Marital status of Respondent

- 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?
- 6 a civil partner in a legally-recognised Civil Partnership,
- 7 Spontaneous only - In a legally-recognised Civil Partnership and separated from his/her civil partner
- 8 Spontaneous only - Formerly a civil partner, the Civil Partnership now legally dissolved
- 9 Spontaneous only - A surviving civil partner: his/her partner having since died

LivWth12

Living with someone in household as couple?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DERIVED VARIABLE

DeFact1

De Facto Marital status- grouped

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

DERIVED VARIABLE

DeFacto

De Facto Marital status

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

RESPHidr

In whose name is the accommodation owned or rented?

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

RELHRP

Relationship to 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
- 19 Civil Partner

DERIVED VARIABLE

HHtypA

Household Type A

- 1 1 adult Aged 16 to 64
- 2 1 adult Aged 65+
- 3 2 adults Aged 16 to 64
- 4 2 adults, 1 at least 65+
- 5 3 adults all Ages
- 6 1 or 2 children
- 7 3 or more children

- 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

HHTypB

Household Type B

This is based on the circumstances of the household reference person.

Dependent children are those aged under 16 or aged 16-18, never married and still in non-advanced further education and not a foster child living in the household.

- 1 One person only
 - 2 HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership and has own/partner's dependent child(ren) in household
 - 3 HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership 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
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

DERIVED VARIABLE

HHType

Household Type B - Grouped

- 1 One person only
 - 2 HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership and has own/partner's dependent child(ren) in household
 - 3 HRP is married/cohabiting/in a civil partnership 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 All others
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Parent

Are you or partner the parent of child 0-16 in household?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

ParTod

Are you or partner the parent of child 0-4 in household?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Cars

Cars / vans available for use in household?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Numcar

How many cars and/or vans are available?

- 0..97
 - 98 Refused
 - 99 Don't know
-

DERIVED VARIABLE**CAR**

Car/van available to the household

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

EdAgeCor

Age left full time education?

- 0..95
 - 96 Not yet completed
 - 98 Refused
 - 99 Don't Know
-

HighEd1

Highest level of education qualification

- 1 Degree level qualification (or equivalent)
 - 2 Higher educational qualification below degree level
 - 3 A-Levels or Highers
 - 4 ONC / National Level BTEC
 - 5 O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A-C) or O Grade/CSE equivalent
 - 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)
 - 8 No formal qualifications
-

highed4

Highest level of education (4 groupings)

- 1 Degree or equivalent
- 2 Below degree level

- 3 Other
 - 4 None (no qualifications)
 - 98 Refused
 - 99 Don't know
-

QualCh(C1 – C3)

Do you have any qualifications...

- 1 from school or home-schooling?
 - 2 from college or university?
 - 3 related to work?
 - 4 from government schemes?
 - 5 from an apprenticeship?
 - 6 gained in your leisure time or by teaching yourself?
 - 7 obtained in some other way?
 - 8 No qualifications (spontaneous only)
 - 9 Don't know (spontaneous only)
-

NatIdE(1 – 6)

National Identity in England

What do you consider your national identity to be, you may choose as many as apply, is it...

- 1 English
 - 2 Scottish
 - 3 Welsh
 - 4 Northern Irish
 - 5 British
 - 6 Other
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

NatIdS(1 – 6)

National Identity in Scotland

What do you consider your national identity to be, you may choose as many as apply, is it...

- 1 English
 - 2 Scottish
 - 3 Welsh
 - 4 Northern Irish
 - 5 British
 - 6 Other
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

NatIdW(1 – 6)

National Identity in Wales

What do you consider your national identity to be, you may choose as many as apply, is it...

- 1 English
 - 2 Scottish
 - 3 Welsh
 - 4 Northern Irish
 - 5 British
 - 6 Other
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Ethnic_mer

Ethnicity

- 1 English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, British
 - 2 Irish
 - 3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller
 - 4 Any other White background
 - 5 White and Black Caribbean
 - 6 White and Black African
 - 7 White and Asian
 - 8 Any other Mixed/Multiple Ethnic background
 - 9 Indian
 - 10 Pakistani
 - 11 Bangladeshi
 - 12 Chinese
 - 13 Any other Asian background
 - 14 African
 - 15 Caribbean
 - 16 Any other Black/African/Caribbean background
 - 17 Arab
 - 18 Any other Ethnic group
 - 98 Refusal
 - 99 Don't know
-

Natldo

Description of other national identity

STRING [255]

QHealth

How is your health in general?

- 1 Very good
 - 2 Good
 - 3 Fair
 - 4 Bad
 - 5 Very bad
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

LSIII

Have you any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

IIIlim

Does this illness / disability limit any of your activities?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Schm12

On a govt. scheme in reference week

- 1 Work Club or Enterprise Club
 - 2 New Enterprise Allowance
 - 3 Work Experience
 - 4 Work Trial
 - 5 Work Programme
 - 6 Training For Success
 - 7 Steps to Work
 - 8 Training For Work
 - 9 Get Ready For Work
 - 50 Any other training scheme
 - 66 None of these
 - 97 Just 16 and non-response this time
-

Wrking

Did you do any paid work in reference week?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

JbAway

Are you away from job or business?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 3 Waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

OwnBus

Did you do any unpaid work for business you own?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
-

ReIBus

Did unpaid work for relatives business?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

EverWk

Ever had a paid job

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Refused
- 9 Don't know

Start

Are you available to start work in next two weeks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Refused
- 9 Don't know

Look4

Did you look for work in the last four weeks

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NoLoWa(01 – 10)

Main reasons respondent is not looking for work.

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent
- 2 Student
- 3 Looking after the family/home
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled
- 6 Believes no jobs available
- 7 Not yet started looking
- 8 Doesn't need employment
- 9 Retired from paid work
- 10 Any other reason

DERIVED VARIABLE**DVILO3a**

International Labour Organisation (ILO) employment status – 3 categories

- 1 InEmp (in employment or unpaid family worker)
 - 2 Unemp (unemployed)
 - 3 EclnAct (economically inactive)
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

DERIVED VARIABLE

DVILO4a

ILO employment status – 4 categories

- 1 InEmpXuf (in employment not unpaid family worker)
 - 2 UFW (unpaid family worker)
 - 3 Unemp (unemployed)
 - 4 EcInAct (economically inactive)
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Stat

Working as an employee or self-employed

- 1 Employee
 - 2 Self-employed
 - 3 Government Scheme
 - 4 Unpaid family worker
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Supvis

Supervisory status

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

Manage

Do you have any managerial duties?

- 1 Manager
 - 2 Foreman/supervisor
 - 3 Not manager/supervisor
-

MpnE01

How many people worked for your employer at the place where you worked?

- 1 1-10
 - 2 11-19
 - 3 20-24
 - 4 Don't know but under 25
 - 5 25-49
 - 6 Don't know but over 24 and under 500
 - 7 50-499
 - 8 500 or more
-

MpnE02

How many people worked for your employer at the place where you worked?

- 1 1-10
 - 2 11-19
 - 3 20-24
 - 4 Don't know but under 25
 - 5 25-49
 - 6 50-249
 - 7 250-499
 - 8 Don't know between 50 and 499
 - 9 500 or more
-

MpnS01

How many people did you employ at the place where you worked?

- 1 1-10
 - 2 11-19
 - 3 20-24
 - 4 Don't know but under 25
 - 5 25-49
 - 6 Don't know but over 24 and under 500
 - 7 50 employees plus
 - 8 500 or more
-

MpnS02

Number of employees (SE)

- 1 1-10
 - 2 11-19
 - 3 20-24
 - 4 Don't know but under 25
 - 5 25-49
 - 6 50-249
 - 7 250-499
 - 8 Don't know between 50 and 499
 - 9 500 or More
-

Solo

Working on own or with employees?

- 1 On own/with partner(s) but no employees
 - 2 With employees
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

FtPtWk

Working full or part-time

- 1 Full-time
 - 2 Part-time
 - 8 Refused
 - 9 Don't know
-

ES2010

Employment status

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

*DERIVED VARIABLE***NSSECB**

NS-SEC full classification

- 1.0 Employers in large organisations
- 2.0 Higher managerial occupations
- 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 prof & higher tech (traditional) - employees
- 4.2 Lower prof & higher tech (new) - employees
- 4.3 Lower prof & higher tech (traditional) - self-employed
- 4.4 Lower prof & higher tech (new) - self-employed
- 5.0 Lower managerial occupations
- 6.0 Higher supervisory occupations
- 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 in small organisations (non-professional)
- 8.2 Employers in small organisations (agriculture)
- 9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)
- 9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)
- 10.0 Lower supervisory occupations
- 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
- 9998 Refusal

DERIVED VARIABLE

nssecac

NS-SEC 8 categories

- 1.10 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
- 1.20 Higher professional occupations
- 2.00 Lower managerial and professional occupations
- 3.00 Intermediate occupations
- 4.00 Small employers and own account workers
- 5.00 Lower supervisory & technical occupations
- 6.00 Semi-routine Occupations
- 7.00 Routine occupations 8.00 Not classified

DERIVED VARIABLE

NSECAC5

NS-SEC 5 categories

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

DERIVED VARIABLE

NSECAC3

NS-SEC 3 categories

- 1 Managerial and professional occupations
 - 2 Intermediate occupations
 - 3 Routine and manual occupations
 - 4 Not classified
-

sumgross

Annual Gross Income

1.00	Up to £519
2.00	£520 up to £1,039
3.00	£1,040 up to £1,559
4.00	£1,560 up to £2,079
5.00	£2,080 up to £2,599
6.00	£2,600 up to £3,119
7.00	£3,120 up to £3,639
8.00	£3,640 up to £4,159
9.00	£4,160 up to £4,679
10.00	£4,680 up to £5,199
11.00	£5,200 up to £6,239
12.00	£6,240 up to £7,279
13.00	£7,280 up to £8,319
14.00	£8,320 up to £9,359
15.00	£9,360 up to £10,399
16.00	£10,400 up to £11,439
17.00	£11,440 up to £12,479
18.00	£12,480 up to £13,519
19.00	£13,520 up to £14,559
20.00	£14,560 up to £15,599
21.00	£15,600 up to £16,639
22.00	£16,640 up to £17,679
23.00	£17,680 up to £18,719
24.00	£18,720 up to £19,759
25.00	£19,760 up to £20,799
26.00	£20,800 up to £23,399
27.00	£23,400 up to £25,999
28.00	£26,000 up to £28,599
29.00	£28,600 up to £31,199
30.00	£31,200 up to £33,799
31.00	£33,800 up to £36,399
32.00	£36,400 up to £38,999
33.00	£39,000 up to £41,599
34.00	£41,600 up to £44,199
35.00	£44,200 up to £46,799
36.00	£46,800 up to £49,399
37.00	£49,400 up to £51,999
38.00	£52,000 or more
96.00	Not enough information provided
97.00	No source of income
98.00	Refused
99.00	Don't know

INDWGT

Calibration Weight

Wta

Weight A – Individual Weight

Documentation of Questionnaire

MCZ Well-Being Module

January 2013

OPN1301A.MCZ.QSample

ASK IF: Ask all

Intro1

Next I would like to ask you some questions about your feelings on aspects of your life.

There are no right or wrong answers.

For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_1

HOverall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_2

HOverall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_3

HOOverall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_4

HOn a scale where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious', overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: Ask all

Intro2

Here are some statements about feelings and thoughts.

Please select the answer that best describes your experience of each over the last 2 weeks.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_5

HI have been feeling optimistic about the future

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_6

HI have been feeling useful

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_7

HI have been feeling relaxed

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_8

HI have been dealing with problems well

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_9

HI have been thinking clearly

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_10

HI have been feeling close to other people

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

ASK IF: Ask all

MCZ_11

HI have been able to make up my own mind about things

i@|Please code one answer only.

- (1) None of the time
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Often
- (5) All of the time

Documentation of Questionnaire

Module (MCZ) Wellbeing

February 2013

OPN1302B.MCZ.QSample1

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

IntroS1

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

i@|This module is MCZ Wellbeing

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_1a

\$Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL
AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_2a

\$Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL
AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_3a

\$Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_4a

\$Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

OPN1302B.MCZ.QSample2

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))

AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

IntroS2

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

i@|This module is MCZ Wellbeing

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))

AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_1b

\$Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_2b

\$Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_3b

\$Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_4b

\$Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?

i@Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

Documentation of Questionnaire

Module (MCZ) Wellbeing

March 2013

OPN1303a.MCZ.QSample1

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

IntroS1

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

i@|This module is MCZ Wellbeing

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_1a

\$Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL
AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_2a

\$Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL
AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_3a

\$Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL

AND: (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)

MCZ_4a

\$Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

OPN1303a.MCZ.QSample2

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))

AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

IntroS2

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

i@|This module is MCZ Wellbeing

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))

AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_1b

\$Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_2b

\$Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_3b

\$Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?

i@|Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- | | |
|------|----|
| (0) | 0 |
| (1) | 1 |
| (2) | 2 |
| (3) | 3 |
| (4) | 4 |
| (5) | 5 |
| (6) | 6 |
| (7) | 7 |
| (8) | 8 |
| (9) | 9 |
| (10) | 10 |

ASK IF: ALL

AND: NOT ((QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15))
AND: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)

MCZ_4b

\$Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day?

i@Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

OPN1304A.MCZ.QSample1

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: .Address <= 15

IntroS1

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
Address <= 15

MCZ_1a

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address <= 15

MCZ_2a

Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address <= 15

MCZ_3a

Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address <= 15

MCZ_4a

Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

OPN1304A.MCZ.QSample2

COMPUTE IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

IntroS2

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of nought to 10, where nought is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

MCZ_1b

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

Where nought is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

MCZ_2b

Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Where nought is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

IntroS2b

The next two questions ask about how you felt yesterday. Please think about 'yesterday' even if it was not a typical day.

(1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

MCZ_3b

Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

Where nought is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'.

- (0) 0
 - (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4
 - (5) 5
 - (6) 6
 - (7) 7
 - (8) 8
 - (9) 9
 - (10) 10
-

ASK IF: DMHSIZE >= 1
AND: Address >= 16

MCZ_4b

Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Where nought is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'.

- (0) 0
- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) 5
- (6) 6
- (7) 7
- (8) 8
- (9) 9
- (10) 10