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.

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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 March 2014

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 8%. 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 56% (1038 responding cases).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set Sample of Addresses</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Initial sample (%)</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>†† Ineligible Addresses</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Addresses</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Households</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – refusal</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Unknown Eligibility</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – non-contact</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
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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 \( hhwg \) (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.

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The final supplied weights should be used in your statistical analyses to produce survey estimates. 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 (\( \text{Weight A (wta)} \))

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. \( \text{Weight A} \) 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

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 (\( \text{indwgt} \))

The final individual weight (\( \text{indwgt} \)) 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).

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The final household weight (hhwt) 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 deft (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.
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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 May 2014

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 9%. 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 May was 58% (1055 responding cases).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Initial sample (%)</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Sample of Addresses</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>††Ineligible Addresses</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Addresses</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Households</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – refusal</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Unknown Eligibility</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – non-contact</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 hhwt (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.

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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.

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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
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Initial sample (%)</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set Sample of Addresses</strong></td>
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**8. Changes to outputs from July 2014**

The survey national identity question is asked in different orders depending on which country the interview is being conducted in. For English interviews, ‘English’ appears before ‘Welsh’ and ‘Scottish’ on the showcards and in the response list, for Wales, ‘Welsh is first, and likewise, for Scotland, ‘Scottish’ is first. Previously this has appeared in your dataset as three separate variables. From July 2014, we have combined the three variables into one national
identity variable in the dataset, and they no longer appear as separate variables.

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Email: opinions@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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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 November 2014

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 9%. 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 November was 55% (1010 responding cases).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Initial sample (%)</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Sample of Addresses</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†† Ineligible Addresses</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Addresses</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible Households</strong></td>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – refusal</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Unknown Eligibility</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No interview – non-contact</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Unknown eligibility may include a proportion of unallocated cases.

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


As a result of some harmonised changes between the ONS social surveys, there have been some alterations to variables NSSEC (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 estimates. 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

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. 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 deft (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. Changes to outputs from July 2014**

The survey national identity question is asked in different orders depending on which country the interview is being conducted in. For English interviews, ‘English’ appears before ‘Welsh’ and ‘Scottish’ on the showcards and in the response list, for Wales, ‘Welsh is first, and likewise, for Scotland, ‘Scottish’ is first. Previously this has appeared in your dataset as three separate variables. From July 2014, we have combined the three variables into one national
identity variable in the dataset, and they no longer appear as separate variables.

9. 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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Wales
NP10 8XG

Email: opinions@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Phone your Opinions and Lifestyle contact or the Customer Response Team on: 01633 455678
As of 29 March 2014 same sex couples can marry in England and Wales. There are also plans to allow the conversion of civil partnerships to marriages by the end of 2014. Please check if a same-sex couple is married or in a civil partnership and code appropriately.

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

Please be aware, some laptops may show the opinions ‘star’ symbol as a dollar sign. This is due to system changes but still indicates that the question is an opinion.
**Time allowances** (based on a full quota of 30 addresses)

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey operates to a tight timetable. The times given above for individual modules are intended as a rough guide. You should familiarise yourself with the questionnaire using training cases before starting fieldwork.

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

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

- 8 days (48 hours) England, Scotland and Wales within sampled area – excludes travel time to area (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*
- Up to 1½ hours to read these monthly instructions and work through training cases.
- Up to 2 hours to prepare for your quota.

**Interpreters**

If an Interpreter is used then please specify whether this interpreter was a professional interpreter and who provided the service, or whether the interview was interpreted by the interviewer (please indicate your proficiency in the language) or a family member or friend.

**Suppressing checks**

If you suppress a soft check, we would like you to briefly explain in a note why the check was suppressed. This will help us to edit the datafile appropriately. The team check all suppressed errors, and we need to know whether the response is legitimate, or whether the error has arisen because of a programming problem. Your help in this is very important to the quality of the data we provide to our clients.

**Training cases**

In response to requests from interviewers, the Opinions and Lifestyle questionnaire includes a ‘Delete ALL OPTN Training Cases’ qob. This is designed to free up space in the Casebook Pending tray after the completion of training cases in a given month. A warning message will appear before the training cases are actually deleted. Please take care not to delete them accidentally when loading up questionnaire qobs as without them you will be unable to test the questionnaire before starting work. If training cases are deleted accidentally, you will need to request training cases to be re-scattered via the Survey Enquiry Line.

**Telephone interviews**

*Telephone interviews are not permitted on the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey.* Because of the design and nature of the OPN Survey, telephone interviews are not appropriate. The modules on the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey can change on a monthly basis and are designed for face-to-face interviews. Modules can also sometimes involve split sample tests which test the effect, for example, of using different types of showcards. Therefore it is vitally important that all interviews are carried out face-to-face. An interview carried out over the telephone can be very different to those carried out face-to-face (e.g. ability to use showcards), and could therefore potentially achieve different results. A hard-check at IntrType reminds interviewers that telephone interviews are not permitted on the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey.

**Interviewer comments (MIntCom)**

These can be accessed through a tab (Interviewer_comments) in the same way as the admin block.
Classificatory Questions

Classificatory questions on OPN are similar to those on most continuous surveys, but are slightly shorter than some. Since January 2012, the classificatory questions include some that were moved from the General Lifestyle Survey when it closed.

**Same sex couples**
- Same sex couples are treated in the same way as heterosexual couples.

**Family unit**
- The family unit block no longer splits members of a same sex couple into two family units. However, the soft check at the relationship grid which states that ‘a cohabiting partner is usually of the opposite sex’ will remain for the time being.
This module is asked on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. During the module, respondents are asked to rate their feelings towards different aspects of their life.

All respondents will be asked:

**Intro**

This is an introduction that is presented to everyone.

**MCZ_1**

*MCZ_1* asks about respondents’ life satisfaction. Only one version of *MCZ_1* will be presented to each respondent. The versions of *MCZ_1* are allocated as follows:

- **MCZ_1a** (asked to addresses 1 to 10) uses a response scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is ‘not at all satisfied’ and 10 is ‘completely satisfied.’ This question does not use a showcard.

- **MCZ_1b** (asked to addresses 11 to 20) uses a response scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is ‘completely dissatisfied’ and 7 is ‘completely satisfied.’ The question uses showcard CZ1.

- **MCZ_1c** (asked to addresses 21 to 30) uses a response scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is ‘very satisfied’ and 5 is ‘very dissatisfied.’ The question uses showcard CZ2.

**MCZ_2 to MCZ_4**

These questions ask the respondent to rate their feelings towards aspects of their life, where 0 is the most negative score and 10 is the most positive. These questions do not use showcards.

Please note that in the scale for question *MCZ_4* 0 is a positive response and 10 is negative.

**MCZ_Check**

This question asks whether anyone else was present when the respondent was answering the module.

All questions are opinion questions except for *MCZ_Check*. 
Classification Questions


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

**RESPHldr**
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
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

DEVELOPED 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cars</th>
<th>Cars / vans available for use in household?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1    Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2    No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8    Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9    Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numcar</th>
<th>How many cars and/or vans are available?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0..97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98   Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99   Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DERIVED VARIABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car/van available to the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1    None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2    One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3    Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4    Three or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EdAgeCor</th>
<th>Age left full time education?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0..95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96   Not yet completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98   Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99   Don’t Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HighEd1</th>
<th>Highest level of education qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1    Degree level qualification (or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2    Higher educational qualification below degree level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3    A-Levels or Highers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4    ONC / National Level BTEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5    O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A-C) or O Grade/CSE equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6    GCSE grade D-G or CSE grade 2-5 or Standard Grade level 4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7    Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications below degree level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8    No formal qualifications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>highed4</th>
<th>Highest level of education (4 groupings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1    Degree or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2    Below degree level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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...
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scottish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Northern Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

III Lim
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
## RelBus
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

### DVIL03a
International Labour Organisation (ILO) employment status – 3 categories
- 1 InEmp (in employment or unpaid family worker)
- 2 Unemp (unemployed)
- 3 EcInAct (economically inactive)
- 8 Refused
- 9 Don't know
**DERIVED VARIABLE**

**DVIL04a**  
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
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
NSSEC
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
NSECA5
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
NSECA3
NS-SEC 3 categories
  1 Managerial and professional occupations
  2 Intermediate occupations
  3 Routine and manual occupations
  4 Not classified
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<tr>
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<tr>
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**INDWGT**

Calibration Weight

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**Wta**

Weight A – Individual Weight
MCZ: Well-being
March, May, August and November 2014 Documentation

**Intro**

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 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

This module is MCZ Well-Being

(1) Press <1> to continue

**Intro_Alt**

Next I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers.

This module is MCZ Well-Being

(1) Press <1> to continue
Ask if: Address Number = 1-10

MCZ_1a

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

Where 0 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: Address Number = 11-20

MCZ_1b

SHOWCARD CZ1
Please choose the number which you feel best describes how dissatisfied or satisfied you are with your life overall.

(1) Completely dissatisfied
(2) Mostly dissatisfied
(3) Somewhat dissatisfied
(4) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
(5) Somewhat satisfied
(6) Mostly satisfied
(7) Completely satisfied

Ask if: Address Number = 21-30

MCZ_1c

SHOWCARD CZ2
Taking everything into consideration, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life overall at the moment?

(1) Very satisfied
(2) Fairly satisfied
(3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
(4) Fairly dissatisfied
(5) Very dissatisfied
(6) Don't know (spontaneous only)
ASK IF: (Address Number = 11-20) OR (Address Number = 21-30)

Intro2

For each of the next three questions I would like you to give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

(1) Press <1> to continue

Ask All

MCZ_2

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

Where 0 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 All

MCZ_3

Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

Where 0 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
**MCZ_4**

On a scale where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious', overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'extremely anxious'.

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<td>10</td>
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**MCZ_Check**

This is the end of the Well-being questions. Interviewer, please indicate if anyone else was present in the room while respondent was answering this section.

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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Part of the time</td>
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