



## **National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report – January 2014**

### **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 January 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 January was 58% (1062 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	166	8	
Eligible Addresses	1844	92	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1844</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	608		33
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	3		0
No interview – non-contact	171		9
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1062</b>		<b>58</b>

<sup>†</sup> Unknown eligibility also includes a proportion of unallocated cases.

<sup>††</sup> 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 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. 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

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### **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 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 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 January was 53% (962 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	192	10	
Eligible Addresses	1818	90	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1817</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	616		34
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	66		4
No interview – non-contact	173		10
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>962</b>		<b>53</b>

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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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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

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## **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.

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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.

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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 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).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	156	8	
Eligible Addresses	1854	92	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1853</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	578		31
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	77		4
No interview – non-contact	160		9
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1038</b>		<b>56</b>

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No interview – non-contact	168		9
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1065</b>		<b>59</b>

<sup>†</sup> Unknown eligibility may include a proportion of unallocated cases.

<sup>††</sup> Ineligible addresses may 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 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. 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 – May 2014**

### **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 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).

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

<sup>†</sup> Unknown eligibility may include a proportion of unallocated cases.

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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'.

### 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.

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## **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.

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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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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.

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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 – July 2014**

### **1. The sample**

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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.

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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 July 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 July was 58% (1070 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	152	8	
Eligible Addresses	1858	92	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1851</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	559		30
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	21		1
No interview – non-contact	201		11
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1070</b>		<b>58</b>

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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'.

### 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

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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.

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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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### 3. Response Rate for August 2014

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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 August was 59% (1084 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	185	9	
Eligible Addresses	1825	91	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	1825		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	539		30
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### **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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# Office for National Statistics

## **National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report – October 2014**

### **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 October 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 October was 53% (976 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	168	8	
Eligible Addresses	1842	92	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1842</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	646		35
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	3		0
No interview – non-contact	217		12
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>976</b>		<b>53</b>

<sup>†</sup> Unknown eligibility may include a proportion of unallocated cases.

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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'.

### 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.

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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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identity variable in the dataset, and they no longer appear as separate variables.

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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 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).

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

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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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### 3. Response Rate for January 2015

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 7%. 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 January was 59% (1095 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
†† Ineligible Addresses	151	7	
Eligible Addresses	1859	93	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1850</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	585		32
† Unknown Eligibility	6		0
No interview – non-contact	164		9
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1095</b>		<b>59</b>

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



# Office for National Statistics

## **National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey – Technical Report – February 2015**

### **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 2015

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 February was 56% (1034 responding cases).

	Number	Initial sample (%)	Response rate (%)
<b>Set Sample of Addresses</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100</b>	
<sup>††</sup> Ineligible Addresses	170	8	
Eligible Addresses	1840	92	
<b>Eligible Households</b>	<b>1833</b>		<b>100</b>
No interview – refusal	620		34
<sup>†</sup> Unknown Eligibility	13		1
No interview – non-contact	166		9
<b>Interviews</b>	<b>1034</b>		<b>56</b>

<sup>†</sup> Unknown eligibility may include a proportion of unallocated cases.

<sup>††</sup> Ineligible addresses may 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 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.

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## MODULE INSTRUCTIONS

JANUARY 2014 to FEBRUARY 2015

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is asked only of the respondent selected using the Kish Grid. Some modules may apply to sections of the population only. Check the population column for details.

Module	Title	Population	Average length (minutes)	New or repeat
01	Classificatory Questions	All	14.0	
MDV	Disability Monitoring	All	5.0	Repeat (with changes)



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 OPN 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 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.

General Health	MDD
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**Client:** Office for National Statistics

**Target Group:** All

**Opinion Questions:** None

This module is part of a wider health block previously run on the GLF. The questions are about the general health of the respondent and their children. There are harmonised questions about whether the respondent has a condition or illness expected to last for a long period of time and whether this limits their activities. Consequently, there is a degree of overlap with the core health questions, which are very similar. If the respondent queries the similarity, please explain that we are testing some different wording for new health questions.

<b>HealIII</b>	This question is the new version of core question, LSIII. This harmonised version asks about any 'physical or mental health conditions or illnesses' that are expected to last for '12 months or more'. The core version asks about any 'long-standing illness, disability or infirmity - by long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time'. Therefore, this new question is more clearly defining the conditions or illnesses to consider over a more definite time period.
<b>ImpCat</b>	<b>(Showcard DD1)</b> This is a question which asks how the condition or illness reported at HealIII affects you. Please code all responses that apply.
<b>RedAct</b>	<b>(Showcard DD2)</b> This question is the new version of the core question IIILim. Again, the wording has changed to make the definition clearer as to what needs to be collected, asking about how the respondent's illness or condition reduced their ability to carry out day-to-day activities. Whereas the core question is a Yes/No question (whether the condition affects your activities or not), the new version allows respondents to report to what extent the condition affects them.
<b>LMatter</b>	This question asks respondents to report what illnesses or conditions they have. This is to ensure that all illnesses are mentioned and so the response does not have to be recorded verbatim. Please enter a summary.
<b>LMatNum</b>	Please record the number of illnesses or conditions mentioned at LMatter. If they have reported more than 6, please clarify and record which 6 illnesses or conditions the respondent judges to be most important. These will then be entered at LMat1 to LMat6 and coded using the coding frame at ICD1 to ICD6.

**Client:** Department for Work and Pensions

**Target Group:** All

**Opinion Questions:** M363\_View, M363\_NDis, CloseProb, CloseMeet, EqualAct, M363\_24, MDV\_Para, AssiEquip, AssiOften, AssiSay, AssiProv, AssiUse, M363\_Attitude, M363\_Emp, M363\_Col, M363\_Med, M363\_Imag, M363\_News, MDV\_1, MDV\_2, MDV\_3, MDV\_4, MDV\_5, MDV\_6

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

The module aims to identify the scale of any problems facing those with long term illnesses or disabilities when accessing goods, facilities and services.

The questions are largely about how and when any illnesses/conditions occurred and also how the respondent views their own health and the effect this has on their lives.

Some of the questions only go to respondents who have answered Yes at **HealIII** in module MDD General Health. If they have a condition which affects their day-to-day life they are considered disabled for the purpose of questionnaire routing.

This module is asked to a **split sample**. Both samples will receive some of the same questions, but other questions are given to only one sample. For more details, please see below.

**N.B. Not all the questions were asked in every month, details below**

This module is closely linked to MDD and uses some of the responses to the MDD open questions as question text in the questions below. Please test this thoroughly so you are aware of the connection between the two modules.

**BOTH SAMPLES:**

**M363\_3M** (Showcard) This question is asked of all respondents who have said in the MDD module that they have a health condition and it asks how this affects them.

**M363\_Age** This question asks at what age the illnesses/conditions recorded at LMat to LMat6 in the MDD General Health module began to affect the respondent.

**M363\_View – M363\_NDis** (Showcard) These questions ask all respondents with a health condition to say whether they think of themselves as being disabled, and if not, why.

**MDV\_1 – MDV\_4** (These questions were only asked in February and March 2014)  
(Showcard) Asked of all apart from those who say 'yes' to M363\_View.

**ADDRESSES 1 – 15 ONLY (Sample One):**

**M363\_8M – M363\_11M** (Showcards) These questions ask respondents in sample one classed as having a disability about their experiences of using everyday services and access to public places and events.

**AssiEquip, AssiOften, AssiSay, AssiProv, AssiUse** (These were only asked from January to July 2014)

These questions go to respondents with or without a disability/health condition in sample one. They ask whether the respondent requires assistance or equipment to go about their daily life.

**BOTH SAMPLES:**

<b>DiffRooms</b>	This question goes to all respondents. It asks whether they have difficulty getting into any of the rooms in their house.
<b>CloseProb and CloseMeet</b>	These questions go to all respondents. They ask how many people the respondent feels close to.
<b>EqualAct</b>	This question goes to all respondents classed as having a disability. It asks respondents about the Equality Act (2010).

**ADDRESSES 16 – 30 ONLY (Sample Two):**

<b>M363_Attitude</b>	<b>(Showcard)</b> This question goes to all respondents in sample two. It asks whether they see disabled people as being the same as everyone else.
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**BOTH SAMPLES:**

<b>M363_24</b>	<b>(Showcard)</b> From August 2014 this question is asked to all respondents. It had previously been asked only to those respondents in Sample One. It asks the respondent about the amount of control they feel they have over their life.
<b>MDV_6</b>	<b>(This question was added from August 2014 onwards)</b>  It is asked to all respondents. This is an open question which asks for more information about the answer that respondents gave to M363_24.
<b>M363_Para</b>	This question goes to all respondents. It asks whether views have changed towards disabled people following the 2012 Paralympic Games.

**ADDRESSES 16 – 30 ONLY (Sample Two):**

<b>M363_Many – M363_Col</b>	<b>(Showcard)</b> These questions ask all employed respondents in sample two about attitudes in their workplace to disabled employees.
<b>M363_Med – M363_News</b>	<b>(Showcard)</b> These questions go to all respondents in sample two. It asks about their views on how disabled people are portrayed in the media.

**Client:** HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)

**Target Group:** Self Employed

**Opinion Questions:** MBQ\_G, MBQ\_H, MBQ\_I, MBQ\_8, MBQ\_10 to MBQ\_16, MBQ\_17M, MBQ\_19, MBQ\_19bM, MBQ\_19cM, MBQ\_20, MBQ\_21, MBQ\_A, MBQ\_B, MBQ\_C, MBQ\_D MBQc\_2b MBQc\_3.

This module is being asked on behalf of HMRC. The clients are interested in collecting information about the public's perception of tax compliance and penalties for tax evasion.

**Please note that this module is only asked to respondents who have stated they are self employed.**

<b>Intro</b>	The introduction emphasises that all responses will be treated as confidential and cannot be attributed directly to the respondent. As some of the questions are sensitive, this is important in making the respondent feel comfortable.
<b>MBQ_N2</b>	<b>(Showcard BQ3)</b> Asks the respondent if a lot of people they know think it's okay not to pay tax on cash earnings. This could be sensitive.
<b>MBQ_N3</b>	<b>(Showcard BQ3)</b> Asks the respondent if they think it's okay being paid cash for a job and then not declaring all of it on your tax return. This could also be a sensitive question.
<b>MBQ_19</b>	<b>(Showcard BQ6)</b> Asks the respondent which of four statements comes closest to their own views on how acceptable/unacceptable income tax evasion is. This could be a sensitive question.
<b>MBQ_19bM</b>	If the respondent answers 'mostly unacceptable' to MBQ_19, this asks them in what circumstances they think income tax evasion would be acceptable. Please do not prompt, code all that apply.
<b>MBQ_19cM</b>	If the respondent answers 'mostly acceptable' to MBQ_19, this asks them in what circumstances they think income tax evasion would be unacceptable. Please do not prompt, code all that apply.
<b>MBQ_E&amp;F</b>	Asks if respondent has not declared income or worked cash in hand. A sensitive question.
<b>MBQc_4a</b>	This question asks if respondent is aware of anyone (known personally or otherwise) who have been prosecuted by HMRC for evading tax.
<b>MBQc_4b</b>	Routed from MBQc_4a = yes. Multiple response question asking where they heard about someone being prosecuted for tax evasion. HMRC is interested in how people are aware of tax evasion prosecutions. Do not prompt, code all that apply.
<b>MBQc_4bSpec</b>	Please specify any other responses. What you record should not be disclosive, i.e. should not refer to names of individuals. Record something more general, for example, terms such as 'friends', 'family', 'celebrity', 'politician', 'a case in the news'.

## Classification Questions

### National Statistics Opinions and Lifestyle Survey: 1401 to 1502

#### 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

- 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)
- 

*ASKED JANUARY 2014 TO MAY 2014*

**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
- 

*ASKED JANUARY 2014 TO MAY 2014*

**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

---

ASKED JANUARY 2014 TO MAY 2014

**NatlDW(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

---

ASKED FROM JULY 2014 ONWARDS

*DERIVED VARIABLE (derived from NatIDE, NatIDW and NatIDS)*

**NatlD (1 – 6)**

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/Don't know
  - 9 Not Asked
-

**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 |
-



**IllLim**

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****DVILO3a**

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****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

# MDD Free Variables Documentation

## January 2014

---

**ASK ALL**

### Intro1

Next I would like to ask you some more questions about your general health on behalf of the Office for National Statistics.

This module is MDD General Health

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

**ASK ALL**

### HealIII

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

(1) Yes

(2) No

---

**ASK IF: HealIII = 1**

### ImpCat

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

SET [10] OF

- (1) Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
- (2) Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
- (3) Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
- (4) Dexterity (for example lifting and carrying objects, using a keyboard)
- (5) Learning or understanding or concentrating
- (6) Memory
- (7) Mental Health
- (8) Stamina or breathing or fatigue
- (9) Socially or Behaviourally (for example associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
- (10) Other (Please specify)
  
- (11) None of the above (Spontaneous only)



---

*ASK IF: ImpCat = 10*

## ImpCatSpec

Record other affected area(s).

Verbatim recording

STRING[255]

---

*ASK IF: HealIII = 1*

## RedAct

Does your illness or disability/ do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

- (1) Yes, a lot
  - (2) Yes, a little
  - (3) Not at all
- 

*ASK IF: HealIII = 1*

## LMatter

Earlier you said that you had a longstanding illness...

What is the matter with you?

STRING[100]

---

*ASK IF HealIII = 1*

## LMatNum

How many longstanding illnesses or infirmities does respondent have?

1..6

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 1*

## LMat

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the first condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 1*

## **ICD**

Code for first complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 2*

## **LMat2**

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the second condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 2*

## **ICD2**

Code for second complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 3*

## **LMat3**

What is the matter with respondent?

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 3*

## **ICD3**

Code for third complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 4*

## **LMat4**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the fourth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 4*

## **ICD4**

Code for fourth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 5*

## **LMat5**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the fifth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 5*

## **ICD5**

Code for fifth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 6*

## **LMat6**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the sixth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 6*

## **ICD6**

Code for sixth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

# MDV Sample 1 Documentation

## January 2014

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: Heallll = 1*

### M363\_3M

SHOWCARD DVa1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability
  
- (10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

**COMPUTE IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND M363\_3M <> DONTKNOW AND M363\_3M <> REFUSAL

**MDV\_DDA := 1**

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 1

## **M363\_Age1**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
  - (2) 0-10 years old
  - (3) 11-15 years old
  - (4) 16-29 years old
  - (5) 30-39 years old
  - (6) 40-49 years old
  - (7) 50-59 years old
  - (8) 60-69 years old
  - (9) 70 years old or older
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 2

## **M363\_Age2**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Second condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 3

## **M363\_Age3**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Third condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 4

## **M363\_Age4**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fourth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 5

## **M363\_Age5**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fifth Condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 6

## **M363\_Age6**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Sixth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know



---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** M363\_View = 2

## **M363\_NDis**

SHOWCARD DVa2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
- (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
- (3) My health problems are related to illness
- (4) My health problems are related to age
- (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
- (6) Other (Please Specify)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** M363\_NDis = 6

## **M363\_NDisSpec**

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_8M**

SHOWCARD DVa7

Over the last 12 months, have you wanted to do any of the things mentioned on this card, but had difficulty or have been unable to do them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [7] OF

- (1) Go the cinema, theatre or concerts
  - (2) Go to the library, art galleries or museums
  - (3) Go shopping
  - (4) Eat out in a restaurant or have a drink in a pub
  - (5) Go to a football match or other sporting event
  - (6) Join and access the facilities at a private club, i.e. one where applicants have to be proposed and formally accepted (e.g. golf club, working men's club)
  - (7) Other (not health, public or local authority service)
- (8) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_9M**

SHOWCARD DVa8

And over the past 12 months have you wanted to use any of the services mentioned on the card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [6] OF

- (1) Using a bank or building society
  - (2) Using a public telephone
  - (3) Using websites on the internet
  - (4) Using a hotel or guest house
  - (5) Using or dealing with an insurance company
  - (6) Other
- (7) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_10M**

SHOWCARD DVa9

And over the last 12 months, have you wanted to use any of the public services mentioned on this card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them because of your health condition/disability?

SET [5] OF

- (1) Health services (e.g. GP, dentist, hospital/clinic)
  - (2) Local authority services (e.g. council, social services, education)
  - (3) Central government services (e.g. Jobcentre Plus, HMRC - formerly Inland Revenue, DVLA, Passport Office, The Pension Service.)
  - (4) Courts, police, probation, prisons and other law enforcement services
  - (5) Other public services
  
  - (6) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_11M**

SHOWCARD DVa10

Thinking generally, over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the difficulties on this card when going places or getting around for reasons specifically related to your health condition/disability?

SET [15] OF

- (1) Had same difficulties as non-disabled people
  - (2) Getting to rail/bus/coach station/stop
  - (3) Getting into rail/bus/coach station
  - (4) Getting to an airport/port
  - (5) Getting into an airport/port
  - (6) Getting on/off bus, coach or train
  - (7) Travelling by taxi/minicab
  - (8) Changing modes of transport/interchange
  - (9) Getting from bus/coach/train station/stop
  - (10) Getting from airport/port
  - (11) Getting information about accessible transport
  - (12) Booking tickets
  - (13) Ensuring assistance is available
  - (14) Difficulties such as crossing roads, using pavements or pedestrian areas, etc
  - (15) Other difficulties
  - (16) Had no difficulties
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **DiffRooms**

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

## **MDV\_Intro2**

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

## **CloseProb**

How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: CloseProb <> 1*

## **CloseMeet**

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: MDV\_DDA = 1*

## **EqualAct**

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes  
(2) No  
(3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## AssiEquip

Thinking about your current situation, do you need any assistance and/or equipment to go about your daily life in the way you want to?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiOften

SHOWCARD DVa11

How often do you get assistance and/or equipment you need to go about your daily life in the way that you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiSay

SHOWCARD DVa11

How often do you have a say over what assistance and/or equipment you receive?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiProv

SHOWCARD DVa11

Currently, how often do you have control over how this assistance or equipment is provided?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## **AssiUse**

SHOWCARD DVa11

Currently, how often do you have control over how you make use of this assistance and/or equipment?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **M363\_24**

SHOWCARD DVa11

Thinking about your current situation, overall, how often would you say you have choice and control in your life, to live your life the way you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same

# MDV Sample 2 Documentation

## January 2014

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: HealIII = 1*

### M363\_3M

SHOWCARD DVb1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability

(10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

*COMPUTE IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND M363\_3M <> DONTKNOW AND M363\_3M <> REFUSAL*

**MDV\_DDA := 1**

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 1

## **M363\_Age1**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 2

## **M363\_Age2**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Second condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older



---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 3

## **M363\_Age3**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Third condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 4

## **M363\_Age4**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fourth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 5

## **M363\_Age5**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fifth Condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 6

## **M363\_Age6**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Sixth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** M363\_View = 2

## M363\_NDis

SHOWCARD DVb2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
  - (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
  - (3) My health problems are related to illness
  - (4) My health problems are related to age
  - (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
  - (6) Other (Please Specify)
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** M363\_NDis = 6

## M363\_NDisSpec

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## DiffRooms

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
  - (2) No
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## MDV\_Intro2

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

## CloseProb

How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None
- (2) 1 or 2
- (3) 3, 4 or 5
- (4) 6 or more

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: CloseProb <> 1*

## CloseMeet

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None
- (2) 1 or 2
- (3) 3, 4 or 5
- (4) 6 or more

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: MDV\_DDA = 1*

## EqualAct

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

## M363\_Attitude

SHOWCARD DVb7

Do you personally tend to think of disabled people in general as the same as everyone else?

- (1) All of the time
- (2) Most of the time
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Hardly ever
- (5) Never

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days*

## **MDV\_Intro3**

The next set of questions is about attitudes towards people with disabilities in the workplace.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days*

## **M363\_Many**

As far as you are aware, how many disabled people are employed at your place of work (exclude yourself)?

- (1) None
- (2) A few
- (3) A lot

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days*

## **M363\_Emp**

SHOWCARD DVb8

Thinking about the organisation you work for, in general how would you describe your employers' attitude towards disabled employees?

- (1) Very Supportive
- (2) Fairly Supportive
- (3) Not very Supportive
- (4) Not at all Supportive

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days

### **M363\_Col**

SHOWCARD DVb8

Thinking about the people you work with, in general how would you describe your colleagues' attitudes to disabled people in your work place?

- (1) Very Supportive
- (2) Fairly Supportive
- (3) Not very Supportive
- (4) Not at all Supportive

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

### **MDV\_Intro4**

I'd like you to think about television programmes you have watched and newspapers/magazines you have read over the last six weeks which have included a disabled person/disabled people.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

### **M363\_Med**

SHOWCARD DVb9

Thinking about the way disabled people are portrayed on television, which types of programme are the most memorable?

SET [8] OF

- (1) Drama
- (2) Soaps
- (3) Sports coverage
- (4) Documentary
- (5) Childrens TV
- (6) News/Current Affairs
- (7) Quiz/Panel shows
- (8) Other (Please Specify)
- (9) I do not remember any programmes in the last six weeks

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** M363\_Med = 8

### **M363\_MSp**

Please specify other type of programmes

STRING[100]

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 1*

## **Dramalmag**

Thinking about drama, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 2*

## **SoapsImag**

Thinking about soaps, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 3*

## **SportsImag**

Thinking about sports, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 4*

## **Doculmag**

Thinking about documentaries, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 5*

## ChildImag

Thinking about children's TV, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 6*

## NewsImag

Thinking about the news, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 7*

## QuizImag

Thinking about quizzes, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 8*

## OtherImag

Thinking about the other programme, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?



## **M363\_News**

Thinking about newspapers and/or magazines that you have read in the last 6 weeks, in general do you think newspapers/magazines give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
  
- (4) ...I have not read any articles mentioning disabled people (Spontaneous only)
- (5) ...I do not read magazines/newspapers (Spontaneous only)

# MDD Free Variables Documentation

## February and March 2014

---

**ASK ALL**

### Intro1

Next I would like to ask you some more questions about your general health on behalf of the Office for National Statistics.

This module is MDD General Health

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

**ASK ALL**

### HealIII

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

- (1) Yes
  - (2) No
- 

**ASK IF:** HealIII = 1

### ImpCat

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

SET [10] OF

- (1) Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
- (2) Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
- (3) Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
- (4) Dexterity (for example lifting and carrying objects, using a keyboard)
- (5) Learning or understanding or concentrating
- (6) Memory
- (7) Mental Health
- (8) Stamina or breathing or fatigue
- (9) Socially or Behaviourally (for example associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
- (10) Other (Please specify)
- (11) None of the above (Spontaneous only)

---

*ASK IF: ImpCat = 10*

## ImpCatSpec

Record other affected area(s).

Verbatim recording

STRING[255]

---

*ASK IF: HealIII = 1*

## RedAct

Does your illness or disability/ do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

- (1) Yes, a lot
  - (2) Yes, a little
  - (3) Not at all
- 

*ASK IF: HealIII = 1*

## LMatter

Earlier you said that you had a longstanding illness...

What is the matter with you?

STRING[100]

---

*ASK IF HealIII = 1*

## LMatNum

How many longstanding illnesses or infirmities does respondent have?

1..6

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 1*

## LMat

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the first condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 1*

## ICD

Code for first complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 2*

## LMat2

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the second condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 2*

## ICD2

Code for second complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 3*

## LMat3

What is the matter with respondent?

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 3*

## ICD3

Code for third complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 4*

## **LMat4**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the fourth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 4*

## **ICD4**

Code for fourth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 5*

## **LMat5**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the fifth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 5*

## **ICD5**

Code for fifth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

---

*ASK IF: LMatNum >= 6*

## **LMat6**

What is the matter with respondent?  
Enter the sixth condition/symptom respondent mentioned

STRING[55]

---

*DISPLAY IF: LMatNum >= 6*

## **ICD6**

Code for sixth complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

# MDV Sample 1 Documentation

## February and March 2014

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: Heallll = 1*

### M363\_3M

SHOWCARD DVa1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability
  
- (10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

**COMPUTE IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND M363\_3M <> DONTKNOW AND M363\_3M <> REFUSAL

**MDV\_DDA := 1**

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 1

## **M363\_Age1**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
  - (2) 0-10 years old
  - (3) 11-15 years old
  - (4) 16-29 years old
  - (5) 30-39 years old
  - (6) 40-49 years old
  - (7) 50-59 years old
  - (8) 60-69 years old
  - (9) 70 years old or older
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 2

## **M363\_Age2**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Second condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older



---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 3

## **M363\_Age3**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Third condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 4

## **M363\_Age4**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fourth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 5

## **M363\_Age5**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fifth Condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 6

## **M363\_Age6**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Sixth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** M363\_View = 2

## **M363\_NDis**

SHOWCARD DVa2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
- (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
- (3) My health problems are related to illness
- (4) My health problems are related to age
- (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
- (6) Other (Please Specify)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** M363\_NDis = 6

## **M363\_NDisSpec**

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DAA<>1

**OR:** M363\_View= 2

## **MDV\_1**

SHOWCARD DVa3

How likely do you think it is that you will develop a disability in your lifetime?

- (1) Very likely
- (2) Fairly likely
- (3) Neither likely nor unlikely
- (4) Fairly unlikely
- (5) Very unlikely
  
- (6) I am already disabled (Have as a spontaneous only option)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_1<>6

## **MDV\_2**

SHOWCARD DVa4

Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would still have a good quality of life if I developed an impairment or a long term health condition.

- (1) Strongly agree
- (2) Agree
- (3) Neither agree nor disagree
- (4) Disagree
- (5) Strongly disagree

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_1<>6

## **MDV\_3**

SHOWCARD DVa5

How concerned are you about developing a disability during your lifetime?

- (1) Very concerned
- (2) Fairly concerned
- (3) Neither concerned nor unconcerned
- (4) Fairly unconcerned
- (5) Very unconcerned
- (6) Don't know/Never thought about it
  
- (7) I am not concerned about developing a disability (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_1<>6

## **MDV\_4**

SHOWCARD DVa6

Which of the following would concern you the most?

- (1) Developing a physical impairment (e.g. having difficulty walking)
- (2) Developing a sensory impairment (e.g. sight or hearing loss)
- (3) Developing a mental health condition (e.g. depression or anxiety)
- (4) Developing a cognitive impairment (e.g. dementia or Alzheimer's)
  
- (5) I am not concerned about developing any of these impediments (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

### **M363\_8M**

SHOWCARD DVa7

Over the last 12 months, have you wanted to do any of the things mentioned on this card, but had difficulty or have been unable to do them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [7] OF

- (1) Go the cinema, theatre or concerts
  - (2) Go to the library, art galleries or museums
  - (3) Go shopping
  - (4) Eat out in a restaurant or have a drink in a pub
  - (5) Go to a football match or other sporting event
  - (6) Join and access the facilities at a private club, i.e. one where applicants have to be proposed and formally accepted (e.g. golf club, working men's club)
  - (7) Other (not health, public or local authority service)
- 
- (8) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

### **M363\_9M**

SHOWCARD DVa8

And over the past 12 months have you wanted to use any of the services mentioned on the card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [6] OF

- (1) Using a bank or building society
  - (2) Using a public telephone
  - (3) Using websites on the internet
  - (4) Using a hotel or guest house
  - (5) Using or dealing with an insurance company
  - (6) Other
- 
- (7) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

### **M363\_10M**

SHOWCARD DVa9

And over the last 12 months, have you wanted to use any of the public services mentioned on this card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them because of your health condition/disability?

SET [5] OF

- (1) Health services (e.g. GP, dentist, hospital/clinic)
  - (2) Local authority services (e.g. council, social services, education)
  - (3) Central government services (e.g. Jobcentre Plus, HMRC - formerly Inland Revenue, DVLA, Passport Office, The Pension Service.)
  - (4) Courts, police, probation, prisons and other law enforcement services
  - (5) Other public services
  
  - (6) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

### **M363\_11M**

SHOWCARD DVa10

Thinking generally, over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the difficulties on this card when going places or getting around for reasons specifically related to your health condition/disability?

SET [15] OF

- (1) Had same difficulties as non-disabled people
  - (2) Getting to rail/bus/coach station/stop
  - (3) Getting into rail/bus/coach station
  - (4) Getting to an airport/port
  - (5) Getting into an airport/port
  - (6) Getting on/off bus, coach or train
  - (7) Travelling by taxi/minicab
  - (8) Changing modes of transport/interchange
  - (9) Getting from bus/coach/train station/stop
  - (10) Getting from airport/port
  - (11) Getting information about accessible transport
  - (12) Booking tickets
  - (13) Ensuring assistance is available
  - (14) Difficulties such as crossing roads, using pavements or pedestrian areas, etc
  - (15) Other difficulties
  - (16) Had no difficulties
- 

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

### **DiffRooms**

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

## **MDV\_Intro2**

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

## **CloseProb**

How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None
  - (2) 1 or 2
  - (3) 3, 4 or 5
  - (4) 6 or more
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: CloseProb <> 1*

## **CloseMeet**

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None
  - (2) 1 or 2
  - (3) 3, 4 or 5
  - (4) 6 or more
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 1 to 15*

*AND: MDV\_DDA = 1*

## **EqualAct**

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## AssiEquip

Thinking about your current situation, do you need any assistance and/or equipment to go about your daily life in the way you want to?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiOften

SHOWCARD DVa11

How often do you get assistance and/or equipment you need to go about your daily life in the way that you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiSay

SHOWCARD DVa11

How often do you have a say over what assistance and/or equipment you receive?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## AssiProv

SHOWCARD DVa11

Currently, how often do you have control over how this assistance or equipment is provided?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never



---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15  
**AND:** AssiEquip = 1

## **AssiUse**

SHOWCARD DVa11

Currently, how often do you have control over how you make use of this assistance and/or equipment?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **M363\_24**

SHOWCARD DVa11

Thinking about your current situation, overall, how often would you say you have choice and control in your life, to live your life the way you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 1 to 15

## **MDV\_5**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you think that the attitude of the general public towards disabled people has improved?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) View has remained the same

# MDV Sample 2 Documentation

## February and March 2014

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: HealIII = 1*

### M363\_3M

SHOWCARD DVb1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability

(10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

*COMPUTE IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND M363\_3M <> DONTKNOW AND M363\_3M <> REFUSAL*

**MDV\_DDA := 1**

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 1

## **M363\_Age1**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 2

## **M363\_Age2**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Second condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 3

## **M363\_Age3**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Third condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 4

## **M363\_Age4**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fourth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 5

## **M363\_Age5**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Fifth Condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** HealIII = 1 AND M363\_3M <> 10 AND LMatNum >= 6

## **M363\_Age6**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) Sixth condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** M363\_View = 2

## **M363\_NDis**

SHOWCARD DVb2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
- (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
- (3) My health problems are related to illness
- (4) My health problems are related to age
- (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
- (6) Other (Please Specify)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** M363\_NDis = 6

## **M363\_NDisSpec**

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** Address 16 to 30  
**AND:** MDV\_DAA<> 1  
**OR:** M363\_View= 2

## **MDV\_1**

SHOWCARD DVb3

How likely do you think it is that you will develop a disability in your lifetime?

- (1) Very likely
- (2) Fairly likely
- (3) Neither likely nor unlikely
- (4) Fairly unlikely
- (5) Very unlikely

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** MDV\_DAA<> 1

**OR:** M363\_View= 2

## MDV\_2

SHOWCARD DVb4

Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would still have a good quality of life if I developed an impairment or a long term health condition.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Agree
- (3) Neither agree nor disagree
- (4) Disagree
- (5) Strongly disagree

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** MDV\_DAA<> 1

**OR:** M363\_View= 2

## MDV\_3

SHOWCARD DVb5

How concerned are you about developing a disability during your lifetime?

- (1) Very concerned
- (2) Fairly concerned
- (3) Neither concerned nor unconcerned
- (4) Fairly unconcerned
- (5) Very unconcerned
- (6) Don't know/Never thought about it
- (7) I am not concerned about becoming disabled (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** MDV\_DAA<> 1

**OR:** M363\_View = 2

## MDV\_4

SHOWCARD DVb6

Which of the following would concern you the most?

- (1) Developing a physical impairment (e.g. having difficulty walking)
- (2) Developing a sensory impairment (e.g. sight or hearing loss)
- (3) Developing a mental health condition (e.g. depression or anxiety)
- (4) Developing a cognitive impairment (e.g. dementia or Alzheimer's)
- (5) I am not concerned about developing any of these impediments (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## DiffRooms

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## MDV\_Intro2

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## CloseProb

How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None
- (2) 1 or 2
- (3) 3, 4 or 5
- (4) 6 or more



---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** CloseProb <> 1

## CloseMeet

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None
- (2) 1 or 2
- (3) 3, 4 or 5
- (4) 6 or more

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30  
**AND:** MDV\_DDA = 1

## EqualAct

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## M363\_Attitude

SHOWCARD DVb7

Do you personally tend to think of disabled people in general as the same as everyone else?

- (1) All of the time
- (2) Most of the time
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Hardly ever
- (5) Never

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

## **MDV\_5**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you think that the attitude of the general public towards disabled people has improved?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) View has remained the same

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days*

## **MDV\_Intro3**

The next set of questions is about attitudes towards people with disabilities in the workplace.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*

*AND: Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days*

## **M363\_Many**

As far as you are aware, how many disabled people are employed at your place of work (exclude yourself)?

- (1) None
- (2) A few
- (3) A lot

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days

### **M363\_Emp**

SHOWCARD DVb8

Thinking about the organisation you work for, in general how would you describe your employers' attitude towards disabled employees?

- (1) Very Supportive
- (2) Fairly Supportive
- (3) Not very Supportive
- (4) Not at all Supportive

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** Stat = Employed AND Wrking = Has worked in the last 7 days

### **M363\_Col**

SHOWCARD DVb8

Thinking about the people you work with, in general how would you describe your colleagues' attitudes to disabled people in your work place?

- (1) Very Supportive
- (2) Fairly Supportive
- (3) Not very Supportive
- (4) Not at all Supportive

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

### **MDV\_Intro4**

I'd like you to think about television programmes you have watched and newspapers/magazines you have read over the last six weeks which have included a disabled person/disabled people.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

### **M363\_Med**

SHOWCARD DVb9

Thinking about the way disabled people are portrayed on television, which types of programme are the most memorable?

SET [8] OF

- (1) Drama
- (2) Soaps
- (3) Sports coverage
- (4) Documentary
- (5) Childrens TV
- (6) News/Current Affairs
- (7) Quiz/Panel shows
- (8) Other (Please Specify)
- (9) I do not remember any programmes in the last six weeks

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 8*

## **M363\_MSp**

Please specify other type of programmes

STRING[100]

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 1*

## **DramalMag**

Thinking about drama, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
  - (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
  - (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 2*

## **SoapslMag**

Thinking about soaps, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
  - (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
  - (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
- 

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 3*

## **SportslMag**

Thinking about sports, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 4*

## **DocuImag**

Thinking about documentaries, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 5*

## **ChildImag**

Thinking about children's TV, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 6*

## **NewsImag**

Thinking about the news, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: Address = 16 to 30*  
*AND: M363\_Med = 7*

## **QuizImag**

Thinking about quizzes, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

**AND:** M363\_Med = 8

## **OtherImag**

Thinking about the other programme, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

**ASK IF:** Address = 16 to 30

## **M363\_News**

Thinking about newspapers and/or magazines that you have read in the last 6 weeks, in general do you think newspapers/magazines give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
  
- (4) ...I have not read any articles mentioning disabled people (Spontaneous only)
- (5) ...I do not read magazines/newspapers (Spontaneous only)

# MDD Free Variables Documentation

## April, May and July 2014

---

*Ask: All*

### Intro1

Next I would like to ask you some more questions about your general health on behalf of the Office for National Statistics.

This module is MDD General Health

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*Ask: All*

### HealIII

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

(1) Yes

(2) No

---

*Ask IF: HealIII = Yes*

### ImpCat

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

SET [10] OF

- (1) Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
- (2) Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
- (3) Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
- (4) Dexterity (for example lifting and carrying objects, using a keyboard)
- (5) Learning or understanding or concentrating
- (6) Memory
- (7) Mental Health
- (8) Stamina or breathing or fatigue
- (9) Socially or Behaviourally (for example associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
- (10) Other (Please specify)
  
- (11) None of the above (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

**AND:** *Other IN ImpCat*

## ImpCatSpec

Record other affected area(s).

Verbatim recording

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

## RedAct

Does your condition or illness / do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

- (1) Yes, a lot
  - (2) Yes, a little
  - (3) Not at all
- 

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

## LMatter

Earlier you said that you had a longstanding illness...

What is the matter with you?

STRING[100]

---

**ASK IF :** *HealIII = Yes*

## LMatNum

How many longstanding illnesses or infirmities does respondent have?

1..6

---

**ASK IF:**

*: HealIII = Yes*

**AND:** *LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum <= 6*

## LMat (Up to 6 iterations)

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the condition/symptom respondent mentioned first/second/third etc

STRING[55]



---

**DISPLAY IF:** *Heallll = Yes*

**AND:** *LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum <= 6*

## **ICD (Up to 6 iterations)**

Code for first complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

# MDV Documentation

## April, May and July 2014

---

*ASK ALL*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2*

### M363\_3M

Showcard DV1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability

- (10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

*COMPUTE IF: (HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2)*

**MDV\_EA := EA**

---

**Ask IF:**

((HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2) AND (LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum<=6)

## **M363\_Age1 (Up to 6 iterations)**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**Ask IF:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know

---

**Ask IF:** M363\_View = No

## **M363\_NDis**

Showcard DV2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
- (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
- (3) My health problems are related to illness
- (4) My health problems are related to age
- (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
- (6) Other (Please Specify)

---

*Ask IF: Other IN M363\_NDis*

## **M363\_NDisSpec**

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

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

*AND: MDV\_EA = EA*

## **M363\_8M**

Showcard DV3

Over the last 12 months, have you wanted to do any of the things mentioned on this card, but had difficulty or have been unable to do them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [7] OF

- (1) Go the cinema, theatre or concerts
  - (2) Go to the library, art galleries or museums
  - (3) Go shopping
  - (4) Eat out in a restaurant or have a drink in a pub
  - (5) Go to a football match or other sporting event
  - (6) Join and access the facilities at a private club, i.e. one where applicants have to be proposed and formally accepted (e.g. golf club, working men's club)
  - (7) Other (not health, public or local authority service)
- 
- (8) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)
- 

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

*AND: MDV\_EA = EA*

## **M363\_9M**

Showcard DV4

And over the past 12 months have you wanted to use any of the services mentioned on the card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [6] OF

- (1) Using a bank or building society
  - (2) Using a public telephone
  - (3) Using websites on the internet
  - (4) Using a hotel or guest house
  - (5) Using or dealing with an insurance company
  - (6) Other
- 
- (7) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

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

**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## M363\_10M

Showcard DV5

And over the last 12 months, have you wanted to use any of the public services mentioned on this card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them because of your health condition/disability?

SET [5] OF

- (1) Health services (e.g. GP, dentist, hospital/clinic)
- (2) Local authority services (e.g. council, social services, education)
- (3) Central government services (e.g. Jobcentre Plus, HMRC - formerly Inland Revenue, DVLA, Passport Office, The Pension Service.)
- (4) Courts, police, probation, prisons and other law enforcement services
- (5) Other public services
  
- (6) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

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

**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## M363\_11M

Showcard DV6

Thinking generally, over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the difficulties on this card when going places or getting around for reasons specifically related to your health condition/disability?

SET [15] OF

- (1) Had same difficulties as non-disabled people
- (2) Getting to rail/bus/coach station/stop
- (3) Getting into rail/bus/coach station
- (4) Getting to an airport/port
- (5) Getting into an airport/port
- (6) Getting on/off bus, coach or train
- (7) Travelling by taxi/minicab
- (8) Changing modes of transport/interchange
- (9) Getting from bus/coach/train station/stop
- (10) Getting from airport/port
- (11) Getting information about accessible transport
- (12) Booking tickets
- (13) Ensuring assistance is available
- (14) Difficulties such as crossing roads, using pavements or pedestrian areas, etc
- (15) Other difficulties
- (16) Had no difficulties

---

**ASK ALL:**

## DiffRooms

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

**ASK ALL:**

## **MDV\_Intro2**

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

**ASK ALL:**

## **CloseProb**

\$How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

**ASK IF:** *CloseProb <> None*

## **CloseMeet**

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

**ASK IF:** : *MDV\_EA = EA*

## **EqualAct**

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes  
(2) No  
(3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

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

## **M363\_Attitude**

Showcard DV7

Do you personally tend to think of disabled people in general as the same as everyone else?

- (1) All of the time
- (2) Most of the time
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Hardly ever
- (5) Never

---

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

**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **AssiEquip**

Thinking about your current situation, do you need any assistance and/or equipment to go about your daily life in the way you want to?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

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

**AND:** AssiEquip = Yes

## **AssiOften**

Showcard DV8

How often do you get assistance and/or equipment you need to go about your daily life in the way that you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

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

**AND:** AssiEquip = Yes

## **AssiSay**

Showcard DV8

How often do you have a say over what assistance and/or equipment you receive?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)  
**AND:** AssiEquip = Yes

## **AssiProv**

Showcard DV8

Currently, how often do you have control over how this assistance or equipment is provided?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)  
**AND:** AssiEquip = Yes

## **AssiUse**

Showcard DV8

Currently, how often do you have control over how you make use of this assistance and/or equipment?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK IF:** (QID.Address >= 1) AND (QID.Address <= 15)  
**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **M363\_24**

Showcard DV8

Thinking about your current situation, overall, how often would you say you have choice and control in your life, to live your life the way you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**ASK ALL:**

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same



## MDV\_Intro3

The next set of questions is about attitudes towards people with disabilities in the workplace.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Many

As far as you are aware, how many disabled people are employed at your place of work (exclude yourself)?

- (1) None  
(2) A few  
(3) A lot
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Emp

Showcard DV9

Thinking about the organisation you work for, in general how would you describe your employers' attitude towards disabled employees?

- (1) Very Supportive  
(2) Fairly Supportive  
(3) Not very Supportive  
(4) Not at all Supportive
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Col

Showcard DV9

Thinking about the people you work with, in general how would you describe your colleagues' attitudes to disabled people in your work place?

- (1) Very Supportive  
(2) Fairly Supportive  
(3) Not very Supportive  
(4) Not at all Supportive
- 

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

## MDV\_Intro4

I'd like you to think about television programmes you have watched and newspapers/magazines you have read over the last six weeks which have included a disabled person/disabled people.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

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

## M363\_Med

Showcard DV10

Thinking about the way disabled people are portrayed on television, which types of programme are the most memorable?

SET [8] OF

- (1) Drama
- (2) Soaps
- (3) Sports coverage
- (4) Documentary
- (5) Childrens TV
- (6) News/Current Affairs
- (7) Quiz/Panel shows
- (8) Other (Please Specify)
- (9) I do not remember any programmes in the last six weeks

---

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

**AND:** Other IN M363\_Med

## M363\_MSp

Please specify other type of programmes

STRING[100]

---

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

**AND:** (Drama IN M363\_Med)

## DramalMag

Thinking about drama, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

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

**AND:** (Soaps IN M363\_Med)

## SoapslMag

Thinking about soaps, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Sport IN M363\_Med)*

## **SportsImag**

Thinking about sports, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Doc IN M363\_Med)*

## **DocuImag**

Thinking about documentaries, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Child IN M363\_Med)*

## **ChildImag**

Thinking about children's TV, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (News IN M363\_Med)*

## **NewsImag**

Thinking about the news, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Quiz IN M363\_Med)*

## QuizImag

Thinking about quizzes, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Other IN M363\_Med)*

## OtherImag

Thinking about the other programme, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

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

## M363\_News

Thinking about newspapers and/or magazines that you have read in the last 6 weeks, in general do you think newspapers/magazines give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
  
- (4) ...I have not read any articles mentioning disabled people (Spontaneous only)
- (5) ...I do not read magazines/newspapers (Spontaneous only)

# MDD Free Variables Documentation

## August 2014 to February 2015

---

*Ask: All*

### Intro1

Next I would like to ask you some more questions about your general health on behalf of the Office for National Statistics.

This module is MDD General Health

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*Ask: All*

### HealIII

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

- (1) Yes
  - (2) No
- 

*Ask IF: HealIII = Yes*

### ImpCat

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

SET [10] OF

- (1) Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
- (2) Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
- (3) Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
- (4) Dexterity (for example lifting and carrying objects, using a keyboard)
- (5) Learning or understanding or concentrating
- (6) Memory
- (7) Mental Health
- (8) Stamina or breathing or fatigue
- (9) Socially or Behaviourally (for example associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
- (10) Other (Please specify)
  
- (11) None of the above (Spontaneous only)

---

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

**AND:** *Other IN ImpCat*

## ImpCatSpec

Record other affected area(s).

Verbatim recording

STRING[255]

---

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

## RedAct

Does your condition or illness / do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

- (1) Yes, a lot
  - (2) Yes, a little
  - (3) Not at all
- 

**ASK IF:** *HealIII = Yes*

## LMatter

Earlier you said that you had a longstanding illness...

What is the matter with you?

STRING[100]

---

**ASK IF :** *HealIII = Yes*

## LMatNum

How many longstanding illnesses or infirmities does respondent have?

1..6

---

**ASK IF:**

*: HealIII = Yes*

**AND:** *LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum <=6*

## LMat (Up to 6 iterations)

What is the matter with respondent?

Enter the condition/symptom respondent mentioned first/second/third etc

STRING[55]

---

**DISPLAY IF:** *Heallll = Yes*

**AND:** *LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum <= 6*

## **ICD (Up to 6 iterations)**

Code for first complaint at LMAT

STRING[2]

# MDV Documentation

## August 2014 to February 2015

---

*ASK ALL*

### MDV\_Intro

The next set of questions is about disability and is being asked on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

This module is MDV Disability Monitoring

(1) Press <1> to continue

---

*ASK IF: HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2*

### M363\_3M

Showcard DV1

Can I just check, does(do) any health condition(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

SET [9] OF

- (1) Mobility (moving about)
- (2) Lifting, carrying or moving objects
- (3) Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
- (4) Continence (bladder and bowel control)
- (5) Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
- (6) Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- (7) Recognising when you are in physical danger
- (8) Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
- (9) Other health condition or disability

(10) None of these (Spontaneous only)

---

*COMPUTE IF: (HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2)*

**MDV\_EA := EA**



---

**Ask IF:**

((HealIII = Yes AND RedAct=1 or 2) AND (LMatNum >= 1 AND LMatNum<=6)

## **M363\_Age1 (Up to 6 iterations)**

You previously stated that you have/are (a) First condition.

How old were you when this health condition started?

- (1) Had it from birth
- (2) 0-10 years old
- (3) 11-15 years old
- (4) 16-29 years old
- (5) 30-39 years old
- (6) 40-49 years old
- (7) 50-59 years old
- (8) 60-69 years old
- (9) 70 years old or older

---

**Ask IF:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **M363\_View**

We are interested in seeing how people view themselves.  
Do you think of yourself as disabled?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Don't Know

---

**Ask IF:** M363\_View = No

## **M363\_NDis**

Showcard DV2

You have said that you do not think of yourself as being disabled. Why is this?

SET [6] OF

- (1) I am fit and able to live a full life
- (2) I can carry out my normal day-to-day activities
- (3) My health problems are related to illness
- (4) My health problems are related to age
- (5) My health problems have had a positive impact on my life
- (6) Other (Please Specify)

---

*Ask IF: Other IN M363\_NDis*

## **M363\_NDisSpec**

Can you tell me about the other reasons why you do not think of yourself as being disabled?

STRING[255]

---

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

*AND: MDV\_EA = EA*

## **M363\_8M**

Showcard DV3

Over the last 12 months, have you wanted to do any of the things mentioned on this card, but had difficulty or have been unable to do them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [7] OF

- (1) Go the cinema, theatre or concerts
  - (2) Go to the library, art galleries or museums
  - (3) Go shopping
  - (4) Eat out in a restaurant or have a drink in a pub
  - (5) Go to a football match or other sporting event
  - (6) Join and access the facilities at a private club, i.e. one where applicants have to be proposed and formally accepted (e.g. golf club, working men's club)
  - (7) Other (not health, public or local authority service)
- 
- (8) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)
- 

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

*AND: MDV\_EA = EA*

## **M363\_9M**

Showcard DV4

And over the past 12 months have you wanted to use any of the services mentioned on the card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them for reasons specifically related to you because of your health condition/disability?

SET [6] OF

- (1) Using a bank or building society
  - (2) Using a public telephone
  - (3) Using websites on the internet
  - (4) Using a hotel or guest house
  - (5) Using or dealing with an insurance company
  - (6) Other
- 
- (7) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

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

**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **M363\_10M**

Showcard DV5

And over the last 12 months, have you wanted to use any of the public services mentioned on this card, but had great difficulty or have been unable to use them because of your health condition/disability?

SET [5] OF

- (1) Health services (e.g. GP, dentist, hospital/clinic)
- (2) Local authority services (e.g. council, social services, education)
- (3) Central government services (e.g. Jobcentre Plus, HMRC - formerly Inland Revenue, DVLA, Passport Office, The Pension Service.)
- (4) Courts, police, probation, prisons and other law enforcement services
- (5) Other public services
  
- (6) No, none of these (Spontaneous only)

---

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

**AND:** MDV\_EA = EA

## **M363\_11M**

Showcard DV6

Thinking generally, over the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the difficulties on this card when going places or getting around for reasons specifically related to your health condition/disability?

SET [15] OF

- (1) Had same difficulties as non-disabled people
- (2) Getting to rail/bus/coach station/stop
- (3) Getting into rail/bus/coach station
- (4) Getting to an airport/port
- (5) Getting into an airport/port
- (6) Getting on/off bus, coach or train
- (7) Travelling by taxi/minicab
- (8) Changing modes of transport/interchange
- (9) Getting from bus/coach/train station/stop
- (10) Getting from airport/port
- (11) Getting information about accessible transport
- (12) Booking tickets
- (13) Ensuring assistance is available
- (14) Difficulties such as crossing roads, using pavements or pedestrian areas, etc
- (15) Other difficulties
- (16) Had no difficulties

---

**ASK ALL:**

## **DiffRooms**

I would like to ask you about the rooms within your home. Are there any rooms in your home which you have difficulty getting into?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

**ASK ALL:**

## **MDV\_Intro2**

The next set of questions is about people you feel close to, including relatives and friends.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

**ASK ALL:**

## **CloseProb**

How many people would you say you feel close to, that is, you could count on them if you had a problem?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

**ASK IF:** *CloseProb <> None*

## **CloseMeet**

Of the people you feel close to, how many did you meet or speak with in the past week?

- (1) None  
(2) 1 or 2  
(3) 3, 4 or 5  
(4) 6 or more
- 

**ASK IF:** : *MDV\_EA = EA*

## **EqualAct**

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti-discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act) with one single Act. Do you feel that the anti-discrimination protection provided by the Equality Act 2010 is effective in terms of enabling you to access foods, services, transport and employment on an equal basis as non-disabled people?

- (1) Yes  
(2) No  
(3) Not aware of Equality Act

---

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

## **M363\_Attitude**

Showcard DV7

Do you personally tend to think of disabled people in general as the same as everyone else?

- (1) All of the time
- (2) Most of the time
- (3) Some of the time
- (4) Hardly ever
- (5) Never

---

**Ask ALL:**

## **M363\_24**

Showcard DV8

Thinking about your current situation, overall, how often would you say you have choice and control in your life, to live your life the way you want to?

- (1) Always
- (2) Often
- (3) Sometimes
- (4) Rarely
- (5) Never

---

**Ask ALL:** (QUESTION TEXT IS DEPENDENT ON RESPONDENT'S ANSWER AT M363\_24)

## **MDV\_6**

You have said that you [Always/Often/Sometimes/Rarely/Never] have choice and control over your life. What are the reasons for this?

STRING [255]

---

**Ask ALL:**

## **MDV\_Para**

Since the Paralympic games in 2012, do you have a more positive view of disabled people?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) My view has remained the same

## MDV\_Intro3

The next set of questions is about attitudes towards people with disabilities in the workplace.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Many

As far as you are aware, how many disabled people are employed at your place of work (exclude yourself)?

- (1) None  
(2) A few  
(3) A lot
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Emp

Showcard DV9

Thinking about the organisation you work for, in general how would you describe your employers' attitude towards disabled employees?

- (1) Very Supportive  
(2) Fairly Supportive  
(3) Not very Supportive  
(4) Not at all Supportive
- 

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (QJobDet.Stat = Emp) AND (QWrkSchm.Wrking = Yes)*

## M363\_Col

Showcard DV9

Thinking about the people you work with, in general how would you describe your colleagues' attitudes to disabled people in your work place?

- (1) Very Supportive  
(2) Fairly Supportive  
(3) Not very Supportive  
(4) Not at all Supportive
- 

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

## MDV\_Intro4

I'd like you to think about television programmes you have watched and newspapers/magazines you have read over the last six weeks which have included a disabled person/disabled people.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

---

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

## M363\_Med

Showcard DV10

Thinking about the way disabled people are portrayed on television, which types of programme are the most memorable?

SET [8] OF

- (1) Drama
- (2) Soaps
- (3) Sports coverage
- (4) Documentary
- (5) Childrens TV
- (6) News/Current Affairs
- (7) Quiz/Panel shows
- (8) Other (Please Specify)
- (9) I do not remember any programmes in the last six weeks

---

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

**AND:** Other IN M363\_Med

## M363\_MSp

Please specify other type of programmes

STRING[100]

---

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

**AND:** (Drama IN M363\_Med)

## Dramalmag

Thinking about drama, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

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

**AND:** (Soaps IN M363\_Med)

## Soapslmag

Thinking about soaps, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Sport IN M363\_Med)*

## **SportsImag**

Thinking about sports, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Doc IN M363\_Med)*

## **DocuImag**

Thinking about documentaries, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Child IN M363\_Med)*

## **ChildImag**

Thinking about children's TV, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (News IN M363\_Med)*

## **NewsImag**

Thinking about the news, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?



---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Quiz IN M363\_Med)*

## QuizImag

Thinking about quizzes, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

*ASK IF: (QID.Address >= 16) AND (QID.Address <= 30)*  
*AND: (Other IN M363\_Med)*

## OtherImag

Thinking about the other programme, in general do you think these programmes give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?

---

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

## M363\_News

Thinking about newspapers and/or magazines that you have read in the last 6 weeks, in general do you think newspapers/magazines give a...

- (1) ...positive image of people with a disability,
- (2) ...neutral image of people with a disability,
- (3) ...or a negative image of people with a disability?
  
- (4) ...I have not read any articles mentioning disabled people (Spontaneous only)
- (5) ...I do not read magazines/newspapers (Spontaneous only)