

**April 2023**

# **Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENTS)**

## **Technical Report**

Ipsos and the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE)





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## EVENS

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# 1

## Introduction

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Survey background

The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE), led from the University of Manchester with the Universities of St Andrews, Sussex, Glasgow, Edinburgh, LSE, Goldsmiths, King's College London and Utrecht University, is the UK's leading centre of research into ethnic, racial and religious inequalities. It was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to carry out 'The COVID Race Inequalities Programme' (September 2020 to August 2022). As part of this work, CoDE carried out the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), with Ipsos as the survey partner. EVENS documents the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in Britain during the coronavirus pandemic and is to date the largest and most comprehensive survey to do so.

Engagement and accessibility were central to the survey design of EVENS in order to achieve participation from the target populations. EVENS used online and telephone survey modes, multiple languages, and a suite of recruitment strategies to reach the target audience. This resulted in a number of entry points into the survey (outlined in Section 1.3). The recruitment strategy prioritised:

- Communication strategy across national and community print, radio, online and social media, coordinated by Words of Colour to direct participants to the survey;
- Partnerships with 13 voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations<sup>1</sup> to help recruit participants to the survey.

In addition, sample members were recruited from Ipsos's online panels and other established online panels, such as that provided by Prolific.

More details on these strategies can be found in Section 3. EVENS adhered to relevant ethical codes of conduct and was undertaken with ethical approval from The University of Manchester ethics committee.

## 1.2 Context to the approach

The ambition of EVENS was to better represent ethnic and religious minorities compared to existing data sources, in terms of the range and diversity of represented minority population groups and the topic coverage. The partnerships with VCSE organisations and the extensive communications strategy were innovative and experimental approaches, intended to reach high numbers of people from the target audience, representing the diverse experiences of communities. EVENS aimed to address the limitations of some existing COVID-19-related data sources that use standard probability-based survey methods. These surveys, even when 'boosted'<sup>2</sup> on specific population groups, do not often have the sample sizes required to obtain reliable estimates for minority population groups. Boost samples typically adopt sampling methods that exclude some (smaller) ethnic groups and those living in predominantly White areas. They also do not necessarily focus on the experiences of ethnic minority people even when an ethnic minority sample is present. This means they can be limited in how they can generate sufficient

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<sup>1</sup> Business in the Community, BEMIS (Scotland), Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team (Wales), Friends, Families and Travellers, Institute for Jewish Policy Research, Migrants' Rights Networks, Muslim Council Britain, NHS Race & Health Observatory, Operation Black Vote, Race Equality Foundation, Runnymede Trust, Stuart Hall Foundation, The Ubele Initiative.

<sup>2</sup> 'Boosts' is a method where small population groups are oversampled, relative to their incidence in the population, in order to provide a sufficient number of responses for analysis.

understanding of the extent and nature of ethnic and religious inequalities to inform policy responses to crisis situations.

To address these limitations, the EVENS survey used an ‘open’ survey approach, in which anyone who met the eligibility criteria – defined primarily on identification as an ethnic minority – was able to take part in the survey. This non (unknown) probability approach required participants to opt-in to the survey as opposed to probability-based approaches that invite individuals to participate following their identification within a pre-defined sampling frame. For EVENS, target quotas were set to guide participant recruitment in relation to the core demographic criteria of ethnicity, religion, age, gender and region. Daily monitoring of survey completes obtained through this approach, against desired sample sizes in each population group, allowed the CoDE team to adapt the recruitment strategies as needed, to maximise representation from different minority groups.

This ‘open’ approach sought to overcome some of the limitations of probability-based methods, reaching a large number and diverse mix of people from religious and ethnic minorities. EVENS was, thus, designed to provide an interdisciplinary data source that can be used to investigate a wide range of research and policy questions, including education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and experiences of racism and discrimination, particularly with respect to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Crucially, EVENS covers a full range of racial, ethnic and religious groups, including those often unrepresented in such work (such as Chinese, Jewish and Traveller groups).

### 1.3 Summary of the survey

Ipsos was contracted by CoDE to manage the survey. To aid engagement, a number of different methods were used to recruit participants to the EVENS survey and participants could complete the survey online or on the telephone in a choice of 14 different languages. While the survey was predominantly targeted at people from religious and ethnic minorities, there was an additional ‘national population’ survey conducted by Ipsos to provide a comparator dataset for analysis (with predominantly White British participants). The survey was hosted on Ipsos’s integrated survey platform that enabled both telephone and online completion within the same survey script, although there was some variation in the questions asked at the beginning and end of the survey depending on the survey mode and method of recruitment.

The diverse recruitment methods resulted in 9 distinct entry points into the survey or survey ‘routes’. These are summarised below with more detail on each of these sample sources later in this section and in Section 3.

- The **open link survey** (as described above), where a link to the survey was made publicly available in order to reach people from religious and ethnic minorities. The open link provided an entry into a registration survey. If the respondent was found eligible and within quota, they were directed to the main survey via a unique link sent to them by the email address they provided in the registration survey. The main survey was comprised of both an online survey route and a telephone survey route.
- A **national population survey** conducted via Ipsos’s online access panel – this was comprised of people from White backgrounds as well as ethnic minority backgrounds, with the sample

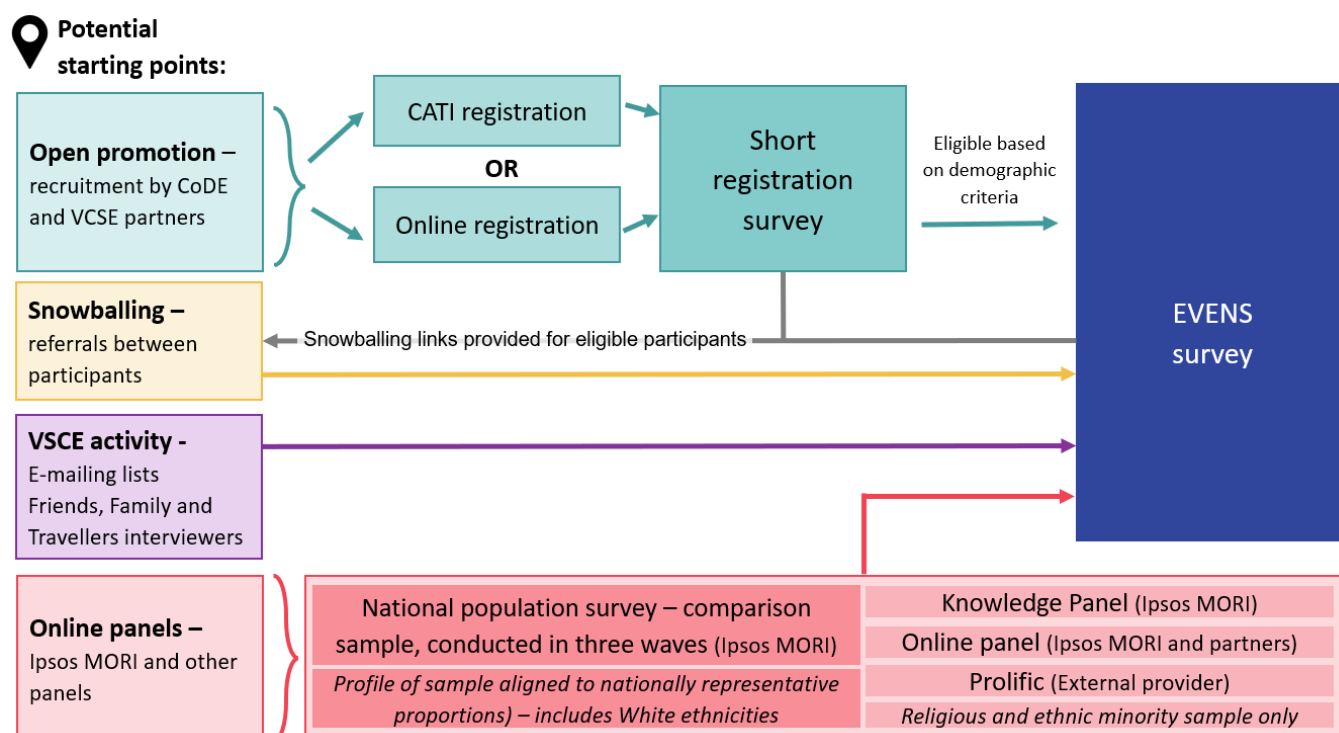
profile aligned to nationally representative proportions. This is the only survey route that included some people who were not from religious and ethnic minorities.

- A **religious and ethnic minority ‘boost’ conducted via Ipsos’s online access panel** and those of partner panel providers – this provided additional participants from religious and ethnic minorities.
- A **religious and ethnic minority ‘boost’ conducted via Ipsos’s KnowledgePanel** to provide additional participants from religious and ethnic minorities.
- An **additional panel provider (Prolific)** to provide additional participants from religious and ethnic minorities.
- A **snowballing route** where participants who had already completed the survey could invite others in their networks (friends and families) to complete the survey.
- Through the **e-mailing lists of the VCSE partner** organisations (where direct emails were sent from VCSE partners to their database contact lists).
- An additional bespoke route administered through **community-based interviewers to people from Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Roma populations**, conducted through one of the partner VCSE organisations, Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT).

Data from all survey routes was merged at the data processing stage into one single dataset.<sup>3</sup> **Error! Reference source not found.** provides a summary of the survey routes used. Not all survey routes were live in field at the same time and some changes were made during fieldwork. More details on this and the overall survey timelines can be found below.

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<sup>3</sup> Ipsos merged the data from all survey routes except Prolific. The CoDE team merged the data from the Prolific survey into the final dataset due to the fieldwork timescales being different to the other survey routes.

**Figure 1.1 Diagrammatic summary of routes into the EVENS survey**

### 1.3.1 Online panel surveys

Online panels provided by Ipsos, Ipsos's panel partners and Prolific were used to source participants from religious and ethnic minorities as well as the national population (majority White British) sample. Ipsos's panels are subject to rigorous quality control processes from participant recruitment to survey completion. Stringent vetting processes ensure that panellists are who they say they are and a number of standard quality checks are embedded into Ipsos's systems for every survey conducted on the panel. Any partner panels adhere to the same quality assurance processes.

There were four distinct panel survey routes:

- A **national population survey** which used an Ipsos online access panel. Additional partner panel providers were also used to 'boost' the number of responses available from eligible participants living in Scotland and Wales;
- An **ethnicity boost survey** conducted on the same Ipsos online access panel and drawing on additional panel providers to maximise the number of responses from religious and ethnic minorities through this method;
- A **KnowledgePanel survey**, Ipsos's proprietary random probability panel, to target participants from religious and ethnic minorities, and
- A third-party sample provided by **Prolific**, which provides access to a pool of potential participants who can be selected on the basis of demographic characteristics, such as ethnicity, place of residence age and gender, to further source participants from ethnic and religious minorities.

### 1.3.2 Non-panel surveys

The non-panel EVENS survey (referred to as the 'main' survey) was designed for participants who had been recruited to the survey through the communications activity and partner VCSE mailing lists. Four survey routes into this main survey consisted of:

- **Open online survey** - a two-stage approach was applied to the sample sourced through the promotional activities of CoDE and their VCSE partners. An open link to a 'registration survey' was shared publicly via a number of channels by CoDE and their VCSE partner organisations (e.g. on social media pages and websites). Potential participants who followed the survey link were asked to complete questions to assess their eligibility to take part. Potential participants were eligible to take part if they were aged 18+, living in Great Britain, and self-identified their ethnicity as something other than White British/ English/ Scottish/Northern Irish. Participants were also eligible if they identified their religion as Jewish, regardless of their ethnicity. If they were eligible they were then sent a unique link to the 'main survey' via an email address they were asked to provide in the registration survey.
- **Open telephone survey** - a telephone option was also available to participants who did not wish to complete the two-stage survey online. A telephone interviewer administered both the registration survey and the main survey at the same time.
- **VCSE unique link survey** – Unique survey links that took potential participants directly into the main online survey were provided to partner VCSE organisations to distribute to their established opt-in mailing lists via email. As there was a high degree of confidence that individuals included on these mailing lists were eligible for the survey, they were not asked to complete the registration survey first. This meant that these participants were not screened for eligibility for the survey. However, this was considered to be an acceptable risk in order to extend the reach of the survey. These responses were also subject to data cleaning checks conducted by CoDE at data management stage (as discussed in Section 6).
- **Snowballing survey links for networks** - Following successful completion of the registration and main survey, participants could receive up to four 'snowball' referral links to the survey via email to share more widely with their own networks (their friends and families). These unique survey links initially took all referred participants directly into the main survey. As above, participants recruited via snowballing were not screened for eligibility for the survey as this was considered to be an acceptable risk in order to extend the reach of the survey. The approach to snowballing was amended during survey fieldwork and a new 'parallel' survey was set up for some snowballing routes. An overview of the parallel survey, and the rationale for introducing it, can be found below.

### 1.3.3 Friends, Families and Traveller (FFT) links

An additional recruitment channel implemented by CoDE through their partner VCSE organisation Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT) engaged Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities face-to-face using community-based interviewers. CoDE team members with FFT trained six community-based interviewers to conduct the EVENS survey. The Community Interviewers recruited from their community networks and conducted the surveys using their own devices. Community Interviewers were based in different parts of the country. The interviewer screened for eligibility prior to the start of the survey. Unlike

the four routes described above, the FFT survey route did not form part of the ‘main’ EVENS survey described above and instead made use of the ‘parallel’ survey.

### 1.3.4 Changes to the non-panel survey approach and introduction of the parallel survey

To incentivise people to complete the survey in order to achieve sufficient responses for meaningful analysis, a £10 thank you incentive was offered for survey completion. This was offered to participants who completed the full survey that were recruited through CoDE and VCSE partner promotional activities and through Prolific. This recruitment approach is different to many other surveys that use sampling frames where there is a greater degree of confidence that the person completing the survey is who they say they are (for example, those identified through door knocking and from online access panels, who are subject to stringent vetting). The risk of offering an incentive using this approach is that it is more difficult to identify individuals who complete the survey multiple times in order to claim the incentive. However, this needed to be balanced with attracting enough participants to provide a robust dataset. In addition, quality checks were put in place to mitigate these risks as far as possible. These are described in detail in Section 5 but included:

- **Location check:** One of Ipsos’s standard checks is to use technology known as ‘Digital Fingerprinting’ which takes steps to prevent multiple completions from the same IP address and from addresses outside of the UK. However, the desire to recruit more than one person per household – for both analysis reasons and to maximise levels of recruitment – meant this approach was deemed unsuitable. Instead, a bespoke geographic check was put in place to ensure that the participant’s IP address was from within Great Britain.
- **Requirement to complete the full screener:** Participants were screened for eligibility but not screened out immediately after the question they answered that had classed them as ineligible. This meant it was difficult for participants to know which question they were screened out on and to therefore provide incorrect but eligible responses in order to complete the survey.
- **Snowballing limits:** The snowballing approach to sampling allowed participants who had completed the survey to share further survey links with friends and family members. These links allowed people to take part in the survey without having to pass through the initial registration (screening) questionnaire. This was limited to two friends and two family at set up, which aimed to limit the scale of any attempts at potentially non-genuine responses.
- **Data monitoring:** Survey data was sent to CoDE on a daily basis (every weekday) to monitor the sample breakdowns.

Despite these quality control processes, the research team observed some suspicious activity on the survey soon after it had launched that suggested some responses may not be genuine. This resulted in additional security restrictions and quality assurance / data cleaning processes being placed on the main EVENS open survey part-way through fieldwork. Details of this activity, and how it was identified and addressed, are discussed in Section 5. The changes to quality assurance processes included:

- **Incentive process** – the £10 incentive was no longer made available immediately after survey completion in the form of an e-voucher. Instead, a postal voucher that could only be sent to a UK address was made available. Terms and conditions for survey participation were added.

- **Security/screening measures** - Ipsos's Digital Fingerprinting solution was activated and an additional 'reCAPTCHA' type question was implemented.
- **Further limits to snowballing** – at survey set up participants were able to snowball to any friend or family member. However Digital Fingerprinting does not allow multi-household completion where the same IP address is used. This meant that, following the introduction of Digital Fingerprinting, participants could only share snowballing survey links for the main survey with people living outside their household.
- To allow people within the same household to take part, an additional **parallel survey** was set up to allow within-household snowballing. This is described below.
- **Weekly data validation** - detailed weekly quality assurance of responses by both Ipsos and CoDE was introduced and responses had to pass these checks before any incentive was processed.

More detail on all of these measures can be found in Section 5.

### ***'Parallel' survey***

As noted above, within-household snowballing was not feasible following changes to the security set up of the main open survey. Instead, the parallel survey was set up so that those participants who had completed the main survey and passed CoDE and Ipsos's validation checks (see Section 5) were able to receive snowballing survey links that took their friends and family into a parallel survey. This survey was almost identical, but hosted separately to the registration and main surveys described above. It did not have the same security restrictions on multiple completion within the same household as the main survey. The additional Friends, Families and Traveller (FFT) survey route described above also used survey links that took participants into the parallel survey rather than the main survey. This was because the parallel survey allowed multiple completions from one device, which enabled the Community Interviewer approach (whereby interviewers would survey more than one person on the same device and in the same location).

The result of these changes meant that both a 'main' and 'parallel' survey was set up with different survey routes taking participants into each one. It also meant that the non-panel survey was completed in two phases – phase 1, referring to the time period before these changes were made, and phase 2, referring to the time period after these changes were made. These are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found..**

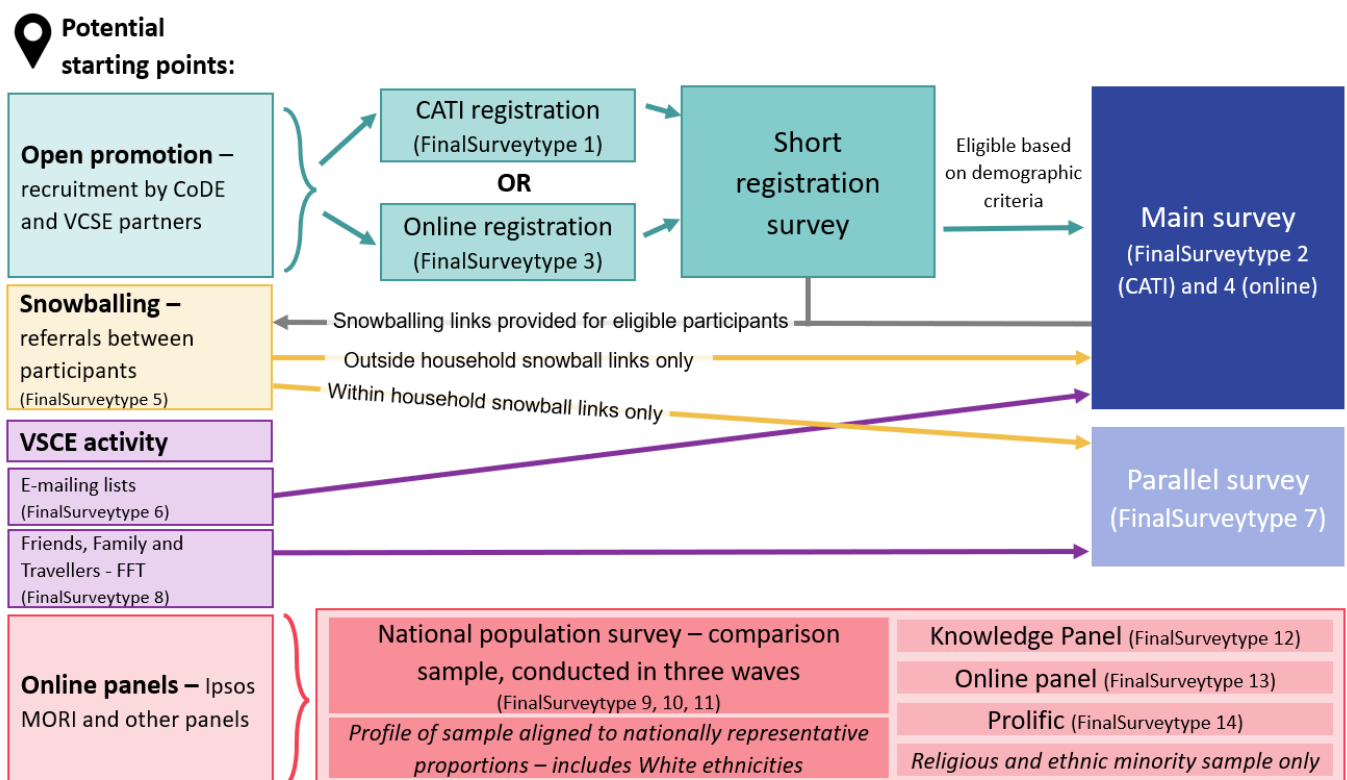
## **1.4 Final survey routes and study timeline**

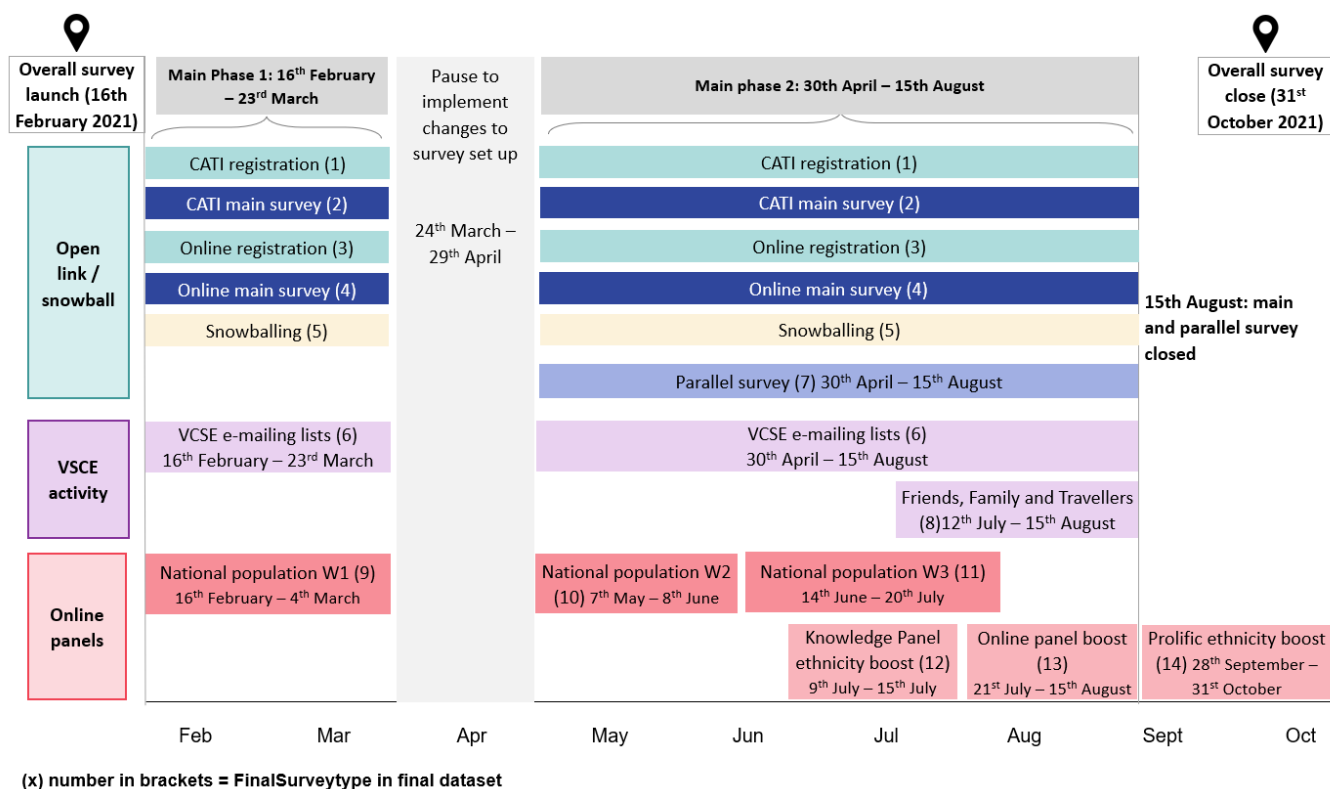
The overall survey ran from 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021. There was a pause in fieldwork on the main survey (the open link CATI and online options, snowballing route and VCSE emailing list routes) between 24<sup>th</sup> March and 29<sup>th</sup> April 2021 to implement the changes to the security set up described above. Fieldwork for the national population survey, run via Ipsos's online access panel, was completed in three separate waves between 16<sup>th</sup> February and 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021 (wave 1), 7<sup>th</sup> May and 8<sup>th</sup> June (wave 2) and 14<sup>th</sup> June and 20<sup>th</sup> July (wave 3) and was unaffected by these changes. The rationale behind staggering fieldwork was to ensure that the national population survey was as

comparable as possible to the main ethnic and religious minority survey in terms of the time period it reflects. This was especially important given the fast-changing nature of the COVID-19 situation over the course of 2021. The KnowledgePanel ethnicity boost survey route was live between 9<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021; the online panel ethnicity boost survey route was live between 21<sup>st</sup> July – 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021; the Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT) survey route was live between 12<sup>th</sup> July and 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021; and the Prolific panel ethnicity boost survey route was live between 28<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.

A diagrammatic summary of the final survey set up can be found below, along with a visualisation of the fieldwork timings for each survey route. These diagrams also include the ‘FinalSurveytype’ number for each survey route which corresponds to how the survey route/sample is labelled in the final dataset.

**Figure 1.2 Diagrammatic summary of routes into the EVENS survey (final)**



**Figure 1.3 Overview of fieldwork timelines by survey route**

## 1.5 Ways of working

The implementation of the EVENS survey required a highly collaborative approach between CoDE and Ipsos, as well as between CoDE, Words of Colour and the partner VCSE organisations.

Ipsos was responsible for advising on the questionnaire design (which was led by CoDE), scripting and hosting the online and telephone survey, administering incentives and providing raw survey data (in Excel and SPSS format)<sup>4</sup> to CoDE at the end of fieldwork. In addition, Ipsos also delivered raw survey data in excel on a daily basis for the purpose of monitoring data collection to compare to desired sample sizes (quotas) and to direct attention to recruitment for under-represented groups where possible.

CoDE was responsible for overall research design, leading the questionnaire drafting process, promoting the survey (alongside their partner VCSE organisations and Words of Colour) and driving recruitment via the open survey link, designing and monitoring the target sample, managing the Prolific panel sample, working with Ipsos to investigate the quality of the data sourced through the open link, and all data analysis (including all weighting) and reporting.

CoDE and Ipsos met weekly for the majority of the study's duration and there was frequent communication between the respective teams, especially relating to ongoing recruitment efforts and monitoring data quality.

<sup>4</sup> Ipsos also provided, as standard, weighting factors for the national population survey conducted on Ipsos' panel. However CoDE designed their own weighting scheme for the survey as whole, as detailed in section 6.

# 2

## **Questionnaire development**

## 2 Questionnaire development

### 2.1 Questionnaire background

#### Purpose and content

The EVENS survey was a large-scale survey designed to capture the experiences of ethnic and religious minorities in Britain during the COVID-19 pandemic. It included 13 questionnaire modules covering questions on education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and experiences of racism and discrimination.

#### Method

The questionnaire for this survey was developed by CoDE, with a number of questions adapted from other large-scale surveys that have been run by Ipsos and by other institutions (e.g. the Census, Understanding Society). Use of questions from existing data collection instruments was driven by desire for analytical comparison across data sources, and for use in the non-probability weighting approaches (Section 6 outlines our approach to weighting). The full questionnaire can be found in Appendix A and a list of existing surveys that informed the development of the EVENS survey can be found in Appendix 5.

#### Length

Given the wide range of topic areas that CoDE was interested in investigating, the issue of questionnaire length was considered throughout questionnaire development. In the interests of maintaining engagement and reducing drop-out rates, Ipsos recommends that online surveys are kept to a maximum of 20 minutes long. It was agreed that the relevance of the content to the target audience and incentive available reduced the risk of drop out and the survey was designed to take up to a maximum of 30 minutes (longer via the telephone). The median survey length across survey routes was 20 minutes although there were some significant outliers (for this reason the mean has not been used to present the average survey length). There was also some variation between survey modes; for example, the telephone interviews took up to 50 minutes. Online survey routes tended to take between 15 and 20 minutes to complete.

### 2.2 Questionnaire and survey design process

#### Survey design

The survey was designed to be administered online or via the telephone, although it was hosted on one survey hosting platform (by Ipsos) and followed one survey script, with additional prompts and instructions for those completing via telephone. Telephone surveys were administered by Ipsos's dedicated Telephone Unit and telephone interviewers accessed the online survey script on the participants' behalf. The script was both desktop and mobile-friendly to aid accessibility.

There were slight differences between the survey routing for participants living in England, Wales and Scotland, to reflect the different regional government bodies and any relevant mayoral elections.

The survey (online and telephone) was offered in 13 languages in addition to English: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Gujarati, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi: Gurmukhi, Punjabi: Shahmukhi, Romanian, Somali, Turkish, Urdu and Welsh.

## **Incentive structure**

A £10 incentive (initially in the form of an Amazon e-code, later a physical Love2Shop voucher) was offered to participants who completed the survey via the open link and through the activities of VCSE partner organisations (including the unique links shared by VCSE's directly with their e-mailing lists, and those who completed through the Friends, Families and Traveller links). This amount was chosen in order to maximise recruitment and engagement among the target group, who are traditionally underrepresented in national population surveys. Offering incentives for participation in open link surveys, and surveys where snowball sampling is used and participants can refer to each other, does pose risks around data quality as outlined in Section 1.2. More details on this, and the approach to incentives and how this changed during fieldwork, is discussed in Section 5.

## **2.3 Overview of survey content**

### ***Registration survey***

Participants recruited via the open link had to complete a registration survey prior to entering the main survey (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). This comprised a few demographic questions to determine eligibility. The eligibility criteria included people who were aged 18+, living in Great Britain, and self-identified their ethnicity as something other than White British/ English/ Scottish/Northern Irish, or if they identified their religion as Jewish, regardless of their ethnicity (this is further expanded on in Section 3.1). As well as screening for eligibility, the registration survey was set up to act as a tool for CoDE to help manage the profile of the sample. The number of survey completes among different population groups was monitored against desired sample sizes for that population group. The survey functionality allowed for eligibility criteria to be adapted should enough responses from a particular group be achieved (and participants from these groups attempting to take the survey would no longer be ineligible).<sup>5</sup>

### ***Main survey***

#### **Introduction questions**

The survey started by asking participants which language they would like to answer the survey in from the 14 available and to provide consent to take part in the survey. Participants were then asked to say how they had heard about the EVENS Survey.

#### **Demographics module**

Questions in this module were used to gather key demographic information about participants and their household. This included their age, gender, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, household income, citizenship, and immigration status.

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<sup>5</sup> Whilst this functionality was embedded in the survey script, it was not used as the desired sample sizes were not exceeded for population groups during survey fieldwork.

## **Household and accommodation module**

This module was used to understand participants' living situation, including members of their household and whether this had changed during the pandemic. Other questions asked about the type of accommodation they lived in.

## **Social cohesion and neighbourhood belonging module**

In this module, participants were asked about their sense of belonging to their local area and local community and whether this had changed during COVID-19. It also covered use of the internet and email.

## **Ethnicity and migration module**

The questions in this module were designed to find how participants identified themselves in terms of their ethnicity, religion and nationality. It included an open text question for participants to describe their ethnicity in their own words, and questions about the importance of ethnicity, religion and nationality to participants' sense of self. It also covered migration history and status, if relevant.

## **Socioeconomic module**

This module included questions on employment status, income, confidence in financial situation and perceptions of job security, as well as whether the pandemic had any impact on these.

## **Racism and discrimination module**

Questions included in this module focused on any racism or discrimination experienced by participants or their families across different periods of their lives and life domains. This included questions on whether the COVID-19 pandemic had affected how they had been treated.

## **Health and caring module**

This module included questions on participants' physical and mental health, and any impact the pandemic had had on this. It also asked about access to healthcare, care given at home, experiences of bereavement due to COVID-19, and openness to vaccination.

## **Social isolation module**

In this module, participants were asked a number of questions about their wellbeing and any feelings of loneliness or isolation experienced during COVID-19.

## **Black Lives Matter module**

Questions on support for and participation in the Black Lives Matter movement were included in this module.

## **Attitudes towards the police module**

This module focused on participants' experiences with the police in their area and whether this changed as a result of COVID-19, including whether they thought police activity in their area had increased or decreased.

### **Political participation module**

This module covered participants' political views, trust in national and local government and perceptions of their handling of the pandemic. As the fieldwork period overlapped with the local mayor elections in England, a question about trust in the local mayor ('GOV04'), was updated to reflect the outcomes of these elections.

### **Re-contact, incentive, and snowballing module**

A final section included questions on whether participants were willing to be recontacted with invitations to take part in further research. Contact information was collected to allow gift voucher incentives to be processed and snowballing links to be sent to the participant. Four snowball links could be requested (two for friends, two for family) and up to 4 generations of snowball were allowed in the survey before no further snowball links were generated. This meant that once the fourth person in the snowball chain had completed the survey (after three people before them had been snowballed from the original participant) then no snowball links would be shared with the fourth person. The snowballing module was not available at the end of the parallel survey.

### **Changes made to the questionnaire during fieldwork**

Due to the aforementioned changes in the security set of the survey (described further in Section 5) some changes were made to the questionnaire during fieldwork. All changes to the questionnaire and other aspects of fieldwork were approved via ethical application amendment by The University of Manchester Ethics Committee prior to being implemented. Changes to the questionnaire were:

- Small changes to the consent wording at the start of the survey to reflect the addition of survey 'terms and conditions' added after the start of fieldwork
- Small changes to the snowballing and incentive questions to reflect changes to how these were administered
- Adaptations to the introductory questions at the beginning of the survey and the final exit questions at the end of the survey for new survey routes that were added mid-fieldwork, including the parallel survey and Friends, Families and Travellers survey route
- Change in the wording of the question asking about where they heard about the survey to clarify that Friends, Families and Travellers are an organisation, rather than a respondents' friends or family.

## **2.4 Overview of other survey materials**

Key documentation relating to the survey was available to participants online on a dedicated EVENS help page. The full content of the help page was available in the 14 languages through which EVENS could be undertaken. The help page was publicly available for participants to view and the survey materials (including the online script) included embedded links to relevant help pages. For telephone

participants, key information was provided verbally. The supporting survey materials are summarised below.

### **Participant Information Sheet**

This document contained full details of the study including an overview of the study aims, details on the organisations involved in running it, and how the data collected would be used. This included key information about the legal basis for the research, participant rights with regards to the data they provided, a complaints procedure, contact information and information about additional support available should participants experience distress during or after completing the survey. Participants were required to confirm they had read the Participant Information Sheet prior to consenting to take part in the survey.

### **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) page**

The FAQ page was designed to address common questions the participants may have had about the project (signposting to the Participant Information Sheet where relevant) and including how to get technical help with the survey.

### **Privacy Notices**

Due to the complexities of this survey in terms of the roles of data controller/data processor, two privacy notices (Ipsos's and the University of Manchester's) governed the use of data for this project.

### **Terms and Conditions**

Following a review of the initial survey completes, the terms and conditions for receiving the incentive were added to the consent process for non-panel participants. The addition of terms and conditions made clear that payment of the £10 incentive was subject to meeting the quality assurance requirements of the study. In addition to reading the Participant Information Sheet, participants were required to confirm they had read the terms and conditions and were happy to proceed with the survey based on these.

### **Additional support**

Given the potential sensitivities of the subject matter of EVENS, participants were signposted to a list of organisations that can provide additional support (for example Citizens Advice, Stop Hate UK). This list appeared in the Participant Information Sheet on the EVENS help page, or could be read out to participants completing the survey over the telephone. A list of these can be found in the survey questionnaire (see Appendix 8.3).

### **Contact information**

Information on how to contact the Ipsos and CoDE teams was provided on the Participant Information Sheet and on a separate tab hosted on the EVENS help page.

## 2.5 Other survey information

### Survey URL

A bitly link was created by Words of Colour to signpost potential participants to the survey in all digital promotional materials: [bit.ly/evenssurvey](https://bit.ly/evenssurvey). When deciding on the URL it was important to use an address that was short enough for participants to type in easily and that also gave an indication of survey content. The survey was also hyperlinked prominently from the dedicated EVENS website ([www.evensurvey.co.uk](http://www.evensurvey.co.uk)) and the CoDE website ([www.ethnicity.ac.uk](http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk)).

### Online questionnaire accessibility

The online questionnaire was designed to be as accessible as possible to participants. The EVENS survey was designed to be accessed using a range of devices, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets and smart phones. The survey was designed with a ‘mobile first’ approach to minimise drops offs and improve response rates.

## 2.6 Translation of survey materials

The survey script and all supporting survey materials outlined above were translated into the 13 additional languages (as well as English) available to participants. The languages were chosen by the CoDE team based on main languages spoken by those identifying as ethnic minority as indicated in the 2011 England and Wales Census (Table QS204EW) together with consultation with EVENS VCSE Partners. The languages available to participants were:

- English
- Arabic
- Bengali
- Chinese
- Gujarati
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Punjabi: Gurmukhi
- Punjabi: Shahmukhi
- Romanian
- Somali
- Turkish
- Urdu
- Welsh

The list of translated documents were:

- The survey script
- FAQs
- Participants Information Sheet
- Ipsos’s Privacy Notice
- University of Manchester’s Privacy Notice
- Terms and Conditions
- Additional Support
- Contact

# 3

## **Recruitment**

## 3 Recruitment

A number of different methods were used to recruit participants to the EVENS survey. The main recruitment approach was originally envisaged to be via the open link survey (through promotion by CoDE and partner VCSEs) but the challenges around open link surveys described in Section 1 (and in more detail in Section 5) meant that online panels became the dominant recruitment method. The different recruitment methods and survey routes are discussed below.

### 3.1 Recruitment methods for the main survey

#### 3.1.1 Recruitment via open link – registration and main survey

Core to the recruitment approach for the non-panel survey was the sharing of a publicly available open link to the online survey. This was shared via a number of channels by CoDE and their VCSE partner organisations (see Section 3.2 for details). Participants recruited in this way were required to complete a registration survey prior to being invited to complete the main survey (see **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). The registration survey included a few short questions to determine eligibility for the main survey. Only participants who were from religious or ethnic minorities living in Great Britain were eligible to participate in the main survey. These participants had to fulfil the following screening criteria:

- Aged 18 or over
- Living in England, Scotland or Wales
- Ethnicity identified as one of the following: White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Any other White background, White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Any other Asian background, African, Caribbean, Any other Black / African / Caribbean background, Any other (non-White) ethnic group
- OR religion identified as Jewish (from any ethnic background).

Participants were also asked to provide an email address. After demonstrating eligibility according to the above criteria, participants were sent a unique link for EVENS to the email address provided that took them into the main survey as described in Section 1. Before the changes to the security set up of the main survey more than one participant from a household could register and receive unique links. Following the changes to the security set up only one person from the same household could enter the main survey.

#### 3.1.2 VCSE unique link route – main survey

Unique links directly into the main survey were also provided to partner VCSE organisations to distribute to their mailing lists via email. Operation Black Vote, Muslim Council of Britain, Stuart Hall Foundation and The Ubele Initiative undertook personalised mailout of unique survey links, using unique links provided to them by Ipsos. These recipients were 'known' individuals in that they were part of the emailing lists of partner VCSE organisations. CoDE and partner VCSE organisations had a high degree

of confidence that these potential participants would be eligible for the survey and would be who they said they were, so it was decided they did not need to take the registration survey first.

### 3.1.3 Snowballing route - main and parallel survey

Following successful completion of the main survey via one of the methods above, participants could receive up to four 'snowball' links via email to share more widely with their own networks. These were also available following the registration survey if a participant was eligible. Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique based on referrals between participants. In this case, participants who had completed either the registration survey or main survey could request more survey links to share with other people in their networks. Participants recruited via snowballing were not screened for eligibility and received survey links that took them directly into the main survey. A covering email to the original participant made it clear that the survey was interested in speaking to people from religious and ethnic minorities. If the snowballed participants went on to complete the main survey in full they too were able to snowball further to additional friends and family. Up to 4 generations of snowball were allowed in the survey before no further snowball links were generated. This meant that once the fourth person in the snowball chain had completed the survey (after three people before them had been snowballed from the original participant) then no snowball links would be shared with the fourth person.

As described in Section 1, snowball links were initially provided for participants to share with any friend or family member. However, after the introduction of Digital Fingerprinting, snowball links into the main survey were only available to share with people living outside of the original participants' household and the number was reduced to two (discussed in detail in Section 5). Instead, if participants said in the survey that they had at least one other person living in their household who was aged 18 years old or older, they were also able to invite up to 2 people within their household to take part (in addition to the two links available to them for outside household snowballing). Instead of taking snowballed participants living within the same household as the original participant into the main survey, these 'within household' snowball links took participants directly into the 'parallel' survey, as described in Section 1. As noted above, the parallel survey had fewer security restrictions in place and allowed for multiple survey completes per household. Only participants whose survey responses had been fully validated by Ipsos and CoDE (detailed in Section 5) were invited to share within-household snowball survey links with members of their household.

### 3.1.4 Parallel survey

As mentioned above, due to the stringent quality control processes on the main survey the additional 'parallel' survey was set up to allow participants who had completed the main survey to share additional snowball survey links (up to two) with people living within their household. This survey was almost identical but hosted separately to the registration and main surveys as it had a custom survey security process. The parallel survey was not a recruitment method in itself, but was set up alongside the main non-panel survey in order to support within-household snowballing and the Friends, Families and Traveller community-based interviewing.

### 3.1.5 Monitoring of survey participation in relation to target quotas

Target quotas were set by CoDE to guide participant recruitment in relation to the core demographic criteria of ethnicity, religion, age, gender and region of Britain. These were scaled to an overall participant target of 16,000 which was determined by the number of participants deemed to be required to produce a statistically robust dataset and the budget available for participant incentives. A system for

monitoring the characteristics of participants who had completed the survey was designed and implemented such that for each day of fieldwork Ipsos provided data on participant characteristics to CoDE. The CoDE team then analysed the data in relation to the target quotas to identify 1) participant groups that were over-represented and 2) participant groups that were under-represented. This included the calculation of 'R' indicators, multi-variate indices of representation. These analyses informed recruitment activities and were an important element of the responsive design of this non-probability survey approach.

In the case of identification of over-representation of participation, for example of a particular ethnic group, there was a mechanism in place that enabled participation of this group to be deemed ineligible within the registration survey. This meant if a participant identified with the over-represented group in the registration survey they would be deemed ineligible to proceed to the Main Survey, provided with a message informing them that the survey had sufficient participation from the group they identified with and not sent a link to the Main Survey. Concurrently, identification of over-representation of an ethnic group in survey participation would enable recruitment activities directed towards this group to be paused or reduced. In practice, over-representation of participants in particular groups was not experienced during fieldwork.

Where under-representation of an ethnic group among survey participants was identified through daily monitoring of the characteristics of the sample, recruitment activities (see section 3.2) responded so as to be particularly directed to recruitment of these population groups. Examples of responsive recruitment included:

- Directing of VCSE activities. Throughout the fieldwork period the CoDE team provided weekly recruitment updates to VCSE partners which were then used to target their recruitment activity.
- Amendment of communications strategy. For example:
  - it was identified that EVENS had received under-representation of older participants from Asian ethnic groups. In response, the EVENS Strategic Communications Partner, Words of Colour, worked with Unity FM set up a four-part series of feature radio programmes which promoted EVENS together with 30 radio adverts per day for 6 weeks in English and Urdu.
  - to boost Jewish participation, advertisements were placed with The Jewish Chronicle and paid-for advertising was circulated via well-established Jewish-audience e-distribution networks.

### 3.2 CoDE Recruitment Campaign and partner VCSE input

The CoDE team and their partners conducted an extensive recruitment campaign to promote the survey to potential eligible participants. Words of Colour coordinated promotional activity, working with VCSE partners who were:

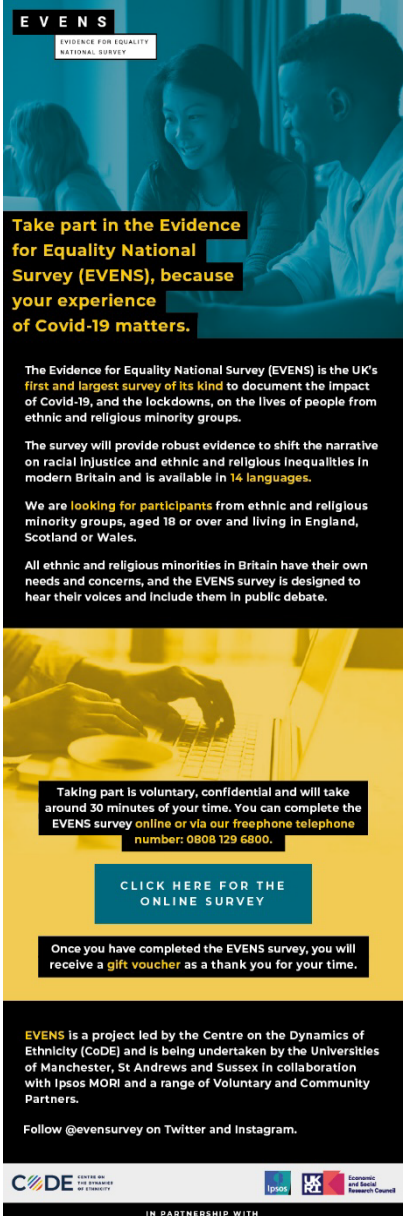
- Business in the Community
- BEMIS (Scotland)
- Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team (Wales)
- Friends, Families and Travellers
- Institute for Jewish Policy Research

- Migrants' Rights Networks
- Muslim Council of Britain
- NHS Race & Health Observatory
- Operation Black Vote
- Race Equality Foundation
- Runnymede Trust
- Stuart Hall Foundation
- The Ubele Initiative

A launch event was held virtually on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021 and featured speakers from VCSE partners and the central CoDE team. This was attended by over 150 participants from across research, community and policy sectors. CoDE, VCSE partners, with co-ordination from Words of Colour conducted an extensive campaign to promote the EVENS survey. Details of media coverage is provided in Appendix A7. Survey promotion and recruitment was done via:

- CoDE and partner VCSE organisations social media channels (including Twitter, Facebook and Instagram)
- Appearances by EVENS team members on radio and television programmes, including BBC Local Radio, Sky News and Unity FM
- Advertisements in Asian language newspapers and magazines such as Garavi Gujarat and Eastern (in print and digital)
- Use of the Greater Manchester Research For Futures Health Register
- A variety of other talks, seminars and presentations given by the EVENS team.
- Social media activity on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, including a campaign of paid advertising on Facebook.
- Mailshots to over 3,000 charitable organisations related to the aims of the EVENS project.
- Mailshots to *listserv* mailing lists related to the aims of the EVENS project
- Production of a series of digital assets for VCSE partners to use on their websites, in communications (via newsletters or mailing lists) or in presentations.

As described above, further recruitment was conducted through CoDE's partnership with Friends, Families and Travellers. Community-based interviewers visited Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities in person to recruit survey participants. Interviewers were recruited based on their lived experience of the Gypsy, Traveller or Roma communities, or their work in organisations supporting these communities. Interviewers were provided with training and weekly drop-in support sessions to assist them with data collection (July 12 – August 15 2021). As interviews were conducted face-to-face, interviewers provided respondents with incentives directly. The majority of interviewers were based in the South East or East of England. If eligible to participate, interviewers recruited more than one participant from a household. The Community



**EVENS**  
EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

**Take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), because your experience of Covid-19 matters.**

The Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) is the UK's first and largest survey of its kind to document the impact of Covid-19, and the lockdowns, on the lives of people from ethnic and religious minority groups.

The survey will provide robust evidence to shift the narrative on racial injustice and ethnic and religious inequalities in modern Britain and is available in 14 languages.

We are looking for participants from ethnic and religious minority groups, aged 18 or over and living in England, Scotland or Wales.

All ethnic and religious minorities in Britain have their own needs and concerns, and the EVENS survey is designed to hear their voices and include them in public debate.

Taking part is voluntary, confidential and will take around 30 minutes of your time. You can complete the EVENS survey online or via our freephone telephone number: 0800 129 6800.

**CLICK HERE FOR THE ONLINE SURVEY**

Once you have completed the EVENS survey, you will receive a gift voucher as a thank you for your time.

EVENS is a project led by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) and is being undertaken by the Universities of Manchester, St Andrews and Sussex in collaboration with Ipsos MORI and a range of Voluntary and Community Partners.

Follow @evensurvey on Twitter and Instagram.

**CoDE** CENTRE ON THE DYNAMICS OF ETHNICITY  
Ipsos MORI  
Economic and Social Research Council

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

CoDE  
offt  
GBV  
BEFIS  
The Ubele Initiative  
STUART HALL FOUNDATION  
Race Equality Foundation  
M.C.B.  
Runnymede Trust  
NHS Race & Health Observatory  
Words of Colour

Interviewer approach to Gypsy, Roma and Traveller recruitment addressed key challenges of access to communities and trust in research.

### 3.3 Online panel surveys

The majority of interviews were undertaken using online panels provided by Ipsos and Prolific. The sample in these panels is known and verified. Ipsos's panels are subject to rigorous quality control processes from participant recruitment to survey completion. Stringent vetting processes ensure that panellists are who they say they are and a number of standard quality checks are embedded into Ipsos's systems for every survey conducted on the panel. Any partner panels adhere to the same quality assurance processes.

#### 3.3.1 Ipsos Online Panel - National population survey

The national population survey was conducted using Ipsos's online access panel, which draws on a large database of vetted panellists and is therefore a highly effective recruitment method for accessing high numbers of different population groups. Ipsos has its own supply of sample through its globally managed [i-Say](#) (IIS) panels and some locally owned Ipsos panels. These panels are databases of potential participants who declare their willingness to participate in future data collection if selected. This survey leveraged Ipsos' own panels and was designed to be a comparison group, to understand how the circumstances, experiences and views of ethnic and religious minorities differ from the wider population.

It was agreed that fieldwork should be collected in three waves for the national population survey. The rationale behind staggering fieldwork was so that the data gathered from the national population sample was as comparable as possible to the overall ethnic and religious minority samples in terms of the time period it reflects. This was especially important given the fast-changing nature of the COVID-19 situation over the course of 2021, as noted in Section 1.

Quotas were applied to ensure the sample reflected the national distribution in relation to age, gender and region. In addition, soft quotas were set on social grade and ethnicity (quotas on social grade were included to offset the skew the pandemic had on employment). Hard quotas are set to ensure a representative sample by age, gender and region. There is limited flexibility in these and panellists are screened in and out based on them. Soft quotas are used to target invitations, but they remain more flexible and panellists would not be screened out. The fieldwork manager monitors both across the fieldwork period. The sample was also further weighted to nationally representative proportions at the data processing stage (see Section 6). A number of reminders were sent to panellists during each fieldwork wave to maximise response.

#### ***Regional boost***

A 'boost' sample was applied to the national population survey to ensure a sufficient sample size for analysis was available for participants from Scotland and Wales (of up to n=500 per country). This means that these regions are overrepresented in the unweighted data when compared to nationally representative proportions across Great Britain. The survey weights account for any under or over-representation of geographic areas and therefore must be used in any analyses of the data.

#### 3.3.2 Ipsos Online Panel - Ethnicity boost survey

Ipsos's online access panel (the same panel that was used for the national population survey) was also used to source further participants from ethnic and religious minorities who had not already taken part in

the national population survey. Ipsos's partner panel providers were also involved in providing additional sample for this survey route. Ipsos partners with a number of external suppliers to source additional sample, to complement their own panel, where this is required. In this survey, Ipsos partnered with an additional panel provider to provide additional participants from religious and ethnic minorities, given that Ipsos's own access panel had also been used for three waves of the national population survey.

Panellists recruited through the online access panels were screened for eligibility to take part in the survey using the same screening criteria applied to the registration survey. This meant panellists who took part via this method met the criteria listed in Section 3.1.

No quotas were set on the ethnicity boost survey and any qualifying panellists were able to take part. The survey weights account for the under or over-representation of all religious and ethnic minority samples and therefore must be used in any analysis of the data. The details of this can be found in Section 6.

### 3.3.3 Ipsos Knowledge Panel – Ethnicity boost survey

Ipsos's proprietary random probability panel, KnowledgePanel, was also used to source further participants from religious and ethnic minorities. The KnowledgePanel is different from the online access panel in that panellists are recruited via a random probability unclustered address-based sampling method. This means that every household in the UK has a known chance of being selected to join the panel. Members of the public who are digitally excluded are given a tablet, an email address, and basic internet access which allows them to complete surveys online.

KnowledgePanel panellists were pre-targeted for invitation to the survey based on demographic information held by Ipsos on all panel members (instead of the screening criteria used for the online access panel).

In order to reach as many ethnic and religious minorities as possible, the usual random approach to select panellists for surveys on the KnowledgePanel was not used. Instead, the survey was sent to qualifying panellists; that is, those who were over 18, living in England, Scotland or Wales and had previously said they were from one of the qualifying ethnic backgrounds or were Jewish.

### 3.3.4 Prolific

An additional panel provider, Prolific, which provides access to a pool of potential participants was contracted by CoDE to provide additional survey completes from people from ethnic and religious minorities. Participants were pre-targeted for invitation to the survey based on demographic information held by Prolific. More detail on this sample is included in Section 4.7.



# 4

## Fieldwork

## 4 Fieldwork

### 4.1 Overview of data collection

In total, 14,215 interviews were conducted across the different survey routes detailed above, excluding a number that were removed during quality assurance, described in Section 5, and including imputed cases as detailed in Section 6. An overview of the number of completed survey interviews from each route is shown below in **Error! Reference source not found..**

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**1 Number of completed interviews per survey route**

Survey route	Number of cases	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>100</b>
CATI Main	3	0
Online Main	2,058	14
VCSE unique links	73	1
Snowball	956	7
Parallel survey	7	0
Friends Families Travellers	309	2
Panel Wave 1	1,372	10
Panel Wave 2	2,192	15
Panel Wave 3	1,282	9
Ethnicity boost	1,877	13
Knowledge panel	945	7
Prolific	3,141	22

### 4.2 Registration and main survey

The data collection for this study was divided into two phases of fieldwork. As noted in Section 1, fieldwork was paused in March 2021 due to some concerns about the legitimacy of some of the data being obtained through the open link. To address these concerns, some changes were made to the survey set up and additional quality assurance processes were introduced mid-way through the study. More detail on this can be found in Section 5. Phase 1 refers to the fieldwork period before these changes were made and phase 2 refers to the fieldwork period after these changes were made. Fieldwork for phase 1 of the registration survey and main survey was conducted from 16 February to 24 March 2021 and phase 2 was conducted from 29 April to 2 August 2021.

The number of people who completed the registration survey in total was 8,179. The demographic profile of these participants is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below, disaggregating cases by

age groups, gender, region ethnicity and religion. The disaggregation of cases in this and subsequent tables in Section 4 are based on the unweighted and imputed variables as reported in Section 6.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document.. **2 Number of completed interviews for the registration survey by demographic indicators**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	739	9.0
25-34	1689	20.7
35-44	1746	21.3
45-54	1481	18.1
55-64	1167	14.3
65-74	879	10.7
75+	478	5.8
<b>Gender</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	4587	56.1
Male	3592	43.9
<b>Region</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	244	3.0
North West	863	10.6
Yorkshire and Humber	514	6.3
West Midlands	666	8.1
East Midlands	538	6.6
East of England	801	9.8
South West	534	6.5
South East	898	11.0
London	1561	19.1
Wales	778	9.5
Scotland	782	9.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>100</b>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	4500	55.0
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	914	11.2
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	497	6.1

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	1392	17.0
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	620	7.6
Other ethnic group	256	3.1
<i>Religion</i>	<i>8179</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	2968	36.3
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	3138	38.4
Buddhist	171	2.1
Hindu	216	2.6
Jewish	546	6.7
Muslim	800	9.8
Sikh	91	1.1
Any other religion (please specify)	104	1.3
Prefer not to say	145	1.8

The number of people who completed the main survey via the open link was 2,061. The demographic profile of these participants is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**3 Number of completes for the open link main survey by demographic indicators**

Demographic	Number of completes (phase 1 and 2)	Percentage
<i>Total</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
18-24	210	10.2
25-34	491	23.8
35-44	552	26.8
45-54	364	17.7
55-64	241	11.7
65-74	148	7.2
75+	55	2.7
<i>Gender</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
Female	1314	63.8

Demographic	Number of completes (phase 1 and 2)	Percentage
Male	747	36.2
<i>Region</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
North East	39	1.9
North West	243	11.8
Yorkshire and Humber	85	4.1
West Midlands	201	9.8
East Midlands	74	3.6
East of England	107	5.2
South West	82	4.0
South East	169	8.2
London	769	37.3
Wales	179	8.7
Scotland	113	5.5
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	277	13.4
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	233	11.3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	251	12.2
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	749	36.3
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	371	18.0
Other ethnic group	180	8.7
<i>Religion</i>	<i>2061</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	347	16.8
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	499	24.2
Buddhist	76	3.7
Hindu	111	5.4
Jewish	439	21.3
Muslim	485	23.5
Sikh	50	2.4
Any other religion (please specify)	30	1.5

Demographic	Number of completes (phase 1 and 2)	Percentage
Prefer not to say	24	1.2

#### 4.2.1 Reminders

Two forms of reminders were sent to participants recruited through the open link by Ipsos to maximise response. Reminder emails were sent to participants using the email address they had provided in the registration survey. These were sent to:

- Participants who had completed the registration survey but had not yet started the main survey (6,873 reminders were sent); and
- Participants who had started the main survey but not completed it (391 reminders were sent)

Participants were sent a maximum of two reminders and had the option to opt out of further reminders. Participants were reminded that they still had not started the main EVENS survey, or had started but not finished it, and were encouraged to follow the link included in the email to participate. Of the participants who were sent the first form of reminder (who had completed the registration survey but not yet started the main survey), 41% went on to start the main survey and 32% fully completed the main survey. Of the participants who were sent the second form of reminder (who had started but not completed the main survey), 36% went on to complete the main survey.

The reminder text can be found in Appendix 8.1.

#### 4.2.2 VCSE links

Unique links that took participants directly into the main survey were sent to VCSE Partner organisations to send out to their mailing lists. Recipients of the emails received a personalised message and an individual link that took them into the main EVENS survey. In total 62,300 links were generated, although not all were sent out by partner VCSE organisations. The organisations that requested unique links, and the number sent out and used, are summarised below.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document..4 Breakdown of VCSE unique links used

VCSE organisation	Links shared by Ipsos	Links clicked on/used	Links abandoned	Linked screened out	Links completed
Muslim Council of Britain	5,000	73	24	1	16
Operation Black Vote	50,000	12	8	0	0
Stuart Hall Foundation	3,700	71	27	0	27
Ubele Initiative	3,600	51	25	1	24

Ipsos <sup>6</sup>	1,000	7	1	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document.. **5 Number of completes for the VCSE links by demographic indicators**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	6	8.2
25-34	10	13.7
35-44	20	27.4
45-54	18	24.7
55-64	17	23.3
65-74	1	1.4
75+	1	1.4
<b>Gender</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	57	78.1
Male	16	21.9
<b>Region</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	1	1.4
North West	2	2.7
Yorkshire and Humber	3	4.1
West Midlands	4	5.5
East Midlands	2	2.7
East of England	5	6.8
South West	3	4.1
South East	7	9.6
London	43	58.9
Wales	1	1.4
Scotland	2	2.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>6</sup> 1,000 links were generated for Ipsos to distribute to participants if needed (for example, if participants experienced any technical difficulties with the original link they were sent.) A very small number of unique links were sent out directly by Ipsos.

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	4	5.5
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	2	2.7
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	8	11.0
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	24	32.9
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	28	38.4
Other ethnic group	7	9.6
<i>Religion</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	19	26.0
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	21	28.8
Buddhist	2	2.7
Hindu	1	1.4
Jewish	22	30.1
Muslim	1	1.4
Sikh	3	4.1
Any other religion (please specify)	4	5.5
Prefer not to say	19	26.0

## 4.3 Parallel survey

### 4.3.1 Parallel survey – snowballed participants

The parallel survey launched online on 27 May 2021 and remained open until 15 August 2021. As described earlier in this report, participants who completed the main survey and said they had at least one other person living in their household who was aged 18 years or over were able to invite people in their household to complete the parallel survey. The parallel survey intentionally did not have the digital fingerprinting solution enabled to allow more than one participant per household to take part.

Up to two links for the parallel survey were sent to participants by email. This was sent to participants who agreed to be sent survey links to be shared with people in their household and who passed the data validation checks (described in Section 5). In total, 263 invites were sent out across three batches (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for breakdown), resulting in n=8 survey completes (and 3 Abandons). Due to the low response rate, Ipsos and CoDE took a decision after the third reminder to stop sending emails to invite new potential participants.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document..6 Number of invites sent for parallel survey

Batch number	Date invites sent	Number of invites sent
1	8 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	27
2	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	188
3	7 <sup>th</sup> July 2021	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>263</b>

#### 4.3.2 Parallel survey – Friends, Families and Travellers links

Unique links took Community Interviewers (completing the survey on behalf of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma participants recruited through Friends, Families and Travellers in person) directly into the parallel survey. Community Interviewing fieldwork conducted by CoDE in partnership with FFT was carried out between 12<sup>th</sup> July and 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021. n=700 survey links were shared with FFT and a total of n=309 survey completes were obtained through this route. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. No quotas were set on this sample.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document..7 Number of completes for the FFT survey by demographic indicators

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	39	12.6
25-34	85	27.5
35-44	77	24.9
45-54	46	14.9
55-64	34	11.0
65-74	18	5.8
75+	10	3.2
<b>Gender</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	167	54.0
Male	142	46.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	0	0.0
North West	0	0.0
Yorkshire and Humber	0	0.0
West Midlands	6	1.9

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
East Midlands	81	26.2
East of England	192	62.1
South West	0	0.0
South East	25	8.1
London	5	1.6
Wales	0	0.0
Scotland	0	0.0
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	7	2.3
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	286	92.6
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	5	1.6
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	0	0.0
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	0	0.0
Other ethnic group	11	3.6
<i>Religion</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	137	44.3
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	165	53.4
Buddhist	0	0.0
Hindu	0	0.0
Jewish	1	0.3
Muslim	3	1.0
Sikh	0	0.0
Any other religion (please specify)	1	0.3
Prefer not to say	2	0.6

#### 4.4 National population panel survey

Fieldwork for the national population survey was conducted in three waves between 16th February and 4th March 2021 (wave 1), 7th May and 8th June 2021 (wave 2) and 14th June and 20th July 2021 (wave 3). Across the three waves a total of 4,846 participants completed the survey. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. An

invitation email plus two reminders were sent to panellists as standard. Hard quotas were set on age, gender and region and soft quotas on social grade and ethnicity. Hard quotas were not set on the latter due to the impact this might have on fieldwork progress and feasibility. Quotas were set for each of the three national population survey waves individually.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document.. **8 Number of completes from the national population survey by demographic indicators**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	312	6.4
25-34	743	15.3
35-44	867	17.9
45-54	991	20.4
55-64	830	17.1
65-74	697	14.4
75+	406	8.4
<b>Gender</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	2517	51.9
Male	2329	48.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	189	3.9
North West	491	10.1
Yorkshire and Humber	387	8.0
West Midlands	389	8.0
East Midlands	328	6.8
East of England	398	8.2
South West	395	8.2
South East	607	12.5
London	544	11.2
Wales	542	11.2
Scotland	576	11.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	4090	84.40

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	345	7.12
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	82	1.69
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	237	4.89
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	74	1.53
Other ethnic group	18	0.37
<b>Religion</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>100</b>
No religion	2255	46.5
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	2185	45.1
Buddhist	26	0.5
Hindu	46	0.9
Jewish	37	0.8
Muslim	124	2.6
Sikh	21	0.4
Any other religion (please specify)	69	1.4
Prefer not to say	83	1.7

#### 4.5 Fieldwork for Online Panel - Ethnicity boost

Fieldwork for the online panel ethnicity boost ran between 21 July and 15 August 2021. A total of n=1,877 participants completed the survey. Panellists were screened for eligibility to take part in the survey using the same screening criteria applied to the registration survey to determine overall eligibility. All eligible participants could take part in the survey. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. No quotas were set on this sample and the profile of participants recruited through the online panel was based on a natural fallout of all who were eligible.

**Table 4** Error! No text of specified style in document..9 Number of completes from the online panel ethnicity boost survey by demographic indicators

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	548	29.2
25-34	572	30.5

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
35-44	393	20.9
45-54	209	11.1
55-64	128	6.8
65-74	24	1.3
75+	3	0.2
<i>Gender</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>100</i>
Female	1131	60.3
Male	746	39.7
<i>Region</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>100</i>
North East	39	2.1
North West	188	10.0
Yorkshire and Humber	122	6.5
West Midlands	246	13.1
East Midlands	96	5.1
East of England	130	6.9
South West	73	3.9
South East	193	10.3
London	698	37.2
Wales	28	1.5
Scotland	64	3.4
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	23	1.2
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	102	5.4
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	282	15.0
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	909	48.4
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	506	27.0
Other ethnic group	55	2.9
<i>Religion</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	370	19.7

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	665	35.4
Buddhist	37	2.0
Hindu	179	9.5
Jewish	26	1.4
Muslim	472	25.1
Sikh	55	2.9
Any other religion (please specify)	20	1.1
Prefer not to say	53	2.8

#### 4.6 Fieldwork for Knowledge Panel - Ethnicity boost

Fieldwork for the Knowledge Panel boost ran between 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021. A total of n=945 participants completed the survey. Knowledge Panel panellists were pre-targeted for invitation to the survey based on demographic information held by Ipsos on all panel members (instead of the screening criteria used for the online access panel). All invited participants could take part in the survey. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found..** No quotas were set and the profile of participants recruited through the Knowledge Panel was based on a natural fallout of all who were eligible (n=945 completed the survey).

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**10 Number of completes for the Knowledge Panel ethnicity boost survey by demographic indicators**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	59	6.2
25-34	188	19.9
35-44	248	26.2
45-54	218	23.1
55-64	114	12.1
65-74	83	8.8
75+	35	3.7
<b>Gender</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	557	58.9
Male	388	41.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100</b>

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
North East	20	2.1
North West	70	7.4
Yorkshire and Humber	50	5.3
West Midlands	64	6.8
East Midlands	48	5.1
East of England	78	8.3
South West	61	6.5
South East	102	10.8
London	270	28.6
Wales	37	3.9
Scotland	145	15.3
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	88	9.3
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	398	42.1
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	87	9.2
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	264	27.9
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	70	7.4
Other ethnic group	38	4.0
<i>Religion</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>100</i>
No religion	306	32.4
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	341	36.1
Buddhist	12	1.3
Hindu	52	5.5
Jewish	48	5.1
Muslim	109	11.5
Sikh	26	2.8
Any other religion (please specify)	18	1.9
Prefer not to say	33	3.5

## 4.7 Prolific

Fieldwork for the Prolific boost ran between 28<sup>th</sup> September and 31st October 2021. A total of n=3,141 participants completed the survey. Amongst its panel, Prolific contained 8,166 participants who met the eligibility criteria in relation to ethnicity and place of residence and who had been active on the Prolific systems within the month prior to this stage of fieldwork starting. Prolific panellists were therefore pre-targeted for invitation to the survey based on this information. CoDE released 3,000 places for these participants, but structured the release so that they prioritised participants who were older (those aged 55 or older) and evenly balanced men and women, with both strategies attempting to address a shortfall in older people and men in the sample that had been achieved prior to the Prolific sample being added in. All invited participants could take part in the survey. This resulted in an achieved sample that contained 125 people aged 55 or older out of 204 eligible participants in the Prolific pool, 1,445 male participants younger than 55 out of a pool of 2,733 eligible participants, and 1,571 female participants younger than 55 out of a pool of 5,229 eligible participants. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found..**

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**11 Number of completes from the Prolific survey**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	1068	34.0
25-34	1127	35.9
35-44	588	18.7
45-54	233	7.4
55-64	94	3.0
65-74	27	0.9
75+	4	0.1
<b>Gender</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	1664	53.0
Male	1477	47.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	63	2.0
North West	292	9.3
Yorkshire and Humber	224	7.1
West Midlands	343	10.9
East Midlands	191	6.1
East of England	246	7.8
South West	172	5.5

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
South East	374	11.9
London	1002	31.9
Wales	58	1.8
Scotland	176	5.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	305	9.7
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	190	6.0
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	566	18.0
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	1320	42.0
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	582	18.5
Other ethnic group	178	5.7
<b>Religion</b>	<b>3141</b>	<b>100</b>
No religion	1118	35.6
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	914	29.1
Buddhist	63	2.0
Hindu	183	5.8
Jewish	49	1.6
Muslim	574	18.3
Sikh	75	2.4
Any other religion (please specify)	66	2.1
Prefer not to say	99	3.2

#### 4.8 Final sample

A total of n=14,215 participants completed the survey from all sampling sources. The number of completes, broken down by key demographics, are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.2**.

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**12 Number of completes from all sample sources**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<i>Age</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>
18-24	2420	17.0
25-34	3586	25.2
35-44	2995	21.1
45-54	2159	15.2
55-64	1520	10.7
65-74	1014	7.1
75+	521	3.7
<i>Gender</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>
Female	7996	56.3
Male	6219	43.7
<i>Region</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>
North East	367	2.6
North West	1415	10.0
Yorkshire and Humber	913	6.4
West Midlands	1323	9.3
East Midlands	875	6.2
East of England	1260	8.9
South West	843	5.9
South East	1574	11.1
London	3574	25.1
Wales	902	6.3
Scotland	1169	8.2
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	4920	34.6
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	1606	11.3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1440	10.1
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	3909	27.5
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	1806	12.7
Other ethnic group	534	3.8
<i>Religion</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
No religion	4781	33.6
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	5079	35.7
Buddhist	285	2.0
Hindu	631	4.4
Jewish	669	4.7
Muslim	1977	13.9
Sikh	248	1.7
Any other religion (please specify)	211	1.5
Prefer not to say	334	2.3

## 4.9 Incentives for participants

Survey participants were offered £10 incentive on successful completion of the survey. The amount of £10 was agreed upon as an appropriate incentive level, given the sensitive nature of the survey content as well as the request to re-contact, meaning that a lot of information was being asked of potential participants. Originally this was given as an e-voucher to the participants' email addresses, however it was recognised that this level and type of incentive on open-link/referral surveys could attract responses that were not legitimate. Therefore, the approach to incentives had to strike a balance between getting enough responses from the target ethnic and religious minority population and ensuring the data were of high quality. This was carefully monitored by the research team (as described in Section 5) and once concerns around the quality of some responses were identified the approach to incentives was adapted so that physical vouchers were posted to the participants' address which they were asked to provide in the survey for this purpose.

## 4.10 Participant feedback and handling queries

Using a dedicated email address, participants were able to send any queries or feedback on the survey to the Ipsos survey team. Additionally, a dedicated voicemail retrieval service was available on the telephone helpline where participants could leave a message and request a call back to either complete the survey or in response to a query. Pre-recorded voice messages were available in all 14 languages offered for the survey and participants could request a call back in their language of choice.

Feedback provided by participants was generally positive, with participants recognising the importance of the survey and the timing of it, given that it came during a period when England, Scotland and Wales were all experiencing lockdowns and other measures put in place by governments in an effort to minimise the spread of COVID-19.

Given the complexity of the survey, as well as the quality control measures associated with the open link survey element, some consistent queries arose from participants. To efficiently manage queries coming in via the mailbox and helpline, the Ipsos team set up a log of queries to track progress and share feedback with the relevant technical teams as needed.

The mailbox received approximately 250 emails from participants during fieldwork. A small proportion of the incoming queries comprised of participants either being screened out of the survey by the registration questionnaire (due to not being eligible) or due to not having received the unique link to the main survey after they had successfully completed the registration questionnaire due to a technical difficulty. Some queries during phase 2 of the survey were from participants who had been unable to access the survey which was usually due to the fact that another person using their IP address had already completed the survey. The rest of the queries received were from participants who said they hadn't received their incentive after completing the survey. This was sometimes due to a time lag between the participant completing the survey and the incentive being processed, due to the quality control processes that Ipsos and CoDE had put in place to avoid issuing incentives to participants who had not passed quality checks. Participants often contacted the mailbox sooner than three weeks post-survey completion about their incentive, although this was the timeframe communicated to participants in the survey. Some queries were also due to the fact that some participants' responses had not passed Ipsos and CoDE's validation checks. Where there were concerns about the quality of a response participants were emailed in the first instance to inform them that their response had been flagged as requiring further information and encouraged them to get in touch so their answers could be validated and the incentive paid to them. During the latter stages of fieldwork there was an increase in the number of emails from participants claiming incentives had not been received, although all participants whose incentive had not been processed were contacted proactively about it by the research team. More details on this process can be found in Section 5.

## 4.11 General survey information

### 4.11.1 Break offs

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**3, n=526 (13%) abandoned the survey and n=48 (1%) screened out, meaning that they were not eligible to take the survey<sup>7</sup>. Participants were screened out for these routes only if they were under 18.

**Table 4**Error! No text of specified style in document..**13 Number of participants who entered each survey**

Survey Route	Completes, Abandons and Screen-outs by Survey Route		
	Complete (C)	Abandon (A)	Screen-out (SC)
CATI and Online Registration	11,074	11,453	2,392
<b>% of participants who completed the registration survey (of those who entered)</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>11%</b>
CATI Main	3	1	0
Online Main	2058	327	14
Snowball	956	101	25

<sup>7</sup> Note that there was a higher volume of participants who clicked on the survey but did not answer any questions. These have been removed from the data rather than been classed as 'Abandons' as described in section 6.

VCSE unique links	73	85	2
Parallel survey	7	3	0
FFT	309	9	7
<b>Total from non-panel routes (main survey)</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>% of non-panel participants who entered main survey</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\*(excluding panel participants and participants whose responses were deemed invalid at QA stage)

#### 4.11.2 Breakdown of completes by language

The survey was offered in 14 languages. Participants could request to complete the survey in another language by selecting their chosen language at the start of the online survey or calling the EVENS survey CATI team and selecting their chosen language to do the survey over the telephone. Out of all the participants who took part, excluding those who were removed from the dataset during data validation, n=144 completed the survey in a language other than English.

# 5

## **Quality assurance and data validation for fieldwork**

## 5 Quality assurance and data validation for fieldwork

This section outlines the quality assurance measures that were put in place at the start of fieldwork and explains how these were adapted in response to concerns about data quality on the non-panel open link survey.

The study, including all research materials and amendments made to materials during fieldwork, were approved by the University of Manchester Ethics Committee (UREC 3, Ref 2021-10455-17768).

### 5.1 Initial quality assurance measures

It was acknowledged in the survey design phase that the £10 incentive, coupled with the open link recruitment strategy, carried with it a risk that people may try and complete the survey multiple times in order to collect the incentive. However, this needed to be balanced with attracting enough participants to provide a robust dataset. To help mitigate this during the research design, CoDE and Ipsos put a number of quality assurance measures in place to ensure that participants completing the non-panel surveys were legitimate (i.e. were who they claimed to be) and the data gathered was high quality. The following quality assurance measures were put in place at the start of the survey (for phase 1):

- **Location check:** Ipsos's standard approach to online surveys where potential participants are not known individuals is to use technology known as 'Digital Fingerprinting'. This solution takes steps to prevent multiple completions from the same IP address and from addresses outside of the UK. However, the desire to recruit more than one person per household – for both scientific reasons (an interest in investigating similarities and differences between people living in the same household) and to maximise levels of recruitment – meant this approach was deemed unsuitable. Instead, a bespoke geographic check was put in place to ensure that the participant's IP address was from within Great Britain, although this approach did not fully mitigate the risk around multiple completion.
- **Requirement to complete the full screener:** Participants were asked to complete the registration survey filling in basic demographic information. If they were eligible, they were invited to participate in the main survey. If they were not eligible, they were thanked at the end of the survey and asked to tell others about the registration survey. By not screening participants out immediately after the question they answered that had classed them as ineligible, it was more difficult for participants to identify which question they were screened out on. This meant it was more difficult for participants to provide incorrect responses in order to make them eligible for the main survey and the incentive.
- **Snowballing limits:** The snowballing approach to sampling included giving participants who completed the survey the option of receiving links for friends and family members to take part in the survey without having to pass through the initial registration (screening) questionnaire, which was used to check for eligibility for inclusion in the survey. This was limited to two friends and two family members at set up, which aimed to mitigate risks around the same person completing the survey more than once.

- **Data monitoring:** Survey data were sent to CoDE on a daily basis (every weekday) as part of the approach to responsive recruitment (see Section 1.3) and to monitor the quality of the data being obtained (see Section 6).

## 5.2 Identifying challenges during fieldwork

### 5.2.1 Fieldwork monitoring

After the survey launched on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021, activity on the survey link increased steadily as expected in line with promotional activities being conducted by CoDE and VCSE partners. Initially the survey was only offered in English. Multiple languages were offered from 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021. From 10<sup>th</sup> March traffic increased on the survey at a rapid rate. Participants were accessing and completing the survey at a higher rate compared to previous weeks.

There was first a spike in the number of participants being screened out (due to not being eligible) on the registration survey in one of the non-English language options. This was swiftly followed by an increase in the number of completes on the registration survey in this language option. There had been no corresponding promotional activity by CoDE or any VCSE partners among audiences that were likely to choose this language. This pattern suggested that the registration survey was being targeted to test its security set up and test how to pass the eligibility criteria. Due to this suspicious activity, Ipsos turned off the link between the online registration and main survey for the affected language route, meaning no emails into the main survey were sent to participants who completed the registration survey until the peak was investigated.

A similar pattern was observed through the main survey with an increase in the number of completes followed by an increase in the number of completes through snowballing links. This pattern was then observed on the English language route too. A decision was taken to pause all fieldwork associated with the open link survey on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2021 to review the need for further security measures.

The Table 5.1 below shows the patterns of response from survey launch to survey pause. The shading shows how the proportion of responses screening out and abandoning increased around 10<sup>th</sup> March and how this was followed by a peak in completed responses.

**Table 5.1** Proportion of registration completes by status across all available languages

Date (2021)	Completion status (% of all responses)		
	Screened out (SC - ineligible)	Abandoned (A)	Complete (C)
16-Feb	4%	7%	3%
17-Feb	0%	1%	0%
18-Feb	0%	1%	1%

Date (2021)	Completion status (% of all responses)		
	Screened out (SC - ineligible)	Abandoned (A)	Complete (C)
19-Feb	1%	1%	0%
20-Feb	0%	0%	0%
21-Feb	0%	0%	0%
22-Feb	1%	1%	0%
23-Feb	1%	1%	0%
24-Feb	1%	3%	1%
25-Feb	1%	3%	1%
26-Feb	4%	2%	1%
27-Feb	0%	0%	1%
28-Feb	0%	0%	1%
01-Mar	2%	2%	1%
02-Mar	1%	2%	1%
03-Mar	1%	1%	1%
04-Mar	0%	1%	1%
05-Mar	0%	1%	0%
06-Mar	1%	0%	0%
07-Mar	0%	0%	0%
08-Mar	1%	2%	1%
09-Mar	4%	6%	3%
10-Mar	9%	8%	6%

Date (2021)	Completion status (% of all responses)		
	Screened out (SC - ineligible)	Abandoned (A)	Complete (C)
11-Mar	9%	6%	6%
12-Mar	7%	5%	6%
13-Mar	14%	3%	6%
14-Mar	0%	1%	3%
15-Mar	2%	2%	2%
16-Mar	13%	4%	11%
17-Mar	6%	7%	14%
18-Mar	4%	9%	16%
19-Mar	6%	3%	6%
20-Mar	2%	1%	3%
21-Mar	1%	12%	1%
22-Mar	1%	2%	2%
23-Mar	0%	0%	0%

### 5.2.2 Identifying potential non-genuine responses

There were some consistent behaviours that were observed in the pattern of responses, which suggested that they may not be genuine. Some of these behaviours are features of open-link surveys and are not possible to eliminate in the design and may only be picked up through manual analysis of individual responses.

Examples of the unusual behaviours included:

- **Usage of repetitive emails and IP addresses:** As the digital fingerprinting was disabled to allow multiple responses within the same household, there were instances where participants repeatedly used the same IP addresses and similar emails in a way that was difficult to spot without analysing in the context of a larger dataset. Emails, addresses, and IP addresses could be used multiple times over a long period in various combinations.

- **Suspicious open-ended responses:** Open-ended responses for suspicious completes were often left blank or displayed repetitive answers that were unrelated to the question.
- **Use of suspicious email addresses:** There were many suspicious responses using gmail addresses that varied only in terms of a numerical suffix.
- **Use of fake addresses:** A number of the postal addresses provided were brownfield sites where no residential buildings were placed (e.g. industrial stables) or famous buildings (e.g. 10 Downing Street).
- **Excessive snowballing:** The referral links (snowballing) before additional restrictions were put in place were used excessively by some participants.

Participants displaying the above behaviours were careful not to complete the survey too quickly; they completed it within the estimated interview length to avoid being detected. The suspicious activity did not appear to spread into languages other than the two language links that were targeted at the beginning of the investigation. These behavioural patterns suggested that some of the completes may have come from 'survey farms' as well as from digital 'bots' (potentially with human input).

- **Bots:** These completes tended to have either the same start time and end time in large numbers or have start time or end times staggered at repetitive intervals. It was judged to be highly unlikely that so many participants were starting and finishing the survey at exactly the same times. Bots were also suspected when a Gmail address that included a series of nonsensical numbers and letters was used and when surveys were completed at unusual times.
- **Survey farms:** Ipsos sent emails to participants whose responses had not passed quality assurance procedures to explain that the incentive would not be paid an incentive. This resulted in multiple replies from emails linked to the same IP address within a similar time frame, and often with a similar or identical text used. These were often from suspicious email addresses (as noted above) e.g. [CoDE@gmail.com](mailto:CoDE@gmail.com); [CoDEE1@gmail.com](mailto:CoDEE1@gmail.com); [CoDE1!@gmail.com](mailto:CoDE1!@gmail.com). Based on the analysis conducted by Ipsos and CoDE, it appears that potential survey farms generally attempted to complete fewer surveys than suspected bots.

### 5.3 Additional techniques for quality assurance

Based on the above findings Ipsos and CoDE implemented a three-pronged mitigation approach, detailed below. These mitigation techniques were implemented while the open link survey was on hold, where participants were unable to access the survey. The open link survey was relaunched on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021 for participants to access the live survey link. These extensive checks and the removal of non-genuine data means that there can be confidence that the final dataset for the open-link survey (including snowballing element) is robust. The online panel surveys were not subjected to the same data challenges because they are sent to known individuals.

#### 5.3.1. Digital security measures

Ipsos's digital fingerprinting solution was turned on after the survey was relaunched. This is Ipsos's standard approach to online surveys where the sample is unknown. As noted in Section 1, while CoDE actively considered putting this in place, their desire to recruit more than one person per household – for

both scientific reasons (an interest in investigating similarities and differences between people living in the same household) and to maximise levels of recruitment – meant that this was not used in phase 1.

The introduction of digital fingerprinting stopped an estimated 25% of non-genuine participants from completing the survey after fieldwork resumed. However, it appeared that some non-genuine participants were still able to escape detection, although there was a significant drop off. These cases were identified and removed as part of the on-going data validation set out below.

In addition, a ‘reCAPTCHA’ type question was added to the beginning of the survey, which required participants to enter a series of letters based on an image they were shown. This is not a fool proof method as sophisticated bots can overcome these types of questions, but it was a useful addition alongside other measures.

There were also changes to the way snowballing worked. Before the survey was paused, participants were able to snowball to friends and family both outside and within their household. After the introduction of digital fingerprinting, participants could no longer snowball to people within their households. For the main survey, participants were only able to request survey links for up to four friends or family members that lived outside of their own household. The parallel survey was set up (as described in Sections 1 and 3) to enable inter-household snowballing without comprising the security of the main survey. Only participants whose responses had been fully validated by the survey team were provided with links to snowball to people within their household. A maximum of two snowballing links for household members was provided.

### 5.3.2. Switch to postal incentives

As noted in earlier sections, the incentive approach was changed from offering instant online Amazon vouchers to a Love2Shop paper voucher sent via post to an address in England, Scotland or Wales. This is because it is more difficult for respondents to provide a false address than to set up multiple email accounts. Addresses were checked to ensure the same address was not used more than once. This change also led to the identification of bot responses that had been set up to provide an email instead of the new requirement for an address.

Where an address was suspected to be false, or when a participant challenged the quality assurance processes, Ipsos conducted desk research into a specific suspicious addresses or individuals (e.g. if a corporate email address was provided, seeing if that person could be found online). Ipsos also kept a list of IP addresses and emails to run validation checks against. A ‘validation file’ also kept track of duplicate addresses.

### 5.3.3. On-going data validation

In addition to the above changes, all data were subjected to on-going **data validation checks** to identify and exclude responses that were not genuine beyond reasonable doubt. These are described in the next section.

## 5.4 Data validation processes

### 5.4.1 Overview of data validation checks

Table 5.2 below lists the different category of checks that were implemented in Phase 1 to identify and remove responses that were not genuine.

The data validation checks were carried out on phase 1 data manually, which involved highlighting cases based on the criteria above. These cases were further analysed by the survey team and a decision was made on whether participants were deemed legitimate or not.

The findings from these manual checks were used to develop bespoke syntax to help semi-automate the data validation checks in phase 2. The data validation checks on phase 2 data still required manual checking, however, the flags in the data enabled the research team to see more easily which responses, based on suspicious behaviour patterns, warranted further analysis to determine the quality. These are set out in **Error! Reference source not found.2** below.

**Table 5.2 Data validation checks**

Category	Patterns in unusual behaviour
Email address	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the same email address was registered multiple times to collect the incentive. Only one incentive was to be sent to each email address, although it was known that some family members share an email address. Any email address that was entered more than once was flagged for further analysis.</li> <li>2. If there was a group of Gmail email addresses that followed a specific formula of letters and numbers.</li> <li>3. If the same IP address with multiple email addresses showing similar configurations was used e.g. <a href="mailto:CoDE@gmail.com">CoDE@gmail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:CoDEE1@gmail.com">CoDEE1@gmail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:CoDE1!@gmail.com">CoDE1!@gmail.com</a></li> </ol>
IP addresses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. If the same IP addresses were used multiple times to either complete the survey or there were a high number of attempts (e.g. screen out or abandon) from the same IP as a complete response.</li> </ol>
Timings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. If cases had an identical start and/or end times in high volumes, and those who completed the survey at unusual times of the day if there was a group of them (not necessarily suspicious if it was only a couple, for example).</li> <li>6. If cases had start and stop times at deliberate staggered intervals.</li> <li>7. If a case had completed the survey in a very short time.</li> </ol>
Open-ended responses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. If cases had answers that did not relate to the question and that were similar across multiple participants.</li> </ol>

## Ipsos' validation checks

Ipsos conducted these checks and provided suggestions to CoDE about whether a response should be classed genuine or not. Given that incentives were processed on a rolling basis throughout survey fieldwork and invitations to the parallel survey also needed to be sent out on a rolling basis, these checks were conducted weekly. If a response was deemed genuine then it was suggested that an incentive should be processed and within-household snowballing links for the parallel survey sent. If a response was deemed borderline it meant that required further logic checks were required by CoDE to determine legitimacy before a decision was made on whether to process an incentive and send within-household snowballing links for the parallel survey. If a response was suspected not to be genuine then it was suggested that an incentive should not be paid, the participant contacted to inform them of this (as described below) and the case marked as 'F' for failing data validation checks. Once Ipsos had completed their checks, CoDE also conducted their own data validation checks (after Ipsos had removed personal data such as IP address or email address), to confirm final decisions on each case (more details below).

**Table 5.3 On-going automated data validation checks**

Name of flag	Definition	Reason
Known email not genuine	Email addresses were run against a list of previously identified suspicious email addresses. This list was updated weekly.	Previously identified non-genuine email addresses would mean a new response was more likely to be not genuine, and further analysis was required.
Known IP not genuine	IP addresses run against a list of previously identified not genuine IP addresses. This list was updated weekly.	Previously identified non-genuine IP addresses would mean a new response was more likely to be not genuine, and further analysis was required.
Time taken	If a participant completed the survey in a very short time.	The survey was designed to take up to 30 minutes, therefore a completion within a significantly shorter time than that was deemed suspicious
IP used more than once	Whether an IP address was used more than once.	The same IP being used multiple times was flagged as suspicious. While Digital Fingerprinting largely reduced the number of attempts under one IP address, it was not completely removed
Email address used more than once	Whether an email address was used more than once	Although incentives for phase 2 of the online main open links survey were sent via post it was useful to see if one email addresses was completing multiple times

Name of flag	Definition	Reason
Start time group more than once	Multiple responses that started at the same time were scrutinised	Occasionally groups of emails coming from similar IP addresses or email addresses were started at the same time which indicated potential computer or bot activity
End time group more than once	Multiple responses that ended at the same time were scrutinised	Occasionally groups of emails coming from similar IP addresses or email addresses ended at the same time which indicated computer or bot activity
Ethnicity mentioned more than once	Whether the responses written in the question “How would you describe your ethnicity?” (ETH01) was used by more than one response.	This helped to identify responses where identical answers were provided, as non-genuine responses were often used multiple times

#### 5.4.2 Additional sense checks

Sense checks were made on two additional variables, IP address frequency and frequency of identical responses written at the open-ended ethnicity question:

- IP address frequency: the total sum of the IP address frequency across all data cases. This was used in conjunction with the ‘IP used more than once’ flag to see how many times each IP address was used to access the survey.
- Ethnicity frequency: the total sum of identical responses written in the question “how would you describe your ethnicity?” (ETH01). This helped to identify groups of nonsensical answers that were provided by multiple participants.

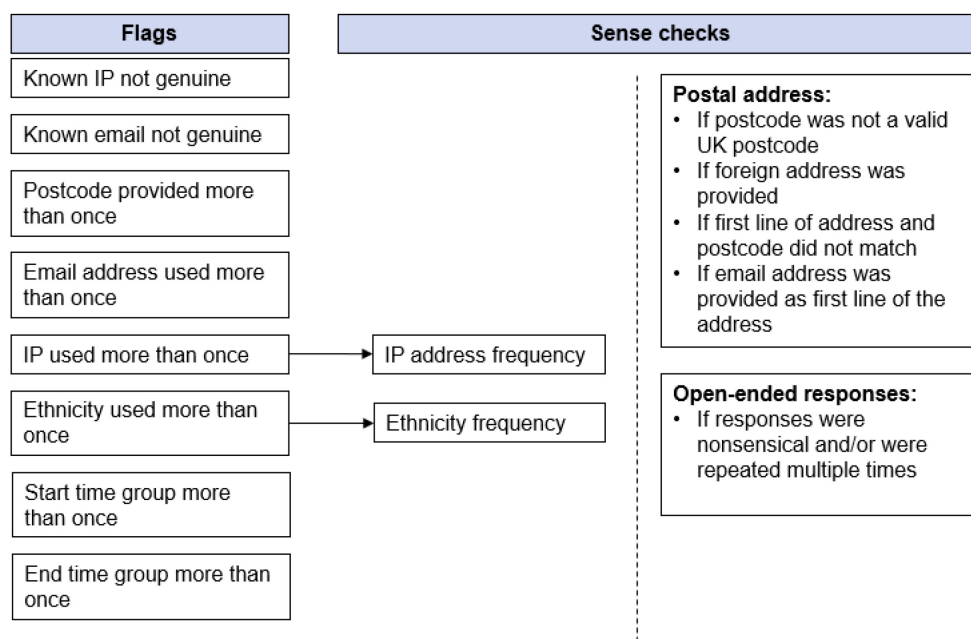
Manual sense checks were also conducted on postal addresses. Invalid postal addresses were identified where it was either: not a valid UK postcode; a foreign postal address; or the postcode did not match the first line of the address and vice versa. There were also cases where participants put addresses which were not actual residential or likely addresses, as noted previously. These cases were flagged as being suspicious and required further analysis. Where there was a potential accidental spelling error, participants were contacted directly to confirm their address and once confirmed it was updated in the data to ensure they would receive an incentive after validation. Sense checks were also conducted on open-ended questions, particularly for the ethnicity question. This was analysed because at the start of fieldwork a number of participants with different IDs and IP addresses were giving identical open-ended responses.

#### 5.4.3 Suggestions for response classification

The flags and checks described above were considered together, with no one flag or sense check being used to suggest a response was not genuine. Syntax flags were used as indicators to streamline the validation process rather than to make suggestions, which required researcher input. **Error! Reference**

**source not found.** illustrates the process of using the flags and additional sense checks to help identify non-genuine responses.

**Figure 5.1 Sense checks and flags to help identify non-genuine data**



Participants were deemed genuine if no flags were identified and there were no concerns based on sense checks. Participants were deemed not genuine if the postal address provided was either a foreign address, an invalid UK postcode, the first line of the address and postcode did not match and/or if an email address was provided as the first line of the address. This was also cross-checked with open-ended responses and the other flags. Participants who were classified as borderline and required further logic checks from CoDE to determine if genuine or not included:

- Participants where it was believed an accidental spelling error was made in their postal address. CoDE logic checks were required to ensure there was no other concerns with their responses, and then these participants were contacted to confirm their postal address in order to receive their incentive.
- Participants that had been flagged for using the same email address more than once and/or the postcode was used more than once but did not otherwise raise concerns. This required CoDE logic checks to determine whether they were genuine.
- Participants who may have had some flags that caused concern but for whom there was not enough evidence from their postal address or open-ended responses that would suggest a higher likelihood of not being genuine behaviour, and therefore required further logic checks to determine their legitimacy.

#### 5.4.4 CoDE's logic checks

CoDE's checks comprised of a series of logic checks on the data. One 'hard' check was whether the language used for the survey and the ethnic group of the participant were inconsistent. In this case, CoDE considered it highly likely that the participant would not be genuine. The others were 'soft' checks,

which were considered to be ‘flags’ to identify participants who were potentially not genuine and who, therefore, warranted a closer examination of the data they provided. These soft checks included: participants’ age compared with the ages they provided separately for members of the household (including themselves); high number of people in the household; whether the ethnic group was consistent with how they heard about the survey; number of people in the household compared with the number of people who contributed to household finances; highest level of qualification and whether this was consistent with their age; and, where there was more than one response from an IP address, whether there was consistent reporting of the number of people in the household, age structure of the household and the household’s local authority.

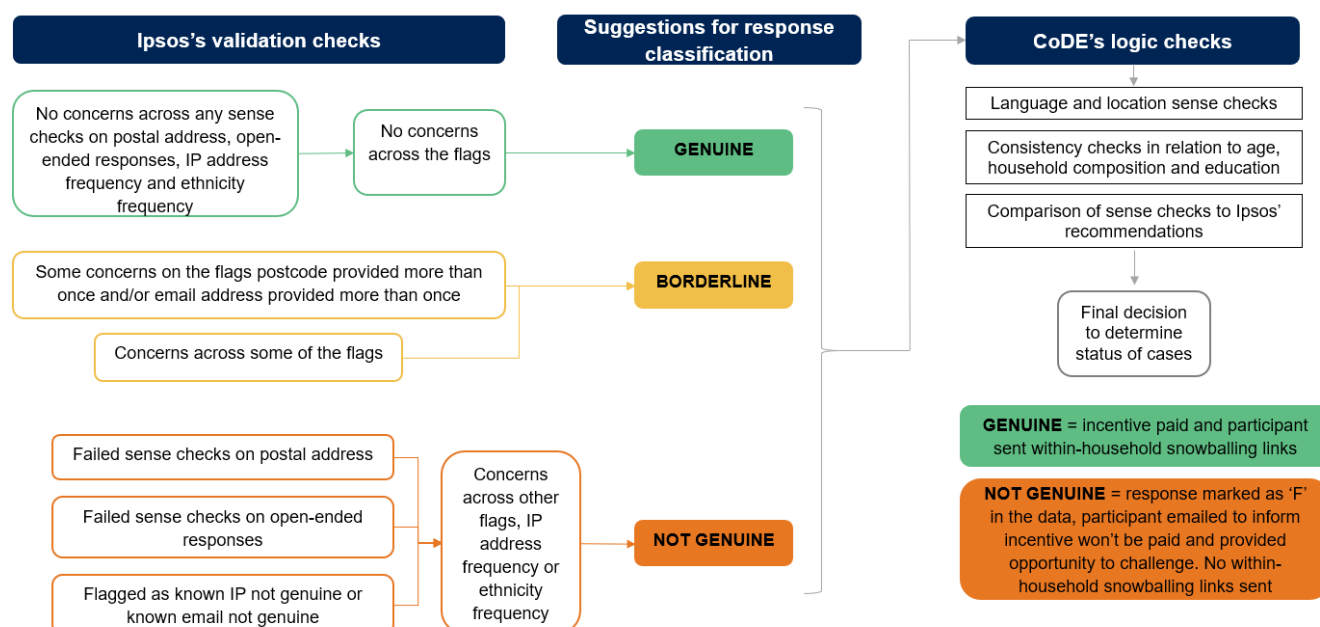
These logic checks were used to create a decision tree that would allow CoDE to confirm if the response would be accepted or excluded. If accepted, this meant that participants would be sent their incentive and snowballing links. A first step in the process of developing the decision tree was for CoDE to compare the checks done by Ipsos with the logic checks that the CoDE team carried out on the consistency of questionnaire responses. The correlation between the two was very high. CoDE then defined the decision tree in the following way:

- If the Ipsos checks on data defined the response as not genuine, this was accepted and the data excluded and an email was sent to the participant noting their incentive had not been sent. The justification was that the correlation with the logic checks was strong. However, to mitigate risk participants were provided with the opportunity to say that they were genuine and to demonstrate that (see below).
- If Ipsos checks did not identify a problem and the responses passed the hard logic check (language and ethnicity), CoDE accepted this decision, paid the participant, and sent links as requested.
- If Ipsos checks were uncertain, the participant’s response was defined as borderline and CoDE applied the following rules:
  - a. If the response failed the hard logic check, the response was treated as not genuine and it was excluded from the final data
  - b. If the response failed two soft logic checks, the data was checked thoroughly and if the discrepancy between questions could not be explained, or there are other apparent inconsistencies in the data, the response was treated as not genuine and it was excluded from the final data. However, if the additional checks suggested an explainable discrepancy (such as the person not including themselves in the count of household members and reporting of its age structure) they were treated as genuine and were sent an incentive and snowball links.
  - c. If they failed only one soft check, or did not fail any checks, they were treated as genuine.

There is some uncertainty in such an approach. None of the indicators, on their own or in combination, was an absolute indicator of participants who were not genuine – to reach this decision required a more detailed investigation of the wider data they provided. Nonetheless, this approach enabled the survey team to categorise cases as having a high likelihood of being not genuine. As noted above, participants were notified of this decision and were able to challenge it.

The figure below (Figure 5.2) illustrates how Ipsos' sense checks and flags were analysed in conjunction with one another to provide recommendations to CoDE as to whether cases were genuine, not genuine or borderline, and the outcome of the decision based on CoDE's logic checks.

**Figure 5.2 Summary data validation checks and outcome**



#### 5.4.5 Completion status of survey responses

The decisions made by Ipsos and CoDE on each case impacted their completion status in the data and their incentive status (see **Error! Reference source not found.** below). Participants that either completed the survey and were deemed genuine, or participants that were listed as abandons in the data but had completed the survey and just not clicked the 'submit' button (n=177), were deemed to be eligible for an incentive and were sent a voucher. Ipsos changed the completion status of the latter group who had completed the survey but had not clicked the final 'submit' button from abandon 'A' to complete 'C' prior to sending the final data to CoDE.

**Table 5.4 Completion status of survey responses**

Original completion status	Decision on data	New completion status	Incentive decision
Complete (C)	Participant identified as legitimate and ok to pay incentive	Complete	Paid
Abandon (A)	Participant identified as legitimate but abandoned the survey	Abandon	N/A
Abandon (A)	Participant completed all survey questions but did not click 'submit' and identified as legitimate and ok to pay incentive	Complete	Paid

Original completion status	Decision on data	New completion status	Incentive decision
Complete (C)	Participant failed validation checks and recommended to not pay incentive	Fail (F)	Not paid
Abandon (A)	Participant failed validation checks and recommended not pay incentive if they completed the survey	Abandon fail (AF)	N/A
Screen out (SC)	Participant has been screened out of the survey	Screenout	N/A

#### 5.4.6 Post-fieldwork data validation conducted by CoDE

Prior to producing the final dataset, CoDE carried out the logic checks on all the survey completes from all sources: n=14,355 in total, where n=3117 were in the Prolific sample and 11,218 were in the rest of the sample (CATI Main, Online Main, Snowball, VCSE unique links, Parallel survey, FFT, Panel Waves 1, 2 and 3, Knowledge panel and Online ethnic boost surveys). The aim was to ensure that all cases included in the final dataset were deemed genuine since some cases might have entered into the survey prior to the additional checks that were implemented from phase 2 of the survey.

For the sample of completes, excluding the Prolific sample, Table 5.5 presents the CoDE logic checks that were treated as hard checks (as described above) where the cases were classified as not genuine cases and removed from the dataset. Table 5.6 presents the logic checks that are identified as soft checks where more than two failed logic checks would classify cases as not genuine and they were removed from the dataset. Finally, Table 5.7 shows the overall distribution of failed logic checks which shows that a total of 121 cases (119 hard fails and two soft fails on two or more logic checks) were subsequently removed from the completed cases in the final dataset. Note that the two soft fails on two or more logic checks included the duration of the survey variable (7.47 and 8.73 minutes) and the number of people in the household (17 and 26).

**Table 5.5 Prevalence of hard checks in survey completes, not including Prolific (n=11,218)**

Survey (not including Prolific)	N and % failing check	N failing check in Phase 1 of Main Survey	N failing check in Phase 2 of Main Survey	N failing check in sample not in main survey
Cases reporting suspicious write-in data	3 (0.0%)	3	0	0
Cases completed in under 5 minutes	2 (0.0%)	0	0	2
Cases with incompatible ethnic group / language combination	114 (1.0%)	111	3	0

**Table 5.6 Prevalence of soft checks in survey completes, not including Prolific (n=11,218)**

Survey (not including Prolific)	N and % failing check	N failing check in Phase 1 of Main Survey	N failing check in Phase 2 of Main Survey	N failing check in sample not in Main Survey
Cases produced by questionnaires between 5 and 10 minutes	440 (3.9%)	31	17	392
Cases reporting households of over 15 people	21 (0.2%)	7	3	11
Cases reporting they are routed through VCSE not compatible with ethnic group	14 (0.1%)	11	3	0

**Table 5.7 Distribution of number of soft and hard fails in survey completes, not including Prolific (n=11,218)**

	Soft Fails	Hard Fails
0	10,688 (95.8%)	11,099 (98.9%)
1	470 (4.2%)	119 (1.1%)
2	2 (0%)	

### Validation on prolific

As a final step, CoDE carried out the logic checks on the Prolific sample, although the checks were limited to the information that was available. These included running an IP address frequency check, checking the Prolific IP address against Ipsos's list of fraudulent IPs collected from the main survey, and a check on the duration of the survey. There were several cases where the duration of the survey was less than 10 minutes, and each of these was interrogated for data quality using the approaches described above. Of these 33 cases were subsequently removed.

# 6

## **Data management and weighting**

# 6 Data management and weighting

## 6.1 Overview of data deliverables and data management

### 6.1.1 Overview of data deliverables

Ipsos provided two SPSS data files to CoDE at the end of fieldwork:

- **Anonymous survey responses (excl. Prolific):** One SPSS file containing anonymised data from all survey routes except Prolific, including validated responses and responses deemed invalid-: (these are marked as 'F'). This dataset includes variables for all questions and agreed para-data (e.g. length of survey) but excluding recontact data.
- **Anonymous Prolific responses:** One SPSS file containing the responses from the Prolific survey route (this was completed after Ipsos's data merging was completed).

A separate Excel file was also provided containing the recontact information provided by participants who were willing to be recontacted by CoDE for different purposes. The recontact data file included email address, postal address and/or mobile number. This was password protected and transferred to CoDE via Ipsos Transfer. This will be used only by researchers at CoDE for the purpose that participants have consented to, in line with ethical approval.

A version of the final anonymous survey responses dataset will be made publicly available in the UK Data Service, although not all survey variables will be made public. Access permissions are required for some variables to ensure that personal data gathered from participants is protected in line with the Privacy Policies for this study.

Separate files were created for the following purposes:

1. **Client master** – this file includes all survey variables, paradata and open ended responses (minus any potentially identifiable information that was removed in data cleaning, discussed below). It also includes invalid data that was removed from the final dataset during data validation
2. **Data request only** – this file is designed for sensitive data that can only be accessed through request for CoDE. This includes full geographic information (where provided by participants) and demographic variables that could, in tandem with each other, be used to identify an individual in the dataset.
3. **Public** – this file is publicly available via the UK Data Archive. This file does not include any potentially disclosive variables, including detailed geographic information.

More information on the data files can be found in the User Guide, described in Section 6.4.

### 6.1.2 Data protection and security

All data that Ipsos collected as part of the survey has been stored securely on our internal servers and encrypted network. All sample files and data files containing personal data were password protected. Data files containing survey responses that were sent to CoDE did not include any personally identifiable

data, were password protected and transferred via Ipsos Transfer, our proprietary secure file transfer platform. Personal data was only shared with CoDE where participants consented to do so. Any personally identifiable data held by Ipsos at the end of fieldwork will be securely destroyed (using Blancco deletion software) within 3 months of the project end date. EVENS data held by CoDE are stored and used according to the Data Management Plan with the ethical approval from the University of Manchester.

## 6.2 Data merging and editing

This section summarises the data merging and editing processes conducted by Ipsos prior to sending final data to CoDE.

### 6.2.1 Data merging and editing

Data from all routes of the survey (excluding Prolific, which was merged into the main dataset by CoDE) were merged together into one single dataset which involved combining the registration survey, main survey, national population survey, ethnicity boost surveys and parallel survey data files into one data file. Registration and main survey data were merged into one case where an eligible participant went on to enter the main survey. This was to ensure that there was only one case per person in the data file. If a person completed the registration survey and was eligible but did not enter the main survey, they remained as a registration case only. At data merging stage Ipsos also removed n=265 cases where participants had clicked on the survey link but not answered any questions. More details on data editing and imputation conducted by the CoDE team, following receipt of the data from Ipsos, can be found in Section 6.5.

### New variables

Some new variables were created by Ipsos during the data processing stage. These included variables for:

- Which survey route participants entered the survey through (FinalSurveyType)
- Which VCSE organisation they were recruited through (UniqueLinkSource)
- The final categorisation of their survey response, following data validation (Final\_MSReturnCode)
- Phase of the main survey (Phase\_MS)
- Wave of national population survey (Wave)
- New snowballing variables – as described below

### Snowballing variables

As well as increasing the reach of the survey, snowballing was designed to enable CoDE to conduct analysis on participant's networks, i.e. analysing how survey responses compared across networks of families and friends. To do this, both the original participant and the person they snowballed to had to consent to link their survey responses in this way. The original participant was asked to send the snowball link on to friends or family if they agreed to link their responses. The person who was snowballed to, who completed the survey via a snowball link, was asked a question in the survey to consent linking their survey answers with the person who invited them to take the survey. If a participant did not provide consent to link their survey answers with the answers of the person who snowballed to them, the case was listed as a refuse and the link between the original participant and snowballed participant was removed.

## 6.2.2 Missing data

Due to the complex nature of the questionnaire and multiple routes into the survey, it was decided to have different ‘missing ID’ codes for any missing data. The different missing codes assigned to the missing data are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

**Table 6.1 List of missing codes applied to missing data**

Codes	Description
-1	<b>Not applicable to route (due to survey type or questionnaire routing)</b> – this means data is missing because the question was not applicable to the participant due to either the survey route they entered through or based on previous survey answers given
-2	<b>Not applicable to route (due to question not asked or question introduced post completion)</b> – this means data is missing because a question was not asked or was added to questionnaire after a participant completed the survey
-3	<b>Not applicable - registration survey completed only</b> – this means data is missing because the participant completed only the registration survey and did not enter the main survey
-4	<b>Not applicable (case marked to be removed)</b> – this means data is missing because the participant was removed.
-98	<b>Refused</b> – this means data is missing because the participant refused to provide this information (e.g. consent to link answers with the person who snowballed to them)
-99	<b>Missing (Complete)</b> – this means data is missing because of another answer a participant gave (e.g. if they provided their age then the ‘prefer not to say’ variable would be missing for this participant)
-96	<b>Missing (Screenout)</b> – this means data is missing because the participant was screened out of the survey (e.g. due to being under 18)
-95	<b>Missing (Abandon)</b> – this means data is missing because the participant abandoned the survey before completing it in full

## 6.2.3 Open-end responses checks

Responses for all text input questions (other specify and open-ended questions) were checked manually by the Ipsos team to ensure participants had not included any potentially identifiable information, to ensure anonymity was protected. Any personal information was redacted (to remove any potentially personally identifiable information) from open ended responses before the dataset was shared with CoDE.

### 6.3 Coding and translations

Thematic coding of ‘other specify’ and most ‘open ended’ responses was carried out by Ipsos. Coding involves analysing the content of each response and creating unique summary ‘codes’ to summarise open text responses. The application of these summary codes (and sub-codes) to the content of the responses allows more systematic analysis of textual data. The questions which were coded are listed below (see Appendix 8.3 for the full questionnaire).

Other specify questions:

- ENTER01. What language would you like to complete this survey in?
- DEM03. Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?
- HH03. How many generations live in your current household?
- HH05. What type of accommodation do you live in?
- HH11. Does your household rent or own your home?
- ETH04. What is your religion?
- ETH10. What is your country of birth?
- ETH12. In which country was your mother born?
- ETH13. In which country was your father born?
- ETH16. How would you describe your national identity?
- SOC14a. Why have your hours reduced?
- SOC14b. Why have your hours increased?
- SOC15. Why have your hours changed?
- SOC24. Do you or anyone in your household currently receive any of the following benefits?
- HLTH06. Do you currently have, or have you ever had, any of the following medical conditions?
- GOV06. If there were a UK General Election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?
- DEM04. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?
- ETH14. Are you a UK citizen?
- ETH14A. What is your current official immigration status?

Open ended questions:

- RAC11. Have you experienced unfair treatment because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion in other settings not mentioned before?
- SOC09. What was your (main) job in the week ending Sunday the [date for week prior]?
- SOC11. What was your (main) job prior to the start of the coronavirus outbreak in February 2020?

One open-ended question that asked participants to describe their ethnicity in their own words (ETH01) was not coded by Ipsos. Using standard thematic coding means most responses would have been grouped into standard Census categories, which would not reflect the nuances of participants’ responses which needed to be analysed more qualitatively. Anonymised write-in responses will be made available under special licence with the published datasets alongside derived categorical variables produced by CoDE.

There was a total of n=67 responses in languages other than English that were translated prior to being coded (only those that passed validation checks).

## 6.4 User guide

The accompanying User Guide is designed to provide more information about the dataset for the EVENS survey, to aid interpretation and analysis. It includes information on the overall survey methodology, survey weights, missing values (as described above), information on each of the survey variables and a question map that details which variables correspond to which survey questions.

## 6.5 Further data editing, imputations, weighting adjustments and analyses conducted by CoDE

Following receipt of the data from Ipsos, CoDE conducted further data editing and cleaning, imputations, statistical weighting adjustments and analyses on the final sample and described below. The CoDE team will be producing a number of reports on the findings of the research, and here we highlight book 'Racism and Ethnic Inequality in a Time of Crisis: Findings from the Evidence for Equality National Survey' published by Bristol University Press in May 2023.

### 6.5.1 Data imputation

CoDE conducted an in-depth analysis of those individuals that were deemed 'abandoned' cases; those participants who stopped completing the questionnaire mid-way through the survey. Out of those cases, 121 individuals were identified as having completed more than 2/3 of the questionnaire and six of those individuals did not need any imputation at all and could automatically be classified as completes (as they had answered all survey questions). For the remaining 115 individuals that had abandoned the survey, it was decided to implement an imputation strategy described below:

In the first step, strata were formed by cross-classifying the following variables: Sex (2), Age Groups (5), Ethnic groups (7: Asian, Black Mixed, White, Other, Jewish), Region (4: North + Scotland, Midland + Wales, South, London), Education (2: higher, other), Employment (2: employed, other).

Within each strata, each abandon case was paired with each of the complete cases (donors) in the strata and a distance metric was calculated on the same variables as those defining the strata but using the full classification of each variable (see the user guide). To define the distance the Gower's distance was used. The Gower distance is a metric that measures the dissimilarity of two items with mixed numeric and non-numeric data. If the element is numeric, the term is the absolute value of the difference divided by the range and if the element is non-numeric the term is 1 if the elements are different or the term is 0 if the elements are the same. The Gower distance is the average of the terms (see Section 6.5.3.2).

The donor with the closest distance to the abandon case is chosen and all variables are imputed from the last question that was answered by the abandon case. Note that a donor can only be used once across the abandon cases in order to avoid distortions to the distributions. For each abandon case imputed, appropriate flags are provided in the data to denote which variables are imputed as well as the ID of the donor. An important caveat in the imputation strategy was that if the abandon case stopped completing the questionnaire in the middle of a block of questions where the remaining responses in the block are dependent on the initial completed responses, the selected donor also had to match on those completed responses within the block.

Table 6.2 presents the absolute and relative frequencies of abandons by age groups, sex, region, ethnicity and religion, as well as it displays the differences between completes without and with them. In relative terms, the differences do not surpass 0.2%, indicating that imputation did not alter dramatically

the distribution of the observed characteristics. The greatest difference appears in the variable regarding religion (category="No religion").

**Table 6.2 Abandons, completes excluding abandons and complete including abandons by demographics**

Demographic	Abandons		Completes without abandons		Completes with abandons	
	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>17.0</b>
18-24	15	12.4	2405	17.1	2420	25.2
25-34	33	0.3	3553	25.2	3586	21.1
35-44	32	0.3	2963	21.0	2995	15.2
45-54	19	0.2	2140	15.2	2159	10.7
55-64	16	0.1	1504	10.7	1520	7.1
65-74	6	0.0	1008	7.2	1014	3.7
75+	0	0.0	521	3.7	521	17.0
<b>Gender</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	79	0.7	7917	56.2	7996	56.3
Male	42	0.3	6177	43.8	6219	43.7
<b>Region</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	2	0.0	365	2.6	367	2.6
North West	13	0.1	1402	9.9	1415	10.0
Yorkshire and Humber	2	0.0	911	6.5	913	6.4
West Midlands	12	0.1	1311	9.3	1323	9.3
East Midlands	6	0.0	869	6.2	875	6.2
East of England	9	0.1	1251	8.9	1260	8.9
South West	4	0.0	839	6.0	843	5.9
South East	9	0.1	1565	11.1	1574	11.1
London	45	0.4	3529	25.0	3574	25.1
Wales	12	0.1	890	6.3	902	6.3
Scotland	7	0.1	1162	8.2	1169	8.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>

Demographic	Abandons		Completes without abandons		Completes with abandons	
	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	12	9.9	4908	34.8	4920	34.6
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	16	13.2	1590	11.3	1606	11.3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	17	14.0	1423	10.1	1440	10.1
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	44	36.4	3865	27.4	3909	27.5
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	26	21.5	1780	12.6	1806	12.7
Other ethnic group	6	5.0	528	3.7	534	3.8
<b>Religion</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
No religion	16	0.1	4765	33.8	4781	33.6
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	35	0.3	5044	35.8	5079	35.7
Buddhist	3	0.0	282	2.0	285	2.0
Hindu	5	0.0	626	4.4	631	4.4
Jewish	21	0.2	648	4.6	669	4.7
Muslim	34	0.3	1943	13.8	1977	13.9
Sikh	4	0.0	244	1.7	248	1.7
Any other religion (please specify)	1	0.0	210	1.5	211	1.5
Prefer not to say	2	0.0	332	2.4	334	2.3

### 6.5.2 Final Logic Checks, Data Cleaning and Final Sample Size,

A description of the logic checks applied to the final dataset, and the removal of 121 additional complete cases due to failing the logic checks (see Table 5.7), is presented in the section of the post-fieldwork data validation in Chapter 5.

Further data cleaning and final checking of the data was carried out, and a further 5 cases were removed due to missing data on most of the variables. The final sample size was 14,215 cases (see Table 6.2).

As detailed in this report, the EVENS survey is composed of a main survey which is a non-probability sample based on targeted recruitment and desired sample sizes (quotas). Other components of EVENS are from established panels (probability-based and non-probability based) hosted by Ipsos and partner organisations and a commercial non-probability panel called Prolific. Combined together, the survey is non-probabilistic in nature and requires statistical methods to compensate for selection bias and coverage errors through the calculation of statistical adjustment weights.

Table 6.3 contains the sample size of the final dataset of EVENS. This is shown according to the survey component and whether they belong to an ethnic minority group or not.

**Table 6.3 Final Sample Size (after data cleaning for quality assurance) of EVENS**

Survey Route		Sample Size	
	Ethnic minority groups	White British and White Other *	Total
Main Online Survey	3292	114	3406
Panels and others	3554	4114	7668
Prolific	2856	285	3141
Total	9702	4513	14215

\* Excludes Jewish which is defined as a separate ethnic minority group

Table 6.4 shows the sample size of the final dataset of EVENS according to the ethnic minority group and compares the final sample size to the initial allocation of the sample according to the proportion of the ethnic group in the overall population and the allocation of the sample following over-sampling of some ethnic groups that was used to calculate the desired sample sizes (quotas) in the survey. As shown here, the allocation assumed a sample size of 12,000 for the ethnic minority groups.

**Table 6.4 Allocation of proportional sample, the desired sample size after over-sampling some ethnic minority groups (quotas) and realized sample size**

Ethnic Group	Proportional Sample Allocation		Desired Sample Allocation (quotas)		Realized Sample Size	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Bangladeshi	469.5	3.9	900	7.5	406	2.9
Black African	1246.5	10.4	1275	10.6	1046	7.4
Black Caribbean	663	5.5	900	7.5	565	4.0
Chinese	801	6.7	750	6.3	663	4.7
Indian	1965	16.4	1350	11.3	1288	9.1
Mix White and Black Caribbean	411.75	3.4	375	3.1	355	2.5
Mix White and Black African	160.5	1.3	375	3.1	159	1.1
Mix White and Asian	329.25	2.7	375	3.1	525	3.7
Other Asian	1173	9.8	750	6.3	673	4.7
Other Black	283.5	2.4	375	3.1	180	1.3
Arab	321	2.7	375	3.1	152	1.1
Pakistani	1337.25	11.1	975	8.1	866	6.1
White Roma	41.25	0.3	375	3.1	73	0.5
White Irish	757.5	6.3	750	6.3	118	0.8
White Gypsy/traveller	41.25	0.3	375	3.1	251	1.8
White Eastern Europe	1682.25	14.0	975	8.1	363	2.6
Jewish	316.5	2.6	750	6.3	674	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8357</b>	<b>58.8</b>
White British					4513	31.7
White Other					698	4.9
Mixed Other					377	2.7
Other					270	1.9
<b>Total</b>					<b>5858</b>	<b>41.2</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>					<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>

### 6.5.3 Statistical Adjustment Weights

The team in CoDE created statistical adjustment weights for the EVENS survey using a quasi-randomisation approach based on propensity score modelling to estimate the propensity to participate in the EVENS survey. This method relies on using a probability-based reference sample to incorporate 'randomisation' into the non-probability sample and allow for statistical analysis. To do this, the non-probability EVENS survey is stacked with the probability-based reference sample and typically a logistic regression model is used to estimate the propensity to participate in the non-probability survey. In a newly proposed approach (Chen *et al.* 2019), the original survey weights of the probability-based reference sample are accounted for when estimating the propensity to participate, as explained below.

The propensity score modelling relies on a set of common variables available both in EVENS and the probability-based reference sample that relate to both key target variables of interest and participation in the non-probability survey. Existing literature suggests that opt-in participation to a web survey is typically correlated with variables such as trust in government, voting, neighbourhood activism, etc. For EVENS a probability-based reference sample was formed that included both target variables and variables related to participation. To do this, a data integration procedure for two surveys was used: The UK Annual Population Survey and the UK European Social Survey, as explained below in Section 6.5.3.1. Following the propensity score modelling, the predicted probabilities of participation were used to create pseudo-design weights which form the basis for the calculation of statistical adjustment weights for the EVENS sample. This was followed by post-stratification, which calibrates the sample to known population totals, to further reduce the impact of selection bias, as well as to compensate for any coverage errors in the non-probability EVENS sample.

To develop the post-stratification adjustment weights, four demographic variables were used to form the weighting classes: sex, age group, ethnic group and region of residence. However, not all of the information in the EVENS survey was complete on these four variables, since individuals responding to the survey had the option to not answer some of these questions. Consequently, some of the information was obtained through supplemental information that was available, including responses to the registration survey. However, there remained missing data in these four demographic variables: 254 missing age group, 43 missing sex, 32 missing ethnic group and 8 missing region. To address this, an imputation procedure had to be carried out.

#### 6.5.3. Imputation of Weighting Variables

The imputation of the weighting variables was carried out by CoDE using a hot-deck nearest-neighbour algorithm within imputation classes defined by cross-classifying the following variables that were shown to be correlated to the demographic variables:

- **SOC02** - Which of the following best describes what you were doing just before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?
- **HLTH06\_01** - High blood pressure
- **SOC01** - Which, if any, of the following is the highest educational or professional qualification you have obtained.

- **ETH14** - Are you a UK citizen?
- **DEM05** - What is your legal marital or registered civil partnership status?
- **ETH08** - How often do you participate in activities that are connected with your ethnicity or religion?

Within each imputation class a distance metric was calculated for each case with missing data (the recipient) to all potential donors in the weighting class. The distance metric was calculated on the original categorisation of the above variables, the weighting variables (for those not missing) and an additional set of variables. The donor with the smallest distance metric was selected and all missing variables for the recipient were copied over from the donor. Appropriate flags and donor ID are included in the final dataset. Note that a donor was only used once.

Table 6.5 shows the breakdown of the final demographic variables: sex, age group, region and ethnic group. Note that these classifications of the demographic variables conform to the UK census definitions.

**Table 6.5 Univariate sample size on four demographic variables**

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
18-24	2420	17.0
25-34	3586	25.2
35-44	2995	21.1
45-54	2159	15.2
55-64	1520	10.7
65-74	1014	7.1
75+	521	3.7
<b>Gender</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	7996	56.3
Male	6219	43.7
<b>Region</b>	<b>14215</b>	<b>100</b>
North East	367	2.6
North West	1415	10.0
Yorkshire and Humber	913	6.4
West Midlands	1323	9.3
East Midlands	875	6.2
East of England	1260	8.9
South West	843	5.9
South East	1574	11.1

Demographic	Number of completes	Percentage
London	3574	25.1
Wales	902	6.3
Scotland	1169	8.2
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>100</i>
White (English/ Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish/ British)	4920	34.6
White minority (Eastern European / Gypsy/ Traveller / Irish / Roma /Any other background)	1606	11.3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1440	10.1
Asian (Bangladeshi/ Chinese /Indian /Pakistani/ Any other Asian background)	3909	27.5
Black (African/ Caribbean /Any other black, African, Caribbean background)	1806	12.7
Other ethnic group	534	3.8

#### 6.5.3.1 Preparation of the Probability-based reference sample

To produce the probability-reference sample that was used in the propensity score modelling, the CoDE team used the Annual Population Survey (APS) 2019 and 2020 data (Office for National Statistics, Social Survey Division, 2020; 2021) and the European Social Survey (ESS) rounds 8 and 9 (European Social Survey, 2016; 2018). The APS provides information on important social and socio-economic variables, whereas the ESS collects data on attitudes and social participation, which may explain selectivity mechanisms in non-probability sample surveys that need to be included in propensity score modelling for the weight adjustment.

As a first step, the two data files of the APS are combined to increase the sample size. The same is carried out for the ESS data. In the statistical matching process, we assume that the APS is the ‘recipient file’ denoted by  $A$ . The aim is to integrate participation variables from the ESS, so the ESS data is the ‘donor file’, denoted by  $B$ .

Given the target population covered by the EVENS survey, we reduced both the APS and ESS samples to respondents aged 18 and over and excluded respondents in Northern Ireland.

The integration of the data used the following procedure.

Let  $(X, Z)$  be a random variable with a density  $f(x, z)$ . Let  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_P)'$ , and  $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_R)'$  be vectors of random variables of dimension  $P$  and  $R$ , respectively. We assume that  $A$  and  $B$  are two samples consisting of  $n_A = 378716$  and  $n_B = 3916$  independent and identically distributed observations generated from  $f(x, z)$ . We also assume that the units in  $B$  have  $Z$ , i.e.:

$$(x_a^A) = (x_{a1}^A, \dots, x_{aP}^A),$$

$$(x_b^B, z_b^B) = (x_{b1}^B, \dots, x_{bP}^B, z_{b1}^B, \dots, z_{bR}^B),$$

where  $a = 1, \dots, n_A$  and  $b = 1, \dots, n_b$  denotes the observed values of the units in sample  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively.

Variables  $X$  are common socio-demographic variables presented in **Error! Reference source not found.6**, whereas  $Z$  are the participatory variables available in  $B$  file only (the ESS data). These are presented in detail in **Error! Reference source not found.7**.

**Table 6.6 Matching variables common to both the APS and ESS**

Variable	APS	ESS	Harmonised Measurement
Age <sup>1</sup>	AGE	agea	Single year age
Economic Status	INECAC05	mnactic	1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Retired 4 Sick/Disabled 5 Student 6 Other
Education <sup>2</sup>	HIQUL15D	eduagb2	1 Degree or equivalent 2 HE 3 GCE, Alevel, GCSE or equivalent 4 Other/no qual.
Ethnicity	ETHGBEUL	anctry1	1 British 2 Other White 3 Black/African/Caribbean 4 Other Asian 5 Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Indian 6 Chinese, 7 Other
First digit of occupation <sup>3</sup>	SC10MMJ	isco08	First digit of the occupation
Gender	SEX	gndr	1 Male 2 Female

Variable	APS	ESS	Harmonised Measurement
Marital Status	MARSTA	maritalb	1 Married 2 Civil 3 Separated 4 Divorced/Dissolved 5 Widowed/Partner died 6 Other
Region <sup>4</sup>	GOR9D	region	Government Office Regions

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>The age has been transformed into 2-year bands and used as blocking field.

<sup>2</sup> Given APS data availability, this variable is available for respondents aged 70+. Thus, the education variable in the ESS is harmonised accordingly. Respondents with an age greater or equal to 70 are classified as NA.

<sup>3</sup> In order to create the first digit of occupation variables, given inconsistencies between the ESS and APS variables we use a process of mapping the UK SOC 2020 with international ISCO-08 occupational classifications available in Office for National Statistics (2020).

<sup>4</sup>These have been grouped into four: 1. NE, NW, Yorkshire and The Humber and Scotland, 2. East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, and Wales, 3. London, and 4. South East and South West.

**Table 6.7 ESS Participation Variables**

Variable	ESS	Measurement	Short Question
Vote	vote*	1 Yes, 2 No, 3 Not Eligible	Voted last national election
Interest in Politics	polintr	1 Very ... 4 Not at all	How interested in politics
Subjective General Health	health	1 Very good, 2 Good, 3 Fair, 4 Bad, 5 Very bad	Subjective general health
Religious Events	rlgatnd*	1 Every day ... 7 Never	How often attend religious services apart from special occasions
Religiosity	rlgdgr*	0 Not at all ... 10 Very	How religious are you
Citizen of the Country	ctzcntr*	1 Yes, 2 No	Citizen of country
Trust in Parliament	trstprl*	0 No trust ... 10 Complete trust	Trust in country's parliament
Trust in the Police	trstplc*	0 No trust ... 10 Complete trust	Trust in the police
Member of a Discriminated Group	dscrgrp*	1 Yes, 2 No	Member of a group discriminated against in this country

\*For these variables an extra category have been created denoting NAs/Don't know. This is in order to avoid mass imputation for these values.

The overall matched file, denoted by  $F = A \cup B$  is obtained by imputation through a distance hot deck approach (Okner, 1972; Ruggles and Ruggles, 1974; Rodgers, 1984; D’Orazio, et al., 2006).

In particular, each record in the recipient file is matched with the closest record in the donor file according to the Gower’ difference measure based on the common  $X$  variables as described in Section 6.5.1. We provide here the formula for the Gower’s difference measure as follows:

$$d_{ab} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P c_p d_{abp}$$

where  $c_p = 1$  for binary variables. In case of nominal variables these are split into as many dummy variables as there are categories of each variable.  $c_p = \frac{1}{\max_a \{x_{ap}\} - \min_a \{x_{ap}\}}$ , for continuous and categorical ordinal variables.  $d_{abp} = |x_{ap} - x_{bp}|$  (see also Mardia, 1979).

Given the size of the APS was much larger than the ESS, the statistical matching is performed within donation classes defined by 2-year bands of age. Thus, the computation of the distances is limited to those units in the recipient and donor files that belong to the same donation class. A *one-to-one matching* is carried out and a donor is selected once only. We refer to D’Orazio et al (2006) for technical details on the integer linear programming algorithm.

The statistical matching produces a matched APS file with the  $Z$  variables carried over from the ESS file. The APS records that were not matched are presented as missing values (NA) that need to be imputed.

We show in Table 6.8 the summary statistics of the Gower distances between all the pairs of matched records once the statistical matching algorithm is performed. It can be seen that the outcome is highly satisfactory given that the vast majority of the distances was equal to 0.

**Table 6.8 Summary statistics of Gower distances**

Summary Statistics	Value
Min.	0.000
1st Quartile	0.000
Median	0.003
Mean	0.000
3rd Quartile	0.000
Max.	0.140

Following the statistical matching, there were 374,800 records to use for imputation in the APS/ESS data and therefore we followed a mass-imputation process.

In order to carry out multivariate mass imputation on the matched APS/ESS file, we followed two strategies, one based on Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) approach with Predictive Mean Matching (PMM) and the other Fractional hot-deck imputation (FHDI).

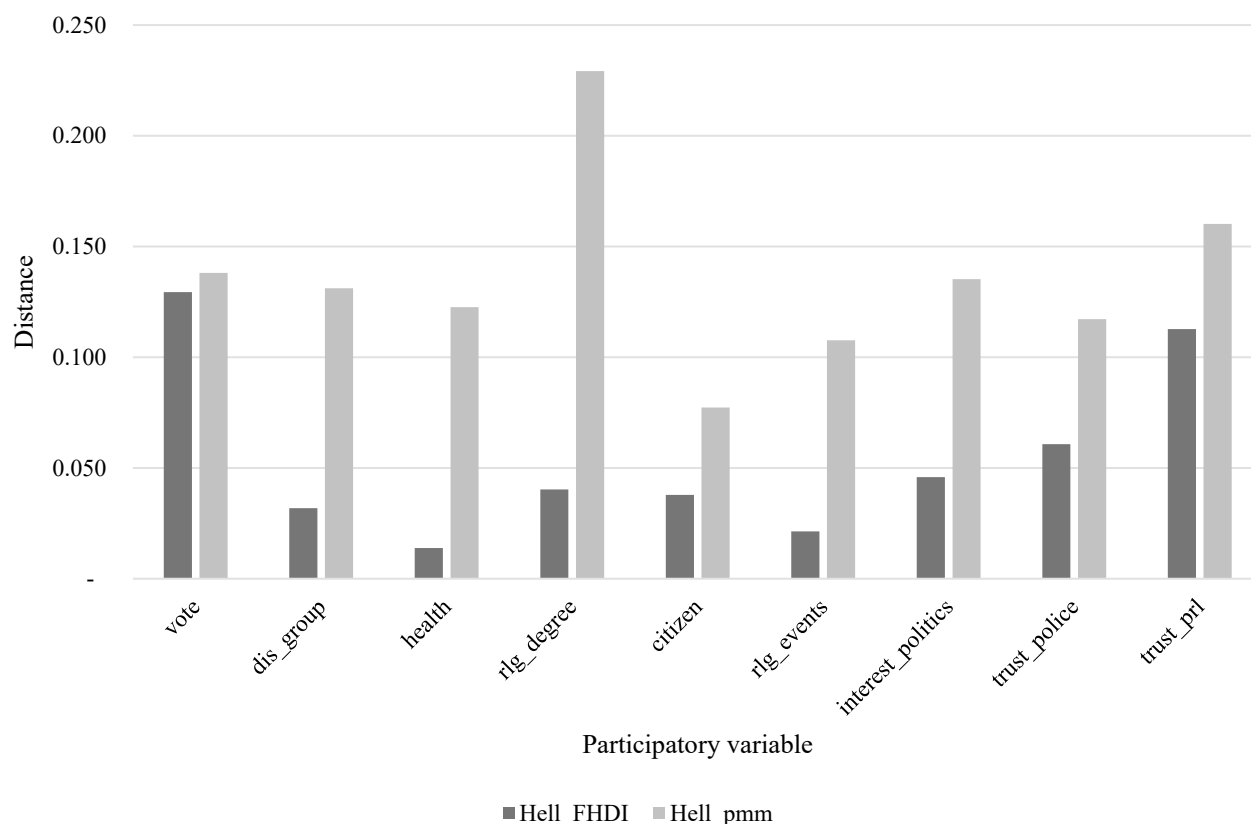
First, we performed MICE Predictive Mean Matching (PMM). PMM calculates the predicted value of a target variables  $Y$  according to the specified imputation model. For each missing value, we create a set of candidate donors (in our case 5) from all complete cases that have predicted values closest to the predicted value for the missing one. One donor is randomly selected from the candidates, and the (live) observed value of the donor is taken to replace the missing entry. Therefore, imputations outside the observed data range will not take place. The model is implicit (Little and Rubin 2002). This means that there is no need to define an explicit model for the distribution of the missing values. Thus, PMM is less sensitive to model misspecification. One drawback of multiple imputation approaches is that it generates ‘multiple’ imputed files which, in practice, especially in data releasing tasks, further techniques have to be implemented in order to combined files. Fractional hot-deck imputation (FHDI), on the other hand, creates a single completed data set with fractional weights after imputation (Kalton and Kish, 1984; Kim, 2011; Kim and Fuller, 2004) and we therefore also used this approach.

FHDI is a relatively new method of imputation for handling item nonresponse in survey sampling where several imputed values with their fractional weights are created for each missing item and then are combined for a single value resulting in a single dataset (more details on this can be found in Yang and Kim 2016). In addition, Kim and Fuller (2004) show that this approach can be more efficient than estimates obtained from multiple imputation. FHDI replaces each missing values with a set of imputed values and assign a weight to each imputed value.

In practice, we employ multivariate FHDI proposed by Im *et al.* (2015). A Non-parametric imputation approach using a two-phase sampling idea: first, imputation cells by cross-classifying predictor variables (ethnic group, marital status, education, first digit occupation, economic status, sex, age) are created in order to match donors to recipients in a nonparametric way (distance hot-deck). The units with complete data serve as donors and units with at least one missing item serve as recipients. The fractional weights used to select the donor, are conditional probabilities of obtaining the possible value given the observed data. The parameters in the conditional probabilities are computed by an EM algorithm (Im *et al.* 2015). Since our variables are categorical, the final imputed value we chose is the one with highest mode (probability). In case of equal weights, we draw one at random via simple random sampling without replacement.

In order to evaluate the mass imputation process, we compare the distributions of the overall participatory variable in Figure 6.1 based on the original UK ESS variables, the APS/ESS mass-imputed according to MICE-PMM and APS/ESS mass-imputed according to FHDI. In particular, Hellinger’s distances are produced to compare the distributions of the pre-imputation ESS to post-mass-imputation APS/ESS files. The Hellinger distance is used to quantify the similarity between two distributions and take values between 0 (when the distributions are perfectly aligned) and 1. Figure 6.1 shows smaller Hellinger’s distances and hence more similarity with the original ESS dataset for the FHDI mass-imputation approach compared with the MICE-PMM approach. We also compared the performance of the mass- imputation approaches on the same set of variables within ethnic groups, regions, and age/sex variables (not shown here). All conclusions led to the choice of FHDI as the approach to take for mass- imputation in the APS/ESS dataset.

**Figure 4.1 Hellinger’s distances on ESS variables comparing original ESS data with APS/ESS data using mass-imputation according to FHDl (‘Hell\_FHDI’) and MICE-PMM (‘Hell\_pmm’) (Hellinger’s distance takes values 0 when the distributions are perfect aligned)**



### 6.5.3.2 Estimating Propensity Scores of Participation

In this section, we first describe the harmonisation process conducted by the CoDE team in order to make the variables in the imputed APS/ESS file (reference probability sample) usable for propensity score adjustments within the EVENS sample survey.

Out of the ESS variables imputed on to the APS dataset, CoDE used the following participatory variables for the propensity score modelling: Interest in Politics, Subjective General Health, Citizen of the Country, Trust in Parliament, Trust in Police, Member of a Discriminated Group. The other variables: Vote, Religious Events and Religiosity could not be harmonized with the EVENS data and hence were unable to be used for the propensity score modelling. In addition, the variable Member of Discriminated Group was used in the propensity score modelling for the initial set of survey adjustment weights, however, in the final set of survey adjustment weights, the CoDE team found that this variable did not align appropriately with the EVENS question on RAC01: (‘Has anyone insulted you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion?’) during the Covid pandemic, and hence we removed this variable from the propensity score modelling. The CoDE team also used the following target variables in the propensity score modelling: Age group, Sex, Ethnicity, Region, Education, Marital Status, Economic Status, and 10 categories for Occupation.

We first compared the distributions of the APS/ESS variables weighted via the survey weights available for the APS/ESS dataset (accounting for the 2-year inclusion of the APS), and the EVENS weights obtained

only via benchmarking to the population totals according to the initial set of survey adjustments (see Section 6.5.3.4). The benchmarking procedure is explained in Section 6.5.3.5. Then, all variables were harmonized between the APS/ESS dataset and the EVENS dataset prior to executing the propensity score modelling, typically to the smaller number of categories between the probability reference sample (APS/ESS) and EVENS.

To estimate the propensity of participation, CoDE used the approach proposed in Chen *et al.* (2019), which accounts for the design weights of the probability-based reference sample.

The procedure is as follows:

Denote EVENS as file  $A$  and the probability-based reference sample as file  $B$ . Define  $T_i = 1$  if  $i \in A$  and  $T_i = 0$  if  $i \in B$ .

The probability of participation for EVENS  $A$  is  $\tilde{p}_i \equiv \tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi) = P(T_i = 1 | x_i, \xi)$  where  $x_i$  is the design vector denoting main effects and interactions of the common variables selected. The maximum likelihood estimator of  $\tilde{p}_i$  is  $\hat{\tilde{p}}_i(x_i, \hat{\xi})$  where  $\hat{\xi}$  maximizes the log-likelihood function

$$l(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^N (T_i \log(\tilde{p}_i) + (1 - T_i) \log(1 - \tilde{p}_i)) = \sum_{i \in A} \log\left(\frac{\tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi)}{1 - \tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi)}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^N \log(1 - \tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi))$$

Since the whole population is not observed, CoDE replaced the second term with the Horvitz-Thompson estimator obtained from the probability-based reference sample having survey weights  $w_i$  and with information on  $x_i$ , to maximize the pseudo log-likelihood function

$$l^*(\xi) = \sum_{i \in A} \log\left(\frac{\tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi)}{1 - \tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi)}\right) + \sum_{j \in B} w_j \log(1 - \tilde{p}_j(x_j, \xi))$$

Under a logistic regression model where  $\tilde{p}_i \equiv \tilde{p}_i(x_i, \xi) = \frac{\exp(x_i' \xi)}{1 + \exp(x_i' \xi)}$  the score function was set equal to 0 and the MLE obtained using a Newton-Raphson procedure.

The propensity score modelling was carried out separately for the White British and Jewish groups and all other ethnic groups, and an interaction was used between ethnic group and the general health variable.

Following the estimation of the propensity scores on the EVENS dataset, the CoDE team followed two procedures to calculate the pseudo-design weights in EVENS:

1. Inverse of the propensity scores;
2. The propensity scores were used to produce approximately 22 separate strata, and within each strata, the CoDE team calculated the average inverse propensity score as the pseudo-design weight. All cases in the strata received the same pseudo-design weight.

### 6.5.3.3. Preparation of the Benchmarks for Post-stratification

The initial set of weights were based on a set of population sizes largely estimated from the Ethpop project (Wohland, *et al.* extracted 2021), the 2020 mid-year estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics

(see: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>) and the UK Census 2021 once that became available. This was done according to age group (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+), sex (Male, Female) and region of residence (North East, North West, Yorkshire and Humber, West Midlands, East Midlands, East of England, South West, South East, London, Wales and Scotland).

In more detail, the following procedure was followed. Within each cell defined by age group, sex and region, the proportional split of ethnic groups was obtained from a variety of sources. The main source is from the Ethnic group projections, Ethpop, for 2020. This dataset is provided by the University of Leeds based on a programme of research to produce population projections for ethnic minority groups from Census 2011 based on official data sources. These data contain two year age groups, sex and region and include the ethnic groups: Bangladeshi, Black African, Black Caribbean, Chinese, Indian, Mixed, Other Asian, Other Black, Other ethnic groups, Pakistani, White British and White other. For groups not captured in the Ethpop data, the 2011 Census proportions are used. Some ethnic groups required more investigation as described below:

- The definition of the Eastern European population was based on Census 2011 country of birth information in England and Wales and this was used to also extrapolate the Eastern European population in Scotland.
- For the Gypsy/Traveller and Roma ethnic groups 2011 Census data was thought to be unreliable and that there may have been considerable undercount. Therefore academic sources were investigated to estimate the population of these ethnic groups, and then growth rates were applied to bring the estimates up to the mid-year 2020 figures. This increased the official ONS 2020 mid-year estimates to account for this census undercount.
- To obtain the Jewish ethnic group, CoDE used the proportions of Jewish religion across ethnic minority groups from Census 2011. Then, the Jewish group was obtained by subtracting from the ethnic groups identified and applying a growth rate to 2020 mid-year estimates.

On the basis of these population sizes, we benchmarked EVENS using the pseudo-design weights as the base weight in a procedure called post-stratification and described in Section 6.5.3.5. This initial set of survey adjustment weights was released to the CoDE team used in initial analysis, including that presented in the open access volume available at: <https://policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/ethnic-inequalities-in-a-time-of-crisis> (Finney *et al.* 2023).

For the final set of survey adjustment weights, once they were available the CoDE team used the estimates provided by the 2021 UK Census for ethnic group, sex, age group and region of residence. Note that these population sizes were only available for England and Wales since the 2021 Census in Scotland was delayed by a year compared to the censuses in England and Wales. Therefore, for Scotland, the CoDE team used the same set of population sizes in the final set of survey adjustment weights as in the initial set of weights described above. In the 2021 UK census for England and Wales, population sizes were estimated for the Gypsy/Traveller and Roma ethnic groups, albeit smaller than the

size previously estimated under the initial set of weights. For the Jewish ethnic group and Eastern European group, the CoDE team followed a similar procedure to estimating sample size as described above.

Both the initial set of survey adjustment weights and the final version of the survey adjustment weights are attached to the final deposit of the data so that users can replicate published findings. **However, for novel analyses we strongly recommend that the final version of the survey adjustment weights are used.**

#### 6.5.3.4. Post-stratification (Benchmarking)

The calibration to benchmarks based on pseudo-design weights calculated from the propensity score modelling (see Section 6.5.3.3) is carried out using a Raking-Ratio method on all 2-way interactions of the weighting variables: age group (5), sex (2), region (11) and ethnic group (21). Note that no evidence of clustering in the sample was found, otherwise it would have needed a different approach to the calibration where all cluster members would receive the same weight.

Full classification of the weighting variables in EVENS resulted in 2310 cells, and out of these 597 (25.8%) had a zero sample size. This required collapsing weighting classes and reallocating the benchmark total. To collapse the weighting classes, the region variable was collapsed within each class defined by ethnic group  $\times$  sex  $\times$  age group. There was one exception where ages 45-54 and 55 and over were combined for males in the Roma group.

The Raking-Ratio approach to calibration on benchmarks results in 6 marginal totals: region  $\times$  sex, region  $\times$  age group, region  $\times$  ethnicity, sex  $\times$  age group, sex  $\times$  ethnicity, age group  $\times$  ethnicity. The calibration is essentially carried out by using iterative proportional fitting on all 2-way interactions where the starting values are the pseudo-design weights calculated as explained above. The calibration ensures that all weighted survey counts match exactly on the benchmarked marginal totals for each 2-way interaction. Note that the calibration alone will not compensate for selection bias but when combined with the pseudo design-weights it does provide some robustness with respect to coverage errors.

The Raking-Ratio method is carried out as follows:

Let  $d_i, i = 1, \dots, n$  ( $n = 14221$ ) denote the pseudo- design weight for individual  $i$  in the final EVENS dataset.

Now produce the table of weighted sample counts to form table T according to the variables: region ( $q_1$ )\*sex ( $q_2$ )\* age group ( $q_3$ )\* ethnicity ( $q_4$ ), where  $d_k = \sum_{i \in k} d_i$  is the sum of the pseudo- design weights in cell  $k$  of table T:  $k \in q_1 \times q_2 \times q_3 \times q_4$  ( $k = 1, \dots, 2310$ ).

Step 1: Start with first 2-way margin region  $\times$  sex  $m_1$ ,  $m_1=1, \dots, 22$  ( $=11 \times 2$ )

- Aggregate  $d_k$  over cells of  $m_1$ :  $d_{m_1} = \sum_{k \in m_1} d_k$
- Calculate correction factor by dividing the benchmark total by  $d_{m_1}$  as follows:  $C_{m_1} = N_{m_1}/d_{m_1}$
- Multiply the counts in the table T by  $C_{m_1}$  according to the margin  $m_1$  to obtain new cell counts  $d_k^{(m_1)}$

Step 2: Move to second 2-way margin region  $\times$  age group  $m_2$ ,  $m_2=1,..,55$  ( $=11 \times 5$ )

- Aggregate  $d_k^{(m_1)}$  over cells of  $m_2$ :  $d_{m_2} = \sum_{k \in m_2} d_k^{(m_1)}$
- Calculate correction factor by dividing the benchmark total divided by  $d_{m_2}$  as follows:  $C_{m_2} = N_{m_2}/d_{m_2}$
- Multiply the (corrected) counts in table T by  $C_{m_2}$  according to the margin  $m_2$  to obtain new counts  $d_k^{(m_1, m_2)}$

Repeat for all other 2-way margins, and then repeat the full cycle for all 2-way margins till convergence, i.e. all correction factors are equal to 1 and there are no further adjustments to be made.

The preliminary weight in table T is obtained by multiplying all of the correction factors and  $d_k$ :

$$N_k^* = d_k \times C_{m_1} \times C_{m_2} \times \dots$$

The final weight for individual  $i$  in the EVENS dataset is equal to  $w_i = [N_k^*/d_k] \times d_i$  where  $i \in k$  and  $k$  represents the weighting class ( $k \in q_1 \times q_2 \times q_3 \times q_4$ )

The post-stratification (benchmarking) procedure was repeated using:

1. No pseudo-design weight (benchmarking only), i.e. all pseudo-design weights were set to 1.
2. Pseudo-design weights based on the inverse of the propensity score.
3. Pseudo-design weights based on taking the average inverse propensity score within strata defined by (approximately) 22 groupings of the original propensity scores.

#### 6.5.3.5. Diagnostics of the Survey Adjustment Weights

In this section, we present diagnostics of the initial and final set of survey adjustment weights. Table 6.9 presents the diagnostics for the initial set of adjustment weights based on benchmarks derived from Ethpop 2020 and the 2020 mid-year population estimates, and Table 6.10 presents the diagnostics from the final set of adjustment weights using the new benchmarks based on Census 2021 for England and Wales and the original set of benchmarks for Scotland. We list here the main differences between the two sets of survey adjustment weights:

- The initial set of survey adjustment weights were calculated on the EVENS data with a sample size 14,221 participants. However, in preparing the final EVENS dataset, a further 6 records were removed, because they contained significant amounts of missing data. The final EVENS dataset contains 14215 participants.
- In the initial set of survey adjustment weights, we included in the propensity score model the item 'Member of a Discrimination Group' from the ESS (see Table 6.7) merged with the EVENS RAC01 variable ('Has anyone insulted you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion?'). However, on further examination, this variable was dropped from the propensity score model in the final set of survey adjustment weights due to the inconsistent definition and lack of coherence with the EVENS approach to measuring discrimination.

- Tables 6.9 and 6.10 include two sets of survey adjustment weights based on the pseudo-design weights derived from stratification of the propensity scores. The first set allows for a full range of values and the second set has some trimming of the adjustment weights. In the initial set of survey adjustment weights, shown in Table 6.9, the weights were trimmed to 1 (there were 69 weights that were trimmed) and several very large weights were reduced by combining with other strata. In the final set of survey adjustment weights, shown in Table 6.10, the weights were trimmed to 2 (there were 27 weights that were trimmed) and no trimming was carried out for the large weights.
- Tables 6.9 and 6.10 also show the survey adjustment weights based on the pseudo-design weights derived from the inverse of the propensity score, rather than strata of the propensity score, to enable a comparison of approaches. The inverse propensity weights were not used as the final survey adjustment weights due to their volatility.

In each Table 6.9 and 6.10, we show the mean, median, standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value and the coefficient of variation (which is defined as the standard deviation divided by the mean). In addition, we present the value showing the increase in standard errors of the mean estimates for EVENS that results from the variability of the survey adjustment weights.

**Table 6.9: Diagnostics of the Initial Set of Survey Adjustment Weights (EVENS sample size 14221 scaled to population size)**

Statistic	Benchmark Weights only	Inverse Propensity Benchmarked Weights	Propensity Stratification Benchmarked Weights (original)	Propensity Stratification Benchmarked Weights (trimmed)
Mean	3632.94	3632.94	3632.94	3632.94
Median	1230.2	382.1	1072.3	1072.3
Minimum value	36.395	0.00198	0.0748	1.0069
Maximum value	24549.1	112677.0	88889.8	66852.1
Standard Deviation	4187.16	6887.18	6080.81	6067.33
Coefficient of Variation	1.153	1.896	1.674	1.670
Increase in Standard Errors due to the Variation in the Weights	1.526	2.143	1.950	1.946

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document. Diagnostics of the Initial Set of Survey Adjustment Weights (EVENS sample size 14 215)**

Statistic	Benchmark Weights only	Inverse Propensity Benchmarked Weights	Propensity Stratification Benchmarked Weights (original)	Propensity Stratification Benchmarked Weights (trimmed)
Mean	3633.21	3033.21	3633.21	3633.21
Median	1261.7	1010.5	1275.3	1275.3
Minimum value	29.871	0.42089	0.09285	1.9280
Maximum value	27102.1	89461.6	74649.8	74649.8
Standard Deviation	4131.06	6035.18	5869.56	5869.56
Coefficient of Variation	1.137	1.661	1.616	1.616
Increase in Standard Errors due to the Variation in the Weights	1.514	1.939	1.900	1.900

## 6.6 Initial analyses of EVENS

The first analyses of EVENS based on the initial set of weights can be found in the open access book available at: <https://policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/ethnic-inequalities-in-a-time-of-crisis> (Finney *et al.* 2023).

The book contains the following chapters:

1. Introduction: The Need for Evidence for Equality - Nissa Finney, James Nazroo, Laia Bécares, Dharmi Kapadia and Natalie Shlomo
2. The Making of the EVENS Survey - Natalie Shlomo, James Nazroo, Nissa Finney, Laia Bécares, Dharmi Kapadia, Andrea Aparicio-Castro, Daniel Ellingworth, Angelo Moretti and Harry Taylor
3. Ethnic Identities - Magda Borkowska, James Nazroo, Nissa Finney and Joseph Harrison
4. Racism and Racial Discrimination - Dan Ellingworth, Laia Bécares, Michaela Kyclova and James Nazroo
5. Health and Wellbeing - Harry Taylor, Dharmi Kapadia, Laia Bécares, Michaela Kyclova and James Nazroo
6. Housing, Place and Community - Joseph Harrison, Nissa Finney, Hannah Haycox and Emma Hill

7. Work and Employment - Nico Ochmann, Ken Clark, Michaela Kyclova and James Nazroo
8. Socioeconomic Circumstances - Michaela Kyclova, Dharmi Kapadia , Ken Clark, , James Nazroo and Nico Ochmann
9. Political Participation and Black Lives Matter - Magda Borkowska, Neema Begum, Nissa Finney and Joseph Harrison
10. Conclusion - James Nazroo, Nissa Finney, Laia Bécares, Dharmi Kapadia and Natalie Shlomo

## 7 Concluding remarks

EVENS was an ambitious survey that used a number of innovative approaches to reach people from religious and ethnic minority audiences. EVENS has succeeded in providing an unrivalled, large dataset documenting the experiences of ethnic and religious minorities that covers a broad range of topics, including sensitive issues of racism, health and experiences of COVID-19.

As described in this report, there were a number of challenges to the approach and learning around ways to mitigate these challenges. This includes learning around effective engagement strategies for this target audience and additional learning around effective risk mitigation strategies for open link and referral (snowballing) surveys such as this.

The EVENS dataset constitutes a unique resource for research, teaching, advocacy and policy. Updates on the project and outputs, and ways to be involved, can be found at [www.ethnicity.ac.uk](http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk). The production of the dataset, that has been detailed in this report, marks the beginning of a new phase in our ability to provide evidence for equality.

# Acknowledgements

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This project was carried out by The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE), led from the University of Manchester with the Universities of St Andrews, Sussex, Glasgow, Edinburgh, LSE, Goldsmiths, King's College London and Utrecht University. CoDE is the UK's leading centre of research into ethnic, racial and religious inequalities.

The project was delivered by the CoDE team comprised of: Professor Nissa Finney (EVENS Lead), Professor James Nazroo (EVENS Co-Lead), Professor Natalie Shlomo (EVENS Statistical Lead), Dr Dharmi Kapadia, Dr Laia Becares, Dr Neema Begum, Dr Harry Taylor and Daniel Ellingworth. Additionally, post-fieldwork data management, quality assurance and weighting was supported by Dr Angelo Moretti, Andrea Aparicio-Castro and Dr Magda Borkowska. CoDE is directed by Professor Bridget Byrne with Professor James Nazroo and Professor Claire Alexander, with administrative support from Hazel Burke and Emma Tsoneva.

The CoDE EVENS team gratefully acknowledge the collaboration with Words of Colour (Strategic Communications Partners) and VCSE Partners: Business in the Community, BEMIS (Scotland), Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team (Wales), Friends, Families and Travellers, Institute for Jewish Policy Research, Migrants' Rights Networks, Muslim Council of Britain, NHS Race & Health Observatory, Operation Black Vote, Race Equality Foundation, Runnymede Trust, Stuart Hall Foundation, The Ubele Initiative.

Ipsos was commissioned as the survey partner. We would like to thank the Ipsos team, including Kully Kaur-Ballagan, Stephanie Holden, Virgil Stoian, Sam Clemens, Kathryn Gallop, Jessica Pace, Susan Jensen and Maria Stroe for their contributions.

# Appendices

The bottom right corner of the page features three parallel diagonal stripes in a lighter shade of blue, extending from the bottom left towards the top right.

# Appendices

## A1. Survey invitations

### Email invite for eligible participants to take main survey (and snowball referral links)



Thank you for your interest in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

**Please click on the survey link below to take the main survey. Please note survey links can only be used once.** If the survey link below does not redirect you to the survey automatically please copy and paste the full link into your internet browser.  
[\[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' FOR MAIN RESPONDENT\]](#)

You also requested survey links to share with up to two friends and up to two family members when you registered. By sharing these survey links with your friends and family, you can help the University of Manchester learn more about how you and those close to you have been affected by the pandemic. Please note that you can only refer to friends and family outside of your home address. People trying to access the survey at the same address as you will not be able to complete the survey.

If your friend or family member goes on to complete the main survey using the survey links below, it may be possible for researchers at Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester to connect your survey answers to those of your friends and family. This information will be used for research purposes only and will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester. No identifiable personal data will be held about you or your friends or family after 31 July 2021, unless permission is provided separately at the end of the main survey.

If you are happy to share these survey links with your friends and family based on this information, please copy the specified survey links individually and send to your friend or family member. **Again, please note survey links can only be used once – please do not click on survey links for your friends and family yourself.** Please ask them to copy and paste the full survey link below into their internet browser if it does not redirect them to the survey automatically.

**Friend survey link/s:**  
[\[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FRIEND 1\]](#)

[\[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FRIEND 2\]](#)

**Family survey link/s:**  
[\[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FAMILY 1\]](#)

[\[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FAMILY 2\]](#)

More information on the survey can be found on the survey help page [here](#).

If you would like to contact the research team, you can get in touch with Ipsos MORI at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com).

## Email invite for completed participants to invite friends and family (snowball referral links)



Thank you for again for taking part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

You requested survey links to share with up to two friends and up to two family members when you took the survey. By sharing these survey links with your friends and family, you can help the University of Manchester learn more about how you and those close to you have been affected by the pandemic. Please note that you can only refer to friends and family outside of your home address. People trying to access the survey at the same address as you will not be able to complete the survey.

If your friend or family member goes on to complete the main survey using the survey links below, it may be possible for researchers at Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester to connect your survey answers to those of your friends and family. This information will be used for research purposes only and will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester. No identifiable personal data will be held about you or your friends or family after 31 July 2021, unless permission is provided separately at the end of the main survey.

If you are happy to share these survey links with your friends and family based on this information, please copy the specified survey links individually and send to your friend or family member.

**Please note survey links can only be used once – please do not click on survey links for your friends and family yourself.** Please ask them to copy and paste the full survey link below into their internet browser if it does not redirect them to the survey automatically.

**Friend survey link/s:**

[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FRIEND 1]

[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FRIEND 2]

**Family survey link/s:**



[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FAMILY 1]

[INSERT 'UNIQUE LINK' – FAMILY 2]

More information on the survey can be found on the survey help page [here](#).

If you would like to contact the research team, you can get in touch with Ipsos MORI at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com).

## Email invite for validated participants to invite friends and family within



Dear EVENS survey user,

Thank you for taking part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS). Your participation is much appreciated and your thank you gift voucher is on its way to the address you provided in the survey.

You agreed for us to send you additional survey links for you to share with **people who live in the same household as you**. Please find these survey links below. If people in your household go on to complete the full survey, they will also be sent a £10 gift voucher (terms and conditions apply).

Please note if your household member goes on to complete the full survey using the survey links below, it may be possible for researchers at Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester to connect your survey answers to those given by people living in your household. This information will be used for research purposes only and will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and the University of Manchester. No identifiable personal data will be held about members of your household after 30 September 2021, unless permission is provided separately at the end of the main survey.

If you are happy to share these survey links with members of your household based on this information, please copy the specified survey links individually and send to your household members.

Please note survey links can only be used once – please do not click on survey links for household members yourself. Please ask them to copy and paste the full survey link below into their internet browser if it does not redirect them to the survey automatically.

These survey links are **only for people who live in the same household as you**. Please do not share them with anyone outside your household. People outside your household can access the survey by typing [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey) into their internet browser or calling **Freephone: 0808 129 6800**.

#UniqueLink1#

#UniqueLink2#

More information on the survey can be found on the survey help page [here](#).

If you would like to contact the research team, you can get in touch with Ipsos MORI at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com).

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## their household to take part in the parallel survey (snowball referral links)

## A2. Reminder text

### Reminder 1 (not yet started the main survey)

Subject: Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) – reminder

Dear EVENS survey user,

Thank you for registering for the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

We noticed that you had not yet started the main EVENS survey and wanted to remind you that there is still time to complete it. You can access it by clicking on the link below.

**INSERT LINK**

We thank you in advance for your contribution to this important research.

More information on the survey can be found on the survey help page [here](#). If you would like to contact the research team you can get in touch with Ipsos at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) or 0808 129 6800 (this is a monitored voicemail service where you can request a callback).

If you would like to unsubscribe from these reminder emails, please click [here](#).

### Reminder email 2 (started main survey, abandoned)

Subject: Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) – reminder

Dear EVENS survey user,

Thank you for starting the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

We noticed that you had started, but not yet fully completed, the EVENS survey and wanted to remind you that there is still time to complete it. You can access it by clicking on the link below.

**INSERT LINK**

We thank you in advance for your contribution to this important research.

More information on the survey can be found on the survey help page [here](#). If you would like to contact the research team you can get in touch with Ipsos at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) or 0808 129 6800 (this is a monitored voicemail service where you can request a callback).

If you would like to unsubscribe from these reminder emails, please click [here](#).

### A3. Participant information sheet in English

#### **Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS): Documenting the Lives of Ethnic and Religious Minorities in a Time of Crisis**

##### **Participant Information Sheet**

You are being invited to take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS). Before you decide whether to take part, it is important for you to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve. Please take time to read the following information carefully before taking part and feel free to discuss it with others if you wish. If you would like more information or further clarity, please get in touch. Thank you for taking the time to read this.

##### **Who will conduct the research?**

The research will be conducted by Ipsos on behalf of researchers at The University of Manchester, The University of St Andrews and The University of Sussex.

##### **What is the purpose of the research?**

We want to find out how the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdowns are affecting ethnic minority people in England, Scotland and Wales. We will ask about how different areas of your life have been affected e.g. education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, political participation, health, and experiences of racism and discrimination.

##### **Why have I been chosen to take part?**

We are interested in learning about your experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic. We are particularly interested in documenting the experiences of ethnic and religious minorities. This survey is also being asked among the wider general public so that we can understand the views of different groups of people.

##### **Will the outcomes of the research be published?**

The results of the study will be published on the study website [www.ethnicity.ac.uk/evensurvey](http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/evensurvey) and on our social media channels @EVENSURVEY (Twitter) and @evensurvey (Instagram). Survey findings will be published and shared with academic users through online working papers, articles in peer-reviewed journals, edited volumes, monographs, seminars and conference presentations. We will also publish policy briefings, media articles and blog posts based on the survey findings. We will share findings with the public through workshops, podcasts and videos.

##### **Who has reviewed the research project?**

This Project has been approved by the University of Manchester's Research Ethics Committee [2021-10455-17768].

##### **Who is funding the research project?**

This survey has been funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

##### **What would I be asked to do if I took part?**

First you will be asked a few questions in a short registration survey to check if you are eligible to take part in the main survey. If you are eligible, you would be asked to participate in a 30 minute online survey or, if

you prefer, a 40 minute telephone survey interview about your experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Will I be compensated for taking part?**

If you are eligible to take the main survey and go on to complete it in full, you will receive a gift voucher for completing the survey.

### **What happens if I do not want to take part or if I change my mind?**

It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part. If you do decide to take part, you will be able to view this information sheet online by accessing it via Ipsos's information page ([evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)). You will be asked to give your consent to take part online or over the telephone (if you take part over the telephone, Ipsos can read this information sheet out to you in full if you require). If you decide to take part, you are still free to withdraw at any time without giving a reason and without detriment to yourself. This does not affect your data protection rights. If you decide not to take part, you do not need to do anything further.

### **What information will you collect about me?**

In order to participate in this research project, Ipsos will ask for information that could identify you, called "personal identifiable information". Specifically, you will be asked for your gender, age, ethnicity, religion, marital status, sexual orientation, country of birth and postal code.

At the end of the survey Ipsos will also ask, with your permission, for contact details in order to send you a gift voucher and, again with your permission, to share contact details with us (the University of Manchester) so that we can invite you to take part in future studies by email, post or text message.

### **Under what legal basis are you collecting this information?**

The University of Manchester and Ipsos are collecting and storing this personal identifiable information in accordance with data protection law which protect your rights. These state that we must have a legal basis (specific reason) for collecting your data. For this study, the specific reason that Ipsos are collecting the data is "consent to participate in the research" and "consent to pass your data to the University of Manchester". When The University of Manchester are analysing the data the specific reason is that it is "a public interest task" and "a process necessary for research purposes".

### **What are my rights in relation to the information you will collect about me?**

You have a number of rights under data protection law regarding your personal information. You have the right to request access to any personal data, withdraw your consent or object to the processing of your personal data held by Ipsos before 31 July 2021 (they will hold your data only for as long as necessary to fulfil their role in this study - to send you survey links, gift vouchers and transfer data to the University of Manchester). You can object to the processing of the survey answers you provide at any time before the data is processed for delivery by Ipsos to the University of Manchester on 17 May 2021. For contact details held by the University of Manchester you can withdraw your consent for these to be held before 31 July 2026, when they will be destroyed, unless they are destroyed sooner if the University of Manchester decide that it is not necessary to hold them for the full length of the retention period e.g. in the event that the future research concludes earlier than expected.

If you would like to know more about your different rights or the way your personal information will be used to ensure we follow the law, please consult The University of Manchester [Privacy Notice for](#)

[Research](#) and the Ipsos Privacy Notice that can be found on the survey information page: [evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)

### **Will my participation in the study be confidential and my personal identifiable information be protected?**

Yes. The only exception to this is if you reveal information that you intend to harm yourself or others; this will be discussed with you and further action - contacting the police, ambulance or social services - may need to be taken.

In accordance with data protection law, the University of Manchester and Ipsos are the Data Controllers for this project. This means that we are responsible for making sure your personal information is kept secure, confidential and used only in the way you have been told it will be used. All researchers are trained with this in mind, and your data will be looked after in the following ways.

Your contact details and record of consent will be stored separately from your individual answers and will only be accessible to the study team at Ipsos and specified researchers at The University of Manchester. If you agree to be recontacted by The University of Manchester about future research on similar topics, The University researchers will be able to link the files in order to invite you to take part. You can, at any point, request to be removed from the database for future contact.

Your contact details and individual answers will be stored separately, first by Ipsos using their secure encrypted data servers (only named researchers at Ipsos have access to your data whilst it is stored with them). Ipsos will securely destroy their record of your contact details once the data have been transferred to the researchers at The University of Manchester, within three months from the end of the project.

Once contact details and individual answers are transferred to the researchers at The University of Manchester, they will be stored separately on highly secure research servers at the university and retained for up to five years. After this time, your contact details will be destroyed and the survey data will be fully anonymised.

If you choose to complete the survey on the telephone, the telephone survey interview may be recorded for quality control purposes. Audio recordings of the telephone interview that are stored by Ipsos will be deleted within 3 months of the end of the data collection period.

A fully anonymised data set, will also be deposited with the UK Data Service and will be available to use by other researchers. Nobody will be able to identify you in this data or any results that are published from this survey.

Please also note that individuals from The University of Manchester or regulatory authorities may need to look at the data collected for this study to make sure the project is being carried out as planned. This may involve looking at identifiable data. All individuals involved in auditing and monitoring the study will have a strict duty of confidentiality to you as a research participant.

## What if I want to make a complaint?

If you have a complaint that you wish to direct to members of the research team, please contact Dr Nissa Finney ([Nissa.Finney@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:Nissa.Finney@st-andrews.ac.uk)) or Professor James Nazroo ([james.nazroo@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:james.nazroo@manchester.ac.uk))

If you wish to make a formal complaint to someone independent of the research team or if you are not satisfied with the response you have gained from the researchers in the first instance then please contact:

The Research Ethics Manager, Research Office, Christie Building, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, by emailing: [research.complaints@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:research.complaints@manchester.ac.uk) or by telephoning 0161 275 2674.

If you wish to contact us about your data protection rights, please email [dataprotection@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:dataprotection@manchester.ac.uk) or write to The Information Governance Office, Christie Building, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, M13 9PL at the University and we will guide you through the process of exercising your rights.

You also have a right to complain to the [Information Commissioner's Office about complaints relating to your personal identifiable information](#) Tel 0303 123 1113

## Contact Details

If you would like to take part in the study, you can access the registration survey here:  
**INSERT LINK**

If have any queries about the study, you can visit Ipsos's dedicated information page:  
[evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)

If you cannot find the answer to your queries on Ipsos's information page or would like to take part via telephone, then you can contact Ipsos directly using the contact details below:

- For any additional queries not answered on Ipsos's information page please email: [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com)
- To take part or ask for further information via the telephone **in English** please call the following freephone number: **0808 1296800** (this is a voicemail service, please leave your contact details and someone will call you back to either help answer your query or conduct the registration survey to see if you are eligible for the main survey).
- To take part or ask for further information via the telephone **in one of the languages specified below**, please call one of the following freephone numbers (this is a voicemail retrieval service, please leave your contact details and someone will call you back to either help answer your query or conduct the registration survey to see if you are eligible for the main survey)

Language	Freephone number
----------	------------------

Arabic	0800 470 2983
Bengali	0800 470 2965
Chinese	0800 470 2986
Gujarati	0800 470 2989
Polish	0800 470 2987
Portuguese	0800 470 2977
Punjabi: Gurmukhi	0800 470 2978
Punjabi: Urdu	0800 470 2979
Romanian	0800 470 2980
Somali	0800 470 2981
Turkish	0800 470 2982
Urdu	0800 470 2984
Welsh	0800 470 2985

**There are also a number of organisations listed here that you can contact for support:**

### **AGE UK**

Age UK's advice line is a free, confidential national phone service for older people, their families, friends, carers and professionals. The team will give you information that is reliable and up to date and help you to access the advice you need.

The advice service for matters concerning money, care, health, housing or other advice topic can be contacted any day of the year, between 8am and 7pm.

Tel: 0800 055 6112

Website: <https://www.ageuk.org.uk/>

### **Citizens Advice**

A network of independent charities offering confidential advice online, on the phone and in person for free. They can offer advice on benefits, work, debt, housing, family, immigration and health.

Adviseline (England): [03444 111 444](tel:03444111444)

Adviseline (Wales): [03444 77 20 20](tel:03444772020)

Adviseline (Scotland): 0800 028 1456

All lines available 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday.

Website: <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/> (England & Wales)

Website: <https://www.cas.org.uk/> (Scotland)

Chat lets you talk to a trained adviser online. You can:

- Talk to them about a debt problem. <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/contact-us/contact-us/chat-service-money-and-debt/> Help is usually available between 8am and 7pm, Monday to Friday
- Talk to them about any other kind of problem <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/contact-us/contact-us/web-chat-service/> Help is usually available between 10am and 4pm, Monday to Friday

### **COVID-19 Mutual Aid**

There are local groups in your area to support communities experiencing difficulty due to COVID-19.

Visit: <https://covidmutualaid.org/> and enter your area or post code to locate your nearest support group.

### **Cruse Bereavement**

The Cruse Bereavement Care Freephone National Helpline is staffed by trained bereavement volunteers, who offer emotional support to anyone affected by bereavement

Phone: 0844 477 9400 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm)

Website: <https://www.cruse.org.uk>

### **Equality Advisory Support Service (EASS)**

The EASS has a Helpline to give information and guidance on discrimination and human rights issues. The service is free and fully accessible by phone, email, fax, post, video link for those who wish use BSL and has access to advocacy services for those with mental ill health and people with a learning disability. Chat facilities will also be launched soon.

Opening Times: Monday to Friday 9am-7pm and Saturday 10am-2pm.

Advice Line: 0808 800 0082

Textphone: 0808 800 0084

Website: <http://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/>

**MIND**

MIND campaign to provide advice and support to empower anyone experiencing a mental health problem. They campaign to improve services, raise awareness and promote understanding.

You can contact MIND on their Infoline, 9am to 6pm, Mondays to Fridays (except Bank Holidays): 0300 123 3393

Email: [info@mind.org.uk](mailto:info@mind.org.uk)

Website: <https://www.mind.org.uk/>

Text: 86463

**National Debtline**

They have a proven track record of giving expert debt advice for over 25 years. They promise to provide expert debt advisers who are supportive and trained to a high standard.

Call for free debt advice on 0808 808 4000 Monday to Friday, 9am – 8pm and Saturday 9.30am – 1pm

Website: <https://www.nationaldebtline.org/>

**Refuge**

A 24 hour helpline for anyone experiencing domestic abuse

Phone: 0808 2000 247

Website: <https://www.refuge.org.uk/>

They also have a range of digital resources available at [www.refuge.org.uk](http://www.refuge.org.uk) and [www.nationaldahelpine.org.uk](http://www.nationaldahelpine.org.uk)

**Samaritans**

Confidential support for people experiencing feelings of distress or despair.

Phone: 116 123 (free 24 hours helpline)

E-mail: [jo@samaritans.org](mailto:jo@samaritans.org)

Website: [www.samaritans.org.uk](http://www.samaritans.org.uk)

**Stop Hate UK**

Stop Hate UK is a charity that provides independent and confidential support to people affected by Hate Crime. They provide confidential Hate Crime [reporting services](#) in various areas of the UK, including a 24 hour helpline. Please check their [list of areas](#) carefully before calling.

Website: [www.stophateuk.org](http://www.stophateuk.org)

24 hour helpline: [0800 138 1625](tel:08001381625)

Fax: [0113 341 0396](tel:01133410396)

Text: [07717 989 025](tel:07717989025)

Email: [talk@stophateuk.org](mailto:talk@stophateuk.org)

**Victim Support**

If you've been affected by crime, they can give you support you need to move forward. The services are free, confidential and available to anyone in England, Wales or Scotland regardless of whether the crime has been reported or how long ago it happened.

Call the support line free on

08 08 16 89 111 (England & Wales, 24 hours a day)

0800 160 1985 (Scotland, 8am to 8pm)

E-mail the service using the online form on the website

<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/> (England & Wales)

<https://victimsupport.scot/> (Scotland)

Thank you for your time.

## A4. EVENS questionnaire (all routes merged)

### **REGISTRATION SURVEY**

Routes into registration survey based on variable 'FinalSurveyType':

**1 = CATI registration:** accessed registration by telephone

**3 = Online registration:** accessed registration survey online

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SINGLE CODE (SC).

**REC01. Please select your preferred language to register for the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS)**

**FOR CATI SHOW:** INTERVIEWER TO SELECT LANGUAGE SPEAKING IN

1. English
2. Arabic
3. Bengali
4. Chinese
5. Gujarati
6. Polish
7. Portuguese
8. Punjabi: Gurmukhi
9. Punjabi: Shahmukhi
10. Romanian
11. Somali
12. Turkish
13. Urdu
14. Welsh

To continue through the survey, use the navigation button below. Do not use your browser's back button as that will take you out of the survey.

ASK ONLINE ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 3). SC.

**REC02. Landing page (will appear in chosen language at Q1)**

[INCLUDE IM, EVENS, CoDE, Uni Manchester, University of St Andrews, University of Sussex, and ESRC logos]

Thank you for your interest in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) at the University of Manchester wants to learn more about how different groups of people have been affected by the pandemic, particularly those from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds. The information gathered in this survey will provide researchers with

powerful evidence to help inspire meaningful change in society for the better - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond. This survey is also being asked among the wider general public so that we can understand the views of different groups of people.

For the EVENS survey, we are looking for people who may be eligible to take part in the 30-minute survey. If you would like to see if you are eligible to complete the survey, please answer a few short questions to register your interest. If you are eligible and go on to complete the full survey, as a thank you, you will receive a £10 gift voucher. Receiving the voucher is subject to terms and conditions (which can be viewed [here](#)). [[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)]

This registration survey is being administered by Ipsos, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct. If you experience any problems with the online survey, please see the survey help page [here](#) [[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)] and click on 'FAQs'.

We will ask you some information about yourself, such as your age, gender, location, ethnicity as well as religion. This information is collected in order to understand the views of different groups of people. A "Prefer not to answer" option will be available for you to select for these questions if that is your preference. Your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester and will be used only for research purposes. No identifiable personal data will be held after 31 July 2021 unless you provide permission separately at the end of the main survey.

Please read the Participant Information Sheet before taking part. To do this please visit the survey help page [here](#) [[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)] and click on 'Participant Information Sheet'. This includes more information on the purpose of the research and how the data provided will be used by Ipsos and the University of Manchester. You can also find more information on this in The University of Manchester Privacy Notice for Research (available [here](#) [[hyperlink: http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095](http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095)]) and the Ipsos survey Privacy Policy, which can be visited on the survey help page [here](#) [[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)] on the 'Ipsos Privacy Policy' page. If you have further questions please refer to the survey FAQs listed on the survey help page, or you can contact Ipsos at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com)

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. If you are unwilling to continue at any point, just exit the survey. By agreeing to take part you agree to the terms and conditions of the survey (which can be viewed [here](#)). [[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)]

1. Yes, I have read the participant information sheet and survey terms and conditions, understand that participation in this survey is voluntary and am happy to continue with registration.
2. No, I do not want to register **[STOP interview]**

ASK CATI ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 1). SC.

**REC02B. Landing page (will appear in chosen language at Q1)**

Thank you for your interest in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS).

The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) at the University of Manchester wants to learn more about how different groups of people have been affected by the pandemic, particularly those from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds.

We are looking for people who may be eligible to take part in the 40-minute survey. In order to this we need to ask you a few questions to see if you are eligible to complete the survey. If you are and go on to complete the full survey, as a thank you, you will receive a £10 gift voucher. Receiving the voucher is subject to our terms and conditions.

This registration survey is being administered by Ipsos, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct.

We will ask you some information about yourself, such as your age, gender, location, ethnicity as well as religion, as well as your views on politics and current events if you go on to complete the main survey. This information is collected in order to understand the views of different groups of people. A “Prefer not to answer” option will be available for you to select for these questions if that is your preference. Your personal data provided during this registration survey will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester and will be used only for research purposes and no identifiable personal data will be held after 31 July 2021 unless you provide permission separately at the end of the main survey.

If you are eligible to continue onto the main survey, we will provide further detail on how your main survey answers will be used and retained so that you can confirm you are happy to proceed before continuing. The results of the research will be anonymised and the anonymised results of the survey will be published. Participation is completely voluntary, all data collection is based on your consent to take part and you can withdraw it at any time and stop the survey.

If you would like more information on the purpose of this research and how data will be used, or our terms and conditions you can visit [evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink: evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com] or we can read out further information on data privacy for this research or our terms and conditions now if you prefer.

Are you happy to proceed on this basis or would you like us to provide further information?

1. Happy to proceed on this basis
2. Would like more information
3. No, I do not want to register [STOP interview]

IF CODE 2 AT REC02B (WANT FURTHER INFORMATION), SC

**REC02B1:** INTERVIEWER TO REFER TO PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET WHICH CAN BE FOUND HERE [hyperlink: evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com] AND IF THEY HAVE ANY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS – OTHERWISE READ OUT FULL SHEET. IF REQUIRED READ OUT TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOUND AT THE SAME LINK. IF THEY WANT FURTHER INFORMATION REFER TO THE PRIVACY NOTICE . THEN ASK:

Are you happy to proceed on this basis?

1. Happy to proceed on this basis
2. No, I do not want to register [STOP interview]

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SC.

**REC03.** What is your age?

1. Under 18 [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]
2. 18-24
3. 25-34
4. 35-44
5. 45-54
6. 55-64
7. 65-74
8. 75+
9. Prefer not to say [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SC.

**REC04.** Which of the following describes how you think of yourself?

1. Male
2. Female
3. In another way
4. Prefer not to answer [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SC.

**REC05. Which of these best describes your ethnic group?**

1. White, English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY UNLESS REC06=5 (JEWISH)]
2. White Irish
3. White Eastern European
4. Any other White background
5. Gypsy or Irish Traveller
6. Roma
7. Mixed White and Black Caribbean
8. Mixed White and Black African
9. Mixed White and Asian
10. Any other Mixed/ Multiple ethnic background
11. Indian
12. Pakistani
13. Bangladeshi
14. Chinese
15. Any other Asian background
16. Black African, sub-Saharan
17. Black African, other
18. Black Caribbean
19. Any other Black background
20. Arab
21. Any other ethnic group
22. Don't know [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]
23. Prefer not to say [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SC.

**REC06. What is your religion?**

1. No Religion
2. Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)
3. Buddhist
4. Hindu
5. Jewish
6. Muslim

7. Sikh
8. Any other religion (please specify)
9. Prefer not to say

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SC.

**REC07. What region to do live in for most of the year?**

1. North East
2. North West
3. Yorkshire & Humber
4. West Midlands
5. East Midlands
6. East of England
7. South West
8. South East
9. London
10. Wales
11. Scotland
12. Northern Ireland [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]
13. Prefer not to say [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]

ASK ONLINE AND CATI. SHOW DROP DOWN TEXT BOX WITH LAS FROM THE REGION SELECTED AT REC07  
[PROVIDE DROP DOWN LIST]

**REC08. What is the Local Authority for the area you currently live in or for the area you live in for most of the year?**

1. DROP DOWN LIST OF LOWER TIER LAs WITH TYPE-IN SHORTCUT
2. Prefer not to say

**RESPONDENT CODED AS ELIGIBLE IF:**

REC03 = CODES 2-8

AND REC04 = CODES 1-3

AND REC05 = CODES 2-21 OR (REC05 = CODE 1 AND REC06 = CODE 5 (JEWISH))

AND REC07 = CODE 1-11

FOR CATI, IF ELIGIBLE ROUTE ON TO ENTER02\_bis

ASK ONLINE ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 3), IF ELIGIBLE

#### **ELIG01. ELIGIBLE EMAIL COLLECTION PAGE**

Thank you for answering these questions. You are eligible for the main survey, please provide us with your email address so that we can send you a unique link to the main survey (please note this link can only be used once). Upon completion of the survey you will be sent a £10 gift voucher by post as a thank you. Note: if you were sent the link to the survey you have just completed via email directly (i.e. did not access the link via social media) then please input the same email address you were contacted on.

Contact details provided at this question will be retained by Ipsos up until XXXX, will not be shared with anyone outside of Ipsos and will only be used to send you survey links

Enter email address: <field>

[IF DUPLICATE EMAIL IS ENTERED, SHOW POP UP: This email address has already been used to register once. If you have not yet received your link, please email [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) with the subject 'Missing link request' and we will get back to you.

ASK ONLINE ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 3), IF ELIGIBLE

#### **REF01. SHARE LINKS**

We would also like you to invite up to four friends or family members outside of those who live with you at your home address to complete the survey (up to two friends and up to two family members, including a partner if you do not, live with them). If they go on to complete the full survey, they will also be sent a £10 gift voucher (terms and conditions apply). Friends and family who try and access the survey from the same address will not be able to enter the survey.

Please note for this EVENS survey we are particularly interested in hearing from people from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds.

Please specify how many survey links you would like below:

1. Survey links for friends: [NUMERIC BOX, MAX 2]
2. Survey links for family members (including a partner): [NUMERIC BOX, MAX 2]

ASK ONLINE ONLY (FinalSurveyType=3), IF ELIGIBLE

**REF02. THANK AND CLOSE**

**An email with your unique survey link will now be sent to your email along with additional survey links for your friends and family (if you requested this).**

If your link has not arrived in your inbox or Junk folder after 10 minutes, please email [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) with subject line 'Missing link request' and we will get back to you.

Please click **next** to receive the link.

ASK CATI AND ONLINE (FinalSurveyType=1,3), IF NOT ELIGIBLE

**INELIG01. INELIGIBLE THANK AND CLOSE**

Thank you for answering these questions. At this stage we do not need you to take part in the survey. Thank you again for your time.

Your friends and family may still be eligible to take part in the EVENS survey - please share the registration link with them (the one you clicked on to access this survey) and if they are eligible and go on to complete the full survey, they will receive a £10 gift voucher (subject to terms and conditions): **<https://bit.ly/evensurvey>**

CLOSING PAGE FOR ONLINE ELIGIBLE (FinalSurveyType=3)

You have completed registration for the Evidence for Equality National Survey. If you are eligible to take part in the main survey, follow the link in your email to start the survey.

## **MAIN SURVEY**

### **Routes into survey based on variable 'FINALSURVEYTYPE':**

**4 = Online Main:** accessed main survey online

**2 = CATI Main:** accessed main survey via telephone

**5 = Snowball:** accessed main survey via unique link sent by a family or friend

**6 = VCSE unique links:** accessed main survey via unique link sent by the VCSE organisations

**7 = Parallel survey:** accessed main survey via unique link sent by Ipsos

**8 = FFT (Friends, Families and Travellers):** accessed main survey via face-to-face community interviewers

**9 = Panel Wave 1:** accessed survey via online general population panel

**10 = Panel Wave 2:** accessed survey via online general population panel

**11 = Panel Wave 3:** accessed survey via online general population panel

**12 = Knowledge panel (KP):** accessed main survey via KP online panel by invitation

**13 = Online ethnic boost:** accessed main survey via online panel targeted towards ethnic minorities

**14 = Prolific:** accessed main survey via external online panel provider

ASK ONLINE, SNOWBALL, VCSE UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

RECODE FOR CATI (REC01) (FinalSurveyType = 2)

SC. [Understanding Society]

**ENTER01. What language would you like to complete this survey in?**

1. English
2. Arabic
3. Bengali
4. Chinese
5. Gujarati
6. Polish
7. Portuguese
8. Punjabi: Gurmukhi
9. Punjabi: Shahmukhi
10. Romanian
11. Somali
12. Turkish

13. Urdu

14. Welsh

When completing the survey, use the navigation button below. Do not use your browser's back button as that will take you out of the survey. If you do press it, please wait 10 minutes, after which you will be able to use your existing link to get back into the survey at the same point where you left.

**ASK ONLINE, SNOWBALL, VCSE UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). SC ENTER02a. ONLINE LANDING PAGE AND CONSENT**

Thank you for registering to take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) which is documenting the lives of ethnic and religious minorities in a time of crisis.

The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) at the University of Manchester wants to learn more about how different groups of people have been affected by the pandemic, particularly those from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds. The information gathered in this survey will provide researchers with powerful evidence to help inspire meaningful change in society for the better - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond. This survey is also being asked among the wider general public so that we can understand the views of different groups of people.

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete and is being administered by Ipsos, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct. Once you have completed the survey you will receive a £10 gift voucher as a thank you which will be sent to you by post. Receiving the voucher is subject to terms and conditions (which can be viewed [here](#)). [\[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com\]](http://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)

If you experience any problems with the online survey, please see the survey help page [here](#) [\[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com\]](http://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) and click on 'FAQs'.

We will ask you a wide range of questions, including about your education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, political participation, health, and any experiences of racism and discrimination. We will also ask for some demographic information such as age, gender, location and ethnicity. A "Prefer not to answer" option will be available for you to select for these questions if that is your preference. Your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester and will be used only for research purposes. No identifiable personal data will be held after XXXX unless you provide permission separately at the end of the survey. The results of the research will be anonymised and the anonymised results of the survey will be published. Participation is completely voluntary, all data collection is based on your consent to take part and you can withdraw it at any time and stop the survey.

Please read the Participant Information Sheet before taking part. To do this please visit the survey help page [here](#) [\[hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com\]](http://hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) and click on 'Participant Information Sheet'. This includes more information on the purpose of the research and how the data provided will be used by Ipsos and the University of Manchester. You can also find more information on this in The University of

Manchester Privacy Notice for Research (available [here](http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095) [hyperlink:<http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095>]) and the Ipsos survey Privacy Policy, which can be visited on the survey help page [here](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink:[evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)] on the 'Ipsos Privacy Policy' page. If you have further questions please refer to the survey FAQs listed on the survey help page, or you can contact Ipsos at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com)

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. If you are unwilling to continue at any point, just exit the survey. By agreeing to take part you agree to the terms and conditions of the survey (which can be viewed [here](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)). [hyperlink:[evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)]

1. Yes, I have read the participant information sheet and survey terms and conditions, understand that participation in this survey is voluntary and am happy to continue with the survey.
2. No, I do not want to continue [STOP interview]

ASK CATI ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 2). SC

#### ENTER02b. CATI LANDING PAGE AND CONSENT

Thank you for answering these questions. You are eligible to continue to the main survey. This survey will take about 40 minutes to complete over the telephone. Once you have completed the survey you will receive a £10 gift voucher as a thank you which will be sent to you by post.

We will ask you a wide range of questions, including about your education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and any experiences of racism and discrimination. We may also ask for some demographic information such as age, gender, location, ethnicity as well as education. A "Prefer not to answer" option will be available for you to select for these questions if that is your preference. This information is collected in order to understand the views of people from a range of different backgrounds and geographic areas.

Please note, your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester and will be used only for research purposes. No identifiable personal data will be held after XXXXX unless you provide permission separately at the end of the survey. The results of the research will be anonymised and the anonymised results of the survey will be published. Participation is completely voluntary, all data collection is based on your consent to take part and you can withdraw it at any time and stop the survey.

If you would like more information on the purpose of this research and how data will be used or our terms and conditions you can visit [evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink:[evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](http://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com)] or we can read out further information on data privacy for this research or our terms and conditions now if you prefer (if we have not already).

Can I check, are you happy to continue with the survey?

1. Yes
2. No [STOP interview]

ASK PANEL ONLY. (FinalSurveyType = 9, 10, 11). SC  
**ENTER03A. PANEL LANDING PAGE AND CONSENT**

You are being invited to take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey being undertaken by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE).

We will ask you a wide range of questions, including about your education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and any experiences of racism and discrimination. We will also ask for some demographic information such as age, gender, location, ethnicity as well as education. A “Prefer not to answer” option will be available for you to select, in these cases. This information is collected in order to understand the views of people from a range of different backgrounds and geographic areas.

Your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and will be used only for research purposes, and your personal data will be retained for no longer than 3 months from the end of the project.

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete and is being administered by Ipsos MORI, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct. For more details on how your personal data will be treated, please see the Ipsos MORI survey Privacy Policy.

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. If you are unwilling to continue at any point, just exit the survey

1. Yes, I understand that participation in this survey is voluntary and am happy to continue with the survey.
2. No, I do not want to continue [STOP interview]

PANEL ROUTE – ASK KNOWLEDGE PANEL AND ONLINE ETHNIC BOOST ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 12, 13). SC

**ENTER03B. PANEL LANDING PAGE AND CONSENT**

You are being invited to take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey being undertaken by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE).

We will ask you a wide range of questions, including about your education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and any experiences of racism and discrimination. We will also ask for some demographic information such as age, gender, location, ethnicity as well as education. A “Prefer not to answer” option will be available for you to select, in these cases. This information is collected in order to understand the views of people from a range of different backgrounds and geographic areas.

FOR ONLINE ETHNIC BOOST (FinalSurveyType=13) PLEASE SHOW: Your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and will be used only for research purposes, and your personal data will be retained for no longer than 3 months from the end of the project.

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete and is being administered by Ipsos MORI, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct. For more details on how your personal data will be treated, please see the Ipsos MORI survey Privacy Policy.

FOR KNOWLEDGEPANEL (FinalSurveyType=12) PLEASE SHOW: Any personal data you share when completing this survey will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos MORI and will be used only for research purposes, and your personal data will be retained in line with our privacy policy which you can access by following this link:

[https://www.kpanel.co.uk/privacy\\_policy.php?SES=074d926b17bf5145bd742d69f03737a4&frmnd=home\\_new](https://www.kpanel.co.uk/privacy_policy.php?SES=074d926b17bf5145bd742d69f03737a4&frmnd=home_new)

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. If you are unwilling to continue at any point, just exit the survey

1. Yes, I understand that participation in this survey is voluntary and am happy to continue with the survey.
2. No, I do not want to continue [STOP interview]

ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType=14). SC

### ENTER03C. PROLIFIC LANDING PAGE AND CONSENT

You are being invited to take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey being undertaken by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE).

The Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) at the University of Manchester wants to learn more about how different groups of people have been affected by the pandemic, particularly those from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds. The information gathered in this survey will provide researchers with powerful evidence to help inspire meaningful change in society for the better - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond. This survey is also being asked among the wider general public so that we can understand the views of different groups of people.

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete and is being administered by Ipsos, an independent research agency, and is being conducted in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct. Once you have completed the survey you will receive a £10 gift voucher as a thank you which will be administered by Prolific.

We will ask you a wide range of questions, including about your education, employment and economic wellbeing, housing, social, cultural and political participation, health, and any experiences of racism and discrimination. We will also ask for some demographic information such as age, gender, location,

ethnicity as well as education. A “Prefer not to answer” option will be available for you to select, in these cases. This information is collected in order to understand the views of people from a range of different backgrounds and geographic areas.

Your personal data will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and will be used only for research purposes, and your personal data will be retained for no longer than 3 months from the end of the project.

Please read the Participant Information Sheet before taking part, which is available here [hyperlink: Participant Information Sheet pdf]. This includes more information on the purpose of the research and how the data provided will be used by Ipsos and the University of Manchester. You can also find more information on this in The University of Manchester Privacy Notice for Research (available here [hyperlink: <http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095>]) and the Ipsos survey Privacy Policy (available here [hyperlink: Ipsos MORI Privacy policy pdf]). If you have further questions you can contact Ipsos MORI at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com)

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. If you are unwilling to continue at any point, just exit the survey.

1. Yes, I have read the participant information sheet, understand that participation in this survey is voluntary and am happy to continue with the survey.
2. No, I do not want to continue [STOP interview]

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINK, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType= 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) ONLY. MULTICODE (MC)

**ENTER04. Before we start, how did hear about the study?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. A link was passed on by a family member
2. A link was passed on by a friend
3. BEMIS Scotland
4. Muslim Council of Britain (MCB)
5. Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team (EYST)
6. Race Equality Foundation
7. The Ubele Initiative
8. Stuart Hall Foundation
9. Business in the Community
10. Migrant Rights Network
11. Institute of Jewish Policy Research
12. Operation Black Vote (OBV)
13. The Runnymede Trust

14. Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT national charity)
15. Another Charity or Voluntary Organisation (please specify)
16. Online (Facebook, etc...)
17. Word of mouth
18. Heard about it on radio/TV
19. Read about it in a newspaper
20. Another way
21. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

**NOTE: Codes reordered were reordered. Original codes are below.**

16. A link was passed on by a family member
17. A link was passed on by a friend
3. BEMIS Scotland
4. Muslim Council of Britain (MCB)
5. Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team (EYST)
6. Race Equality Foundation
7. The Ubele Initiative
8. Stuart Hall Foundation
9. Business in the Community
10. Migrant Rights Network
11. Institute of Jewish Policy Research
12. Operation Black Vote (OBV)
13. The Runnymede Trust
1. Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT national charity)
14. Another Charity or Voluntary Organisation (please specify)
15. Online (Facebook, etc...)
16. Word of mouth
18. Heard about it on radio/TV
19. Read about it in a newspaper
20. Another way
21. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

### **Demographics Module [DEM]**

ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 14). [SHOW LOGO OR PARTIAL SCREENSHOT OF THE SURVEY]

**EVENS01. Have you already completed the EVENS survey? You could have completed it by following a link seen on social media, or a link sent by friends, family, or a community organisation.**

1. Yes
2. No

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY COMPLETED (EVENS01=1). ASK PROLIFIC ONLY.

### **EVENS02. SCREEN OUT**

**Thank you for your interest in this survey. However, unfortunately, you are not eligible to take part because you have previously completed the survey.**

[SCREEN OUT]

**INTRO TEXT:** To begin with we would like to know a little about you, any people you live with, and your living arrangements.

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL, FFT, PANEL, KP AND ONLINE ETHNIC BOOST (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13). NUMERIC TEXT BOX [Understanding Society]

**DEM01. What is your date of birth?**

1. NUMERIC TEXT BOX IN DD/MM/YYYY FORMAT WITH “/” BETWEEN SETS OF DIGITS – RANGE 1900 to 2021 [SCREEN OUT UNDER 18s]
2. Prefer not to say

ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 14). NUMERIC TEXT BOX

**DEM01C. How old are you?**

1. NUMERIC TEXT BOX [RANGE: 0-120]
2. Prefer not to say

HIDDEN QUESTION – PLEASE RECODE INTO AGE BRACKETS BASED ON DEM01 / DEM01C

**DEM01B. AGE RECODE**

3. Under 18 [tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 2003 or younger]
4. 18-24 [today's day, today's month 2003 - tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1996]
5. 25-34 [today's day, today's month 1996 - tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1986]
6. 35-44 [today's day, today's month 1986 - tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1976]
7. 45-54 [today's day, today's month 1976- tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1966]
8. 55-64 [today's day, today's month 1966- tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1956]
9. 65-74 [today's day, today's month 1956 - tomorrow's day, tomorrow's month 1946]
10. 75+ [today's day, today's month 1946 to 31.12.1900]
11. Prefer not to say [DEM01=2]

[script instructions: terminate anyone aged 17 or below]

ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 14). SC.

**REG01. What region to do live in for most of the year?**

1. North East
2. North West

3. Yorkshire & Humber
4. West Midlands
5. East Midlands
6. East of England
7. South West
8. South East
9. London
10. Wales
11. Scotland
12. None of the above [INELIGIBLE AT END OF SURVEY]
13. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [2021 UK Census]

**DEM02. What is your sex?**

Do not record your gender here, the next question is about gender

1. Female
2. Male
3. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [2021 UK Census]

**DEM03. Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?**

1. Yes
2. No [please specify]
3. Prefer not to say

**Household and Accommodation Module [HH]**

ASK ALL. NUMERIC TEXT BOX. [Adapted from Understanding Society]

**HH01. Thinking about the people who normally live with you, how many people (including yourself) are aged:**

1. Aged 0 to 5: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
2. Aged 6 to 15: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]

3. Aged 16 to 25: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
4. Aged 26 to 45: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
5. Aged 46 to 65: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
6. Aged 65 and older: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
7. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Created by the team]

**HH03. How many generations live in your current household?**

1. One generation (adults, no children)
2. Two generations (parents and children)
3. Three generations (grandparents, children, grandchildren)
4. Other [please specify]
5. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC

**HH02. Are you living with all of the same people now as you were when the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

1. Yes, and we live in the same place
2. Yes, but we have moved home since then
3. No, but I live in the same place
4. No, I have moved home

ASK IF HH02=3. MC.

**HH02A. What has changed? Please say whether someone has moved in or out.**

*Please select all that apply*

1. Someone has moved in
2. A new child has been born, adopted or fostered
3. Someone has moved out
4. Someone has died
5. None of the above [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. [DROP DOWN LIST MAPPED AGAINST REGION]. SC.

**HH04. What is the Local Authority for the area you currently live in, or for the area you live in, for most of the year?**

IF ANSWERED AT REC08, RECODE HERE (LIST WILL BE THE SAME)

1. DROP DOWN LIST OF LOWER TIER LAs WITH TYPE-IN SHORTCUT. ONLY SHOW CODES 1- 368 (NORTHERN IRELAND NOT INCLUDED)

999. Prefer not to say

ASK CATI, ONLINE, UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 6, 7, 8). FOR PANEL RECODE FROM QMktSize\_GB. 2 PART TEXT BOX. SC [SOFT PROMPT IF UNDER 5 CHARACTERS ARE INCLUDED, NO SPACES ALLOWED, ALLOW TO CONTINUE IF THEY DO NOT WANT MORE CHARACTERS]

**HH04A. What is your postcode for the area you currently live in, or for the area you live in, for most of the year?**

By providing your postcode, you will enable us to include information about the area where you live in the analysis and help us to understand how people's experiences differ between areas. No information will be shared by anyone outside the research team, and no person will be identified individually in the analysis or in any research report.

1. Postcode text box
2. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [UCL Virus Watch Study]

**HH05. What type of accommodation do you live in?**

3. Detached whole house or bungalow
4. Semi-detached whole house or bungalow
5. Terraced (including end-terrace) whole house or bungalow
6. Flat, maisonette, or apartment in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement part of a converted house or shared house (including bedsits)
7. Flat, maisonette, or apartment in a commercial building (e.g. office building, hotel, over a shop)
8. A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure (including on a Traveller site, on a boat, in a caravan, in a van, in a truck and more)
9. Other (please specify)
10. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [UCL Virus Watch Study]

**HH11. Does your household rent or own your home?**

1. Own outright
2. Own with a mortgage, other finance or loan
3. Rent (with or without housing benefit)
4. Live here rent free
5. Other (please specify)
6. Prefer not to say
7. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN A CARAVAN OR OTHER MOBILE OR TEMPORARY STRUCTURE (HH05 = 6). SC.

[UCL Virus Watch Study]

**HH06. Where do you live?**

1. On a transit Traveller site
2. On a permanent Traveller site
3. On a holiday camp site
4. On land you own
5. On a roadside camp
6. On a home online mooring
7. On a winter online mooring
8. On a waterway with a continuous cruising license
9. On a marina
10. Other

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN A CARAVAN OR OTHER MOBILE OR TEMPORARY STRUCTURE (HH05 = 6). SC.

**HH09. Who owns the land you live on?**

1. Own outright
2. Council (local authority)
3. Private landlord or letting agency
4. Housing association
5. Housing co-operative
6. Registered social landlord
7. Employer of a household member
8. Relative or friend of a household member
9. Prefer not to say
10. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society]

**HH07. How many bedrooms are there in your home?**

Please include only rooms that were intended to be used as bedrooms when the property was built, or that have been permanently converted for use as a bedroom e.g. through a loft conversion. Include all rooms intended to be used as a bedroom even if they are currently not being used as a bedroom. Include bedsits. Exclude living rooms or dining rooms currently being used for sleeping. Exclude any rooms that you may sub-let to a non-relative.

1. [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 1 – 20]
2. Prefer not to say

**ASK ALL. SC.** [Understanding Society]**HH08. How many other rooms are there in your home?**

Please do not include bathrooms, toilets, halls and landings, and rooms used exclusively for storage.

1. [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 0 – 20]
2. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN A CARAVAN OR OTHER MOBILE OR TEMPORARY STRUCTURE (HH05 = 6). SC. [Created by the team]

**HH10. Have you been able to access adequate water and sanitation services since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

By 'sanitation services' we mean toilets, ways of getting rid of unclean water, and other waste removal

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

**ASK ALL. MC** [Adapted from UCL COVID-19 Social Study]**HH13. Does the property you are currently living in have any of the following?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. A garden
2. A roof terrace or large balcony
3. Other private outdoor space
4. Other shared outdoor space
5. None of these [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

**ASK ALL. SC.** [Created by the team]**LOC02. Do you have a park, or other open space, within 15 minutes' walk of your home?**

1. Yes
2. No

ASK THOSE WHO OWN AT LEAST PART OF THE ACCOMODATION (HH11 = 1-2). SC. [Survey of English Housing]

**HH12. Approximately how much do you think your property is worth now (if living nomadically, include the property that sits on the land and the land itself if you own it)?**

1. [NUMERIC TEXT BOX IN GBP - RANGE £1 – 100,000,000,000]

2. Don't know
3. Prefer not to say

### **Social cohesion and neighbourhood belonging** [LOC]

ASK ALL. SC. BOTH CODES CAN BE ANSWERED, IF CODE 2=0, CODE 1 > 0. [LFS].

#### **LOC01. How long have you been living in the current area?**

By area, we mean the area within a 15-minute walk from your home

1. Months: [NUMERICAL BOX RANGE: 0-11]
2. Years: [NUMERICAL BOX: 0-120]

ASK ALL. SC. [2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

#### **LOC03. How strongly do you feel you belong to your local area?**

By area, we mean the area within a 15-minute walk from your home

##### REVERSE SCALE

1. Very strongly
2. Fairly strongly
3. Not very strongly
4. Not at all strongly
5. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from Metropolitan Police Public Attitudes Surveys]

#### **LOC04. Please tell us whether you think your sense of belonging to the local community has increased, decreased or not changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

##### REVERSE SCALE

1. Increased a lot
2. Increased a little
3. Not changed
4. Decreased a little
5. Decreased a lot
6. Don't know

**QUESTION TEXT** We would now like to ask you some questions about your use of the internet and email.

ASK ALL. SC [Created by team]

#### **HH14A. Do you have access to the internet at home?**

1. Yes, I have access to home broadband
2. Yes, I have access using mobile data
3. Yes, I have both broadband and mobile data
4. No, but I have access elsewhere
5. No, I don't use the internet
6. Don't know

ASK IF HH14A = 1-3. SC [Created by team]

**HH14B. Overall, how reliable is your internet connection?**

REVERSE SCALE

1. Very reliable
2. Fairly reliable
3. Not very reliable
4. Not at all reliable
5. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO USE THE INTERNET (HH14A = 1-4) MC. [ELSA]

**HH15. For which of the following activities did you use the internet in the last 3 months?**

*Please select all that apply*

ROTATE 1-9

1. Sending/receiving e-mails
2. Making video calls or voice calls (using applications such as Skype, Whatsapp, Zoom, or FaceTime)
3. Finding information on health-related issues
4. Managing my finances (online banking, paying bills, paying taxes)
5. Shopping/buying goods or services
6. Using social networking sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, TikTok)
7. Reading news/newspaper/blog websites
8. Streaming TV/videos/radio (BBC iPlayer, Netflix, Amazon Prime, YouTube), listening to music (Spotify, Apple Music), playing online games, or reading ebooks
9. Getting information about and using Government services (benefits, taxes, a driving licence or passport, etc.)
10. None of the above [EXCLUSIVE]

ASK THOSE WHO USE THE INTERNET (HH14A = 1-4) SC. [ELSA]

**HH15A. Have you used the internet for home working or home schooling since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

1. Yes, both

2. Yes, home working only
3. Yes, home schooling only
4. No
5. Don't know

## Ethnicity and Migration Module [ETH]

**QUESTION TEXT.** In this next section, we would like to ask about your ethnicity, religion, nationality, and any migration history.

**ASK ALL. TEXT BOX. SC**

**ETH01.** We are often asked to record our ethnicity. How would you describe your ethnic background in your own words?

1. TEXT BOX
2. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

**ASK ALL. SC.** RECODE AS OUTLINED IN SCRIPTING INSTRUCTIONS AFTER EACH CODE [2021 UK Census]

**ETH02.** In forms and official documents (such as the Census), what ethnicity do you identify with?

FOR IIS PANEL SAMPLE – AUTOCODE FROM UK02ETH

1. White [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC05 = 1-6, FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 1-4]
2. Mixed or multiple ethnic groups [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC05 = 7-10; FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 5-8]
3. Asian / Asian British [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC05 = 11-15; FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 9-13]
4. Black / African / Caribbean / Black British [IF CAN RECODE REC05 = 16-19; FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 14-16]
5. Other ethnic group [IF CAN RECODE: RECODE FROM REC05 = 20-21; FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 17-18]
6. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE ETHNIC GROUP IS WHITE (ETH02=1). SC [2021 UK Census]

**ETH03a.** Which one best describes your White ethnic group or background?

FOR IIS PANEL SAMPLE – AUTOCODE FROM UK02ETH

1. English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish/ British [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH =
2. Irish [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 2]
3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 3]
4. Roma
5. Any other White background [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 4]

## 6. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE ETHNIC GROUP IS MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS (ETH02=2). SC [2021 UK Census]

**ETH03b. Which one best describes your Mixed or multiple ethnic group or background?**

FOR IIS PANEL SAMPLE – AUTOCODE FROM UK02ETH

1. White and Black Caribbean [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 5]
2. White and Black African [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 6]
3. White and Asian [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 7]
4. Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 8]
5. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE ETHNIC GROUP IS MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS (ETH02=3). SC [2021 UK Census]

**ETH03c. Which one best describes your Asian or Asian British ethnic group or background?**

FOR IIS PANEL SAMPLE – AUTOCODE FROM UK02ETH

1. Indian [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 9]
2. Pakistani [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 10]
3. Bangladeshi [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 11]
4. Chinese [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 12]
5. Any other Asian background [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 13]
6. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE ETHNIC GROUP IS MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS (ETH02=4). SC [2021 UK Census]

**ETH03d. Which one best describes your Black, Black British, Caribbean or African ethnic group or background?**

FOR IIS PANEL SAMPLE – AUTOCODE FROM UK02ETH

1. Caribbean [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 15 (REMINDER THIS IS OUT OF ORDER)]
2. African [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 14 (REMINDER THIS IS OUT OF ORDER)]
3. Any other Black/African/Caribbean background [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 16]
4. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE ETHNIC GROUP IS MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS (ETH02=5). SC [2021 UK Census]

**ETH03e. Which one best describes your other ethnic group or background?**

[FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 1]

1. Arab [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 17]
2. Any other ethnic group [FOR PANEL RECODE UK02ETH = 18]
3. Prefer not to say

ASK PANEL 1-3, ONLINE ETHNIC BOOST, KP, PROLIFIC AND ONLINE/CATI WHO WERE REFFERED AS FRIENDS AND FAMILY (DID NOT ANSWER REC06.). SC. [2021 UK Census]

**ETH04. What is your religion?**

1. No Religion [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 1]
2. Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations) [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 2]
3. Buddhist [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 3]
4. Hindu [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 4]
5. Jewish [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 5]
6. Muslim [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 6]
7. Sikh [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 7]
8. Any Other religion (please specify) [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 8]
9. Prefer not to say [FOR ONLINE/CATI IF CAN RECODE: REC06 = 9]

ASK THOSE WHOSE RELIGION (REC06=5 OR ETH04=5). SC

**ETH04A. Which, if any, of the following types of synagogue are you currently a member of? If you belong to more than one synagogue, please select the one you typically attend most frequently.**

*Please select one option*

1. None – I do not belong to a synagogue
2. Strictly Orthodox (e.g. Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations)
3. United Synagogue
4. Federation of Synagogues
5. Other Independent, Central Orthodox
6. S&P Sephardi Community
7. Masorti Judaism
8. Reform Judaism
9. Liberal Judaism
10. Other synagogue (please specify)
11. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society]

**ETH05. How important is your ethnic background to your sense of who you are?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Very important to my sense of who I am

2. Fairly important to my sense of who I am
3. Not very important to my sense of who I am
4. Not at all important to my sense of who I am
5. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO STATED THEIR RELIGION (REC06=2-8 OR ETH04=2-8). SC. [Understanding Society]

**ETH06. How important is your religion to your sense of who you are?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Very important to my sense of who I am
2. Fairly important to my sense of who I am
3. Not very important to my sense of who I am
4. Not at all important to my sense of who I am
5. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from FNS]

**ETH07. How often, if at all, do you wear clothes or something that shows a connection with your ethnic identity or religion?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Always
2. Frequently
3. Occasionally
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC [Created by the team]

**ETH08. How often do you participate in activities that are connected with your ethnicity or religion?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Always
2. Frequently
3. Occasionally
4. Rarely

5. Never
6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC [Adapted from Understanding Society]

**ETH09. How often do you eat food that is associated with your ethnic background or religion?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-7

1. Every day
2. 3 - 6 days a week
3. 1 - 2 days a week
4. Less than once a week but at least once a month
5. Less than once a month but at least once every six months
6. Rarely or never
7. Only on special occasions
8. Don't know
9. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [2011 UK Census] [DROP DOWN LIST SAME ETH10/12/13]

**ETH10. What is your country of birth?**

1. [DROP DOWN LIST TOP 100 COUNTRIES FROM CENSUS, STARTING WITH ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND]
997. Somewhere else (please specify)
998. Don't know
999. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE NOT BORN IN THE UK (ETH10= NOT 1-7, 998 OR 999) SC [2011 UK Census]

**ETH11A. In which year did you most recently arrive to live here (do not count short visits away from the UK)**

1. Year: [NUMERIC TEXT BOX – RANGE 1900 to 2021]
2. Don't know

ASK THOSE FOR WHOM ETH11A =2019, 2020 OR 2021. SC. [DROP DOWN LIST]

IF ETH11A=2021 AND MONTH SELECTED AT CODE 1 IS LATER THAN JUNE SHOW ERROR MESSAGE "Date cannot be in the future"

**ETH11B. And which month did you most recently arrive to live here (do not count short visits away from the UK)**

1. [DROP DOWN LIST WITH ALL MONTHS – JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER]

## 2. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society] [DROP DOWN LIST SAME ETH10/12/13]

**ETH12. In which country was your mother born?**

1. [DROP DOWN LIST TOP 100 COUNTRIES FROM CENSUS, STARTING WITH ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND]
997. Somewhere else (please specify)
998. Don't know
999. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society] [DROP DOWN LIST SAME ETH10/12/13]

**ETH13. In which country was your father born?**

2. [DROP DOWN LIST TOP 100 COUNTRIES FROM CENSUS, STARTING WITH ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND]
997. Somewhere else (please specify)
998. Don't know
999. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. MC. [2021 UK Census]

**ETH16. How would you describe your national identity?***Please select all that apply*

1. British
2. English
3. Welsh
4. Scottish
5. Northern Irish
6. Other (please specify)
7. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

HIDDEN QUESTION RECODE.

ASK THOSE WHO SELECTED ETH03a=1-5 OR ETH03b=1-4 OR ETH03c=1-5 OR ETH03d (1-3) OR ETH03e=1.

**ETH17B. RECODE FOR ETHNICITY**

1. White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish/ British [ETH03a=1]
2. White Irish [ETH03a=2]
3. Gypsy or Irish Traveller [ETH03a=3]
4. Roma [ETH03a=4]
5. White other [ETH03a=5]
6. White and Black Caribbean [ETH03b=1]
7. White and Black African [ETH03b=2]

8. White and Asian [ETH03b=3]
9. from a mixed/multiple ethnic background [ETH03b=4]
10. Indian [ETH03c=1]
11. Pakistani [ETH03c=2]
12. Bangladeshi [ETH03c=3]
13. Chinese [ETH03c=4]
14. Asian [ETH03c=5]
15. Caribbean [ETH03d=1]
16. African [ETH03d=2]
17. Black/ African/ Caribbean [ETH03d=3]
18. Arab [ETH03e=1]

ASK ALL. SC PER STATEMENT. COLLAPSIBLE [Adapted from FNS. 3 Created by team]

**ETH17. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement...**

- 1. In many ways I think of myself as being British**
- 2. In many ways I think of myself as being <Ethnicity text at ETH17B > [ASK ETH17B=1-18]**
- 3. In many ways I think of myself as being <religion at ETH04> [ASK Eth04=2-8]**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neither Agree nor Disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree
6. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**ETH18. To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of British society?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Strongly disagree

5. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN ENGLAND (HH04=1-314 OR REG01=1-9) IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=1-9.  
SC. [2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**ETH19a. To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of English society?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN WALES (HH04=315-336 OR REG01=10). IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=10 SC.  
[2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**ETH19b. To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of Welsh society?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN SCOTLAND (HH04=337-368 OR REG01=11) IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=11.  
SC. [2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**ETH19c. To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of Scottish society?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know

## Socioeconomic Module [SOC]

**INTRO TEXT:** Now, we would like to move on to ask about employment and any impact the coronavirus outbreak may have had on this.

## ASK ALL. SC. [LFS]

**SOC01. Which, if any, of the following is the highest educational or professional qualification you have obtained? If you are still studying in full time education, please select the highest qualification reached before starting your current course or training.**

1. University higher degree (e.g. Masters/PhD or equivalent )
2. First degree level qualification (including Foundation degree, Bachelor Degree, PGCE or equivalent )
3. Diplomas in higher education, HNC/HND/BTEC Higher or equivalent
4. A-Level, Scottish Higher, Welsh Baccalaureate, International Baccalaureate or equivalent
5. Vocational qualifications such as Apprenticeships or City and Guilds
6. GCSE/O-Level/CSE
7. Other
8. I have no formal qualifications
9. Don't know

## ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from LFS]

**SOC02. Which of the following best describes what you were doing just before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

1. Self-employed
2. In full-time paid employment
3. In part-time paid employment (under 35 hours a week)
4. Unemployed
5. Retired
6. On maternity leave
7. Looking after family or home
8. Full-time student
9. Long-term sick or disabled
10. On a government training scheme
11. Unpaid worker in family business
12. Working in an apprenticeship
13. Doing something else
14. Prefer not to say

## ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from LFS]

**SOC03. Which of these best describes your current employment situation?**

1. Self-employed
2. In full-time paid employment (including if you are on furlough)
3. In part-time paid employment (under 35 hours a week) (including if you are on furlough)
4. Unemployed
5. Retired
6. On maternity leave

7. Looking after family or home
8. Full-time student
9. Long-term sick or disabled
10. On a government training scheme
11. Unpaid worker in family business
12. Working in an apprenticeship
13. Doing something else
14. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY SELF-EMPLOYED (SOC03=1). SC. [Following Ken's recommendations, and OECD definitions]

**SOC04. Do you currently employ anybody else?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO EMPLOY SOMEONE ELSE (SOC04=1). SC. [Created by the team]

**SOC05. How many employees do you currently employ?**

1. 10 or fewer
2. between 11 and 50
3. between 51 and 250
4. more than 251
5. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE IN IN FULL-TIME PAID EMPLOYMENT, OR PART-TIME PAID EMPLOYMENT (SOC03=2-3, 10-12). SC. [Created by the team]

**SOC07. Is your employment contract permanent or temporary?**

1. Permanent
2. Temporary
3. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE IN PART-TIME PAID EMPLOYMENT (SOC03=3). SC. [Created by the team]

**SOC08. Does your contract have a guaranteed number of minimum employment hours, or do you have a "zero hours" contract?**

A zero hours contract is a type of employment contract whereby the employer is not obliged to provide any minimum number of working hours to the employee.

1. Guaranteed minimum number of hours

2. Zero Hours contract with no minimum guaranteed hours
3. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL WHO ARE IN EMPLOYMENT (SOC03=1-3, 10-12). TEXT BOX [LFS]

**SOC09. What was your (main) job in the week ending Sunday the [date for week prior]?**

1. TEXT BOX

ASK ALL WHO ARE IN EMPLOYMENT (SOC03=1-3, 10-12). SC. [Created by the team]

**SOC10. Has your occupation changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

1. Yes
2. No

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE CHANGED OCCUPATION (SOC10=1). SC. [Created by the team]

**SOC11. What was your (main) job prior to the start of the coronavirus outbreak in February 2020?**

2. TEXT BOX

ASK THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED (SOC03=1-3, 10-12). SC. [Adapted from ELSA]

**SOC12. What proportion of your working hours are currently from home?**

1. 1-24%
2. 25% - 49%
3. 50% - 74%
4. 75% - 100%
5. I don't work from home
6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. MC. [Adapted from Ipsos survey]

**SOC13. Have any of the following happened to you since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

*Please select all that apply.*

ROTATE ORDER OF ROWS 2 – 6. ROW 1 ALWAYS FIXED TO COME FIRST.

1. I have been put on furlough <SCRIPTING – SHOW INFORMATION HOVER: where your employer tells you to temporarily stop working and you will receive some pay but you are not made redundant>
2. I am still working, but the hours I am expected to work have been reduced
3. I am still working, but the hours I am working have increased
4. I am still working but my rate of pay has been reduced
5. My other work benefits have been reduced (e.g. pensions, medical insurance)
6. I have been made redundant
7. I have been asked / told to take unpaid holiday / annual leave (not furloughed)
8. None of the above [EXCLUSIVE CODES]

### 9. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODES]

ASK THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED BUT NOT SELF-EMPLOYED AND WHOSE HOURS HAVE DECREASED SINCE THE PANDEMIC (SOC3=2,3, 10-12 AND SOC13=2). MC. [Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey]

#### **SOC14a. Why have your hours reduced?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. Employer cut hours
2. Using annual leave
3. Self-isolating or sick leave with company sick pay
4. Self-isolating or sick leave with statutory sick pay
5. Self-isolating or sick leave without sick pay
6. Caring for children or others/Parental Leave
7. Other reasons (please specify)
8. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
9. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK THOSE WHO ARE FULL TIME OR PART TIME EMPLOYED AND WHOSE HOURS HAVE INCREASED SINCE THE PANDEMIC (SOC3=2,3, 10-12 AND SOC13=3). MC. [Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey]

#### **SOC14b. Why have your hours increased?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. Need to supplement household income
2. Employer requested increased hours
3. Had to take on an additional job
4. Other reasons (please specify)
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK THOSE WHO ARE SELF EMPLOYED AND WHOSE HOURS HAVE INCREASED OR DECREASED SINCE THE PANDEMIC (SOC3=1 AND SOC13=2,3). MC. [Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey]

#### **SOC15. Why have your hours changed?**

1. My business is directly affected by restrictions related to the coronavirus outbreak
2. My business is directly affected by a shortage of supplies that I need for my business
3. My business is directly affected by reduced demand for my services or products
4. Illness
5. Self-isolating
6. Caring for children or others
7. Other (please specify)

## 8. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

## ASK ALL. SC

**SOC16. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020 has the amount of time you spend doing childcare or home schooling changed?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Yes, I'm doing a lot more
2. Yes, I'm doing a little more
3. No
4. Yes, I'm doing a little less
5. Yes, I'm doing a lot less
6. Don't know
7. Not applicable

## ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society COVID]

**SOC20. Is your current household income higher than, about the same as or lower than before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Much higher
2. A little higher
3. About the same
4. A little lower
5. Much lower
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHOSE INCOME IS LOWER SINCE THE PANDEMIC (SOC20=4-5). MC. [Understanding Society COVID]

**SOC21. Have you done any of the following to adjust to having lower income?**

*Please select all that apply*

ROTATE 1-7

1. Spending reduced anyway due to lifestyle restrictions
2. Intentionally reduced spending
3. Saved less
4. Drew on savings
5. Drew on pension savings

6. Borrowed from bank
7. Received financial assistance from family or friends
8. None of these [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from USoc W1 COVID Questionnaire]

**SOC22. In the 3 months before the coronavirus outbreak in February 2020, how well were you managing financially?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Living very comfortably
2. Living somewhat comfortably
3. Finding it somewhat difficult
4. Finding it very difficult
5. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from USoc W1 COVID Questionnaire]

**SOC23. And now, how well are you managing financially?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Living very comfortably
2. Living somewhat comfortably
3. Finding it somewhat difficult
4. Finding it very difficult
5. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. MC. [UCL COVID-19 Social Study]

**SOC24. Do you or anyone in your household currently receive any of the following benefits?**

*Please select all that apply*

ROTATE 1-9

1. Universal Credit
2. Job Seeker's Allowance
3. Employment and Support Allowance
4. Pension Credit
5. Housing benefit
6. Council tax support or reduction
7. Statutory Sick Pay
8. Attendance Allowance
9. Personal Independence Payments

10. Other (please specify)
11. None of these [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
12. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. SC.

**SOC26. How worried, if at all, are you about your future financial situation?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Not at all worried
2. Somewhat worried
3. Very worried
4. Extremely worried
5. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED (SOC03=1-3,10-12). SC. [UCL COVID study]

**SOC27. And how worried, if at all, are you about your job security?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Not at all worried
2. Somewhat worried
3. Very worried
4. Extremely worried
5. Prefer not to say

### Racism and discrimination module [RAC]

**Intro text:** We would now like to ask you about any racism and discrimination you may have experienced.

ASK ALL. MC. [Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC]

**RAC01. Has anyone insulted you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? By insulted, I mean verbally abused, threatened, or been a nuisance to you? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC]

**RAC02. Has anyone deliberately damaged any property that belonged to you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC]

**RAC03. Has anyone physically attacked you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC04. In education, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC05. In your job, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC06. When you have been out in public, such as out shopping, in parks, cafes or restaurants, or on public transport, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC.

**RAC07. Have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour or religion by the police? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC08. When seeking housing (either to rent or buy), have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year

2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC09. Have any neighbours you have had ever made life difficult for you or your family because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing]

**RAC10. Have you been treated unfairly by your friends, family or partner because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
6. This hasn't happened to me [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. SC.

**RAC11. Have you experienced unfair treatment because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion in other settings not mentioned before? If yes, please describe what happened and where it took place:**

3. TEXT BOX
4. I have not experienced unfair treatment in another setting

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED UNFAIR TREATMENT IN ANOTHER SETTING (RAC11=1). MC.

**RAC12. If yes, when did this happen?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. In the past year
2. Within the past 5 years
3. Within the last 10 years
4. Over 10 years ago
5. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from FNS]

**RAC13. Do you worry about being harassed because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? By harassed, we mean being insulted, or physically attacked, or having your property damaged.**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Created by team]

**RAC14. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020 do you think you have experienced more or less unfair treatment because of your race, ethnicity, colour, or religion or has there been no change?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. A lot more
2. A little bit more
3. No change
4. A little less
5. A lot less
6. Don't know

ASK OF THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION RAC01-RAC11 (ANY OF QUESTIONS RAC01-RAC10 OR RAC12 = CODES 1-4). MC. [Adapted from Experiences of discrimination (Krieger, 1990; Krieger et al., 2005)]

**RAC15. How did you respond to these experiences of racial discrimination or unfair treatment? Please tell me if you did any of the following things**

*Please select all that apply*

ROTATE 1-6

1. Tried to do something about it
2. Accepted it as a fact of life
3. Worked harder to prove them wrong
4. Talked to someone about how you were feeling
5. Expressed anger or got mad

6. Prayed about the situation
7. None of the above [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
8. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

## Health module [HLTH]

**INTRO TEXT:** The next section will ask about your health, how it may have been affected by the coronavirus outbreak, and your access to health services.

ASK ALL. SC. [2021 UK Census]

**HLTH01. How is your health in general?**

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad
6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [2021 UK Census]

**HLTH02. Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE YOU HAVE A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION OR ILLNESS (HLTH02=1). SC. [2021 UK Census]

**HLTH03. 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
4. Prefer not to say

## ASK ALL. SC PER STATEMENT. [CES-D 8 (used in ELSA)]

**HLTH04.** Now think about the past week and the feelings you have experienced. Please tell me if each of the following was true for you much of the time during the past week.

1. you felt depressed?
2. you felt everything you did was an effort?
3. your sleep was restless?
4. you were happy?
5. you felt lonely?
6. you enjoyed life?
7. you felt sad?
8. you could not get going?

## SCALE

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

## ASK ALL. SC PER STATEMENT. [GAD-7 (UCL COVID Social Study)]

**HLTH05.** Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?

1. Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge
2. Not being able to stop or control worrying
3. Worrying too much about different things
4. Trouble relaxing
5. Being so restless that it is hard to sit still
6. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable
7. Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen

## REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Not at all
2. Several days
3. More than half the days
4. Nearly every day
5. Prefer not to say

## ASK ALL. MC. [UCL Social Survey]

**HLTH06.** Do you currently have, or have you ever had, any of the following medical conditions?

*Please select all that apply.*

ROTATE 1-5 AND 7-8, ANCHOR 6, 9-11

1. High blood pressure
2. Diabetes
3. Heart disease
4. Lung disease (e.g. asthma or COPD)
5. Cancer
6. Another clinically-diagnosed chronic physical health condition (please specify)
7. Clinically-diagnosed depression
8. Clinically-diagnosed anxiety
9. Another clinically-diagnosed mental health problem (please specify)
10. None of the above [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
11. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. SC. [ELSA]

**HLTH07. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you always been able to access the community health and social care services and support you need, for instance your GP, a dentist, podiatrist, nurse, counselling for depression or anxiety or personal care?**

REVERSE 1-7

1. Yes, always
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. No, hardly ever
5. No, never
6. I did not attempt to contact them
7. I did not need to contact them

ASK ALL. MC option 1 and 2. [Adapted from USoc COVID-19]

**HLTH08. Just before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, did you receive any care at home?**

1. Yes, formal (paid, provided from an agency)
2. Yes, informal (friend or relative)
3. No [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK THOSE WHO RECEIVED CARE PRIOR TO THE PANDEMIC (HLTH08=1-2). SC. [Adapted from USoc COVID-19]

**HLTH09. Thinking about now, has the amount of care you received changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. It has increased
2. It has decreased

3. It has stopped
4. It has stayed the same

ASK THOSE WHO DID NOT RECEIVED CARE PRIOR TO THE PANDEMIC (HLTH08=3). MC option 1 and 2.

[Created by the team]

**HLTH10. Have you received any care at home since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

1. Yes, formal (paid, provided from an agency)
2. Yes, informal (friend or relative)
3. No [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK ALL. MC. [Understanding Society COVID questionnaire]

**HLTH11. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you experienced any of the following symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19)?**

A new continuous cough means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours

ROTATE – 1-8

1. High temperature
2. A new continuous cough
3. Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
4. Fatigue
5. Loss of sense of smell or taste
6. Diarrhoea
7. Abdominal pain
8. Loss of appetite
9. None of these [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
10. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

ASK IF HLTH11 is more than one symptom. SC.

**HLTH11a. Did you ever experience these symptoms at the same time?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Understanding Society COVID questionnaire]

**HLTH12. Have you ever had any kind of test for coronavirus (COVID-19)?**

1. Yes
2. No

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR CORONAVIRUS (HLTH12=1). SC. [Understanding Society COVID questionnaire]

**HLTH13. Have you ever received a positive result for a coronavirus (COVID-19) test?**

1. Yes
2. No, any test I have had was negative
3. No, but I have had an inconclusive result
4. No, but I am still waiting for a result
5. Prefer not to say

ASK OF THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED ANY OF 3 MAIN SYMPTOMS OR A COMBINATION OF SYMPTOMS (HLTH11 = 1, 2 or 5 AND HLTH11a = 1) OR THOSE WHO HAVE HAD A POSITIVE TEST (HLTH13=1). SC. [ELSA]

**HLTH13B. Have you been told by a doctor that you have any long-standing illness or disability caused by coronavirus (COVID-19)?**

{Help link: “More information on long-standing illnesses”}

Text when clicked: “Long-term health problems following coronavirus disease can include fatigue, cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness, loss of sense of smell, depression and anxiety, diarrhoea, headaches and joint pains.”}

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TOLD THEY HAVE A LONG-STANDING ILLNESS (HLTH13B=1). SC

**HLTH14C. Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC

**HLTH14. Have you downloaded the NHS Test and Trace / Test and Protect app?**

1. Yes, and I have used it often
2. Yes, but I have rarely used it
3. Yes, but I never use it
4. No, I have chosen not to download the app
5. No, I do not have a compatible mobile phone

ASK ALL. SC. [Created by the team]

**HLTH15A. Have you had the coronavirus vaccine?**

1. Yes, I have received my first dose only
2. Yes, I have received both my first and second dose
3. No

ASK IF HLTH15A=3. SC. [Created by the team]

**HLTH15B. How likely is it that you will have the coronavirus vaccine when it is offered?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Definitely will have the vaccine
2. Very likely
3. Fairly likely
4. Not very likely
5. Not at all likely
6. Definitely will not have the vaccine
7. Don't know
8. Prefer not to say

ASK CATI ONLY. DO NOT TRANSLATE. SC

**HLTH16\_bis\_intro1 INTERVIEWER INFORMATION SCREEN: [DO NOT READ OUT]** The next three questions will ask whether the respondent has experienced bereavement last year, links to coronavirus and any impact on funeral arrangements. If you have any welfare concerns about the respondent answering these questions based on previous answers, please skip section.

If continuing, prefer not to say options can be selected if the respondent becomes distressed. Support information can be provided to respondents if appropriate.

1. Continue
2. Skip section [DO NOT SHOW HLTH16\_bis\_intro2, HLTH16, HLTH17, HLTH18]

ASK ALL. [Created by the team]

**HLTH16\_bis\_intro2. Sadly, many people have lost those close to them since the coronavirus outbreak began. The next few questions will ask about whether you have experienced a bereavement since February 2020. A "Prefer not to say" option will be available for you to select, if that is your preference.**

ASK ALL. SC. [Created by the team]

**HLTH16. Have you experienced any bereavement of someone close to you (e.g. a partner, family member or close friend) since February 2020?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED BEREVEMENT (HLTH16=1). SC. [Created by the team]

**HLTH17. Did the person, or any of the people, you lost die with coronavirus?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED BEREVEMENT (HLTH16=1) SC. [Created by the team]

**HLTH18. Did the regulations around the coronavirus outbreak make funeral arrangements or attending a funeral difficult?**

REVERSE 1-3

1. Yes, it made it very difficult
2. Yes, it made it a little difficult
3. No, it made no difference
4. Don't know
5. Prefer not to say

## **Social Isolation Module [ISOL]**

**Intro text:** We would now like to ask about any feelings of loneliness or isolation you may have experienced.

ASK ALL. SC per row. [ELSA]

**ISOL01. The next questions are about how you feel about different aspects of your life. For each one, please say how often you feel that way at the moment.**

ROTATE 1-4

1. How often do you feel you lack companionship?
2. How often do you feel left out?
3. How often do you feel isolated from others?
4. How often do you feel lonely?

SCALE

1. Hardly ever or never
2. Some of the time
3. Often
4. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC PER STATEMENT. [ELSA]

**ISOL02. In the past month, how often have you done the following with any of your family or friends, not counting any who live with you?**

ROTATE 1-4

1. **Speak on the phone**
2. **Video-calling (e.g. Skype, FaceTime, etc)**
3. **Write or email**
4. **Send or receive text messages**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Daily
2. 3 to 6 times a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. Less than once a week or never

ASK ALL. SC. [Created by team]

**ISOL03. Have your feelings of loneliness and isolation changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. They have increased
2. They have decreased
3. They have stopped
4. They have stayed the same

### **Black Lives Matter module [BLM]**

**Intro text:** The next section will ask about your views on the Black Lives Matter movement.

**By Black Lives Matter, we mean the range of demonstrations, marches and protests that have taken place in response to police violence against Black people in the USA and across the world, and in response to more general forms of discrimination and racism. We do not mean the activities of any particular group or organisation, but more the broad social movement.**

ASK ALL. SC. [YouGov June 2020]

**BLM01. To what extent do you support or oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Strongly support

2. Tend to support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Tend to oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. Don't know
7. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. MC. [YouGov June 2020]

**BLM03. Have you attended or participated in a Black Lives Matter protest?**

*Please select all that apply*

1. Yes, I have attended or participated in a protest
2. Yes, I have signed a petition, contacted a politician or a government or local government official
3. Yes, I have expressed my support on social media, or shared or liked a post on social media
4. No, I haven't [EXCLUSIVE]
5. Can't remember [EXCLUSIVE]
6. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE]

**Attitudes towards the police [POL]**

**Intro text:** We would now like to ask you about your experiences with the police in your local area, and how they've changed during the coronavirus outbreak.

ASK ALL. SC PER ROW. [CSEW 2019-20]

**POL01. Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area**

ROTATE 1-2

1. the police would treat me fairly
2. taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in my area

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

6. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [Proposed by the team (in addition to CSEW)]

**POL02. How has your confidence in the police in your area changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. It has increased a lot
2. It has increased a little
3. It has stayed the same
4. It has decreased a little
5. It has decreased a lot
6. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC. [WP9 (Patrick Williams)]

**POL03. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have levels of police activity (including visibility, arrests, and interventions) within your community...**

REVERSE SCALE 1-5

1. Increased a lot
2. Increased a little
3. Stayed the same
4. Decreased a lot
5. Decreased a little
6. Don't know

ASK ALL. SC [Created by team]

**POL04. Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you been stopped by the police?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

**Political Participation module [GOV]**

**Intro text:** In this next section, we would like to ask about your political attitudes.

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from 2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**GOV01. How much do you trust the UK Parliament in relation to its management of the coronavirus outbreak?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN WALES (HH04=315-336 OR REG01=10. IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=10). SC.

[Adapted from 2010-11 Citizenship Survey]

**GOV02. How much do you trust The Welsh Assembly in relation to its management of the coronavirus outbreak?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

ASK THOSE WHO LIVE IN SCOTLAND (HH04=337-368 OR REG01=11. IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=11). SC.

**GOV03. How much do you trust The Scottish Parliament in relation to its management of the coronavirus outbreak?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

ASK THOSE FROM [LIST LAS]. SC.

**GOV04. How much do you trust your elected <INSERT AREA AND NAME OF MAYOR>, in relation to their management of the coronavirus outbreak?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

HH04= 282-287, 289-314 SHOW: <Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan>

HH04= 151, 157, 161, 165, 174, 176 SHOW: <Mayor of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Nik Johnson>

HH04= 17, 19, 32, 33, 37, 39, 44, 45, 46, 49 SHOW: <Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham>

HH04= 27, 29, 31, 40, 43, 50 SHOW: <Metro Mayor of the Liverpool City Region, Steve Rotheram>

HH04= 6 - 8 SHOW: <Mayor of the North of Tyne, Jamie Driscoll>

HH04= 51, 55, 65, 69 SHOW: <Mayor of the Sheffield City Region, Dan Jarvis>

HH04= 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 SHOW: <Tees Valley Mayor, Ben Houchen>

HH04= 188, 190, 207 SHOW: <Mayor of the West of England, Dan Norris>

HH04= 72, 75, 76, 86, 88, 96, 98 SHOW: <Mayor of the West Midlands, Andy Street>

ASK ALL. SC. [EMBES]

**GOV05. How interested would you say you are in politics?**

REVERSE SCALE 1-4

1. Very interested
2. Fairly interested
3. Not very interested
4. Not at all interested
5. Don't know
6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC.

**GOV06. If there were a UK General Election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?**

1. Labour
2. Conservatives
3. Liberal Democrats
4. Scottish National Party (SNP) [SHOW HH04= 337-368 OR REG01=11. IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=11. SHOW IF SNOWBALLED=YES]
5. Plaid Cymru [SHOW HH04= 315-336 OR REG01=10. IF HH04=999, THEN USE REC07=10. SHOW IF SNOWBALLED=YES]
6. Green Party
7. The Reform UK Party (previously known as the Brexit Party)
8. Other (please specify)
9. I would not vote
10. I am not eligible to vote
11. Don't know
12. Prefer not to say

### Additional Demographics [DEM continued]

INTRO TEXT: Finally, we'd just like to ask a few questions about you.

ASK ALL. SC. [2021 Census]

**DEM05. What is your legal marital or registered civil partnership status?**

1. Never married and never registered a civil partnership
2. Married
3. In a registered civil partnership
4. Separated, but still legally married
5. Separated, but still legally in a civil partnership
6. Divorced
7. Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
8. Widowed
9. Surviving partner from a registered civil partnership
10. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Adapted from 2021 UK Census]

**DEM04. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?**

1. Straight/Heterosexual
2. Gay or Lesbian
3. Bisexual
4. Other sexual orientation [please specify]
5. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WITH MORE THAN ONE IN HOUSEHOLD (HH01>1). SC

**SOC17. How many people in the household contribute financially to meeting household expenses, such as paying your rent or mortgage, council tax, other bills and buying food?**

1. [NUMERICAL TEXT BOX – RANGE 0-20]
2. Don't know
3. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS]

**SOC18. Thinking about the total income of your household from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on, which of the following do you know best?**

1. Your household's weekly income
2. Your household's monthly income
3. Your household's annual income

4. Don't know
5. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW THEIR WEEKLY INCOME (SOC18=1). SC. [Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS]

**SOC19a. What is your household's total income, per week from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on**

[WEEKLY SCALE LISTED BELOW]

1. Under £50
2. £50 - £99
3. £100 - £199
4. £200 - £299
5. £300 - £399
6. £400 - £499
7. £500 - £599
8. £600 - £699
9. £700 - £799
10. £800 - £899
11. £900 - £999
12. £1,000 - £1,439
13. £1,440 - £1,899
14. £1,900 - £2,899
15. £2,900 or more
16. Don't know
17. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW THEIR MONTHLY INCOME OR SAID DON'T KNOW (SOC18=2 or 4). SC. [Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS]

**SOC19b. What is your household's total income, per month from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on**

[MONTHLY SCALE LISTED BELOW]

1. Under £217
2. £217 - £434
3. £435 - £866
4. £867 - £1,299
5. £1,300 - £1,732
6. £1,733 - £2,166
7. £2,167 - £2,599

8. £2,600 - £3,032
9. £3,033 - £3,466
10. £3,467 - £3,899
11. £3,900 - £4,332
12. £4,333 - £6,249
13. £6,250 - £8,299
14. £8,300 - £12,499
15. £12,500 or more
16. Don't know
17. Prefer not to say

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW THEIR YEARLY INCOME (SOC18=3). SC. [Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS]

**SOC19c. What is your household's total income, per year from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on**

[YEARLY SCALE LISTED BELOW]

1. Under £2,600
2. £2,600 - £5,199
3. £5,200 - £10,399
4. £10,400 - £15,599
5. £15,600 - £20,799
6. £20,800 - £25,999
7. £26,000 - £31,199
8. £31,200 - £36,399
9. £36,400 - £41,599
10. £41,600 - £46,799
11. £46,800 - £51,999
12. £52,000 - £74,999
13. £75,000 - £99,999
14. 100,000 - £149,999
15. £150,000 or more
16. Don't know
17. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL. SC. [Based on information from gov.uk]

**ETH14. Are you a UK citizen?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

ASK IF ETH14 = 2. MC. [Based on information from gov.uk]

**ETH14A. What is your current official immigration status?**

Please be assured that the answers you give will be kept confidential and used only for research purposes.

*Please select all that apply*

1. Citizen of a European Union country, with settled status
2. Citizen of a European Union country, without settled status
3. Holding a Visa
4. Indefinite Leave to Remain in the UK
5. Limited Leave to Remain in the UK
6. Humanitarian Protection
7. Refugee status
8. Asylum Seeker status
9. Other (please specify)
10. Don't know [EXCLUSIVE CODE]
11. Prefer not to say [EXCLUSIVE CODE]

**A Visa** - gives permission to stay in the UK for a specific period of time e.g. work or study.

**Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) in the UK** - means that a person can stay in the UK forever and there is no time restriction

**Limited Leave to Remain in the UK** - Limited Leave to Remain in the UK is granted to people who have family connections in the UK

**Humanitarian Protection** - Humanitarian Protection refers to a person that the UK Government decided is not a refugee, but it would be unsafe for them to return to their country

**Refugee status** - Refugee status refers to a person for whom asylum has been accepted by the Home Office

**Asylum Seeker status** - A person who is claiming asylum because they are at risk of being treated very badly (persecuted) in their home country because of their race, their religion, where they are from, their views on politics or the government, or because they are in a particular group of people who get treated badly (for example, if they are gay). While the Home Office decides on the case and if the case goes to the Tribunal (court), the person has asylum-seeker status.

ASK THOSE WHO HOLD A VISA (ETH14A=3). SC

**ETH15. What type of visa do you hold?**

1. A tourist or visitor visa
2. A student visa
3. A work visa
4. A visitor visa for medical purposes
5. Electronic Visa Waiver
6. Other (please specify)
7. Don't Know
8. Prefer not to say

## RECONTACT SECTION [RECON]

ASK SNOWBALL (FinalSurveyType = 5). ASK FRIENDS AND FAMILY WHO WERE REFERRED DIRECTLY FROM EITHER THE RECRUITMENT SURVEY (REF01.1>0 OR REF01.2>0 FROM ANOTHER RESPONDENT) OR REFERRED DIRECTLY FROM THE MAIN SURVEY (REF04.1>0 OR REF04.2>0 FROM ANOTHER RESPONDENT) AND ASK PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 7, 8). SC

### LINK01. (CONSENTLINK in data) LINKING ANSWERS

Researchers at the University of Manchester want to learn more about how the pandemic has affected you and those close to you.

To help them understand this, researchers at The University of Manchester would like to connect your survey answers with those provided by the friend or family member who sent you the link to this survey. This information will be used only for research purposes only and will not be transferred to anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester. No identifiable personal data will be held about you or your friends or family after XXXXX unless permission is provided separately at the next question.

Are you happy for researchers at the University of Manchester to be able to connect your survey answers with your friend or family member?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). MC. [Created by the team]

**RECON01. Thank you very much for taking time to take part in this survey. That is all of the survey questions we have for you today. We may wish to carry out future research among participants of this study to help us understand the longer-term impacts of the coronavirus outbreak on the lives of ethnic and religious minorities.**

**Would you be willing to be re-contacted by researchers at the University of Manchester about taking in future research on similar topics?**

You do not have to say now whether you would actually take part in the research, just whether you would be happy to be contacted about it.

*Please tick all that apply*

1. Yes, I am happy to be contacted by email about taking part in future research
2. Yes, I am happy to be contacted by post about taking part in future research
3. Yes, I am happy to be contacted by text message about taking part in future research
4. No, I do not want to be contacted about taking part in future research [EXCLUSIVE]

ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType=14). SC.

**RECON01A. We may wish to carry out future research among participants of this study to help us understand the longer-term impacts of the coronavirus outbreak on the lives of ethnic and religious minorities.**

**Would you be willing to be re-contacted on behalf of researchers at the University of Manchester about taking in future research on similar topics?**

You do not have to say now whether you would actually take part in the research, just whether you would be happy to be contacted about it.

1. Yes, I am happy to be contacted about taking part in future research
2. No, I do not want to be contacted about taking part in future research

ASK THOSE WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE RECONTACTED (RECON01=1,2,3). SC,

**RECON02.**

Your contact details will be kept confidentially, will not be shared with anyone outside Ipsos and the University of Manchester and will be used only for research purposes.

Your contact details will be retained by Ipsos up until XXXXX. The University of Manchester will retain your contact details for up to 5 years, until XXXXX, so they can invite you to take part in future research, however your contact details may be destroyed sooner if the University of Manchester decide that it is not necessary to hold them for the full length of the retention period e.g. in the event that the future research concludes earlier than expected. Your contact details will be stored separately from the answers you provided earlier in the survey and only specified researchers at the University of Manchester and Ipsos will be able to link them so they can analyse the survey data.

Providing your contact details is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. For more details about this process or for more details on how your personal data will be treated, please visit The University of Manchester Privacy Notice for Research (available [here](http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095) [hyperlink: <http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=37095>]) and the Ipsos survey Privacy Policy,

which can be visited on the survey help page [here](https://www.evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink:evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com] on the 'Ipsos Privacy Policy' page.

*Please tick all that apply*

1. Yes, I am happy to share my contact details so I can be contacted to take part in further research
2. No, I no longer not want to share my contact details

ASK THOSE WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE RECONTACTED (RECON02=1). SC

**RECON02A.**

The University of Manchester may also contact you to share information relating to the findings of the research you have just taken part in.

Are you happy for them to contact you for this purpose?

1. Yes, I am happy be contacted for this purpose
2. No, I do not want to be contacted for this purpose

ASK THOSE WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE RECONTACTED BY EMAIL (RECON01=1 AND RECON02=1). EMAIL TEXT BOX. CHECK TEXT ENTERED FOLLOWS EMAIL RULES

**RECON03. Can you provide us with your email address?**

1. Enter email address: <field>
2. I don't want to share my email address

ASK THOSE WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE RECONTACTED BY POST (RECON01=2 AND RECON02=1). ADDRESS TEXT BOX. CHECK TEXT ENTERED FOLLOWS ADDRESS RULES AND INCLUDES POSTCODE

**RECON04. Can you provide us with your address?**

1. Address line 1

Address line 2

Address line 3

Address line 4

Address line 5

Postcode

2. I don't want to share my address

ASK THOSE WHO ARE HAPPY TO BE RECONTACTED BY TEXT MESSAGE (RECON01=3 AND RECON02=1). ADDRESS TEXT BOX. SHOW UP PROMPT ON UNDER 11 DIGITS BUT ALLOW FOR 10

**RECON05. Can you provide us with your mobile number?**

1. Enter mobile number: <field>
2. I don't want to share my mobile number

**INCENTIVE SECTION [INCEN]**

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 5, 6, 7). SC. CHECK TEXT ENTERED FOLLOWS ADDRESS RULES AND INCLUDES POSTCODE. IF NOT SHOW PROMPT

**INCEN04A. To say thank you, a £10 gift voucher will be sent to you within three weeks of completing this survey. What address would you like your voucher to be sent to?**

Please check your address carefully before moving on to ensure we have the correct address to send your voucher to. Please note that only one voucher can be sent to your address.

Contact details provided at this question will be retained by Ipsos up until xxxxx, will not be shared with anyone outside of Ipsos and will only be used to send you your gift voucher.

1. Address line 1

Address line 2

Address line 3

Address line 4

Address line 5

Postcode

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINK, PARALLEL (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 5, 6, 7). SC

**EMAIL01. In case we need to contact you about your gift voucher, can you provide us with your email address?**

Contact details provided at this question will be retained by Ipsos up until xxxxx, will not be shared with anyone outside of Ipsos and will only be used to contact you about your gift voucher.

1. Enter email address: <field>
2. IF EMAIL PROVIDED AT RECONTACT [RECON03=1] Send to the email provided for re-contact ([RECON03=1 TEXT])

**ASK SNOWBALL AND UNIQUE LINKS** (FinalSurveyType = 5, 6). ASK FRIENDS AND FAMILY WHO WERE REFERRED DIRECTLY FROM EITHER THE RECRUITMENT SURVEY (REF01.1>0 OR REF01.2>0 FROM ANOTHER RESPONDENT) OR REFERRED DIRECTLY FROM THE MAIN SURVEY (REF04.1>0 OR REF04.2>0 FROM ANOTHER RESPONDENT)

#### **REF04. SHARE LINKS**

We would also like you to invite up to four friends or family members outside of those who live with you at your home address to complete the survey (up to two friends and up to two family members, including a partner if you do not live with them). If they go on to complete the full survey they will also be sent a £10 gift voucher (terms and conditions apply). Friends and family who try and access the survey from the same address as you will not be able to enter the survey.

Please note for this EVENS survey we are particularly interested in hearing from people from ethnic and religious minority backgrounds.

Please specify how many survey links you would like below:

1. Survey links for friends: [NUMERIC BOX, MAX 2]
2. Survey links for family members (including a partner): [NUMERIC BOX, MAX 2]

IF LINKS REQUESTED [REF04 1>0 OR 2>0].

**REF05. Please provide us with your email address so that we can send you links for your friends and family.**

Contact details provided at this question will be retained by Ipsos up until xxxxx, will not be shared with anyone outside of Ipsos and will only be used to send you referral links.

1. Enter email address: <field>

CHECK TEXT ENTERED FOLLOWS EMAIL RULES

[IF DUPLICATE EMAIL IS ENTERED, SHOW POP UP: This email address has already been used to register for this survey.

2. IF EMAIL PROVIDED AT RECONTACT [RECON03=1] Send to the email provided for re-contact ([RECON03=1 TEXT])

4. I no longer not want to share my contact details or receive any links for my family and friends

IF EMAIL PROVIDED [REF05=1, 2). INFO SCREEN

**REF06. An email will now be sent to you with links to share with your friends and family.**

If your links have not arrived in your inbox or Junk folder after 10 minutes, please email [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) with subject line 'Missing link request' and we will get back to you.

Please ensure you click **next** to the very end of the survey to receive survey links for your friends and family

ASK ONLINE, SNOWBALL AND UNIQUE LINKS (FinalSurveyType = 4, 5, 6). ASK THOSE WHO LIVE WITH OTHER PEOPLE OVER AGE OF 16 (HH01 CODES 3-6 SUM TO >1)

#### **PARA01. LINKING ANSWERS**

Would you be happy for us to email you separately with survey links for members of your household in the next few weeks?

These links will provide them with the opportunity to share their own views and help us to capture wider experiences from your community. If they go on to complete the full survey, they will also be sent a £10 gift voucher (terms and conditions apply). These links can be accessed by those living at the same address as you.

Are you happy for us to email you for this purpose?

1. Yes, I am happy be contacted for this purpose
2. No, I do not want to be contacted for this purpose

THOSE HAPPY TO RECEIVE HOUSEHOLD LINKS (PARA01=1) BUT NOT THOSE WHO GAVE AN EMAIL ADDRESS FOR FRIENDS AND FAMILY AT REF05=1 OR REF05=2

**PARA02. Please provide us with your email address so that we can send you links to share with your household.**

Contact details provided at this question will be retained by Ipsos up until xxxxx, will not be shared with anyone outside of Ipsos and will only be used to send you survey links for members of your household.

1. Enter email address: <field>
2. IF EMAIL PROVIDED AT RECONTACT [RECON03=1] Send to the email provided for re-contact ([RECON03=1 TEXT])
3. I no longer not want to share my contact details or receive any links for those in my household

ASK CATI, ONLINE, SNOWBALL AND UNIQUE LINKS (FinalSurveyType = 2, 4, 5, 6).

#### **INCEN06.**

**Thank you for taking time to take part in this survey. Your gift voucher will be sent to you within three weeks. Please note that there have been some delays in delivery at the moment due to the coronavirus outbreak.**

If your voucher has not arrived within three weeks of completing the survey, please email [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) with subject line 'postal voucher missing' and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

ASK PARALLEL (FinalSurveyType = 7)

INCEN06.

**Your gift voucher will be sent to you within three weeks. Please note that there have been some delays in delivery at the moment due to the coronavirus outbreak.**

If your voucher has not arrived within three weeks of completing the survey, please email [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) with subject line 'postal voucher missing – household survey' and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

ASK ONLINE, SNOWBALL, UNIQUE LINKS, PARALLEL AND FFT (FinalSurveyType = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). (CLOSE SCREEN):

**OUTRO1:** Thank you for participating in the survey. We hope that you have found it interesting and have not been upset by any of the topics discussed. However, if you have found any part of this experience to be distressing there are a number of organisations that you can contact for support. Information on these can be found on the survey help page by visiting [evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink: evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com] and clicking on 'Participant Information Sheet'. Alternatively if you would like to talk to someone directly you can call Samaritans on 116 123.

If you would like to contact the research team you can contact Ipsos at [evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evenssurvey@ipsos-mori.com) or 0808 129 6800 (this is a monitored voicemail service).

CLOSING BUTTON: **Click here to submit your answers and close the survey**

SHOW CATI ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 2). SC

**OUTRO2:** Thank you for participating in the survey. We hope that you have found it interesting and have not been upset by any of the topics discussed. However, if you have found any part of this experience to be distressing there are a number of organisations that you can contact for support. Information on these can be found on the survey help page by visiting [evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink: evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com] and clicking on 'Participant Information Sheet' if you have access to the internet.

If not, would you like more information on organisations that you can contact for support now?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CATI ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 2). IF THEY DO WANT MORE INFORMATION (OUTRO2 = 1)

**OUTRO3:** We can provide you with a contact number for the following organisations. Would you like more information on any of these?

**INTERVIEWER NOTE:** READ OUT LIST AND IF THEY SAY YES TO ANY OF THESE ACCESS THE PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET [HERE](https://evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com) [hyperlink: evenssurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com ] WHICH CONTAINS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION ON EACH OF THESE AND A TELEPHONE NUMBER. PLEASE READ OUT THE INFORMATION AND TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE RELEVANT ORGANISATION. THEN THANK AND TICK WHICH ORGANISATION YOU HAVE GIVEN INFORMATION ON.

*Select all requested*

1. Age UK
2. Citizens Advice
3. Cruse Bereavement
4. Equality Advisory Support Service (EASS)
5. MIND
6. National Debt Line
7. Refuge
8. Samaritans
9. Stop Hate UK
10. Victim Support
11. None requested [EXCLUSIVE]

**SHOW CATI ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 2).** ASK ALL

**OUTRO4:** Ok thank you for your time [CLOSE].

**ASK PANEL 1-3, ONLINE ETHNIC BOOST AND KNOWLEDGE PANEL ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 9, 10, 11 ,12, 13).**

(incentive process works separately from survey completion)

**INCEN07.**

**Thank you for taking time to take part in this survey. The information gathered will provide powerful evidence to help inspire meaningful change in society for the better - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond.**

If you have been affected by any of the questions covered in this survey, you can access links to help and support organisations [here](#) [Hyperlink to PDF], alternatively if you would like to talk to someone you can call Samaritans on 116 123.

**ASK PROLIFIC ONLY (FinalSurveyType = 14).** (incentive process works separately from survey completion)

**PROLIF. END SCREEN**

**Thank you for taking time to take part in this survey. The information gathered will provide powerful evidence to help inspire meaningful change in society for the better - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond.**

If you have been affected by any of the questions covered in this survey, you can access links to help and support organisations here [Hyperlink: Participant Information Sheet PDF], alternatively if you would like to talk to someone you can call Samaritans on 116 123.

Please click the button below to be redirected back to the Prolific site to finish the survey.

However, please make a note of this completion code, so you can enter it manually if needed: XXXXXX.

## A5. List of survey questions and their origins

Question code	Wording	Origin
ENTER01	What language would you like to complete this survey in?	Understanding Society
DEM01	What is your date of birth?	Understanding Society
DEM02	What is your sex?	2021 UK Census
DEM03	Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?	2021 UK Census
HH01	Thinking about the people who normally live with you, how many people (including yourself) are aged:	Adapted from Understanding Society
HH03	How many generations live in your current household?	EVENS survey
HH05	What type of accommodation do you live in?	UCL Virus Watch Study
HH11	Does your household rent or own your home?	UCL Virus Watch Study
HH06	Where do you live?	UCL Virus Watch Study
HH07	How many bedrooms are there in your home?	Understanding Society
HH08	How many other rooms are there in your home?	Understanding Society
HH10	Have you been able to access adequate water and sanitation services since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	EVENS survey

<i>HH13</i>	Does the property you are currently living in have any of the following?	Adapted from UCL COVID-19 Social Study
<i>LOC02</i>	Do you have a park, or other open space, within 15 minutes' walk of your home?	EVENS survey
<i>HH12</i>	Approximately how much do you think your property is worth now (if living nomadically, include the property that sits on the land <u>and</u> the land itself if you own it)?	Survey of English Housing
<i>LOC01</i>	How long have you been living in the current area?	LFS
<i>LOC03</i>	How strongly do you feel you belong to your local area?	2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>LOC04</i>	Please tell us whether you think your sense of belonging to the local community has increased, decreased or not changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Adapted from Metropolitan Police Public Attitudes Surveys
<i>HH14A</i>	Do you have access to the internet at home?	EVENS Survey
<i>HH14B</i>	Overall, how reliable is your internet connection?	EVENS Survey
<i>HH15</i>	For which of the following activities did you use the internet in the last 3 months?	ELSA
<i>HH15A</i>	Have you used the internet for home working or home schooling since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	ELSA

<i>ETH02</i>	In forms and official documents (such as the Census), what ethnicity do you identify with?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH03a</i>	Which one best describes your White ethnic group or background?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH03b</i>	Which one best describes your Mixed or multiple ethnic group or background?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH03c</i>	Which one best describes your Asian or Asian British ethnic group or background?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH03d</i>	Which one best describes your Black, Black British, Caribbean or African ethnic group or background?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH03e</i>	Which one best describes your other ethnic group or background?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH04</i>	What is your religion?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH05</i>	How important is your ethnic background to your sense of who you are?	Understanding Society
<i>ETH06</i>	How important is your religion to your sense of who you are?	Understanding Society
<i>ETH07</i>	How often, if at all, do you wear clothes or something that shows a connection with your ethnic identity or religion?	Adapted from FNS
<i>ETH08</i>	How often do you participate in activities that are connected with your ethnicity or religion?	EVENS Survey
<i>ETH09</i>	How often do you eat food that is associated with your ethnic background or religion?	Adapted from Understanding Society

<i>ETH10</i>	What is your country of birth?	2011 UK Census
<i>ETH11A</i>	In which year did you most recently arrive to live here (do not count short visits away from the UK)	2011 UK Census
<i>ETH12</i>	In which country was your mother born?	Understanding Society
<i>ETH13</i>	In which country was your father born?	Understanding Society
<i>ETH16</i>	How would you describe your national identity?	2021 UK Census
<i>ETH17</i>	Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement...	Adapted from FNS. Option 3 created by EVENS Survey.
<i>ETH18</i>	To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of <u>British</u> society?	2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>ETH19a</i>	To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of <u>English</u> society?	2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>ETH19b</i>	To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of <u>Welsh</u> society?	2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>ETH19c</i>	To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel a part of <u>Scottish</u> society?	2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>SOC01</i>	Which, if any, of the following is the highest educational or professional qualification you have obtained? If you are still studying in full time education, please select the highest qualification reached before starting your current course or training.	LFS

SOC02	Which of the following best describes what you were doing just before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Adapted from LFS
SOC03	Which of these <u>best</u> describes your current employment situation?	Adapted from LFS
SOC04	Do you currently employ anybody else?	Following Ken's recommendations, and OECD definitions
SOC05	How many employees do you currently employ?	EVENS Survey
SOC07	Is your employment contract permanent or temporary?	EVENS Survey
SOC08	Does your contract have a guaranteed number of minimum employment hours, or do you have a "zero hours" contract?	EVENS Survey
SOC09	What was your (main) job in the week ending Sunday the [date for week prior]?	LFS
SOC10	Has your occupation changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	EVENS Survey
SOC11	What was your (main) job prior to the start of the coronavirus outbreak in February 2020?	EVENS Survey
SOC12	What proportion of your working hours are currently from home?	Adapted from ELSA
SOC13	Have any of the following happened to you since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Adapted from Ipsos survey

<i>SOC14a</i>	Why have your hours reduced?	Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey
<i>SOC14b</i>	Why have your hours increased?	Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey
<i>SOC15</i>	Why have your hours changed?	Adapted from Understanding Society COVID survey
<i>SOC20</i>	Is your current household income higher than, about the same as or lower than before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Understanding Society COVID
<i>SOC21</i>	Have you done any of the following to adjust to having lower income?	Understanding Society COVID
<i>SOC22</i>	In the 3 months before the coronavirus outbreak in February 2020, how well were you managing financially?	Adapted from USoc W1 COVID Questionnaire
<i>SOC23</i>	And now, how well are you managing financially?	Adapted from USoc W1 COVID Questionnaire
<i>SOC24</i>	Do you or anyone in your household currently receive any of the following benefits?	UCL COVID-19 Social Study
<i>SOC27</i>	And how worried, if at all, are you about your job security?	UCL COVID study
<i>RAC01</i>	Has anyone insulted you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? By insulted, I mean verbally abused, threatened, or been a nuisance to you? If yes, when did this happen?	Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC

<i>RAC02</i>	Has anyone deliberately damaged any property that belonged to you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC
<i>RAC03</i>	Has anyone physically attacked you for reasons to do with your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	Adapted from FNS/EMPIRIC
<i>RAC04</i>	In education, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<i>RAC05</i>	In your job, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<i>RAC06</i>	When you have been out in public, such as out shopping, in parks, cafes or restaurants, or on public transport, have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<i>RAC08</i>	When seeking housing (either to rent or buy), have you ever been treated unfairly because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<i>RAC09</i>	Have any neighbours you have had ever made life difficult for you or your family because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing
<i>RAC10</i>	Have you been treated unfairly by your friends, family or partner because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? If yes, when did this happen?	From lifecourse questionnaire used by NZ Longitudinal Study of Ageing

<i>RAC13</i>	Do you worry about being harassed because of your ethnicity, race, colour, or religion? By harassed, we mean being insulted, or physically attacked, or having your property damaged.	Adapted from FNS
<i>RAC014</i>	Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020 do you think you have experienced more or less unfair treatment because of your race, ethnicity, colour, or religion or has there been no change?	EVENS Survey
<i>RAC15</i>	How did you respond to these experiences of racial discrimination or unfair treatment? Please tell me if you did any of the following things	Adapted from Experiences of discrimination (Krieger, 1990; Krieger et al., 2005
<i>HLTH01</i>	How is your health in general?	2021 UK Census
<i>HLTH02</i>	Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?	2021 UK Census
<i>HLTH03</i>	Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?	2021 UK Census
<i>HLTH04</i>	Now think about the past week and the feelings you have experienced. Please tell me if each of the following was true for you much of the time during the past week.	CES-D 8 (used in ELSA)
<i>HLTH05</i>	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?	GAD-7 (UCL COVID Social Study)
<i>HLTH06</i>	Do you currently have, or have you ever had, any of the following medical conditions?	UCL Social Survey

<i>HLTH07</i>	Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you always been able to access the community health and social care services and support you need, for instance your GP, a dentist, podiatrist, nurse, counselling for depression or anxiety or personal care?	ELSA
<i>HLTH08</i>	Just before the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, did you receive any care at home?	Adapted from USoc COVID-19
<i>HLTH09</i>	Thinking about now, has the amount of care you received changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Adapted from USoc COVID-19
<i>HLTH10</i>	Have you received any care at home since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	EVENS Survey
<i>HLTH11</i>	Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you experienced any of the following symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19)?	Understanding Society COVID questionnaire
<i>HLTH12</i>	Have you ever had any kind of test for coronavirus (COVID-19)?	Understanding Society COVID questionnaire
<i>HLTH13</i>	Have you ever received a positive result for a coronavirus (COVID-19) test?	Understanding Society COVID questionnaire
<i>HLTH13B</i>	Have you been told by a doctor that you have any long-standing illness or disability caused by coronavirus (COVID-19)?	ELSA
<i>HLTH15A</i>	Have you had the coronavirus vaccine?	EVENS Survey

<i>HLTH15B</i>	How likely is it that you will have the coronavirus vaccine when it is offered?	EVENS Survey
<i>HLTH16_bis_intro2</i>	Sadly, many people have lost those close to them since the coronavirus outbreak began. The next few questions will ask about whether you have experienced a bereavement since February 2020. A “Prefer not to say” option will be available for you to select, if that is your preference.	EVENS Survey
<i>HLTH16</i>	Have you experienced any bereavement of someone close to you (e.g. a partner, family member or close friend) since February 2020?	EVENS Survey
<i>HLTH17</i>	Did the person, or any of the people, you lost die with coronavirus?	EVENS Survey
<i>HLTH18</i>	Did the regulations around the coronavirus outbreak make funeral arrangements or attending a funeral difficult?	EVENS Survey
<i>ISOL01</i>	The next questions are about how you feel about different aspects of your life. For each one, please say how often you feel that way at the moment.	ELSA
<i>ISOL02</i>	In the past month, how often have you done the following with any of your family or friends, not counting any who live with you?	ELSA
<i>ISOL03</i>	Have your feelings of loneliness and isolation changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	EVENS Survey

<i>BLM01</i>	To what extent do you support or oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?	YouGov June 2020
<i>BLM03</i>	Have you attended or participated in a Black Lives Matter protest?	YouGov June 2020
<i>POL01</i>	Please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area	CSEW 2019-20
<i>POL02</i>	How has your confidence in the police in your area changed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020?	Proposed by the team (in addition to CSEW)
<i>POL03</i>	Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have levels of police activity (including visibility, arrests, and interventions) within your community...	WP9 (Patrick Williams)
<i>POL04</i>	Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have you been stopped by the police?	EVENS Survey
<i>GOV01</i>	How much do you trust the <u>UK Parliament</u> in relation to its management of the coronavirus outbreak?	Adapted from 2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>GOV02</i>	How much do you trust <u>The Welsh Assembly</u> in relation to its management of the coronavirus outbreak?	Adapted from 2010-11 Citizenship Survey
<i>GOV05</i>	How interested would you say you are in politics?	EMBES
<i>DEM05</i>	What is your legal marital or registered civil partnership status?	2021 Census
<i>DEM04</i>	Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?	Adapted from 2021 UK Census

<i>SOC18</i>	Thinking about the total income of your household from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on, which of the following do you know best?	Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS
<i>SOC19a</i>	What is your household's total income, per week from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on	Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS
<i>SOC19b</i>	What is your household's total income, per month from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on	Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS
<i>SOC19c</i>	What is your household's total income, per year from all sources before tax - including benefits, savings and so on	Financial Capability Survey with intro wording from LFS
<i>ETH14</i>	Are you a UK citizen?	Based on information from gov.uk
<i>ETH14A</i>	What is your current official immigration status?	Based on information from gov.uk

## A6. Examples of CoDE and VCSE partner organisations promotional materials



CoDE IS HOSTING A PRESS LAUNCH ON  
A **GROUND-BREAKING SURVEY** THAT  
WILL SHIFT THE NARRATIVE ON  
RACIAL JUSTICE, AND ETHNIC AND  
RELIGIOUS INEQUALITIES DURING  
COVID IN BRITAIN.

**TUESDAY 16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2021**  
**11.30AM-12.45PM**



Chaired by award-winning  
journalist, writer and academic  
**Professor Gary Younge**, the event  
will reveal the full details of this  
exciting initiative and how you  
can participate.



**Professor James Nazroo**  
Deputy Director - CoDE



**Dr Nissa Finney**  
CoDE Survey Lead  
University of St Andrews



**Dr Dharmi Kapadia**  
Lead Researcher  
CoDE



**Claire Rice**  
Community  
Engagement Officer  
GATEHerts



**Molly Rosenberg**  
Director, Royal Society  
of Literature



**Sir Simon Woolley**  
Director  
Operation Black Vote



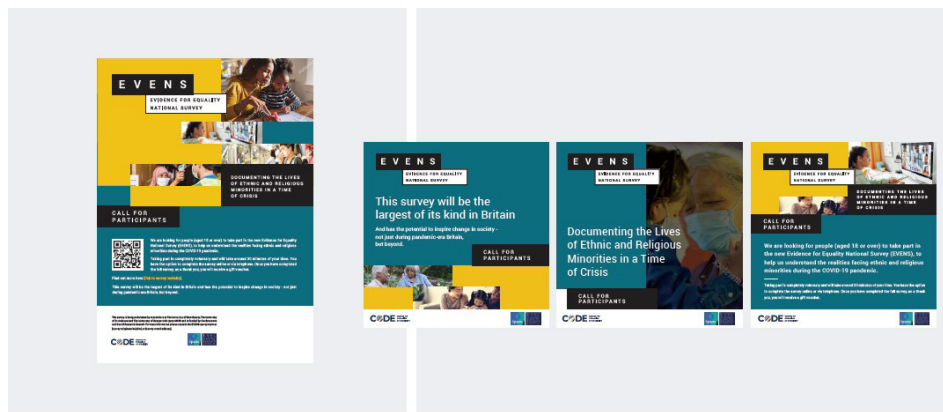
**Zara Mohammed**  
Elected Secretary General  
Muslim Council of Britain








Economic  
and Social  
Research Council



# EVENS

## EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY NATIONAL SURVEY

### DOCUMENTING THE LIVES OF ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN A TIME OF CRISIS

### CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS

We are looking for people (aged 18 or over) to take part in the new **Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS)**, to help us understand the realities facing ethnic and religious minority people during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This survey will be the largest of its kind in Britain and has the potential to inspire change in society - not just during pandemic-era Britain, but beyond.

Taking part is completely voluntary and will take around 30 minutes of your time. You have the option to complete the survey online or via telephone. Once you have completed the full survey, as a thank you, you will receive a gift voucher.

To take part online, just register via our website [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey) to find out if you are eligible and you will be sent a survey link.

Alternatively, you can take part over the telephone by calling us on **0808 1296800** to check if you are eligible and arrange an interview.

Find out more here [evensurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com](https://evensurveyinfo.ipsos-mori.com).

#EVENSurvey



The survey is being undertaken by researchers at The University of Manchester, The University of St Andrews and The University of Sussex with Ipsos MORI and is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. For more information please contact the EVENS survey team at 0808 1296800 or [evensurvey@ipsos-mori.com](mailto:evensurvey@ipsos-mori.com).



**EVENS**

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

**Take part in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS)**

The 1<sup>st</sup> and largest survey of its kind in the UK on the impact of Covid 19 - and the lockdowns - on ethnic and religious minority people is now available in **14 languages**.



Economic and Social Research Council

**EVENS**

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

**Access the survey in:**

- ✓ Arabic
- ✓ Bengali
- ✓ Chinese
- ✓ English
- ✓ Gujarati
- ✓ Polish
- ✓ Portuguese
- ✓ Punjabi: Gurmukhi
- ✓ Punjabi: Urdu
- ✓ Romanian
- ✓ Somali
- ✓ Turkish
- ✓ Urdu
- ✓ Welsh



Economic and Social Research Council



Tin Cymorth  
Lleiaffrwydd Ethnig  
& Ieuenctid Cymru



STUART HALL  
FOUNDATION



MCB  
The Muslim Council of Britain



jpr /  
Institute for  
Jewish Policy Research



Economic  
and Social  
Research Council



Tin Cymorth  
Lleiaffrwydd Ethnig  
& Ieuenctid Cymru



STUART HALL  
FOUNDATION



jpr /  
Institute for  
Jewish Policy Research



MCB  
The Muslim Council of Britain



Economic  
and Social  
Research Council

E V E N S

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

#EVENSURVEY

bit.ly/evensurvey

# The Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS)

is the **UK's first and largest survey** of its kind to document the impact of Covid-19, and the lockdowns, on the lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minority people.

CODE

CENTRE ON THE DYNAMICS OF ETHNICITY

Ipsos

UKRI

Economic and Social Research Council

E V E N S


EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

DOCUMENTING THE LIVES OF ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN A TIME OF CRISIS


Led by the **Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE)** in partnership with the University of Manchester, the University of St Andrews and the University of Sussex, EVENS is being conducted by Ipsos MORI and has been translated into **13 languages**.

#EVENSURVEY

bit.ly/evensurvey



CENTRE ON THE DYNAMICS OF ETHNICITY



Economic and Social Research Council

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E V E N S

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEYDOCUMENTING THE LIVES  
OF ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS  
MINORITIES IN A TIME  
OF CRISIS

## #EVENSurvey UPDATE

Thank you for your interest in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS).

The survey site is undergoing technical maintenance so it will not be possible for you to participate currently, but we will be back online soon.

You can still take part over the telephone. Call freephone 0808 129 6800 to schedule a survey interview.

We will let you know when we are back online as your experience of Covid-19 matters. You will receive a voucher as a thank you for completing the survey.

Thank you for your understanding and support.  
EVENS survey team



**E V E N S**EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY**FRIENDS,  
FAMILIES &  
TRAVELLERS**

**Taking part is voluntary and confidential. Your identity and the information you provide will be fully protected. You can complete the **EVENS** survey online ([bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)) or via a freephone **telephone number: 0808 129 6800**. When you have completed the survey, you will receive a **£10 gift** voucher as a thank you for your time.**

**CODE** CENTRE ON  
THE DYNAMICS  
OF ETHNICITYEconomic  
and Social  
Research Council

Fill in the survey: [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)  
Freephone: 0808 129 6800  
#evensurvey

E V E N S

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

jpr /

Institute for  
Jewish Policy Research



## The Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS)

is the **largest national survey of its kind** dedicated to learning more about the concerns and needs of all ethnic and religious minorities. That's why we're encouraging **Jewish people** across the country to take part.

**CODE** CENTRE ON  
THE DYNAMICS  
OF ETHNICITY

**Ipsos**

**UKRI**

Economic  
and Social  
Research Council

Fill in the survey: [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)  
Freephone: 0808 129 6800  
#evensurvey



**E V E N S**  
EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

**British Muslims  
and Covid 19**

**MCB**  
The Muslim Council of Britain

**SPEAKERS**

**ZARA MOHAMMED**  
SECRETARY  
GENERAL, MCB

**NISSA FINNEY**  
EVENS PROJECT LEAD,  
CENTRE ON  
THE DYNAMICS OF  
ETHNICITY

**Date:** Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021  
**Time:** 6pm to 7pm

**Join us:** [facebook.com/muslimcouncil.uk](https://facebook.com/muslimcouncil.uk)  
**Fill in the survey:** <https://bit.ly/evensurvey>  
**Visit:** [evensurvey.co.uk](https://evensurvey.co.uk)

E V E N S

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY*'What Shape Are You In?'* x EVENS present

# How are we navigating race and racism in modern Britain?

**Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2021 | 4pm-5pm | Unity FM | 93.5FM****Presenter Beresford Dawkins will be joined by special guests:****Professor James Nazroo**

EVENS Co-Lead

**Sandra Kerr CBE**

Race Director, Business in the Community

**Fill in the survey: [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)****Visit: [www.evensurvey.co.uk](https://www.evensurvey.co.uk)****@evensurvey | @unityfm935**

**E V E N S**EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

#EVENSurvey

**As we ease out  
of our third  
lockdown, EVENS  
is more relevant  
than ever**

The inequalities faced by **ethnic and religious minority groups** continue and may well be amplified further as the protective measures that were in place during lockdown are removed. It is vital that we continue to collect the evidence to address these inequalities. **Your responses are essential to this effort.**

# Your experience of Covid-19 Matters!

**Be part of the first  
survey of its kind in  
the UK.**

Take the survey: [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)

Or call freephone: 0808 129 6800


Deadline: 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021

Available in 14 languages

E V E N S

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

EVERYONE  
WHO COMPLETES  
THE 30 MINUTE  
SURVEY WILL RECEIVE  
A GIFT VOUCHER  
AS A THANK YOU.



**E V E N S**

EVIDENCE FOR EQUALITY  
NATIONAL SURVEY

**EVENS closes on  
Wednesday  
28<sup>th</sup> July 2021.**

**This will allow us to comprehensively document the diversity of experience during the pandemic. With your help, EVENS will go beyond existing data on ethnic and religious diversity. Find out more at the new EVENS website:**

**[www.evensurvey.co.uk](http://www.evensurvey.co.uk)**

**Fill in the survey: [bit.ly/evensurvey](https://bit.ly/evensurvey)  
Freephone: 0808 129 6800  
#evensurvey**

 CENTRE ON  
THE DYNAMICS  
OF ETHNICITY   Economic  
and Social  
Research Council

## **A7. Media coverage during EVENS promotion and recruitment**

### **Coverage of EVENS Launch event (February 2021)**

#### **Broadcast media**

##### **Dr Nissa Finney**

*TV interviews (Scotland) / 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021*

STV

Radio Tay

**Dr Dharmi Kapadia**

*BBC Radio interviews / Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> February 2021*

(BBC UK Black radio shows/English regions)

Derby DJ Delights with Devon Daley – 38 mins, 32 seconds in

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p096c49c>

**Professor James Nazroo**

*BBC Radio interviews / Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> February 2021*

(Asian shows/English Regions)

*BBC Radio interviews, Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> Feb (Asian Shows)*

Sheffield with Gal Nuwaz Hussain – 31 minutes, 42 seconds in

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p096g5yt>

*Derby with Satvinder Rana – 48 minutes and 50 seconds in*

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p096c494>

WM (Birmingham and Coventry) with Gagan Grewal – 1 hour, 11 minutes and 38 seconds in

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p096gymb>

Manchester with Indus – 35 minutes and 33 seconds in

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p096dclx>

**Print and Online Media**

*Eastern Eye*

<https://www.easterneye.biz/uk-launches-largest-survey-to-document-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-ethnic-and-religious-minorities/>

*Daily Mail*

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/pa/article-9265569/Study-probe-lives-17-000-ethnic-religious-minorities-pandemic.html>

*Belfast Telegraph*

<https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/uk/study-to-probe-lives-of-17000-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-during-pandemic-40097880.html>

*UK News (Yahoo)*

<https://uk.news.yahoo.com/study-probe-lives-17-000-113000883.html>

*Asian Image*

<https://www.asianimage.co.uk/news/19093221.study-probe-lives-17-000-ethnic-religious-minorities-pandemic/>

*Kingdom FM*

<https://www.kingdomfm.co.uk/news/local-news/st-andrews-university-involved-in-uks-first-survey-on-how-coronavirus-has-affected-people-with-an-ethnic-or-religious-minority-background/>

*Shropshire Star*

<https://www.shropshirestar.com/news/uk-news/2021/02/16/study-to-probe-lives-of-17000-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-during-pandemic/>

*The Mail (Cumbria)*

<https://www.nwemail.co.uk/news/national/19093551.study-probe-lives-17-000-ethnic-religious-minorities-pandemic/>

*Mirage News (Australia)*

<https://www.miragenews.com/uks-first-survey-of-ethnic-and-religious-514863/>

*University of Manchester News*

<https://www.manchester.ac.uk/discover/news/ethnic-and-religious-minority-people-during-covid-19/>

*University of St Andrews*

<https://news.st-andrews.ac.uk/archive/university-of-st-andrews-leads-the-uks-largest-survey-of-ethnic-and-religious-minority-people-during-covid-19/>

*University of Sussex*

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/broadcast/read/54707>

*Unity Homes (Leeds)*

<https://unityha.co.uk/articles/view/344/evidence-for-equality-national-survey>

## ArtQuest

<https://www.artquest.org.uk/evidence-for-equality-national-survey-evens/>

*Blog by Dr Dharma Kapadia*

*UK Data Service*

<http://blog.ukdataservice.ac.uk/represented-ethnic-minority-people/>

**Below** is additional coverage via the Press Association (PA) without the links but will be taken from the official press release so same as the above copy – provided via St Andrews press office (which has a corporate account with PA). The media coverage is still being collated. National media interest was high (including Granada, ITN, Sky News, BBC Radio 4) but they want to cover the survey's findings.

### **Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic**

*Cotswold Journal (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

is the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

Keyword : University of St Andrews

### **Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic**

*Halstead Gazette (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

is the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

Keyword : University of St Andrews

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*PenarthTimes (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Herald Scotland Online, 16/02/2021, p.1, Unattributed*

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Keyword : University of St Andrews

### Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic

*Surrey Comet (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

Keyword : University of St Andrews

### Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic

*Wrexham Leader (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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Keyword : University of St Andrews

### Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic

*Thurrock Gazette (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

is the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

Keyword : University of St Andrews

### Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic

*Central Fife Times (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

is the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

Keyword : University of St Andrews

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*Greenock Telegraph (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Lancaster & Morecambe Citizen (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*South Wales Guardian (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Belfast Telegraph (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*The Oldham Times (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Strathallan Times (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Worcester News (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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*Andover Advertiser (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

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### Study to probe lives of 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities during pandemic

*News and Star (Web), 16/02/2021, Unattributed*

the "first and largest survey of its kind", is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Dr Nissa Finney, Evens' lead and reader in human geography at the University of St Andrews, said: "Disadvantages of ethnic and religious minority people have been highlighted and exacerbated by the period of austerity, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning there is

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### Additional media coverage

Inspirit, BBC Radio London's religion and ethics programme, presented by Jumoke Fashola, featuring Nissa Finney, Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> May at 7.40am: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p09hgdjh>

On Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Dharmi Kapadia gave 13 back-to-back live interviews with BBC Radio religious programmes on Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> June 2021, including BBC Radio Merseyside. You can listen to it by [CLICKING HERE](#).

### Full listing:

0708 SOLENT Presenter LUCY AMBACHE Producer Justine Field

0715 3CR Presenter Nighat Arif Producer Mike Naylor

0722 MANCHESTER Rebecca Kelly

0730 JERSEY Presenter Matthew Price Producer Chris Craddock

0738 MERSEYSIDE Presenter Helen Jones Producer Paul Beesley

0745 BRISTOL Presenter Jonathan Ray Producer Meg Iliff-Rolfe

0752 Lancashire. Presenter: Joe. Producer: [joe.wilson.01@bbc.co.uk](mailto:joe.wilson.01@bbc.co.uk)

0838 Nottingham. Presenter: Ed Nell. Producer: Celia Kellet

0852 SUSSEX Presenter Emily Jeffery Producer Steve Dale

0908 KENT Presenter MIKE ZIOLEK Producer Max Barrett

0915 YORK Presenter Adam Producer Richard Staples

0922 STOKE Presenter Geoff Eze Producer Bongi Msimanga

0930 CAMBRIDGESHIRE Presenter LOUISE HULLAND Producer Glenn Jones

BBC Radio Berkshire with Phil Kennedy, Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> June 2021

James Nazroo appeared at 7.05am

Inside Croydon, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2021

<https://insidecroydon.com/2021/06/19/britains-biggest-ever-survey-wants-your-views-on-covid-crisis/>

BBC Radio WM's Sunday Night with Nikki Tapper, on Sunday 20th June 2021

James Nazroo appears (35 minutes into the show): <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p09kfwfr>

### **Sky News (multi-platform)**

Negotiated a suite of multi-platform coverage for EVENS and CoDE with the Sky News Data and Forensic Journalism Unit, to run initially from April to July 2021, and then from the autumn, when EVENS releases the survey findings. Currently working on a story with a focus on Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities.

### **Sky News TV report featuring Nissa Finney**

<https://bit.ly/3p5v7LJ>

### **Two articles for Sky News online (featuring CoDE and EVENS)**

<https://news.sky.com/story/the-forgotten-people-how-do-we-know-if-life-for-people-from-ethnically-diverse-backgrounds-is-getting-better-12312971>

<https://news.sky.com/story/to-really-help-minority-communities-we-need-better-data-on-the-things-that-matter-to-them-12317028>

## **SOCIAL MEDIA - ANALYTICS**

### **EVENS**

The EVENS Twitter platform was launched in on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021. Within the first month it attracted 4,276 profile visits, with 47,700 tweet impressions, the biggest hit was for the announcement of the survey itself (13,500 impressions and 84 mentions).

At its peak, in June 2021, it attracted 10,700 profile visits with 128,000 tweet impressions and 161 mentions.

### **Twitter analytics**

#### **From launch to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

Month	Number of tweets	Profile visits	New Followers	*Tweet impressions	Number of mentions
February 2021	12	4,276	85	47.7K	84
March 2021	40	9,539	254	75.7K	86
April 2021 [survey temporarily suspended]	6	1,262	48	16.5K	26
May 2021	31	5,784	89	55K	80
June 2021	105	10,700	80	128K	161

**\*Tweet Impressions** refers to a total tally of all the times the Tweet has been seen. This includes not only the times it appears in a one of your followers' timeline but also the times it has appeared in search or as a result of someone liking the tweet.

### **EVENS survey clicks**

A bitly link for the survey was created. This wasn't the only avenue to access the survey as it was also accessible directly from the EVENS website.

Survey bitly link clicks: 25,229 (up to 9 July 2021)

### **EVENS landing page ([www.evensurvey.co.uk](http://www.evensurvey.co.uk)) | Launched in May 2021**

Period covered: 10 May-July 8, 2021

Analytics: 7,300 views | 19,000 event counts (events that are triggered as users interact with the website and/or app)

*Site visitors by country during this period*

- 5,200 from the UK
- 1,700 from the US
- 122 from China
- 37 Canada
- 28 Sweden
- 15 Netherlands
- 22 Ireland

## **CODE EVENTS WITH THE STUART HALL FOUNDATION**

*Live Tweeting / Twitter analytics*

*Racial Inequality in a Time of Crisis online conference (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> March 2021)*

Total Twitter analytics for the series

- 63,018 Twitter impressions
- 1051 engagements [total number of times a user has engaged with a tweet, including RT and clicks on links]

*Reconstruction Work: Racial Disparities in Mental Healthcare (11<sup>th</sup> May 2021)*

Total Twitter analytics for the event

- 6,781 Twitter impressions
- 200 engagements

## **CoDE/RUNNYMEDE BRIEFING PAPERS**

- Covid-19 and Apprenticeship Policy for Ethnic Minority Young People attracted 3063 Twitter impressions.
- A Collision of Crises: Racism, policing and the COVID-19 pandemic announcement secured 14,100 tweet impressions.
- The Changing Shape of Cultural Activism briefing paper has so far attracted 15,100 tweet impressions.
- Both threads on the briefing papers were the top tweets of their respective months.

## **CoDE RESPONSE TO THE SEWELL REPORT**

- Attracted 37,782 Twitter impressions.
- The bitly Dropbox download link was clicked 116 times

## **EVENS COMMUNITY MEDIA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN**

In addition to the recruitment process undertaken by the VCSE partners, Words of Colour devised marketing activities and created radio and newspaper adverts and website banners for community media (and Facebook).

*They include, among others:*

### **Garavi Gujarat Publications Limited**

- A full page print advert was published in Eastern Eye and Garavi Gujarat for a week. Eastern Eye is the UK's leading weekly newspaper Asian communities in the UK. Garavi Gujarat is one of Britain's oldest and biggest selling Asian titles. Published weekly in full colour in both English and Gujarati, it is the biggest selling Gujarati publication outside India. It has a 300,000 readership.
- A hyperlinked website digital banner was featured on all 14 digital versions of its newspaper sites until May 2021. Their website featuring all 14 publications had 1,848,019 unique visitors in January 2021.

### **Desh**

- Desh is a free weekly paper that goes to 45 mosques in London.
- A quarter page advert was designed and ran in the newspaper for a week.
- An EVENS website banner was created and posted on the site for one month until the survey until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- Weekly, Desh (print, online and social media) reaches 100,000 people.

### **Unity FM 93.5 (Birmingham)**

- Unity FM attracts 11,000 listeners per week and 52,000 hits on its website per week.
- I co-produced and co-curated a four-part series in collaboration with the popular live weekly show 'What State Are You In?' for EVENS and CoDE (see the four promotional banners on each show **attached**).
- The show ran from Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> to Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2021 with a live phone in every show and one of the EVENS ads each episode.

- Each show featured a member of the EVENS/CoDE team along with special guests from the West Midlands or nationally.
- The show was curated around the topics featured in the EVENS survey and the focus of the Covid programme overall.
- Scripted and produced four radio adverts in English and Urdu which ran 30 times a day for six weeks to eight weeks.
- An EVENS website banner was created for the station's website which ran until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

### **Awaz FM (Scotland)**

- Awaz FM, Scotland, is the only radio station for the Asian community in Glasgow.
- The station works with organisations including Glasgow City Council, Greater Glasgow Health Board, Community Planning Partnership, Police Scotland, Scottish Government, CEMVO, and West of Scotland Racial Equality Council to deliver services to the Asian Community.
- Scripted and produced three radio adverts in English and Urdu which ran 12 times a day for one month.
- An EVENS website banner was created for the station's website which ran until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

### **New Style Radio 98.7FM (Birmingham and Coventry)**

- The 18 year old station is targeted at African and Caribbean communities in the West Midlands and internationally.
- It has 100,000 listeners per week.
- Booked 7 to 8 spots per day for seven days.

### **Inside Croydon**

- Inside Croydon is an award-winning independent digital newspaper and is a member of the Independent Community News Network.
- Site has over 1.4 million page views annually.
- Secured media coverage and advertised with Inside Croydon. Survey secured 46 clicks within 20 minutes of posting the article.

- Banner link placed at the bottom of all posts on Inside Croydon until 30th June (and has extended it)

### **Asian Culture Vulture (ACV)**

- ACV is an online arts and culture magazine launched in August 2013, featuring the work of South Asian artists in the UK and overseas.
- Website hits – 15,000 with 8,000 new users a month.  
Social Media platforms exceed 10,000 combining Twitter, Instagram, Facebook and LinkedIn.
- Designed banner advert for its website which ran for three weeks until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
- Circulated a tailored briefing through their mailing list.

### **BAME Barbers Network**

- Part of a Croydon-wide health and wellbeing network supporting black and minority ethnic communities, with a particular focus on black men.
- Leaflet designed and printed for circulation by the network through their barber shops, targeting African and Caribbean men.

### **EVENS FACEBOOK ADVERTS**

We ran 12 adverts across two types of ad campaigns - one optimised for traffic, and one tracking specific actions on the website landing page, over three weeks until Monday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

The ads were set to interest-based targeting and reached audiences of all ages (18-65+) across the UK with an interest in social justice, social science, humanitarian aid, social change and inequalities.

One ad was rejected for political reasons (unfounded), and the remaining 11 ran successfully for the most part, despite a one day dispute in the final week.

**Attached** are three detailed reports:

1. *Overview stats*
2. Audience demographics
3. Region breakdown

*Below is a selection of the most useful stats:*

- People reached: 45,952
- Link clicks to the EVENS Website: 3,838
- Tracked unique clicks (Take the Survey buttons): 1,512
- Average cost per result: £0.36

## A8. List of CoDE's validation checks

The following logic checks were carried out within the CoDE team to determine inconsistencies that could be a result of non-genuine responses:

1. The duration of the survey was not less than 10 minutes.
2. The age of the respondent (DEM01\_rec) was not included in the household age vector for ages 18 and over (HH01\_3, HH01\_4, HH01\_5, HH01\_6).
3. The language for completing the questionnaire (ENTER01) was not consistent with the definition of the ethnic groups (Derived variable ETHN).
4. The age of the respondent is less than 20 (DEM01\_rec) but the post-graduates studies is ticked (SOC01=1).
5. The number of persons in the household (HH01\_1+HH01\_2+HH01\_3+ HH01\_4+ HH01\_5+ HH01\_6) is greater than 16.
6. The number of persons contributing to household finances (SOC17) is greater than the total number of persons in the household (HH01\_1+HH01\_2+HH01\_3+ HH01\_4+ HH01\_5+ HH01\_6).
7. How they respondent heard about the survey (ENTER04\_1, ENTER04\_2, ENTER04\_3) and ethnic group (Derived variable ETHN), (e.g. Jewish and JPR, Muslim and Muslim Council, Gypsy/Roma and Friends, family and Travellers).
8. Type of household with no children (HH03=1) and no children in the household (HH01\_1+HH01\_2).
9. Inconsistencies within the same IP address: Inconsistency in number of persons (HH01\_1+HH01\_2+HH01\_3+ HH01\_4+ HH01\_5+ HH01\_6), Inconsistency in local authority (HH04), Inconsistency in type of household (HH05), Inconsistency in number of bedrooms (HH07)

## A9. List of final outputs provided to CoDE by Ipsos

1. SPSS file containing responses for all survey routes except Prolific
2. SPSS file containing responses for Prolific survey route
3. Recontact file in excel including contact details of participants who gave permission for their contact details to be used in this way and be recontacted by CoDE
4. A user guide to accompany the SPSS file
5. A technical report (this report) summarising the technical details of the survey

# Standards and accreditations

Ipsos's standards and accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a "right first time" approach throughout our organisation.



## ISO 20252

This is the international market research specific standard that supersedes BS 7911/MRQSA and incorporates IQCS (Interviewer Quality Control Scheme). It covers the five stages of a Market Research project. Ipsos was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.



## Market Research Society (MRS) Company Partnership

By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos endorses and supports the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commits to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation. We were the first company to sign up to the requirements and self-regulation of the MRS Code. More than 350 companies have followed our lead.



## ISO 9001

This is the international general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994, we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.



## ISO 27001

This is the international standard for information security, designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.



## The UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the UK Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018

Ipsos is required to comply with the UK GDPR and the UK DPA. It covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.



## HMG Cyber Essentials

This is a government-backed scheme and a key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos was assessment-validated for Cyber Essentials certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.



## Fair Data

Ipsos is signed up as a "Fair Data" company, agreeing to adhere to 10 core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

# For more information

3 Thomas More Square  
London  
E1W 1YW

t: +44 (0)20 3059 5000

[www.ipsos-mori.com](http://www.ipsos-mori.com)  
<http://twitter.com/IpsosMORI>

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Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector. Its c.200 research staff focus on public service and policy issues. Each has expertise in a particular part of the public sector, ensuring we have a detailed understanding of specific sectors and policy challenges. Combined with our methods and communications expertise, this helps ensure that our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.

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