

NSMC REPORT 11

**National
Social Marketing
Centre**

Compendium of Social and Market Research Sources

Health and Lifestyle Data

Stage 1

Undertaken by

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2006



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Glossary

INTRODUCTION – National Social Marketing Centre review work

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The aim of the Centre:

*to help realise the full potential of effective social marketing
in contributing to national and local efforts
to improve health and reduce health inequalities.*

This paper is part of work contributing to the independent National Review of health-related programmes and social marketing campaigns that was first announced as part of the Public Health White Paper 'Choosing Health'. The work was undertaken by the National Social Marketing Centre and was published in June 2006.

The discussion and consultation that fed into the development of that White Paper had highlighted a number of concerns. Two of particular relevance to this work were:

- A growing realisation that continuing with existing methods and approaches was not going to deliver the type of impact on key health-related behaviours that was needed.
- Other comparable countries appeared to be achieving more positive impacts on behaviours by using and integrating a more dynamic customer-focused social marketing approach into their methods.

As a result, it was agreed that a National Review should be undertaken to examine the potential of social marketing approaches to contribute to both national and local efforts, and to review current understanding and skills in the area among key professional and practitioner groups.

The National Consumer Council was asked to lead this work as they had been key advocates for a more consumer-focused approach. It was also recognised that an independent aspect to the review would be important so that existing practice across the Department of Health could be considered and recommendations developed.

To inform the National Review a range of research methods and approaches were used. The overarching objectives of the research programme were as follows:

Research programme – overarching objectives

- 1: To review the growing evidence-base for Social Marketing in some key priority areas
- 2: To examine current government practice and effectiveness in delivering health-related programmes and campaign interventions.
- 3: To better understand stakeholder understanding and perceptions of social marketing
- 4: To consider key behavioural trends and progress towards government health-related targets.
- 5: To consider and assess the costs to society of preventable ill-health and assess the potential of Social Marketing to contribute to reducing that cost.
- 6: To map current national capacity to utilise and deliver Social Marketing approaches.
- 7: To map key social and market research sources available to those developing health-related programmes or campaigns.

While the NSM Centre has a small core team, a larger number of external associates have been actively contributing to developing work. These have included colleagues from a number of research organisations and individual consultants who have been commissioned

to assist with developing aspects of the research programme.

This report is one of a range of research and review reports that have informed the National Review.

Summary of NSM Centre papers – currently being developed

- NSMC1 Effectiveness Review: Physical Activity and Social Marketing
- NSMC2 Effectiveness Review: Nutrition and Social Marketing
- NSMC3 Effectiveness Review: Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug misuse & Social Marketing
- NSMC4 Social Marketing Capacity in the UK: Academic Sector – initial selective review
- NSMC5 Social Marketing Capacity in the UK: Commercial Sector – initial selective review
- NSMC6 Social Marketing for Health in the European Union – initial selective review
- NSMC7 National Health-Related Campaigns Review – selective review of 11 campaigns
- NSMC8 National Stakeholder Research Findings – current understanding and views
- NSMC9 Summary review of current use of Social Marketing across Government
- NSMC10 Health economic analysis: Initial look at the societal costs of preventable ill-health
- NSMC11 Social Marketing Research – compendium of social & market research sources**
- NSMC12 Overview of key behavioural trends and targets re: 'Choosing Health' priorities

Providing comments and views

The research programme is revealing invaluable insights into the use and effectiveness of social marketing related interventions and has provided a robust platform to inform the first National Social Marketing Strategy for Health.

The work however also has a much wider value and interest. Anyone working to elicit positive behavioural effects within different audiences, whatever the focus or topic, should find these reports of interest. It will be of particular relevance to those working on or contributing to health-related programmes and campaigns, whether in public health, health promotion, communications or as dedicated social marketers, at a national or local level.

To encourage debate about Social Marketing we would like to take this opportunity to invite readers to offer their views and feedback on the ways they think health-related programmes and campaigns might be improved, drawing on core social marketing principles.

As other work and material is developed it is being made available via the website on: www.nsmcentre.org.uk. We welcome your comments and ideas which can be emailed to us at: nsmc@ncc.org.uk.

Finally, we would like to thank particularly Kristina Staley for undertaking this work and contributing to our national review.

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Thanks are also due to our other National Social Marketing Centre colleagues and associates who have all helped ensure this work could contribute to the national review.

We look forward to receiving further comments and views.

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1.0 About this resource

This resource provides a summary of 87 national surveys on health and lifestyles in the UK. These include major surveys commissioned by the Department of Health and other government departments as well as those undertaken by voluntary and research organisations and the private sector.

Each survey record includes the following information:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Title: | Surveys are listed by their current title and in alphabetical order. Where the title of a survey has changed over time, the historical details are included in the notes. |
| Managed by: | The main agency currently responsible for conducting the survey. |
| Funded by: | The main funders of the survey or commissioners. |
| Sampling: | How the sample has been selected for the survey and the characteristics of the target sample. |
| Sample size: | How many people were asked to take part and/or how many people responded. |
| Methods: | How the survey is conducted. |
| Overall aim: | The main aim of the survey. |
| Main topics: | The main topics covered in the questionnaire and/or the main topics covered by an analysis of the results. |
| Frequency: | How often the survey is conducted. In the case of one-off surveys, details are included as to when the fieldwork was carried out. |
| Questionnaire: | A link to the most recent questionnaire and/or questionnaires from previous years. |
| Datasets: | A link to the most recent dataset and/or datasets from previous years. |
| Reports: | A link to the most recent report and/or reports from previous years and costs of hard copies. |
| References: | Links to websites providing useful background information on the survey. |
| Notes: | Includes important historical information and links to related research projects. |

The final section of this resource includes links to a wide range of relevant websites that provide information, training and support in the following areas:

- developing surveys
- accessing data
- analysing results
- provision of research services

2.0 Surveys included in this resource

Achievements of deaf pupils in Scotland
Adult dental health survey
Annual population survey
Arrestee survey
Attitudes to mental illness
British cohort study (BCS70)
British crime survey
British election study
British election panel survey
British household panel survey
British social attitudes survey
Census of the population
Childcare and early years survey
Children's dental health survey
Consumer attitudes to food standards
Continuous household survey (Northern Ireland)
English church census
English longitudinal study of aging
Ethnic minority psychiatric illness rates
European community household panel study
European social survey
Expenditure and food survey
Families and children survey
Family resources survey
General household survey
Global sex survey
Growing up in Scotland
Health behaviour of school-aged children
Health education population survey
Health of the nation index
Health survey for England
Homeless families survey
House condition survey for England (English house condition survey)
House condition survey for Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland house condition survey)
House condition survey for Scotland (Scottish house condition survey)
Housing needs of disabled children
Infant feeding survey
Integrated household survey
International passengers survey
Offending, crime and justice survey
Labour force survey
Longitudinal study of young people in England (Next Steps)
Low income diet and nutrition survey
Mental health of young people looked after by local authorities in England
Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain – Follow-up study to 1999

Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain 2004
Mental health and well-being of adults (Psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households 2000)
Mental health of carers
Millennium cohort study - (Child of the new century)
National child development study
National diet and nutrition survey (adults aged 19 to 64)
National survey of adults with learning difficulties in England
National survey of culture, leisure and sport (Taking part)
National survey of sexual attitudes and lifestyles
National survey of the new smoking cessation services
National readership survey
National travel survey
Northern Ireland life and times survey
ONS omnibus survey
Patient survey programme
Personal social services (PSS) user experience surveys
People, families and communities survey (Citizenship survey)
Problem behaviour and associated risk and protective factors among young people
Road accident data
Scottish church attendance survey
Scottish crime survey
Scottish health survey
Scottish household survey
Scottish school leavers survey
Scottish schools adolescent lifestyle and substance use survey (SALSUS)
Scottish social attitudes survey
Sexual health in the UK
Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people
Student volunteering: National survey
The social and resource influences on eating habits (SARIEH)
'Supporting People' user survey
Survey of English housing
TGI (Target Group Index) survey
Time use survey
Welsh health survey
Welsh house condition survey (Living in Wales)
Workplace employee relations survey
Work-life balance employers' survey
Young people's social attitudes
Young life and times survey
Youth cohort study – England and Wales
Young people's attitudes to sex and contraception

3.0 Useful websites

1. The Question Bank
2. Centre for Applied Social Surveys
3. Office for National Statistics
4. Economic and social data service
5. The National Centre for Social Research
6. The Scottish Centre for Social Research
7. Centre for Longitudinal Studies
8. The UK Data Archive
9. Dr Foster
10. British Market Research Bureau
11. Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS)
12. Joseph Rowntree Foundation
13. World advertising research centre
14. MORI
15. The Market Research Society
16. Euromonitor International
17. Mintel International
18. Datamonitor
19. Keynote Publications
20. Health Focus Europe
21. Middlesex University Business School
22. GB Group
23. Skipton Information Group
24. The Portman Group
25. Health and social care information centre
26. Gf NOP

4.0 Survey Information Section

Achievements of deaf pupils in Scotland

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Managed by: | Scottish Sensory Centre, Moray House School of Education, University of Edinburgh. |
| Funded by: | (2000-2005) Scottish Executive Education Department |
| Sampling: | In Scotland: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pre-school children• deaf children who attend a school or unit for deaf children or who receive two or more visits a year from specialist teachers of deaf children• deaf children who attend mainstream schools, but who only receive visits from specialist teachers once a year or less. |
| Sample size: | |
| Methods: | Questionnaires completed by teachers of deaf children and other professionals, such as Audiologists and Speech and Language Therapists. |
| Overall aim: | To assess the effectiveness of school inclusion policies and collect a wide range of data on the progress of deaf children. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• placement e.g. special school or mainstream• hearing loss• examination results |
| Frequency: | Every year. |
| Questionnaire: | |
| Datasets: | |
| Reports: | Findings available at: http://www.education.ed.ac.uk/adps/survey/index.shtml |
| References: | http://www.education.ed.ac.uk/adps/ |
| Notes: | Funding is being sought to develop and extend survey to a new UK-wide project. |

Adult dental health survey

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Managed by: | Office for National Statistics with the dental schools in the University of Birmingham, University of Dundee, University of Newcastle and the University of Wales. In Northern Ireland the survey was carried out by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. |
| Funded by: | The four United Kingdom Health Departments. |
| Sampling: | Adults aged 16 and over living in private households. |
| Sample size: | In 1998, 6204 interviews and 3817 dental examinations were carried out. |
| Methods: | Face to face interview plus a home dental examination for those with some natural teeth. |
| Overall aim: | To collect information on people's oral health, behaviour, attitudes, and opinions. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• self assessment of and satisfaction with their teeth• opinions on the need for dental treatment |

- past dental experience and care received
- patterns of past, present and future dental attendance, including the most recent dental visit
- attitudes to dental treatment
- oral hygiene habits and advice received
- patterns and reasons for tooth loss
- pattern of denture wearing and attitudes to dentures

Frequency: Every ten years since 1968.

Questionnaires: UK Data Archive – questionnaires from 1988 (SN 2834) and 1998 (SN 4226).

Datasets: UK Data Archive – from 1988 (SN 2834) and 1998 (SN 4226).

Reports: A summary version and full report from 1998 is available from ONS. (www.statistics.gov.uk/dataloads/theme_health/DHBulletin.New.pdf)

The full report '*Adult Dental Health Survey: Oral health in the United Kingdom 1998*' Edited by A. Walker and I. Cooper (2000) (containing the methodology and full questionnaire) can be bought from The Stationery Office, £59.

References: Summary on ESRC question bank. <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/docs/surveys.htm>

Notes:

Annual population survey

Managed by: Office for National Statistics

Funded by: Office for National Statistics, Department for Work and Pensions, Department for Education and Skills, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, Department of Finance and Personnel (Northern Ireland) Central Survey Unit

Sampling: Adults aged 16+ living in private households and young people living away from the parental home in student hall of residence or similar institution during term time, in the UK.

Sample size: Target is 65,000 interviews a year.

Methods: Face to face and telephone interviews.

Overall aim: To provide better information on key social and socio-economic variables at a local level in between the censuses carried out every ten years.

Main Topics: Focus of the topics is the same as the census – housing, employment, ethnicity, education and health, particularly at local level.

Frequency: Every year beginning in 2004.

Questionnaires: 2004 questionnaire available from the UK Data Archive (Study number (SN) 5220)

Datasets: 2004 dataset available from the UK Data Archive (Study number 5220)

Reports: None available yet – expected to be available online from the ONS site.

References: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10855&More=Y>
Overview on ESRC question bank
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/aps/apsintro.htm>.

Notes: Sometimes referred to as the NeSS Survey (Neighbourhood Statistics Programme).

Arrestee survey

- Managed by:** National Centre for Social Research with University of Leicester Economics Department.
- Funded by:** The Home Office
- Sampling:** Adults (17 years and over) arrested for any offence in any of sixty randomly selected custody suites from England and Wales. Participation is both voluntary and confidential.
- Sample size:** Over 9000 adult arrestees interviewed and drug tested in the first year.
- Methods:** Interviews and saliva drug tests. Interviews carried out by CAPI, CASI and A-CASI.
- Overall aim:** To measure drug use and self-reported offending, to track drug related crime and enable research into the links between drugs and/or alcohol use and offending.
- Main Topics:**
- Demographics
 - Previous contact with the Criminal Justice System
 - Offending
 - Gun use/weapon use in last 12 months
 - Alcohol use prior to arrest, alcohol dependence questions and beliefs about links to crime
 - Drug use, expenditure, supply and beliefs about links to crime
 - Injecting behaviour
 - Drug dependence
 - Treatment history or demand/need for drug treatment
- Frequency:** One-off survey. Fieldwork began 1 September 2003 and lasted for two years.
- Questionnaires:**
- Datasets:**
- Reporting:** Results of the first year will be made available on the Home Office Website – early 2006.
- References:** <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offendingarrest.html>
- Notes:**

Attitudes to mental illness

- Managed by:** TNS
- Funded by:** Department of Health
- Sampling:** Adults living in private households in Great Britain.
- Sample size:** 2,000 adults
- Overall aim:** To track attitudes to mental illness.
- Methods:** A set of questions is placed on the RSGB Omnibus.
- Main Topics:**
- Attitudes towards people with mental illness.
 - Opinions on services provided for people with mental illness.
- Frequency:** From 1993 to 1997 the questions were asked on an annual basis, thereafter they have been asked every third year.
- Questionnaire:**
- Datasets:**
- Reports:** Report '*Attitudes to mental health 2003*' from 2003 available to

download from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4079111&chk=AVNPjX

References:

Notes:

British cohort study (BCS70)

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research

Funded by: Commissioned by Centre of Longitudinal Studies and funded by the ESRC and several government departments.

Sampling: Began in 1970, when data was collected about the births and families of 17,198 babies born in the UK in the week of 5-11 April. Data has been collected at five follow up interviews when cohort members were 5, 10, 16, 26 and 30. The latest wave was carried out in the first part of 2004.

Sample size: In 2004 – 13,000 cohort members contacted.

Methods: Face-to-face interviews, CAPI and CASI and on paper.

Overall Aim: Initially the study had a medical focus but it has since broadened to include physical and educational development at the age of five, physical, educational and social development at the ages of ten and sixteen, and then to include economic development and other factors at 26 and 29 years.

Main Topics: In 2004:

Lifelong learning, relationships, parenting and housing, employment and income, health and health behaviour, and citizenship and values. The core survey will also include a basic skills assessment of each cohort member, assessing literacy and numeracy skills and identifying factors associated with dyslexia.

The survey also included a Parent and Child component involving half of the cohort members who have children. Detailed data will be collected from parents on a wide range of topics including child health, education, childcare, development and behaviour. This element of the study also involves an assessment of children's verbal and numerical abilities using established scales, and collecting information from older children about school and leisure time; relationships with friends and family; smoking, drinking and drugs.

Frequency: Ongoing

Questionnaires: Available to download from the CLS website:

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020002>

Datasets: UK Data Archive

Reports: Reports and guides to the datasets as well as an overview of current activity are available from the CLS website.

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020002>

References: Summary on ESRC question bank.

<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bcs70/bcs70intro.htm>

Notes: This study has had many different names and sponsors over the

years. Full details available at
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bcs70/bcs70intro.htm>

British crime survey

- Managed by:** The Research Development and Statistics directorate of the Home Office, fieldwork carried out by BMRB.
- Funded by:** The Home Office
- Sampling:** A nationally representative sample created by randomly selecting post codes of private residences in England and Wales. Only one adult (aged 16 plus) is interviewed per household. The sample includes a boost of non-white adults and youths aged 16-24.
- Sample size:** In 2004/2005 – 50,000 interviews.
- Methods:** Interview by CAPI. Follow-up questionnaires for people who have been victims of crime.
- Overall aim:** To find out about the experiences of victims of crime.
- Main Topics:** Topics vary every year but in general the survey:
- asks people about crimes they have experienced in the last year, including those not reported to the police
 - identifies those most at risk of different types of crime
 - asks about people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it
 - asks about people's attitudes to the Criminal Justice System, including the police and the courts
- Frequency:** Every year
- Questionnaires:** UK Data Archive (SN 5059 – 2002/2003)
- Datasets:** UK Data Archive (SN 5059 – 2002/2003)
- Reports:** Most recent report and regional statistics available from the Home Office website.
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0405.html>
- References:** Summary on ESRC question bank.
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bcs/crimeintro.htm>
- Notes:**

British election study

- Managed by:** University of Essex
- Funded by:** ESRC
- Sampling:** In 2005, adults aged 18 and over in 128 constituencies in England sampled at random. The sample was boosted to include Scotland and Wales.
- Sample size:** In 2005, over 2,300 in total – pre and post election.
- Methods:** Face-to-face interview, internet survey – a separate study is comparing these two approaches in 2006.
- Overall aim:** To explore voting behaviour, through pre-election and post-election questionnaires.
- Main Topics:** The study covers the following subject areas:
- political preferences and values

- economic perceptions
- social attitudes
- dispositions to engage in different forms of political activity
- individual and household socio-demographic characteristics

Frequency: Every election.

Questionnaires: Available from the University of Essex website

<http://www.essex.ac.uk/bes/>

Datasets: 2001 and 2005 data available from the University of Essex website <http://www.essex.ac.uk/bes/>

The UK Data Archive [British Election Survey Collection](#) contains files from the national General Election Surveys conducted between 1963 and 1997.

Reports: Reports from 2001 and 2005 available from the University of Essex website <http://www.essex.ac.uk/bes/>

Notes:

British election panel survey

Managed by: Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends, jointly based at the National Centre for Social Research and the Department of Sociology, University of Oxford.

Funded by: ESRC

Sampling: 1997-2001: Adults aged 18 years and over (in 1997) living in private households in Great Britain, including a Scottish booster.

Sample size: Eight waves of surveys of a standing panel of 6,000 plus carried out in this period – typical response rate 2,000 – 3,000.

Methods: Variable: face-to-face, telephone and postal questionnaires.

Overall aim: To monitor public opinion and attitudes during the lifetime of a government.

Main Topics: 1997-2001 topics included: Newspaper readership and campaigns, electoral registration, media exposure, party preference, local elections, party images, leader images, assessment of Conservative government, European Union, Northern Ireland, nuclear weapons, nationalism, ethnic minorities, women's rights, abortion, trade unions, political trust, economic evaluations, political knowledge, class identity/constitutional issues, unemployment and inflation, taxation, government services, nationalisation, privatisation, redistribution of income.

Frequency: In between elections.

Questionnaires: Questionnaires available at:

<http://www.crest.ox.ac.uk/question.htm#beps1997-2001>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4028)

Reports: Publications of research arising from this study are listed on the UK Data Archive.

References:

Notes:

British household panel survey

Managed by: Carried out at the University of Essex: by the UK Longitudinal Studies Centre; with the Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Funded by: ESRC

Sampling: Every adult member (16+) in every household surveyed. The same panel from Great Britain has been surveyed repeatedly over the years, starting in 1991. Additional populations have been added over the years, including young people and Northern Ireland.

Young Persons Questionnaire

Since wave four the BHPS has been asking children of respondents aged 11-15 a short questionnaire on attitudes and opinions. This includes questions on schooling, self opinions, relationships and future aspirations.

Sample size: The wave 1 panel consists of some 5,500 households and 10,300 individuals drawn from 250 areas of Great Britain. Additional samples of 1,500 households in each of Scotland and Wales were added to the main sample in 1999, and in 2001 a sample of 2,000 households was added in Northern Ireland, making the panel suitable for UK-wide research. Further details on sample sizes available at:

<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bhps/bhpsintro.htm>

Overall aim: To: 'further our understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain, to identify, model and forecast such changes, their causes and consequences in relation to a range of socio-economic variables'.

Methods: Face-to-face interview, self-completed questionnaires and telephone interviews.

Main Topics: The main topic areas that are covered in the survey are:

- household and demographic change
- housing, consumption
- training and education
- health and caring
- labour market behaviour
- labour and non-labour income
- values and opinions
- household finances

Certain themes are asked each year and these are known as the core questions. Other themes which are repeated every two to three years are called rotating core questions. In addition to this some questions are asked only once on a particular subject and these are non core or variable components.

Full list of core topics available at:

<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bhps/bhpscore.htm>

Frequency: Every year.

Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 5086 – 2004)

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5086 – 2004)
Reports: <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/bhps/> - publications, user guides, and background information.
References: Summary on ESRC question bank.
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/bhps/bhpsintro.htm>
Notes:

British social attitudes survey

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research
Funded by: Currently Gatsby Charitable Foundation is core funder. Other charities, ESRC and government departments provide additional funding.
Sampling: Randomly selected (based on postcodes) adults 18+ living in private households in Great Britain.
Sample size: 3,300 – 3,600
Methods: Computer assisted interviews with follow-up self-completion questionnaire.
Overall aim: To monitor and interpret the British publics changing attitudes towards social, political, economic and moral issues
Main Topics: Topics vary each year but include housing, work, transport, government spending and voting habits, as well as religion, racism and illegal drugs. New areas of questioning are added each year to reflect policy changes and current affairs, but all questions are designed with a view to repeating them periodically to chart changes over time.

Since 1985, the BSA has also incorporated a cross-national element, the [International Social Survey Programme \(ISSP\)](#), which extends to thirty other countries. Each participating team helps to design, and the fields, an agreed set of questions on a rotating set of topics. The topics covered include:

- Role of Government (1985, 1990 and 1996)
- Social Networks (1986 and 2001)
- Inequality (1987, 1992 and 1999)
- Family and gender roles (1988, 1994 and 2001)
- Attitudes to work (1989 and 1997)
- Religion (1991 and 1998) Environment (1993 and 2000)
- National Identity (1995)

Frequency: Every year.
Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 5235 – 2003)
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5235 – 2003)
Reports: Produced annually – two years after fieldwork completed. Details of all reports available at http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_socialattitudes.htm

Full reports from last five years can be bought from Sage Publications <http://www.sagepub.co.uk/Home.aspx>

Cost: £45

Results and questionnaires available online at:
<http://www.britsocat.com/Body.aspx?control=BritsocatHome>

References: Summary on ESRC question bank.

Notes:

Census of the population

Managed by: Office of National Statistics – England and Wales
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency – Northern Ireland
General Register Office for Scotland – Scotland

Funded by:

Sampling: A survey of all people and households in the country.

Sample size:

Methods: In 2001: self-completed postal questionnaire.

Main Topics: In 2001 the main topics were:

People

- Numbers

Demographic and social information about everybody

- Age (calculated from date of birth)
- Birthplace (country)
- Carers, unpaid
- Ethnic group
- Health, general
- Illness, limiting long term
- Marital status
- Migrants (different address one year before Census)
- Religion
- School children and students
- Welsh language (Wales only)

Employment and qualifications of people 16-74

- Academic qualifications
- Professional qualifications
- Working/not working (in week before Census)
- Hours worked
- Means of travel to work

Households

- Number

Housing

- Accommodation type
- Bath/shower/WC, exclusive use
- Cars and vans, availability and number

- Central heating
- Floor level, lowest
- Rooms, number
- Tenure

Selected topics *derived* from the responses to two or more questions included:

People

- Dependent children
- Living arrangements

Aged 16-74

- Distances travelled to work
- Economic activity
- Industries of employment
- Occupations
- Socio economic classification
- Social grade

Further information on topics available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp>

Frequency: Every ten years.

Questionnaires: 2001 and 1991 questionnaires available at:

<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/cen/cenintro.htm#four>

Datasets: Results available for England & Wales at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/access_results.asp

Reports: Final report produced in 2004: Available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/op.asp>

Available to download for free, or to buy in print (Part 1 £70, Part 2 £45) or on CD.

Results for Scotland at: [http://www.gro-](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/censushm/scotcen/scotcen2/index.html)

[scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/censushm/scotcen/scotcen2/index.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/censushm/scotcen/scotcen2/index.html)

Results for Northern Ireland at:

<http://www.nisranew.nisra.gov.uk/census/Census2001Output/index.html>

Notes:

Childcare and early years survey

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research

Funded by: Department for Education and Skills (DfES)

Sampling: Parents selected at random through Child Benefit records.

Sample size: In 2004, around 9,000 interviews were conducted with parents across England and Wales. This included a boosted sample of parents of three- and four-year-old children.

Methods: Face to face interviews.

Overall aim: To find out about parents' use of and demand for childcare and

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Main Topics: | <p>early years services.</p> <p>The Childcare and Early Years Survey combines two earlier survey series – the Parents’ Demand for Childcare series (carried out in 1999 and 2001) and the Survey of Parents of Three- and Four-Year-Old Children series (carried out annually since 1997).</p> <p>Topics covered by Parents’ Demand for Childcare survey include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the types of childcare parents use, including informal options (such as relatives and friends) as well as formal provision (such as nurseries, playgroups and childminders)• how parents manage at ‘non-standard’ times, such as in the evenings, so data is gathered about childcare arrangements 24/7• the types of jobs that parents do and whether they use any family-friendly employment arrangements• Parents’ opinions on the quality and level of childcare services available. <p>Topics covered by the Survey of Parents of Three- and Four-Year-Old Children include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• rates of participation in all forms of pre-school provision across England• changes in participation as children approach primary school age• cost and funding arrangements of services• parents’ opinions about the quantity and quality of provision in their local area; and on the factors that influence their choice of services |
| Frequency: | Every year. |
| Questionnaires: | |
| Datasets: | |
| Reports: | Report of first combined survey not available at time of printing. |
| | <p>Details of reports from earlier surveys can be found at: http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_familiesandchildren.htm</p> <p>The DfES also commissioned two extra research projects to analyse the results of the 1999 and 2001 Parents’ Demand for Childcare Surveys to find out about the use of childcare among families with children who have special educational needs and among families from minority ethnic backgrounds. Both reports are available from http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_familiesandchildren.htm</p> |
| References: | http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/or_familiesandchildren.htm |
| Notes: | |

Children’s dental health survey

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Managed by: | ONS |
| Funded by: | Commissioned by the four UK Health Departments. |
| Sampling: | 2003: children aged 5, 8, 12 and 15 years attending government-maintained and independent schools in the UK. |
| Sample size: | 12,698 children were sampled from participating schools and asked to take part in a dental examination at school. In total 10,381 children were examined. Questionnaires requesting background data on children's oral hygiene and dental care were sent to the parents of a random sub-sample of 5,480 examined children. 3,342 questionnaires were returned. |
| Overall aim: | To provide information on the dental health of children in the United Kingdom, measure changes in oral health since previous surveys in 1983 and 1993, and provide information on children's experiences of dental care and treatment, and their oral hygiene. |
| Methods: | Dental exam in school; follow-up questionnaire to parents. |
| Main Topics: | Same topics as for 1993 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tooth decay• Non carious conditions• Periodontal health• Patterns of care• Impact of oral health• Social factors <p>New topics included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• barriers to dental care• marks on teeth• oral quality of life• referral to orthodontist |
| Frequency: | Every ten years since 1973. |
| Questionnaires: | |
| Dataset: | |
| Reports: | Available on ONS website http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Children/dentalhealth/default.asp |
| References: | |
| Notes: | |

Consumer attitudes to food standards

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Managed by: | MORI in 2004 (TNS for all previous years) |
| Funded by: | Food Standards Agency |
| Sampling: | Random location sampling to ensure sample representative of the UK. |
| Sample size: | 3,229 interviews completed in total. |
| Methods: | Face to face interviews using CAPI. |
| Overall aim: | To provide the Foods Standards Agency with an understanding of consumer attitudes, knowledge, behaviour and awareness with regard to food safety and standards. |

- Main Topics:**
- Shopping, cooking and eating habits
 - Food hygiene – catering, retail and home
 - Healthy eating and nutrition
 - Concerns about food safety
 - Food labelling
 - Sources of information on food standards
 - Perception of the Food Standards Agency
- Frequency:** Every year since 2000.
- Questionnaire:** Available at the end of the published reports.
- Datasets:**
- Reports:** Available to download from:
<http://www.foodstandards.gov.uk/science/surveys/foodsafety-nutrition-diet/>
- References:**
- Notes:**

Continuous household survey (Northern Ireland)

- Managed by:** Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
- Funded by:** Department of Finance and Personnel (Northern Ireland)
- Sampling:** Adults aged 16+ from a random sample of private households in Northern Ireland drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency's property database.
- Sample size:** 4,500 addresses each year
- Methods:** Face-to-face interviews - one household interview and an individual interview with each person aged 16+.
- Overall Aim:** To provide accurate information on an ongoing basis about the social and economic conditions of the population of Northern Ireland
- Main Topics:** The CHS encompasses a wide range of different subjects and topics that alter from year to year. Topics covered to date include:
- Burglaries & Thefts
 - Car Ownership
 - Consumer Durables
 - Crime Prevention
 - Household Composition
 - Housing
 - Central Heating & Fuel Use
 - Housing Satisfaction
 - Mobile Phones
 - Mobility/Migration
 - Carers
 - Child Care
 - Cross-Community Contact
 - Drinking
 - Language
 - Education
 - Employment

- Family Information/Fertility
- Co-Habiting
- Health
- Immunisations
- Income & Benefits
- Sport & Leisure
- Police
- Smoking
- Voluntary Work

Some questions in the survey are based on those in the General Household Survey allowing comparisons to be made between the UK and Northern Ireland.

Frequency: Continuous survey. Began in 1983.
Questionnaire: Available at:
<http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/surveys/survey.asp?id=1&details=4>
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4735 – 2002/2003)
Reports: Results and publications produced annually and available from:
<http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/surveys/survey.asp?id=1&details=0>
References:
Notes:

English church census

Managed by: Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research, University of Manchester and the Christian Research Association
Funded by: ESRC main funder
Sampling: All churches in England
Sample size: 39,000
Methods: Postal/email survey
Overall aim: To measure trends in church-going in all denominations in England.
Main Topics:

- key characteristics of the church and its leadership
- the congregation (size and frequency of attendance, age, ethnicity)
- ethos ('churchmanship' or theology)
- midweek activities
- community service

A very brief, anonymous form is also given to each person attending on census day asking for gender, broad age category and frequency of attendance.

Frequency: One-off survey. Fieldwork completed Feb 05-Jan 06.
Questionnaires:
Datasets:
Reports: Expected September 2006
References: <http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/research/churchcensus.htm>

Notes: <http://www.ecc05.org.uk/>
The Christian Research Association conducted two previous studies the 1989 English Church Census and the 1998 English Church Attendance Survey. Further information at <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/ecc/eccintro.htm>

English longitudinal study of aging

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research, University College London and The Institute for Fiscal Studies

Funded by: US National Institute on Aging and a consortium of British Government departments.

Sampling: Individuals aged 50 and over in private households, drawn from respondents to the Health Survey for England.

Sample size: 12,000

Methods: Face to face interview and nurse visits.

Overall aim: To understand the economic, social, psychological and health elements of the ageing process.

Main Topics: Wave 1 topics included:

- Demographics
- Health
- Social Participation
- Walking Speed Measurement
- Work and Pensions
- Income and Assets
- Housing
- Psychosocial health
- Cognitive Function
- Expectations

Frequency: Every two years beginning in 2002 and ending in 2008.

Questionnaires: Further information and questionnaire available at <http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/documentation.php>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5050 - 2002/2003)

Reports: First report available to download from http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/report_wave1.php
Printed copy £35.

References: <http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/index.php>

Notes:

Ethnic minority psychiatric illness rates

Managed by: Joint Health Surveys Unit of the National Centre for Social Research (NatGen) and University College, London.

Funded by: Department of Health

Sampling: Ethnic minority adults aged 16-74 living in England drawn from the Health Survey for England (1999) – included Bangladeshi,

Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani and Irish. Sample boosted to include Chinese people.

A comparison was made with a white sample of adults living in England drawn from the Health Survey for England (1998).

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Sample size: | 4,281 |
| Methods: | Face to face interview using CAPI with an interviewer who could speak the appropriate language. |
| Overall aim: | To provide a detailed analysis of the mental health of ethnic minority groups and comparisons with a general white population. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common mental disorders• Psychotic symptoms• Physical health• Social functioning• Social support• Access to services |
| Frequency: | One-off survey in 2000. |
| Questionnaires: | |
| Datasets: | |
| Reports: | Final report available from the DH website: http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4005698&chk=fgMVio |
| References: | http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListMentalHealth/SurveyListMentalHealthArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4001578&chk=fT9Fm6 |
| Notes: | The survey was conducted at the same time as the ONS survey of the adult population of Great Britain (see Mental Health and Well-being of Adults Survey). |

European community household panel study

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Managed by: | In the UK, the study is managed by the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex. |
| Funded by: | Eurostat |
| Sampling: | Adults aged 16+ in 12 member states in 1994; two more countries have joined since then. Information is collected on the same people over time. |
| Sample size: | 130,000 |
| Methods: | There is a standard questionnaire for the ECHP. This standardised approach allows comparisons across countries. In the UK the questions are incorporated into the British Household Panel Survey. |
| Overall aim: | To provide a comprehensive source of information on living conditions and standards in the EU. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income• Health• Education• Housing• Demographics |

- Employment
- Social Relations and Responsibilities
- Pensions and Insurance

Frequency: Annually from 1994 – 2001.

Questionnaires:

Datasets: Available from Eurostat – requires a contract for use.

<http://www.forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/home>

Reports: Available to download from Eurostat e.g. Statistical analysis on health-related longitudinal data from the ECHP (2005).

References:

Notes: The European Panel Analysis Group at ISER have produced their own dataset based on only 3 countries' surveys - Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. Reports and data (on application) are available to researchers from <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/epag/>

European social survey

Managed by: Co-ordinated by a multi-national team. Project lead is at the Centre for Comparative Social Surveys at City University, London.

Funded by: The European Commission and The European Science Foundation

Sampling: Random samples of residents in private households aged 15 and over in 22 EU countries.

Sample size: 1,500 – 2,000 in each country.

Methods: Face to face interview using CAPI and paper based questionnaires.

Overall aim: To monitor Europe's social attitudes, social beliefs and values and assess how they change over time.

Main Topics: Core questionnaire topics are:

- Media, Social Trust
- Politics
- Subjective well-being and social exclusion, religion, perceived discrimination, national and ethnic identity
- Socio-economic profile; household composition, sex, age, type of area, education and occupation details of respondents, partner and parents, union membership, household income and marital status

Frequency: Every two years beginning in 2002.

Questionnaires:

Datasets: Available at <http://ess.nsd.uib.no>. – requires registering as an ESS data user.

Reports: A list of publications produced using the data is available at: <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

References:

Notes:

Expenditure and food survey

Managed by: ONS
Funded by: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Sampling: Random households in the UK selected via postcodes.
Sample size: 12,000 households – 6,149 respondents in 2004/05
Methods: Face to face interviews with each individual aged 16 or over in the sampled household. They are also asked to keep a diary record of expenditure. Children between the ages of 7 and 15 are asked to keep simplified Youth Diaries.

Main Topics:

- Household Questionnaire collecting detailed information on the composition of the household, regular household bills, some large items of expenditure such as cars and holidays, and ownership of consumer durables
- Individual Questionnaire - collecting information about the respondents' income
- Diary of Expenditure kept by each adult for two weeks collecting information about all spending during the two weeks, weights of food brought and any free food brought into the home
- Youth Diary for each child in the household, a simplified version of the adults' diary

Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 5210 – 2003/2004)
Frequency: Continuous survey.
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5210 – 2003/2004)
Reports: Annual Reports can be downloaded at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=361>
Or hard copies purchased for £39.50.

References:

Notes: The Expenditure and Food Survey took over from the Family Expenditure Survey [FES] and the National Food Survey [NFS] in April 2001. The new EFS is therefore an amalgamation of the two surveys. The EFS is similar to the FES in design and has kept the majority of the questions from the FES.
Further information on the FES available at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/fes/fesintro.htm>

Families and children survey

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research
Funded by: Commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions and sponsored by a number of other Government departments.
Sampling: A refreshed panel survey, whilst the same people are followed at each wave, new people are added to refresh the sample each year. A sample of lone parents has been interviewed each year. In 1999 and 2000 low to moderate income couples with dependent children were interviewed and from 2001 onwards a sample of all couple families was interviewed. Further information

on the samples each year is available at:

http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/facs/facs_sample.asp

Sample size: 6,500 – 8,000 families in Great Britain interviewed each year – a proportion of which have been interviewed every year. In 2003, 2,650 families had been interviewed in all of the previous five waves.

Methods:

- one hour face-to-face interview for the main respondent (typically the mother)
- a 20 minute partner interview
- a 10 minute self-completion questionnaire for all children aged 11-15 in the family (in waves five and six)

Overall aim: To describe the current situation of all families, particularly in terms of:

- The take up of tax credits among families with dependent children
- The number of children living in families with incomes in the bottom quintile of the family income
- Proportion of families in receipt of child support
- Methods of transport to school for children
- Children's outcomes in educational performance, health, absence from school and contact with the police

To describe change in families' behaviour and characteristics over time and how these relate to government policy.

Main Topics:

- Characteristics of families with children
- Health and longstanding illness/disability of mothers' and children
- Schooling - travel, performance in major subjects and behavioural problems
- Children's physical activity, socialising, problems with drink, drugs and alcohol and mothers' awareness of the Connexions service
- Use and opinions of local services for children and young people and mothers' satisfaction with local area
- Education and training qualifications within families
- Levels of employment within families and mothers' barriers in returning to work
- Overall level and source of families' income
- In-work support for families through Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit
- Families' type and value of benefits and families on Income Support
- Arrangement and payment of child maintenance and contact between children and absent parents
- Money management, savings and debt
- Use of formal and informal childcare and local childcare services

- Type of property and tenancy and quality of housing
- Material deprivation - items unable to afford

Frequency: Every year from 1999 to 2006.
Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 4427 – 1999-2003)
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4427 – 1999-2003)
Reports: List of publications using this data available at
http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/facs/facs_publication.asp

DWP reports can be downloaded from:
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rrs-index.asp>

Questionnaires available at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/facs/facsintro.htm>
References: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/facs/index.asp>

Notes:

Family resources survey

Managed by: ONS and the National Centre for Social Research
Funded by: Department for Work and Pensions
Sampling: Adults living in private households in the UK selected using the postcode address file.
Sample size: Target sample size of around 24,000 households per year.
Methods: Face to face interviews using CAPI
Overall aim: To inform the DWP's decisions on how to spend the annual social security budget. It is used to:

- Monitor current trends
- Plan and forecast
- Estimate the take-up of income-related benefits, and to
- Explore possible changes to the social security and tax systems.

Main Topics:

- Tenure and Household characteristics
- Details of Rent or Mortgages paid
- Council Tax and other Property Charges
- Insurance Policies
- Ownership of Household Durables
- Ownership of Vehicles
- Welfare Services used
- Childcare arrangements
- Any help given or received by members of the household
- Health and Ability to work
- Education, Grants and Loans
- Employment Status and Current Situation
- Job Description
- Travelling to Work
- Pensions
- State and Other Benefits
- Income from Other Sources

- Savings and Investments
 - Assets
- Frequency:** Every year since 1992.
Questionnaires: Available at: <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/frs/frsintro.htm>
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5139 – 2003/2004)
Reports: Available to download at:

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/index/publications.asp>

References:

Notes:

General household survey

- Managed by:** ONS
Funded by: Sponsored by a number of Government Departments.
Sampling: Adults aged 16+ in private households in Great Britain selected using postcodes.
Sample size: Target sample 9,000 households and about 16,000 individuals. In 2003/04 – 10,300 responses.
Methods: Face to face interview using CAPI.
Overall aim: To collect data on a range of core topics, covering household, family and individual information. This information is used by government departments and other organisations for planning, policy and monitoring purposes and to present a picture of households, family and people in the UK.
Main Topics: Core topics from 2000:

- demographic information about household members
- household accommodation
- housing tenure
- consumer durables
- migration
- employment
- pensions
- education
- health and use of health services
- smoking
- drinking in the last seven days
- views on the local area
- family information and income

Other areas such as leisure, household burglary, smoking and drinking are covered periodically.

Special topics are added and changed from year to year.

- Frequency:** Continuous survey. Began in 1971.
Questionnaires: Available at <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/ghs/ghsintro.htm>
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5150 – 2003/2004)
Reports: Annual Reports available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

List of publications using the GHS available at:
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/ghs/resources/#publications>
and from the UK Data Archive.

References:

Notes:

From April 2005 the GHS has been restructured to become a longitudinal survey. Further information available at:
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/ghs/>

Global sex survey

Managed by: Durex Ltd.

Funded by:

Sampling: 40 different countries.

Sample size: Over 300,000 people

Methods: On-line questionnaire

Overall aim:

Main Topics:

- sex education
- sex history
- sexual health – levels of awareness
- views on sex

Frequency: Every year since 2001.

Questionnaire:

Dataset

Reports: Available to download at: <http://www.durex.com/>

References:

Notes:

Growing up in Scotland

Managed by: Scottish Centre for Social Research and the Centre for Research on Families and Relationships at Edinburgh University.

Funded by: The Scottish Executive

Sampling: National sample – parents in Scotland.

Sample size: 8,000 parents of two cohorts of children (5000 from birth, 3000 from age two)

Methods: Face to-face annual interview with main carer of child using CAPI.

Overall aim: To provide important new information to help develop policies affecting young children and their families in Scotland.

Main Topics: To be decided. Initial focus on early years – until children aged five. Topics covered will include:

- Pregnancy and birth
- Childcare and issues relating to work/life balance
- Parenting and family life
- Child health and development
- Parental health
- Access to, awareness of and use of services

Frequency: Every year for five years from 2005.
Datasets: Will be made available via UK Data Archive.
Reports:
References: <http://www.growingupinScotland.org.uk/>
Notes:

Health behaviour of school-aged children

Managed by: Different organisations in different countries and in different years.
Funded by: World Health Organisation
Sampling: Young people attending school, aged 11, 13 and 15 years old – over 30 countries take part including England, Scotland and Wales.
Sample size: Approximately 1500 from each age group (a total of 4500 from each participating country).
Methods: Self-completion questionnaires administered in the classroom.
Overall aim: To gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context.
Main Topics: Each survey questionnaire contains a core set of questions looking at the following:

- **Background factors:** demographics and maturation, social background (family structure, socio-economic status)
- **Individual and social resources:** body image, family support, peers, school environment
- **Health behaviours:** physical activity, eating and dieting, smoking, alcohol use, cannabis use, sexual behaviour, violence and bullying, injuries
- **Health outcomes:** symptoms, life satisfaction, self-reported health, Body Mass Index

Many countries also include additional items in their questionnaire that are of particular interest on a national level.

Frequency: Every four years. The most recent survey, the sixth in the series, was conducted in 2001/02.
Datasets: An international datafile is created from all national data for each survey and stored at the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (<http://www.nsd.uib.no/english/>). The international data file is restricted for the use of member country teams for a period of three years from its completion. After this time the data is available for external use by agreement with the International Coordinator and the Principal Investigators. Access to the data from the 2001/02 survey will therefore be possible from June 2006.
Reports: <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html> - all reports
<http://www.hbsc.org/countries/england.html> - England
<http://www.hbsc.org/countries/wales.html> - Wales
<http://www.hbsc.org/countries/scotland.html> - Scotland
Scottish reports also available to download at

<http://www.hebs.scot.nhs.uk/research/cr/crscripts/FTReportTitles.cfm?TY=HBSC&sc=documents>

References: <http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>

Notes:

Health education population survey

Managed by: BMRB

Funded by: NHS Scotland

Sampling: Adults aged 16-74 in mainland Scotland.

Sample size: 900 interviews in each wave, approx 1800 per year.

Methods: Face to face interviews using CAPI plus a self-completed questionnaire on more sensitive topics such as mental health, sexual health and drugs.

Overall aim: To collect information on health-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviours to monitor the impact of activity to improve health in Scotland. The results contribute towards the planning and development of future health education initiatives.

Main Topics: The topic areas covered by the survey include smoking, diet, physical activity, mental health, accidents, sexual health, alcohol and drug use.

Topics such as smoking and alcohol, where detailed information is already being collected by other agencies, are given less emphasis in the questionnaire compared to other areas such as diet and physical activity.

Frequency: Surveys carried out twice a year from 1996-1999. Repeated in 2003 and 2004.

Questionnaires:

Datasets:

Reports:

Available to download at:

<http://www.hebs.com/research/cr/crscripts/FTReportTitles.cfm?TY=HEPS&sc=documents>

References:

Notes:

Health of the nation index

Managed by: Norwich Union Healthcare

Funded by: Norwich Union

Sampling: A panel of GPs representative of GPs across the country in terms of gender, ethnicity, practice type and practice location, and reflects the regional proportions of the UK.

Sample size: 250 GPs

Methods: On-line questionnaire

Overall aim: To create an ongoing barometer of GP opinion, on matters relating to their own practice and their perception of the health service, with a view to creating a unique source of industry opinion.

Main Topics: In 2005:

- job satisfaction
- GPs' time
- Health trends and pressing concerns
- Local NHS services
- The patient experience and behaviour

Frequency: Every six months.

Questionnaires:

Datasets:

Reports:

Available to download at:

<http://www.healthofthenation.com/archive.htm>

References:

<http://www.healthofthenation.com/>

Notes:

Health survey for England

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research and the Joint Health Surveys Unit, University College London.

Funded by: Department of Health

Sampling: A representative sample of all adults aged 16+ in private households in England selected using postcode data. Since 1995 children aged 2 - 15 years have been included in the survey and children under 2 years were included in the 2001 survey which had a focus on the health of children and young people.

Sample size: In 2003: 13,680 households sampled with a 73% response rate was achieved. This led to 14,836 individual interviews with adults, 11,406 nurse interviews and of those 8,552 respondents agreed to give a blood sample.

Methods: Face to face interview and nurse visit using CAPI. Depending on their age, parents complete the interview for children under 12, with the child present. Children fill in a self completion booklet as well as having a version of the CAPI interview.

Overall aims:

- to provide annual data using nationally representative samples to monitor trends in the nation's health;
- to estimate the proportion of people in England who have specified health conditions;
- to estimate the prevalence of certain risk factors associated with these conditions;
- to examine differences between subgroups of the population (including regional populations) in their likelihood of having specified conditions or risk factors;
- to assess the frequency with which particular combinations of risk factors are found, and in which groups these combinations most commonly occur;
- to monitor progress towards national targets relating to blood pressure and obesity; and other targets in the health strategy
- to measure the height of children at different ages (since 1995), replacing the national study of health and growth

- Main Topics:**
- general health
 - smoking and drinking behaviour
 - blood pressure
 - height and weight
 - anthropometric measures
 - prescribed medication

Each year the HSE focuses on a different demographic group or disease condition and its risk factors and looks at health indicators such as cardio-vascular disease, physical activity, eating habits, oral health, accidents, and asthma.

Frequency: Continuous survey conducted every year throughout the year, with a new sample issued each month. Began in 1991.

Questionnaires: All years up until 2003 available at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/hse/hseintro.htm>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5098 – 2003)

Reports: Available to download at:
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/HealthSurveyForEngland/HealthSurveyResults/fs/en>

References: <http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/HealthSurveyForEngland/fs/en>

Notes: The DH has also commissioned research on population health surveys. These research reports are available at:
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/HealthSurveyForEngland/HealthSurveyMethods/fs/en>

Homeless families survey

Managed by: BMRB and The Centre for Housing Policy, University of York.

Funded by: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Sampling:

Sample size: 2,000 adults in homeless families and 500 children aged eight and above within those families.

Methods:

Overall Aim: To research the causes, impacts and costs of child and family homelessness.

Main Topics: Main topic areas:

- routes into homelessness
- impacts of homelessness
- the pattern of support needs among these homeless households
- the effects of homelessness and temporary accommodation on health, well being and child development
- the costs of homelessness
- the extent of repeat homelessness among these households

Frequency: Fieldwork carried out over 6 month window in 2005.

Reports: Final report to OPDM.

References: <http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/chp/Projects/familyhomelessness.htm>

Notes: The research also involves two further surveys. The first is a survey of 500 lone homeless 16-17 year-olds. The second is a survey of 500 families and lone 16-17 year-olds who have been in temporary accommodation for six months or more. These two surveys provide information on a group of vulnerable young homeless people who would ordinarily still be living in the family home and detailed information on the effects of households of staying in what may be unsuitable temporary accommodation for six months or more.

House condition survey for England (English house condition survey)

Managed by: Office for National Statistics undertake the household interviews and Private Landlord Survey and the Market Value Survey. Miller Mitchell Burley Lane carry out the visual inspections of properties.

Funded by: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

Sampling: Households/dwellings targeted through postcode data.

Sample size: Target 8,000 properties per year.

Methods:

1. Interview survey
2. Physical survey
3. Postal Survey
4. Valuation Survey

Overall aim: Used by government:

- to measure whether housing conditions are getting better or worse and which groups of people have the poorest housing
- to monitor what is being done to improve housing standards
- to target resources

Main Topics:

Interview survey – asks householders about their characteristics (including financial), satisfaction with their homes, repair and maintenance work undertaken, and disabilities and adaptations to the home.

Physical survey - surveys dwellings already sampled for the interview survey, to provide a description of the stock and its present condition.

Postal Survey - asks landlords about their experiences, attitudes and intentions towards renting out property.

Valuation Survey - identifies current market values of the properties (a) in their current condition and (b) after any necessary repairs identified in the physical survey were undertaken.

Frequency: Was conducted every five years from 1971 to 2001. Since April 2002 the survey has been run on a continuous basis.

Questionnaires: The Question Bank holds the questionnaires for the interview surveys only,
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/ehcs/echsinto.htm>
Details of the other survey parts can be obtained from the ODPM.

Datasets: Public datasets are currently available for the 1991, 1996, and

2001 EHCS and other years will be available in future. Further information is available at:
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1155386>

- Reports:** Available to download at:
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1155278>
Hard copy available from The Stationery Office £40.
- References:** <http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1155269> ECHS website
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2372&Pos=3&ColRank=1&Rank=272>
- Notes:** The Building Research Establishment (BRE) provides a service by which non-government users can get customised analysis of EHCS data. There is a charge for this service.
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1155276>

House condition survey for Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland house condition survey)

- Managed by:** Northern Ireland Housing Executive.
- Funded by:** Northern Ireland Housing Executive.
- Sampling:** In 2004: a province wide sample was drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency database. The sample was weighted to allow for the fact that there are areas of disproportionately high levels of poor housing.
- Sample size:** A total of 3,000 dwellings were selected (300 properties were selected for 10 different areas across Northern Ireland).
- Methods:**
1. A physical survey of properties – carried out by surveyors.
 2. A social survey – face-to-face interview with a householder
- Overall aim:**
- To provide updated profiles of key sub sectors of the market, in particular the private rented sector and sold Housing Executive.
 - To provide robust housing and demographic information for use in the assessment of future housing needs.
 - To monitor progress and the impact of housing policies.
- Main Topics:** In 2004 the Interim House Condition Survey aimed to provide a robust interim assessment of the following key housing indicators:
- unfitness
 - disrepair
 - decent homes
 - fuel poverty
 - energy efficiency measures including SAP rating

The physical survey – involves an inspection of the interior and exterior of the house, the front and back plot of the dwelling and an assessment of the local neighbourhood. In 2004, key information was gathered to allow measurement of repairs costs, fitness standards, energy efficiency and fuel poverty as well as Housing Quality.

The social survey. Information is gathered on the number of

people living in the household, their ages and if they have any disabilities. The 2004 survey covered issues such as first time buyers, future housing need and journey to work.

Frequency: Conducted every five years from 1974, since 2003 run on an interim basis i.e. non-continuous and as required.

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports: Download from <http://www.nihe.gov.uk/HCS/>

References: <http://www.nihe.gov.uk/HCS/>

Notes:

House condition survey for Scotland (Scottish house condition survey)

Managed by: Communities Scotland

Funded by: Scottish Executive

Sampling: Households in Scotland identified through Postcode Address File. Sample stratified to give relevant data at Local Authority level.

Sample size: 15,168 cases with complete social and physical surveys.

Methods: 1. Social survey – interview with head of household.
2. Physical survey – inspection of property.

Overall aim:

- To monitor the physical quality of Scotland's housing stock over time.
- To understand factors contributing to the physical condition of the housing stock.
- To provide a benchmark against which outputs from local surveys can be measured.
- To provide information for policy development in all areas of housing and community regeneration.

Main Topics: Social survey:

- Household composition
- Tenure
- Preferred accommodation
- Repairs/Improvements
- Satisfaction with the home and local environment
- Heating
- Disabilities and adaptations to the dwelling
- Self- reported health
- Employment status and income
- Housing costs

Physical survey:

- basic description
- state of repair
- age
- materials used for construction
- amenities
- heating/insulation

Frequency: Last carried out in 1996, repeated in 2002.
Questionnaire: UK Data Archive (SN 4977 - 2002)
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4977 - 2002)
Reports: Download 2002 report at:
http://www.communitiesscotland.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/webpages/otcs_006019.pdf
References: <http://www.shcs.gov.uk/>
Notes:

Housing needs of disabled children

Managed by: University of York
Funded by: Joseph Rowntree Foundation
Sampling: Parents of one or more severely disabled children in England identified through the Family Fund Trust database.
Sample size: 2,941 families
Methods: Postal questionnaire.
Overall aim: To provide data at a national level on the housing needs of disabled children and their families, and their experiences of addressing these needs.

Main Topics:

- factors making a home unsuitable
- factors affecting housing need
- housing need assessments
- funding changes to the home

Frequency: One-off survey

Questionnaire:

Dataset:

Reports: *Housing matters: National evidence relating to disabled children and their housing* (2002). Bryony Beresford and Christine Oldman, The Policy Press (price £13.95).

References: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialcare/n72.asp>

Notes: In order to compare the housing needs of families with a disabled child with those with non-disabled children, secondary analyses on datasets of families with dependent children and with similar income profiles were carried out. The datasets used for the comparative analyses were the 1999 Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey and the 1998/1999 Survey of English Housing.

Infant feeding survey

Managed by: Office for National Statistics

Funded by: The four UK health departments.

Sampling: Babies born during the period August 19th to October 19th 2000, selected within 100 registration sub-districts in England and Wales, and across all registration districts in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Over sampled mothers in social class V, and mothers who did not register a partner on the birth certificate to ensure sufficient numbers of cases in these categories, as these factors are strongly linked to infant feeding practices.

Sample size: Targeted 13,112 births in the UK, 7382 in England and Wales,

3113 in Scotland and 2617 in Northern Ireland. Response rates varied at each stage - 7267 completed all three stages of the survey.

Methods: Survey carried out at three stages:

Stage 1: babies aged 4-10 weeks – postal survey

Stage 2: babies aged 4-5 months – postal survey of Stage 1 respondents, followed by interviewer visit to mothers who had not responded to postal reminders.

Stage 3: babies aged 8-9 months - postal survey of Stage 2 respondents, followed by interviewer visit to mothers who had not responded to postal reminders.

Overall aim:

- To provide national figures on the incidence, prevalence and duration of breastfeeding.
- To examine trends in feeding practices over recent years
- To investigate the factors associated with mother's feeding intentions and with the feeding practices adopted in the early weeks
- To establish the age at which solid foods are introduced and to examine weaning practices up to nine months.

Main Topics:

- Incidence and duration of breastfeeding
- Use of milk other than breast milk
- Antenatal care, smoking and drinking
- Choice of feeding method & factors influencing mothers decision
- The birth and postnatal care
- Feeding after the early weeks
- Additional drinks and supplementary vitamins
- Introducing solid foods

Frequency: Every five years

Questionnaire: Questionnaires from 2000 survey available to download at:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4079223&chk=UpJ4Sr

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4746 – 2000)

Reports: Download for free from Department of Health website
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4079223&chk=UpJ4Sr

And ONS website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=6414>

Or purchase from

References:

Notes:

Integrated household survey (Continuous population survey)

Managed by: Office for National Statistics

Funded by:

Sampling:

Sample size:

Methods:

Main Topics:

This is a proposal to integrate the Government household surveys on which ONS leads into one Continuous Population Survey (CPS).

The five surveys to be integrated are the Labour Force Survey and associated boosts; the Annual Population Survey, formerly known as the NeSS Survey; the General Household Survey; the Expenditure and Food Survey; and, the National Statistics Omnibus Survey.

A comprehensive integration of the entire survey process is proposed: from the creation of a unified field force of interviewers administering a common modular questionnaire to the processing and production of outputs from a single common source.

The CPS sample will be made up of the total number of addresses sampled by the existing surveys, making it the largest ever continuous survey to be conducted in this country.

An extensive development program to test and validate the survey's design is planned. Decisions about content, quality, and outputs will be the product of comprehensive stakeholder consultation throughout the life of the CPS project. Only on satisfaction of a range of agreed quality measures, would the CPS proceed to a start date of January 2008.

Frequency:

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports:

References:

Notes:

International passengers survey

Managed by: Office for National Statistics

Funded by: A range of public and private sector organisations.

Sampling: Passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea and the Channel Tunnel. The IPS uses a complex multi-stage sampling technique which is slightly different between the different modes of entry and exit (i.e. between Airports and Docks). Further information about the sampling methods can be found in the technical reports for each year located in the UK Data Archive.

Sample size: In 2002, 0.2% of passengers were interviewed, around a quarter of a million people - a response rate of 81%. This covers around 90% of passengers travelling to and from the UK, excluding those going to and from the Channel Islands.

- Methods:** Travellers going through passport control are randomly selected for a short paper based, face to face interview. There are six versions of the questionnaire depending on where the passenger is going to / from and which direction the passenger is travelling in.
- Overall aim:** To provide figures for:
- the travel account of the balance of payments
 - international migration statistics
 - informing decisions on tourism policy
- Main Topics:**
- number of visits made
 - spending in pounds sterling
 - length of stay in nights
 - mode of travel
 - country visited (for UK residents)
 - main purpose of the visit
 - year and quarter of travel
 - duration of the stay
 - which port / airport was used
 - the type of vehicle used (if travelling via Sea or Channel Tunnel)
 - gender
 - age group
 - regions stayed in UK by overseas residents
- Frequency:** Began in 1961 and is a continuous survey.
- Questionnaire:** Questionnaires from 2000- 2003 available at <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/ips/ipsintro.htm>
Questionnaires 2004 - 2005, UK Data Archive.
- Dataset:** UK Data Archive (SN 5216 – 2005)
- Reports:** Results from the survey are published on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis and available to download from the Office for National Statistics web pages.
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp
- References:**
- Notes:**

Offending, crime and justice survey

- Managed by:** National Centre for Social Research and BMRB
- Funded by:** The Home Office
- Sampling:** Young people aged 10-25, living in private households.
- Sample size:** First sweep of the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey in 2003 covered around 12,000 people aged from 10 to 65 living in private households in England and Wales. Subsequent annual sweeps between 2004 and 2006 focus on young people aged from 10 to 25. In each of these subsequent sweeps young people who have previously been interviewed and have agreed to further contact are followed up for re-interview. In addition to these 'panel' respondents, 'fresh sample' respondents aged from 10 to 25 are also introduced to ensure the total sample is around 5,000 young people each year.
- Methods:** Interview using Audio-CASI.
- Main Topics:** Main aim is to examine the extent of offending, anti-social behaviour

and drug use among the household population, particularly among young people. The survey also covers the personal victimisation of children and young people (not covered by the BCS).

The collection of longitudinal data (information from the same individuals over time) will allow researchers to examine the pathways into and out of delinquency and the impact various risk and protective factors have on these pathways.

Key results include:

- self-reported offending
- indicators of repeat offending
- trends in the prevalence of offending
- trends in the prevalence and frequency of drug and alcohol use
- evidence on the links between offending and drug / alcohol use
- evidence on the risk factors related to offending and drug use
- information on the nature of offences committed, such as the role of co-offenders and the relationship between perpetrators and victims

Frequency: First conducted in 2003 – will be repeated annually until 2006.

Datasets:

Reports: Available on Home Office website:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending_survey.html

References: http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/or_crimeandjustice.htm

<http://www.bmrb.co.uk/?component=page&id=1211&finfo=1137>

Notes:

Labour force survey

Managed by: The Labour Force Survey is carried out and managed by the Office For National Statistics in England, Scotland and Wales and by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency in Northern Ireland.

Funded by: ONS, used by a range of government departments.

Sampling: UK households sampled through the Postcode Address File plus a small sample of addresses of NHS and Health trust accommodation. The sample is random but stratified so that within any continuous thirteen week period every postcode sector is sampled.

Sample size: During each quarter, about 59,000 addresses are sampled resulting in interviews with about 138,000 respondents.

Methods: The survey has a panel design where each sampled address is interviewed for five waves. Interviews take place at three month intervals with the fifth interview at an address taking place a year after the first.

All first interviews (with the exception of a very small sample located North of the Caledonian Canal) are carried out face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are carried out, where the informant is willing, by telephone.

Overall aim: The results from NI quarterly surveys are combined with those from the other three countries to produce the UK figures.
Main Topics: To provide internationally comparable statistics on the levels and changes in employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. The questionnaire has a set of core questions which are included in every survey and non-core questions which can vary from quarter to quarter. There are two main parts to the questionnaire:

(1) questions on basic information about the household, family structure, basic housing information and demographic details of individuals in the household

(2) questions for each adult in the household relating to:

- economic activity/inactivity;
- employment, unemployment and underemployment;
- educational qualifications and training;
- labour mobility (retrospective questions about situation one year ago are included in the spring quarter questionnaire);
- travel to work;
- trade union membership;
- current working conditions;
- hours of work and
- health (sickness, accidents and health problems or disabilities which affect work)

Frequency: Continuous survey. Since 1992 reports quarterly.

Questionnaire: Questionnaires from 1994 -2003 available at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/lfs/lfsintro.htm>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5322 – 2004/2005)

Reports: Available to download from:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/labour_force_survey.asp

References: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/labour_force_survey.asp

Notes: The UK is required by European Union Regulations to carry out a labour force survey annually. Results from the Spring quarter of the LFS are supplied to Eurostat each year to meet this requirement.

Longitudinal study of young people in England (Next Steps)

Managed by: BMRB

Funded by: Department of Education & Skills

Sampling: Young people aged 13 and 14 sampled from Year 9 records at schools throughout England (both state and independent). The sample has been boosted to ensure adequate representation of ethnic minorities

- (up to 5,000) young people living in disadvantaged areas.
- Sample size:** 21,000 young people
- Methods:** Face-to-face interviews and self-completion questionnaires for both the young person and a parent.
- Overall Aim:**
- To provide assess the effectiveness of DfES services and policies
 - To inform the further development of policy to meet the current and future education and training needs of young people and their parents
 - To provide evidence on the key factors affecting the educational progress and attainment of young people and their subsequent transition to work following the end of compulsory education.
- Main Topics:** The study covers a wide range of topics, including education, training and employment, school experience and achievements, attitudes and aspirations, family and relationships, leisure activities and interests, health and life-style.
- Frequency:** Annual survey. Will first be conducted in 2004, with young people aged 13/14 and subsequently carried out every year to follow those people into their mid-twenties. The tender for the first three rounds of data collection was awarded to a consortium of three companies led by the British Market Research Bureau (BMRB).

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports:

References: <http://www.bmrb.co.uk/?component=page&id=1216&finfo=1136>

http://ioewebserver.ioe.ac.uk/ioe/cms/get.asp?cid=6194&6194_0=8258

Notes:

Low income diet and nutrition survey

Managed by: King's College, London

Funded by: Food Standard Agency and other Government departments.

Sampling: Adults and children in Great Britain.

Sample size: Target = 3,600

Methods: The survey involves:

- Face to face interview to collect information on socio-economic, demographic and lifestyle characteristics, and assess physical activity and oral health by questionnaire.
- Collection of detailed quantitative information on food consumption
- physical measurements (e.g. height, weight, blood pressure)
- a blood sample for analysis of nutritional status

Overall aim: To provide for the first time robust, nationally representative, baseline data on food consumption, nutrient intake and nutritional status and factors affecting these in low-income/materially-deprived consumers.

Main Topics:

Frequency: Fieldwork for the main stage of the survey began in November

2003, was completed in early 2005, with results expected in 2006.

Questionnaire:

Dataset:

Reports:

References: <http://www.food.gov.uk/science/101717/lidnsbranch/>

Notes:

The mental health of young people looked after by local authorities in England

Managed by: ONS

Funded by: Department of Health, Scottish Executive and National Assembly for Wales

Sampling: Sample selected to include numbers of children proportional to the number looked after by each local authority in Great Britain and to ensure representative proportions of boys and girls in each age band between 5 -17 years. Data obtained from DH anonymised database of looked after children.

Sample size: 2,315 forms sent to local authorities, information on 1,039 children was returned.

Methods: Face-to-face interviews and postal questionnaires. Information gathered from carers (foster carers, parents, residential care workers) teachers and the young people themselves (if aged 11-17).

Overall aim:

- To assess the prevalence rates of three main categories of mental disorder: conduct disorder, hyperactivity and emotional disorders by child and placement characteristics.
- To determine the impact and burden of children's mental health problems in terms of social impairment and adverse consequences for others.
- To examine use of services.

Main Topics: For carers (one carer was interviewed for every selected child and asked the following questions about the child):

- Background characteristics
- General health
- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Experience of common mental health problems e.g. phobias, anxiety, depression.
- Use of services
- Education

For children aged 11-17:

- Friendships
- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Experience of common mental health problems
- Moods and feelings
- Smoking, drinking
- Sexual behaviour
- Exclusion from school.

Teachers were asked the following questions about their students:

- Educational achievements and special needs
- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Attention, activity and impulsiveness
- Awkward and troublesome behaviour
- Social behaviour
- Help from school

Frequency: One-off survey. Fieldwork carried out in 2001-2002.
Questionnaire: UK Data Archive (SN 5280)
Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5280)
Reports: Available to download from the DH website:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4019442&chk=7YxxcH
Summary reports for the different countries available to download from ONS:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10432>
Or to purchase for £45.

References:
Notes:

Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain 1999 – Follow up survey.

Managed by: ONS
Funded by: Department for Health, Scottish Executive and National Assembly for Wales
Sampling & Sample size In 1999, ONS carried out the first national survey of the mental health of children and adolescents living in private households in Great Britain. The purpose of the 1999 survey was to provide information about the prevalence of mental disorders among 5 – 15 year olds in order to inform policy decisions about the need for child and adolescent mental health services. Data were collected on 10,500 children.

Eighteen months later, a specially selected sample of the original respondents (1000 parents of children with a disorder and 3000 parents of children with no disorder) was chosen to be followed up by means of a postal survey.

Three years after the original contact, interviewers attempted to re-contact all those who had completed and returned the eighteen month follow-up postal questionnaire and approximately 300 children who were found to have a disorder in the 1999 survey but had not returned the postal questionnaire. The set sample was 3245 children now aged between 8 – 18 years. 2595 interview sets

were completed.

Methods: In order to obtain a complete picture of children's behaviour, information was collected from up to three sources:

1. A face to face interview with all parents.
2. A face to face interview with young people aged 11-18.
3. A questionnaire posted to a teacher nominated by the parent/child.

Overall aim: Aims of the three-year follow-up survey were to investigate:

- The persistence of disorders
- The effect of the transition stages from primary to secondary education and from adolescence to young adulthood
- Whether children in the non-disorder group in the original survey who were exposed to the risk factors thought to increase the likelihood of mental disorders developed mental disorders, and if not, what were the protective factors
- Outcomes (clinical and non-clinical) related to the course of disorders.

Main Topics: For parents:

- Background characteristics
- General health
- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Experience of common mental health problems e.g. phobias, anxiety, depression.
- Use of services
- Education

For children aged 11-18:

- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Experience of common mental health problems
- Moods and feelings
- Smoking, drinking
- Sexual behaviour
- Friendships
- Educational attainment.

Teachers were asked the following questions about their students:

- Educational achievements and special needs
- Strengths and difficulties questionnaire
- Emotions
- Attention, activity and impulsiveness
- Awkward and troublesome behaviour
- Social behaviour
- Help from school

Frequency: The fieldwork was carried out between January - March 2002.

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports: Available to download at:

References: http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4081089&chk=htgGij
Notes: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/tfu.asp>
Reports from the 1999 survey are available to download from:
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListMentalHealth/fs/en>

These include:

- Children and adolescents who try to harm, hurt or kill themselves
- The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain.

Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain 2004

Managed by: Office of National Statistics
Funded by: Department of Health and the Scottish Executive
Sampling: Sample was drawn from Child Benefit records, to include children and young people aged 5-16 living in private households in Great Britain.
Sample size: 12,294 opt-out letters sent out by the Child Benefit Centre on behalf of ONS. Identified 10,496 addresses for interviewers and resulted in 7,977 completed interviews.
Methods: Face to face surveys and postal questionnaires. Data collected from children, one of their parents and teachers.
Overall aim: To describe the prevalence of mental disorders among 5- to 16-year olds in 2004 and notes any changes since the previous survey in 1999.
Main Topics:

- Emotional problems involving anxiety, depression and obsessions
- Conduct problems involving awkward and troublesome behaviour, aggressive and anti-social behaviour.
- Hyperactivity disorders involving inattention, impulsiveness and aggression.
- Less common disorders including autism, tic disorders and eating disorders
- Medication prescribed for childhood mental disorders
- Services used by children
- Educational issues: numbers of schools attended, absences and exclusions
- Deviant peer group pressure
- Social context of drinking and smoking
- Mental health of other children in the family.

Frequency: One-off survey completed in 2004.
Questionnaire: Available to download from:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4118332&chk=0JUJTo

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5269 - 2004)
Reports: Available to download from:
[http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/
PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?
CONTENT_ID=4118332&chk=0JUjTo](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4118332&chk=0JUjTo)

References:

Notes:

Mental health and well-being of adults. (Psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households, 2000)

Managed by: ONS

Funded by: Department of Health, the Scottish Executive and the Office of the National Assembly for Wales.

Sampling: Randomly selected addresses in Great Britain from the postcode data file. One person at each household was then randomly selected and asked to take part in the survey.

Sample size: Main survey: 8,886 respondents.

Methods: All respondents were interviewed face to face interview using (CAPI). A small sub-group of respondents were asked to take part in a second interview which covered one or two topics in more detail.

Overall aim: To find out:

- how many people throughout the country experience mental, nervous or emotional problems as a result of the stresses and strains of everyday life
- what things make people nervous, anxious or depressed
- what people do for help or support when they need it

Main Topics: The interviews covered a range of mental health problems, such as anxiety and depression, alcohol and drug dependence, psychosis and personality disorder. Questions were also asked about general health problems, use of health services and the social support people had available to them. There were also questions gathering background information such as educational qualifications, income, housing conditions and key life events.

Frequency: Fieldwork took place between March and September 2000.

Questionnaire: UK Data Archive (Study number: 4653)

Datasets: UK Data Archive (Study number: 4653)

Reports: A report based on both this survey and the follow-up survey (see below) is available to download from the DH website at [http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/
PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?
CONTENT_ID=4081091&chk=4zIXeL](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsStatistics/PublicationsStatisticsArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4081091&chk=4zIXeL)

Or to purchase from The Stationery Office £39.50.

A series of reports based on the original 2000 survey are available to download from the DH website at:

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/
ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListMentalHealth/fs/en](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListMentalHealth/fs/en)

These include the following titles:

- The mental health of older people
- Psychiatric morbidity: tobacco, alcohol and drug use and mental health
- Adults with a psychotic disorder living in private households
- The social and economic circumstances of adults with mental disorders
- Non-fatal suicidal behaviour among adults aged 16 to 74 in Great Britain
- Psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households, 2000

References:

Notes:

A follow-up survey was carried out in 2001. The main aims were to find out:

- whether peoples mental health and well-being has changed over 18 months and what factors are related to any changes
- what types of treatment people have received since the first survey and whether or not it was appropriate and effective

The sample was selected from all people who had completed a full or partial interview for the 2000 survey of psychiatric morbidity among adults, including people who had reported a mental or emotional problem at the time of the original survey (to see what had happened to them) and people with no problems at that time (to compare their experiences with that of those with a mental or emotional problem and to see if they remained free of problems).

There were two parts to the follow-up survey:

- a face to face interview carried out using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)
- a small sub-group of respondents were asked to take part in a second telephone interview to collect more information about the help and treatment they had received

The initial interviews for the follow-up survey took place between September and December 2001. The telephone interviews were carried out between December 2001 and March 2002.

Mental health of carers

Managed by:

ONS

Funded by:

Department of Health

Sampling:

Adults aged 16+ who were identified as carers on the basis of questions included in the 2000 General Household Survey in England. Carers were defined as people who were looking after or providing a regular service for a sick, disabled or elderly person, other

- than in a professional capacity.
- Sample size:** 1,961 carers identified through GHS survey. Interviews completed with 1,350 adults.
- Methods:** Face to face interview.
- Overall Aim:**
- To assess the extent to which carers experience mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety and phobias and to identify the factors which are associated with increased levels of such symptoms.
 - To examine carers' use of treatments for mental health problems.
 - To examine the use of services for carers e.g. day activity services.
- Main Topics:**
- Information about their caring role
 - Assessment of their mental health
 - Socio-demographic characteristics
 - General health status
 - Medication and use of health services
 - Help needed with caring activities and impact of caring on relationships and daily life.
- Frequency:** Fieldwork completed between March and July 2001.
- Questionnaire:**
- Datasets:**
- Reports:** Available to download from:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=9211&More=N>
- References:**
- Notes:**

Millennium cohort study - (Child of the new century)

- Managed by:** Centre for Longitudinal Studies at the Institute of Education, the National Centre for Social Research and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.
- Funded by:** Economic and Social Research Council and a number of Government Departments in all four UK countries.
- Sampling:** The sample has been drawn from all live births in the UK over a 12 month period, beginning 1 September 2000 in England and Wales, and 1 December 2000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The sample was selected from a random sample of electoral wards, disproportionately stratified to ensure adequate representation of all four UK countries, disadvantaged areas and those with high concentrations of Black and Asian families.
- Sample size:** Target = 20,646 children. Obtained 18,819 children from 18,533 families.
- Methods:** Face to face interviews with mothers and (where resident) fathers or father figures using CAPI, plus a CASI self-completed questionnaire.
- Overall aim:**
- to record the social, economic and health advantages and disadvantages facing new children in the 21st century
 - to provide a basis for comparing patterns of development with other cohort studies (the National Child Development Study -

and the 1970 Birth Cohort Study)

- to collect information on previously neglected topics, such as fathers' involvement in children's care and development
- to chart their experience of mothers and fathers of newborn babies in the year 2000, recording how they (and any other children in the family) adapted to the newcomer, and what their aspirations for her/his future may be
- to investigate the wider social ecology of the family, including social networks, civic engagement and community facilities and services

Main Topics:

- Ethnicity and Language
- Lone Parenthood
- Parents of the Child
- Lone Parenthood
- Pregnancy, Labour and Delivery
- Health of the Baby
- Childcare
- Grandparents, Friends and Social Support
- Parental Health
- Education
- Employment and Income
- Housing
- Time with the baby
- Interests
- Domestic Tasks
- Mental Health
- Attitudes to relationships and previous relationships

Frequency:

The first survey for the took place between June 2001 and January 2003. The second survey took place with the children at around 3 years of age. Fieldwork started in September 2003 and finished in April 2005. Fieldwork for the Age 5 survey, was due to start at the end of January 2006.

Questionnaire:

UK Data Archive Study Number 4683

Datasets:

UK Data Archive Study Number 4683

Reports:

The only results available so far are from the first survey when the children were 9 months old. It is available to download or a hard copy can be ordered for £20 at:

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=0001000200010012>

There have also been results from two sub-studies: the [Health Visitor Survey Report](#) and the [Fertility Survey Report](#) available from the same site.

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=0001000200010012>

References:

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020001>

Notes:

National child development study

Managed by: Centre for Longitudinal Studies at the Institute of Education

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|-----------------------|--|
| Funded by: | Initially sponsored by the National Birthday Trust Fund and was known as the Perinatal Mortality Study, various sponsors since then. In 2000 funded by ESRC. |
| Sampling: | A group of people born in Great Britain between 3 and 9 March, 1958. This cohort was boosted by including immigrants born in the relevant week in the target sample for the first three follow-ups (NCDS 1-3). |
| Sample size: | Target 17,000 – response rates vary. |
| Methods: | Face to face interviews and self-completed questionnaires. |
| Overall aim: | To follow the lives of a group of people born in Great Britain in 1958 to improve our understanding of the factors affecting human development over the whole life span. |
| Main Topics: | The NCDS is used for a wide range of research, including medical/health research. The data covers a long time period and includes a wide range of questions, plus physical measurements, such as weight and height. |
| | Each new round of the cohort study is planned to examine the key issues that are prominent at that particular stage of life. The core questions cover the following life domains: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lifelong learning• relationships, parenting and housing• employment and income• health and health behaviour• citizenship and values |
| Frequency: | To date there have been six attempts to trace all members of the birth cohort in order to monitor their physical, educational, social and economic development. These were carried out by the National Children's Bureau in 1965, 1969, 1974, and 1981; by the Social Statistics Research Unit, City University, in 1991; and by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies in 1999/2000. |
| Questionnaire: | Questionnaires from all six studies available to download from: http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020003 |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive (SN 4396 – 2000) |
| Reports: | Available to download from: http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020003 |
| References: | http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/studies.asp?section=000100020003 |
| Notes: | A nurse follow-up survey was carried out in 2002, co-ordinated by the National Centre for Social Research and sponsored by the Medical Research Council. This study was designed to help nurses obtain objective physical measures of ill-health and biomedical risk factors within this national cohort of adults. |

National diet and nutrition survey (adults aged 19 to 64)

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Managed by: | ONS |
| Funded by: | The Foods Standards Agency and the Department of Health. |
| Sampling: | Random sample of private households identified through the Postcode Address File selected to include houses from all postal |

sectors in Great Britain. One adult per household randomly selected for interview.

Sample size: In 2000/2001: 2251 adults completed the dietary survey and 1724 of those completed the seven day diary.

Methods: The field work for the survey took place in 4 waves to allow for seasonal variation in diet, and began in July 2000 continuing through to June 2001.

The survey comprised of the following elements:

- an initial face to face interview on general eating habits and health, plus basic classification information
- a 7 day record of physical activity
- an eating behaviour questionnaire
- blood pressure and body size, weight and proportions
- 24 hour urine collection
- 7 day bowel movement record
- a blood sample
- an oral health component

Blood samples are taken by a qualified nurse and the blood and urine samples are analysed by the Human Nutrition Research Unit in Cambridge.

Overall Aim:

- To provide a comprehensive, cross-sectional picture of the dietary habits and nutritional status of the population of Great Britain.
- To develop nutrition policy at national and local level.
- To develop Government guidance on healthy eating.

Main Topics: Initial interview covers:

- household information
- usual dietary behaviour
- consumption of artificial sweeteners, herbal teas and other drinks
- foods avoided and reasons for doing so
- use of salt
- use of fluoride preparations and dietary supplements
- health status
- smoking and drinking habits
- socio-economic characteristics
- for women, use of contraceptive pill, menopausal state and use of hormone replacement therapy

Frequency: The National Diet and Nutrition survey programme was set up in 1992 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Earlier surveys were conducted in 1986, 1992, 1995 and 1997. Further information about these surveys can be found at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/ndns/ndnsintro.htm>

Questionnaire: Fieldwork documents from 2000/2001 available to download from <http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/webpage/ndnsappendixa>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (Study Number 5140)
Reports: Available to download from the FSA website at:
<http://www.foodstandards.gov.uk/science/101717/ndnsdocuments/>

Or to purchase from The Stationery Office.

References:

Notes:

National survey of adults with learning difficulties in England

Managed by: BMRB Limited in a partnership/consortium arrangement including Central England People First and the Institute for Health Research at Lancaster University.

Funded by: Department of Health

Sampling: People living in private households identified through BMRB's household survey or social services departments; people in Supporting People schemes; people in registered residential care homes; people living in accommodation provided by NHS Trusts.

Sample size: 2,974 adults interviewed in total.

Methods: Face to face interviews with people with learning difficulties and their carers/support workers.

Overall aim:

- to establish from people with learning difficulties themselves what their whole lives are like including where they live and with whom, what they do during the day, and what their needs, wants and aspirations are
- to describe current use of services by people with learning difficulties, as well as their views on the services, to help establish what are the gaps between what is currently provided for people with learning difficulties and what they would like.

Main Topics:

- accommodation
- work
- education and training
- finances
- families, friends and relationships
- being part of the community
- health and well-being
- support

Frequency: One-off survey – fieldwork completed in 2004.

Questionnaires: Available to download from:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/GeneralSurveys/GeneralSurveysArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4081207&chk=u%2Bd5fv

Dataset:

Reports: Available to download from:
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/>

ListOfSurveySince1990/GeneralSurveys/GeneralSurveysArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4081207&chk=u%2Bd5fv

References:

Notes:

An initial phase of research including a large-scale pilot determined how best to carry out this survey. A report on this research and results from the pilot are available to download from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/GeneralSurveys/GeneralSurveysArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4081207&chk=u%2Bd5fv

National survey of culture, leisure and sport (Taking part)

Managed by: BMRB Ltd.

Funded by: Department for Culture, Media and Sport and its Non-Departmental Public Body partners

Sampling: Households selected at random in Great Britain and one adult aged 16+ selected at random from each household for interview.

Sample size: 27,000

Methods: Face to face interview using CAPI.

Overall aim: The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) has set targets for increased public participation in the sectors under its remit. It is especially concerned to get new people involved. DCMS is working with its associated agencies to achieve these targets and this survey will be the prime vehicle of measurement.

Main Topics:

Frequency: Fieldwork began in 2005.

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports: Provisional results from the first three months available to download at:

http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/research/taking_part_survey/survey_outputs.htm

References:

Notes:

One of the most important objectives of the survey is to collect accurate data about the kind of physical activity that can ward off obesity, heart disease and other leading causes of early death.

National survey of sexual attitudes and lifestyles

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research in collaboration with the Royal Free and University College London Medical School and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Funded by: Medical Research Council and Department of Health, Scottish Executive and the National Assembly for Wales.

Sampling: In 2000/01 16 to 44 year olds living in private households in England, Scotland and Wales. A stratified sample of addresses was selected from the Postcode Address File one household member was randomly selected to take part.

An ethnic minority boost was carried out to increase the number of respondents from four ethnic minority groups: people of Pakistani, Indian, Black Caribbean and Black African origin.

- Sample size:** General population interviews - 11,161, ethnic minority interviews – 950.
- Methods:**
- Face to face interviews using CAPI and CASI
 - urine sample taken to test for Chlamydia trachomatis
- Overall aim:**
- To provide a detailed understanding of patterns of sexual behaviour in Britain (including for example, numbers of sexual partners, frequency of different sexual practices, and homosexual experience)
 - To provide data for HIV/AIDS projections in Britain
 - To assess whether there have been changes in behaviour since the first survey carried out in 1990
 - To measure the prevalence of *chlamydia trachomatis* infection, via urine samples.
- Main Topics:** Topics covered in the questionnaire included:
- General health and use of health services
 - Family and learning about sex
 - First sexual experiences
 - Sources and use of contraceptives
 - Attitudinal questions
 - Cohabitation history
 - Socio-demographic classification.
- A self-completion section contained the most intimate of the sexual lifestyle questions including:
- Types of heterosexual experience and number of partners
 - Types of homosexual experience and number of partners
 - Sex abroad, or with people usually living abroad
 - Details of most recent partners
 - Paying for sex (men only)
 - Miscarriage, still birth and termination (women only)
 - Infertility
 - Sexually Transmitted Infections
 - Injecting drug use
 - HIV/AIDS testing
 - Sexual dysfunction
- Frequency:** Every ten years.
- Questionnaire:** Available to download at:
<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/nssal/nssalintro.htm>
- Dataset:** UK Data Archive (SN 5223 – 2000/2001)
- Reports:** *National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles II: Reference Tables and Summary Report.*
Can be purchased for £20 from National Centre for Social Research
http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_healthandsexuality.htm#sexuatt
- References:**
- Notes:** As an offshoot of this study, gay men and lesbians identified within the sample were asked about their experience of discrimination.

National survey of the new smoking cessation services

- Managed by:** University of Nottingham
Funded by: Trent NHS Executive
Sampling: All English smoking cessation service co-ordinators.
Sample size: 133 targeted, 88 responded.
Overall aim: To describe the new smoking cessation service which have been implemented in England and how these are being targeted at priority groups of smokers.
Methods: Postal questionnaire.
Main Topics:
- Staffing issues
 - Services provided
 - Characteristics of service users
- Questionnaires:**
Datasets:
Frequency: One-off survey. Fieldwork completed in 2001.
Reports: Summary and full report '*National survey of the new smoking cessation services: implementing the Smoking Kills white paper*' (2002) available to download at:
<http://www.ash.org.uk/html/cessation/servicessummary.html>
References:
Notes:

National readership survey

- Managed by:** NRS Ltd – a non-profit-making commercial organisation.
Funded by:
Sampling: Adults (aged 15+) in Great Britain. Random addresses selected from the Postcode Address File.
Sample size: Over the 12 months January - December 2005, the total number of adults interviewed was 35,947.
Overall aim: To provide estimates of the number and nature of people who read Britain's newspapers and magazines.
Methods: Face-to-face interview using CAPI.
Main Topics: Covers 250 newspapers, newspaper supplements and magazines.
Questionnaire:
Frequency: Continuous survey.
Reports: Produced on a monthly basis but data and reports only available to subscribers. Standard subscription rate £3,470 in 2006.
References: <http://www.nrs.co.uk/>
Notes:

National travel survey

- Managed by:** Fieldwork was conducted by the Office for National Statistics until the end of 2001, and from 2002 by the National Centre for Social

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| | Research. |
| Funded by: | Department for Transport |
| Sampling: | Private addresses in Great Britain (from the year 2000) drawn from the Postcode Address File. |
| Sample size: | In 2004: 5,796 addresses |
| Methods: | Face-to-face interview + 1 week travel diary |
| Overall aim: | To provide regular, up-to-date data on personal travel and monitor changes in travel behaviour over time. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• different types of travel, including cycling and walking• where people travel from and to (county level)• distance• purpose• what kinds of people are doing the travelling and how often |
| Frequency: | The survey has been running on an ad hoc basis since 1965 and continuously since 1988. |
| Questionnaire: | UK Data Archive (SN 4585 - 1999-2001) |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive (SN 4585 - 1999-2001) |
| Reports: | Results are published annually and available to download from: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/divisionhomepage/028941.hcsp |
| References: | http://www.natcen.ac.uk/nts/index.html |
| Notes: | |

Northern Ireland life and times survey

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|------------------------|--|
| Managed by: | Queen's University Belfast and the University of Ulster. |
| Funded by: | Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (Northern Ireland) and the Economic and Social Research Council. |
| Sampling: | Variable - addresses selected from the Postcode Address file. |
| Sample size: | Variable. |
| Methods: | Face to face interviews and self-completed questionnaires. |
| Overall aim: | To monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people in Northern Ireland annually to provide a time series and public record of how attitudes and behaviour develop on a wide range of social policy issues. |
| Main Topics: | Questions in the survey are grouped into modules, the range of which varies from year to year, with the organisations that fund the survey. However, two modules that are repeated every year are 'political attitudes' and 'community relations'. Not all modules are asked of all respondents. |
| Frequency: | Every year. |
| Questionnaires: | Available to download at: http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/quests/ |
| Datasets: | Available to download at: http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/datasets/ |
| Reports: | Available to download at: http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/ |
| References: | http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/ |
| Notes: | |

ONS omnibus survey

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Managed by: | ONS |
| Funded by: | Multiple clients |
| Sampling: | A stratified, random sample of households in Great Britain is taken from the Post Code Address File. At each sampled address one household member over the age of 16 is randomly selected for interview. |
| Sample size: | 1,800 adults per survey month |
| Methods: | Face to face interview using CAPI, if the subject is particularly sensitive this will be completed by the respondent on the lap-top computer. There are two parts to the questionnaire: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Part One - Classificatory Questions This part of the questionnaire stays the same throughout the year and asks basic demographic questions such as age, sex, employment status and tenure.• Part Two - Monthly Modules This part of the questionnaire changes each month and asks the specific questions that the clients have requested. |
| Overall aim: | The ONS Omnibus is a multipurpose survey developed by the ONS for use by non-profit making organisations including government departments, public bodies, charities and academics. The survey allows customers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• obtain quick answers to questions of immediate interest• provide information on topics that do not require a full survey• measure the effectiveness of publicity campaigns• assess public awareness of new policies• develop and pilot questions for other surveys• build up information on subgroups and minority populations• provide information on trends over time |
| Main Topics: | Over 100 topics have been included to date, covering a very wide range, including contraception, unused medicines, mortgage arrears, organ transplants, retirement income, fire safety, daycare for the under fives, sunburn and time use. |
| Frequency: | Monthly since 1990 |
| Questionnaires: | Available to download at: http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/omnibus/omniintro.htm |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/omnibusTitles.asp |
| Reports: | Various reports available at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ |
| References: | http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/services/omnibus/default.asp |
| Notes: | One of the main strengths of the Omnibus survey is that it allows customers to receive results quickly; the survey has a maximum turnaround of 14 weeks. However, modules of questions are generally |

booked on the survey approximately six months to a year in advance. A user guide including costs for can be downloaded at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/services/omnibus/survey.asp>

Every year the Department of Health commissions questions on the ONS Omnibus various topics including:

- contraception and sexual health – reports available to download from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6988&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=224>
- Smoking related behaviour and attitudes
- <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1638&More=N>
- Drinking: adults behaviour and knowledge
http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListLifestyle/SurveyListLifestyleArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4096225&chk=eEqqZ1

Patient survey programme

- Managed by:** Current surveys are carried out by NHS Trusts and centrally co-ordinated by the National Centre for Social Research and PatientDynamics.
- Funded by:** Healthcare Commission
- Sampling:** Patients who have recently used the health service.
- Sample size:** Variable
- Methods:** Postal questionnaires.
- Overall Aim:** To ask patients what they think about the care and treatment they have received as a step towards improving the quality of care, and ensuring that local health services are meeting patients' needs.
- Main Topics:** Current surveys:
- Diabetes
 - Mental Health
- 2005
- Primary Care
 - Mental Health
- 2004
- Coronary heart disease
 - Emergency departments
 - Outpatient departments
 - Mental health
 - Inpatient services
 - Ambulance service
 - Paediatric services
 - Primary care services

2003

- primary care trusts
- outpatient and accident and emergency (A&E) departments in acute trusts.

Frequency: Variable.

Questionnaires:

Datasets:

Reports:

Available to download at:

http://www.healthcarecommission.org.uk/NationalFindings/Surveys/PatientSurveys/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4000117&chk=XPJRIh

References:

Notes:

This programme replaces an earlier set of patient surveys carried out by the Department of Health from 1998-2002. Topics covered included:

- general practice
- acute inpatients
- cancer
- coronary heart disease

Further information and reports available at:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/NationalSurveyOfNHSPatients/fs/en>

Personal social services (PSS) user experience surveys

Managed by: Local councils in England

Funded by: Department of Health

Sampling: Social services clients.

Sample size: Variable

Methods: Postal survey co-ordinated through local councils.

Overall aim: To find out about users' experiences of personal social services and their views on how those services could be improved.

Main Topics: 2004/5: children aged 10 and over

2003/4: physically disabled and sensory impaired users aged 18-64

2002/3: elderly home care users experience

2001/2: newly assessed clients

Frequency: Every year.

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports:

Available to download from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/StatisticalSocialCare/StatisticalSocialCareArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4088276&chk=g2x841

References:

Notes:

The surveys have relied on tools developed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Social Policy Research Unit (SPRU) in November 2000. The DH have also established a Social Services User Surveys Group (SSUSG) which was set up in early 2003 to recommend a programme of social services user experience surveys, develop their content and advise on methodology. Further information

is available at:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/TWG/ssusergroup>

People, families and communities survey (Citizenship survey)

Managed by: BMRB International

Funded by: Home Office

Sampling: Adults (over 16) in England and Wales. Private households selected using the Post Code Address File. The sample included a minority ethnic booster selected by either focused enumeration using the addresses selected for the main sample or over sampling in areas that have a high ethnic minority population. One eligible adult was selected per household.

Sample size: 10,000 general population; 5,000 people from ethnic minorities.

Methods: Face to face interview using CAPI.

Overall aim:

- to be a major policy tool, informing both the development of policy and its implementation
- to provide information for Home Office performance measurement

Main Topics: The survey is designed around four modules. This ensures a unique degree of flexibility, allowing the survey to respond to evolving policy requirements. The modules are:

- **Neighbourhood:** information on whether people know, socialise with and trust their neighbours; how people feel about their neighbourhood; collective efficacy and social capital.
- **Active communities:** information on civic participation, charitable giving, informal and formal volunteering, including frequency, intensity, duration and barriers.
- **Racial prejudice and discrimination:** information on perceptions of racial prejudice in Britain and perceptions of discrimination by public and private sector organisations.
- **Good citizen:** information on perceptions of rights and responsibilities and whether people feel they can influence decisions and trust institutions.

Frequency: Every two years since 2001.

Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 5087 – 2003)

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5087 – 2003)

Reports: Available to download from:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/citizensurvey.html#publications>

References: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/citizensurvey.html>

Notes:

Problem behaviour and associated risk and protective factors among young people

- Managed by:** Ipsos-RSL
Funded by: Communities that Care
Sampling: A random sample of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales. One class in each of Years 7 to 11 (S1 to S5 in Scottish schools) was randomly selected to take part at each of the 89 secondary schools that agreed to participate.
Sample size: 14,666 students completed questionnaires.
Methods: CtC Youth Survey©
Overall aim: To identify factors in children's and young people's lives associated with an increased risk of problems at school, drug and alcohol misuse and criminal behaviour.
Main Topics: Involvement in problem behaviour and young people's exposure to individual risk and protective factors.
Frequency: One off survey, fieldwork completed during the first two terms of the 2000 / 2001 academic year
Questionnaire:
Datasets:
Reports: *Youth at risk? A national survey of risk factors, protective factors and problem behaviour among young people in England, Scotland and Wales (2002)* Sarah Beinart, Barry Anderson, Stephanie Lee and David Utting. Published by Communities that Care (price £12.95 plus £2.50 p&p).
References: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/432.asp>
Notes:

Road accident data

- Managed by:** Local Processing Authorities
Funded by: Department of Transport
Sampling: Every road accident on the public highway, which includes human injury or death, is recorded on a 'STATS19' report form by police officers in Great Britain. In England, within each local area, STATS19 data are collated by a central unit referred to as a Local Processing Authority (LPA) which can be managed directly either by the police or local authority, or be subcontracted to a private consultancy. In Scotland and Wales, the Scottish Executive and the National Assembly for Wales act as an LPA for these purposes. After validation, the LPA makes the data available to both the Department for Transport (DfT) and the local highway authority. Data are submitted regularly to DfT.
Sample size:
Methods:
Main Topics:
Frequency: Continuous.
Questionnaires:

Datasets:

Reports: Annual reports available from the UK Data Archive (SN 5244 – 2004)

References:

Notes:

Scottish church attendance survey

Managed by: Christian Research Association

Funded by: Christian Research Association

Sampling: Sent to every church in Scotland – 4144 in total.

Sample size: 2160 replies

Methods: Postal survey

Overall Aim: To assess the number and frequency of people attending church of all denominations in Scotland and how attendance has developed especially with regard to the age of those going to church.

Main Topics: Topics include:

- church attendance and congregation size for both adults and children
- age and gender of congregation
- type of area church it is in
- youth activities
- church-run activities

Frequency: Carried out in 1994 and 2002.

Questionnaires: UK Data Archive (SN 4650 – 2002)

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4650 – 2002)

Reports: Brief summary of the 2002 survey available at:
<http://www.scottishchristian.com/features/0305census01.shtml>.

Summary statistics are also published in Religious Trends No 4, 2003/2004. Religious Trends gives statistics for membership of all UK denominations, with the numbers in broken down by the four constituent countries.

References:

Notes:

Scottish crime survey

Managed by: In 2003: TNS Social Research and MORI Scotland

Funded by: Scottish Executive

Sampling: Adults (aged 16 or over) throughout Scotland. Households selected from the Postcode Address file to generate a stratified sample based on former local government regions. One adult was selected at random from each household for interview.

Sample size: 5041 interviews in 2003.

Methods: Face to face interviews.

- Overall aim:**
- To provide a complementary measure of crime to police recorded crime statistics
 - To examine trends in the extent and nature of crime over time
 - To examine the risk of falling victim to crime
 - To collect information on a number of crime-related issues (e.g. concern about crime; attitudes to the police; drug misuse; domestic violence).

- Main Topics:**
- fear of crime and general social issues
 - questions about being a victim of crime – where appropriate followed up with a Victim Form, to collect more detailed information about any incidents
 - socio-demographic data

 - Attitudes towards personal safety in own neighbourhood
 - Security features of home and car
 - Experience of housebreaking, violent crime, nuisance telephone calls and anti-social behaviour.

 - Contact with and attitudes towards the police
 - Contact with other parts of the criminal justice system
 - Attitudes towards sentencing and the prison system.

Frequency: 1993 & 1996, 2000 and 2003.

Questionnaire: UK Data Archive (SN 4542 – 2000)

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 4542 – 2000)

Reports: available to download from:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/criminal/topics/scvslinks>

References:

Notes: A new Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey (SCVS) was launched in June 2004. This new survey represents a major shift in design, methodology and sample size from previous surveys. The SCVS involves continuous data collection, with a rolling monthly sample of adults across Scotland. Adults aged 16 or over are interviewed over the telephone, rather than face-to-face, and the total annual sample size for the survey is 27,500, which will make possible estimates of victimisation at police force area level and allow more robust estimates of lower incidence crimes. First results from this new survey reporting on interviews conducted in 2004/05 were due to be reported in autumn 2005.

Further information available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/criminal/topics/SCVS>

Scottish health survey

Managed by: Scottish Centre for Social Research, University College London and the MRC Social and Public Health Sciences Unit at the University of Glasgow.

Funded by: Scottish Executive Health Department.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Sampling: | Adults aged 16+ and children aged 0-15, sampled from 13,200 addresses of private households selected using postcodes. Sample boosted to include households with children. Further details in technical report. |
| Sample size: | 12,000 adults and children |
| Methods: | Face to face interview and nurse visit. |
| Overall aim: | To help assess the effectiveness of a number of recent public health initiatives and to measure progress towards the government's health targets. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cardio-vascular disease• Accidents• Acute sickness, and• Health behaviours such as drinking, smoking, exercise and eating habits. |
| | The main focus of the 2003 study is cardio-vascular disease, a particular health problem in Scotland. |
| Frequency: | Previously carried out in 1995 and 1998 and repeated in 2003. |
| Questionnaire: | Published in the technical report. |
| Dataset: | 1995 (SN 3087) and 1998 (SN 4379) data in the UK Data Archive. |
| Reports: | Available at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251 |
| References: | |
| Notes: | |

Scottish household survey

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Managed by: | TNS and MORI Scotland |
| Funded by: | Scottish Executive |
| Sampling: | Every adult aged 16+ in private households in Scotland, randomly selected using postcodes. |
| Sample size: | 15,500 households per year |
| Methods: | Face to face interviews using CAPI. Involves asking: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the Highest Income Householder or their spouse/partner answers questions about the composition and characteristics of the household2. a randomly selected adult [16+] from the household to answer more detailed individual questions on attitudes and behaviours |
| Overall aim: | To provide accurate, up-to-date information about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals on a wide range of issues to ensure that the Scottish Parliament and Executive have good quality information on which to base decisions and policies. |
| Main Topics: | Main topics for highest income earner: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household composition• Accommodation• Sharing Accommodation, Internet Access, Recycling |

- Driving and Transport
- Young People in household
- Health and Disability
- Employment of Highest Income Householder
- Household Income
- Financial Services, Savings and Housing Costs
- Mortgage and Rent
- Household Finances

Main topics for randomly selected adult:

- Accommodation
- Neighbourhoods and Community Safety
- Education and Training
- Travel and Transport
- Volunteering, Convenience of Services
- Health and disability
- Income and employment

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Frequency: | Continuous survey. Began in 1999. |
| Questionnaires: | 1999 version available at: http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/shs/shsintro.htR |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive (SN 5020 – 2003/2004) |
| Reports: | Regular Annual Reports and Bulletins arising from the survey are available to buy and can be freely accessed on the Scottish Executive website http://www.scotland.gov.uk titled 'Scotland's People'. |
| References: | http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/SHSConEOI |
| Notes: | |

Scottish school leavers survey

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Managed by: | The Scottish Centre for Social Research |
| Funded by: | The Scottish Executive |
| Sampling: | Various: There have been four cohorts who have been surveyed repeatedly at different ages. The study design has also changed over time. With the latest design, finalised in 2002, each cohort is now surveyed on four occasions (at 16-17, 18-19, 21-22 and 23-24), and a three-year gap introduced between the recruitment of new cohorts. |
| Sample size: | Variable. |
| Methods: | Postal, self-completed questionnaire. |
| Overall aim: | To describe the experiences of young people at school, the decisions they make about staying on or leaving, and their transitions and experiences after leaving school. |
| Main Topics: | Perceptions of school, reasons for staying on at or leaving school, help with decision making, employment and training activity, job satisfaction, socio-economic and family background, facilities available at home and parental support. |

Frequency: Every two years.
Questionnaire: UK Data Archive: Study Number 33266
Dataset: UK Data Archive: Study Number 33266
Reporting: Current report available to download at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/0682051/20514>

Previous reports available to download at:
http://www.natcen.ac.uk/scotland/pages/sc_scsrpublications.htm

References:

Notes:

Scottish schools adolescent lifestyle and substance use survey (SALSUS)

Managed by: The University of Edinburgh, Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit.

Funded by: Scottish Executive

Sampling: Pupils in years S2 and S4, aged 13.5 and 15.5 respectively from both local authority funded and independent schools. The schools and the pupils were selected at random.

Sample size: In 2004, 7000 pupils in 191 schools.

Methods: Self-completed paper based questionnaire, completed in the classroom with supervision from the teacher.

Overall aim:

- To monitor substance use among young people in Scotland and provide data for local areas.
- To provide information to facilitate policy planning and implementation
- To provide more detailed information on young people's smoking, drinking and drug use within the context of other health, lifestyle and social factors

Main Topics:

- Parental knowledge and monitoring in general and in relation to substance misuse in particular
- Pupils' attitudes and experiences in relation to smoking, drinking and drug use
- Young people's self perception of their health and mental well-being
- Availability and sources of supply of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs
- Money available to young people and money spent on substances
- Any differences between pupils who smoke, drink and use drugs and those who do not in relation to wider lifestyle and social factors

Frequency: Every two years starting in 2002.

Questionnaire: Available to download at:
http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_questionnaires.htm

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5239 – 2004)

Reports: Available to download at:
http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national.htm

References: <http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm>

Notes:

Scottish social attitudes survey

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Managed by: | The Scottish Centre for Social Research |
| Funded by: | A range of organisations. |
| Sampling: | A random sample of approx. 1,600 Scottish households are selected using postcodes. Only one person aged 18+ is interviewed in each household. From 2002, the survey has contained a boosted rural sample to allow greater analysis within rural areas. |
| Sample size: | 1,600 |
| Methods: | Computer assisted interviews with follow-up self-completion questionnaire. |
| Overall Aim: | To record and interpret attitudes on a range of social, political, economic and moral issues. |
| Main Topics: | Modelled on the British Social Attitudes Survey – but also examines issues that are of special importance to Scotland. Has some of the questions from the British Survey so that comparisons can be made. |

Topics have included – Main Questionnaire:

- Newspaper Readership
- Party Identification
- Social Capital
- Public Spending and Social Welfare
- Cohabitation
- Democracy and Participation
- Nations and Regions
- Education
- Drugs
- Classification

Self Completion Questions:

- Marriage and Cohabitation
- Teenagers
- Britain's Priorities
- Scottish Parliament
- Government and Voting
- Social Capital
- Voluntary Activity
- Abortion
- Environment and transport
- Religion
- Income Distribution and Welfare

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Frequency: | Every year. |
| Questionnaires: | UK Data Archive (SN 5298 – 2004) |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive (SN 5298 – 2004) |
| Reports: | Field work in the spring, dataset available at the end of the year. Report produced before the end of the following year. |

References: Details of all reports available on
http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_socialattitudes.htm
Summary on ESRC Question Bank.
Background information on
http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/or_socialattitudes.htm#ssa

Notes:

Sexual health in the UK

Managed by: TNS Healthcare
Funded by: Faculty of Family Planning and Reproductive Healthcare
Sampling: GPs, nurses, consultants in family planning and reproductive health, consultant obstetricians and gynaecologists.
Sample size: 2,750
Methods:
Overall aim: To assess current investment, practice and service levels across the country in the area of family planning and reproductive health.
Main Topics:

- investment in family planning services by PCTs
- access to contraception
- abortion
- quality of contraception services

Frequency: One-off survey – fieldwork completed between November 2004 and January 2005.
Questionnaire:
Datasets:
Reports: Summary of data available at:
<http://www.ffprhc.org.uk/>
References:
Notes:

Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people

Managed by: The National Centre for Social Research, and the National Foundation for Education Research.
Funded by: Department of Health in England and for 2000 only, the Scottish Executive.
Sampling: A sample of schools is drawn first and then a sample of pupils is selected within the schools that have agreed to take part. A list of all the schools in England is sorted by type (state/private, selective/non-selective, single-sex/mixed, and by religion) and by size and the sample is selected so that the probability of a school being in the sample is proportional to the number of eligible pupils in that school. About 35 pupils are selected at random in each selected school. Each year the schools that have taken part in the previous year are excluded.
Sample size: In 2004, 9715 questionnaires completed.
Methods: Pupils are given the questionnaires on paper under exam-like conditions with an interviewer present rather than a teacher. In some years pupils also fill in a retrospective 7 day smoking diary immediately after completing the main questionnaire. A separate questionnaire is completed by a teacher or representative of the school to establish the

policies applicable in that school for both adults and pupils. The emphasis of the questionnaires varies from year to year, the 2000 and 2002 surveys focused mainly on smoking and drinking while the 2001 and 2003 surveys focused mainly on drugs.

Overall aim: To measure of progress towards Government targets for reducing smoking and drug use amongst young people. The main purpose of the survey is to continue to monitor smoking, drinking and drug use among secondary school children aged 11-15.

Main Topics: Core topics:

- Smoking status and the number of cigarettes smoked in the last week
- Drinking status and the amount of alcohol drunk in the last week
- Awareness of individual drugs, whether ever tried and when last tried

The 2004 survey also asked about:

- Dependence on smoking
- Family attitudes towards smoking
- Purchasing of cigarettes and alcohol
- Consequences of drinking
- Attitudes towards and relationships between smoking, drinking and drug taking
- School policies on smoking, drinking and drug taking

Frequency: Every year.

Questionnaire: http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListLifestyle/SurveyListLifestyleArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4096225&chk=eEqqZ1

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5288 – 2004)

Reports: http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublishedSurvey/ListOfSurveySince1990/SurveyListLifestyle/SurveyListLifestyleArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4096225&chk=eEqqZ1

References:

Notes: Since 2001 this survey has only been conducted in England. In 2002 a separate series of surveys began in Scotland, the "Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey" (SALSUS).

Student volunteering: National survey

Managed by: Student volunteering England

Funded by: Student volunteering England

Sampling: Stage 1: questionnaire sent to a relevant staff member at all 129 Higher Education Institutions
Stage 2: Follow-up of specific groups not covered in responses to the first stage.

Sample size: 70 institutions responded.

Methods: Self-completed postal/email questionnaire.

Overall aims: To find out:

1. the total number of students who volunteer in Higher Education institutions in England
 2. the contribution that students make through their volunteering in time and money
 3. the types of projects student volunteers are involved with
- As above.

Main Topics:

Frequency:

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports:

Available to download at:
www.studentvol.org.uk/inform/National_Survey.pdf

References:

Notes:

The social and resource influences on eating habits (SARIEH)

Managed by:

A consortium composed of the National Centre for Social Research, Kings College London, University College London, the Institute of Food Research in Norwich, the Royal Victoria Infirmary in Newcastle, the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and the Rowett Research Institute.

Funded by:

Food Standards Agency

Sampling:

People in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Sample size:

Target 3,500

Methods:

Face to face interview with an interviewer who collects 24-hour recalls on four separate days. There is also a nurse visit in the survey, during which a number of physical measurements are taken in addition to a blood sample.

Overall aim:

To gather information on food intakes and nutritional status from a sample of households throughout the UK.

Main Topics:

Proposed report topics include:

- household food security
- barriers to healthy eating
- differences between countries

Frequency:

One off survey: field work began in November 2003 and was completed in February 2005.

Questionnaire:

Datasets:

Reports:

Final report is planned for publication in early 2006.

References:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/hssrg/SARIEH.html>

Notes:

'Supporting People' user survey

Managed by:

BMRB

Funded by:

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Sampling:

People receiving services likely to be funded by Supporting People. Involved two stage sampling process: first making a selection of schemes and second asking each selected scheme to draw a

random sample of service users. Vast majority were older people. Key minority groups were over-represented in the selected sample to ensure robust data were collected.

- Sample size:** 3,617 interviews were carried out with 580 different schemes.
- Methods:** Paper questionnaire concerning specific housing-related data filed in by the service provider and a face-to-face interview carried out with service users.
- Overall Aim:** To collect baseline data about service receipt before Supporting People went live.
- Main Topics:** Three main questions:
- What kind of help were service users getting
 - What kinds of help did they want that they were not getting
 - Overall, how satisfied were they with the service
- Frequency:** This survey provided baseline data to measure progress with Supporting People.
- Questionnaire:** Included in final report (see below)
- Datasets:**
- Reports:** Available to download at:
http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Supporting_People_independent_review/Supporting+People+Baseline+User+Survey+Report.htm
- References:**
- Notes:** The Supporting People programme launched in 2003 provides housing related support to ensure a better quality of life for vulnerable people, by enabling them to live more independently and maintain their tenancies.

Survey of English housing

- Managed by:** National Centre for Social Research
- Funded by:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
- Sampling:** Households in England. The sample is selected in two stages: first a sample of postcode sectors is selected from the Postcode Address File; then, a sample of addresses is selected within the sampled sectors.
- Sample size:** 20,000 households per year.
- Methods:** Face to face interview using CAPI.
- Main Topics:**
- The number of people who own or rent their homes
 - The kind of accommodation and amenities people have
 - How people's housing circumstances have changed in recent years
 - What their future expectations are in terms of housing
 - Opinions on the local area and services.
- Frequency:** Continuous survey.
- Questionnaire:** Available to download from:
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1154760>
- Datasets:** UK Data Archive (SN 5236 – 2002/2003)
- Reports:** Available to download from:
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1162213>

References: <http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1154759>

Notes:

TGI (Target Group Index) survey

Managed by: BMRB International

Funded by: BMRB International (clients lease or subscribe to the data)

Sampling: Adults aged 15+ in Great Britain, locations selected at random.

Sample size: 25,000 per year.

Methods: Self-completed questionnaire is placed with selected respondents at the end of BMRB's Access Omnibus survey.

Overall aim: Measures product usership, media exposure and attitudes to describe as accurately as possible the characteristics of target groups of consumers and potential strategies to enable subscribers to communicate with those audiences.

Main Topics:

- survey covers the full range of consumer products and services, providing data on some 4000 brands in over 500 product fields
- attitudinal data, known as TGI Lifestyle. The questionnaire carries a battery of over 250 statements which are specifically designed to measure the values and opinions held by respondents
- Demographics –**TGI Lifestage data** provides an in-depth demographic understanding of markets. There are two levels of segmentation; a basic twelve segment Lifestage solution and a further enhanced second level solution, where the twelve groups are further split into ABC1s and C2DEs to create a twenty-four-way segmentation
- media consumption mapped to daily activity

Frequency: Continuous survey.

Reporting: Produced quarterly plus published reports on selected topics.

References: <http://www.bmrb-tgi.co.uk/main.asp?p=130&r=3280.535>

Costs: Access to data is on a lease basis or via on-going subscription. Subscribers to TGI receive a free training programme to ensure the survey is used to its fullest potential. There are eleven courses available, suiting a range of expertise and experience. Similarly analysis software is provided as part of the subscription package.

Notes: There are additional TGI surveys in Great Britain:

- **Premier TGI** is a continuous survey which is designed to gather information on the social grades `AB`. Our definition of `AB` is based on the chief income earner in the household (or their spouse) over the age of 20. Each year the survey aims to deliver 5,500 interviews (sample size for the 2004 Premier TGI release is 5,547).
- **Youth TGI** is a survey of 7-19 year olds with data released twice a year (Spring and Autumn). In total, about 6,000 interviews are conducted in March-May and October-December each year (sample size for the latest 2005 Youth TGI release is 6,060).

Survey samples are split equally across three age bands, 7-10, 11-14 and 15-19. Elements of the survey are unique to each age group allowing clients to conduct detailed analysis of the youth market in terms of products, brands and media consumption.

- **Target Group Ratings** – provides a database of TV viewing that enables TV planners and buyers, as well as advertisers themselves, to assess audience delivery by brand and product usage rather than just normal demographics.
- **Ireland** - TGI in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland follows a similar format to the main TGI in GB. However, the questionnaire content is specifically tailored to the Irish markets. Currently the NI survey is based on a sample size of 2,125 with ROI based on the larger sample size of 2,700. Data from the NI study can be combined with the GB TGI to give a UK market perspective or with ROI, to give an `all Ireland` database for analysis.

Time use survey

- Managed by:** Office for National Statistics
- Funded by:** Economic and Social Research Council; the Department of Culture, Media and Sport; the Department for Education and Skills; the Department of Health; the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions; and the Office for National Statistics.
- Sampling:** Private households in the UK selected through sampling postcode sectors divided into five Government Office Region combinations.
- Sample size:** 6,500 household questionnaires, 11,700 completed individual questionnaires, 21,000 completed diaries.
- Methods:** Selected household heads or their partners completed a household questionnaire. All individuals aged 8 or over were asked to complete individual questionnaires, two one-day diaries and a one week work and education time sheet.
- Overall aim:** To measure the amount of time spent by the UK population on various activities.
- Main Topics:** Topics included:
- Time spent on household chores
 - Time taken to travel to work
 - Amount of time spent volunteering
 - Gender differences in child care
 - Activities of the unemployed
 - Time spent caring
 - Participation in leisure activities
 - Work/leisure balance
- Frequency:** One-off survey. Fieldwork was carried out between June 2000 and

- September 2001.
- Questionnaire:** Available to download at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10694&More=n>
- Datasets:** Available to download at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/explorer.asp?CTG=3&SL=&E=4744#4744>
- Reports:** Available to download at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=12962&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=422>
- References:** <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/timeuse/default.asp>
- Notes:**

Welsh health survey

- Managed by:** National Centre for Social Research and Beaufort Research
- Funded by:** The Welsh Assembly
- Sampling:** A random sample of private households in Wales on postcodes. All adults aged 16+ are interviewed at each household in and a small amount of information is collected about children under 16 via a parent or guardian.
- Sample size:** Target sample 15,000 adults and 3,500 children per year.
- Methods:** Face to face interview including:
- a short household interview with a responsible adult in the household
 - individual self completion questionnaires for household members aged 16+
 - short questionnaires for household members aged under 16, for completion by a parent/guardian
- Overall Aim:** To gain a better picture of the health of people in Wales, the way the NHS is used, and the things that can affect people's health. The information collected will be used to help plan health services in Wales, look at ways of improving people's health, and track changes in the nation's health over time.
- Main Topics:** Household interview asks the following about all members of the household:
- Age & sex
 - Broad assessment of general health
 - Housing information (including number of years at address, tenure)
 - Employment status and socio-economic classification (only collected for household reference person (the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented).
2. Self-completion questionnaire for adults aged 16 + includes questions about:

- Health Service Use
- Medicines
- Illnesses
- General Health and Wellbeing
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Fruit and Vegetables
- Exercise
- Carers
- age, sex, height, weight, qualifications etc

Short questionnaire for children includes sections on:

- Illnesses
- Accidents requiring hospital treatment

Frequency: Continuous data collection – began in 2003, expected to finish in 2006.

Questionnaires: Available at:
<http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwalesdatacollection/health/health-survey/health-survey.htm#questionnaire>

Datasets:

Reports: Interim reports available at:
<http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwalesdatacollection/health/health-survey/health-survey.htm#result>

References:

Notes: The new Welsh Health Survey combines two older surveys (the Welsh Health Survey and the Health in Wales Survey). Earlier surveys were carried out in 1995 and 1998. More information available at: <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/whs/whsintro.htm>

Welsh house condition survey (Living in Wales)

Managed by: Ipsos MORI

Funded by: Welsh Assembly Government

Sampling: Private households randomly sampled from the postal address file.

Sample size: Approx 7,500 interviews completed each year and approx. 2,500 addresses for the Physical Survey.

Methods: Face to face interview using CAPI with the head of the household or their spouse. Property survey of selected addresses.

Overall aim: To provide information on households and the condition of homes in Wales.

Main Topics: The topics vary from year to year. The Household Survey in 2005 included the following topics:

- Tenure/area features
- Provision of services/amenities
- Household composition, ethnicity, religion, employment
- Income

- Use of, and ability with, Welsh language
- Disability
- Volunteering
- Quality of Life
- Neighbourhood
- Equality issues
- Travel
- Environment
- Internet usage
- Values and opinions

Frequency: Every year.

Questionnaires: Available to download from:
<http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwales/liw/about.htm>

Datasets:

Reports: 'Welsh Housing Statistics'
Available to download from:
<http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwales/housing/housing.htm>

References:

Notes:

Workplace employee relations survey

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research

Funded by: Department of Trade and Industry; Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service; Economic and Social Research Council and the Policy Studies Institute.

Sampling: All workplaces in Britain with five or more employees were eligible to take part. Cross-sectional interviews were conducted with managers with responsibility for employment relations or personnel matters; trade union or employee representatives; and employees themselves.

Workplaces were selected at random from the 1998 sample to take part in the Panel Survey.

Sample size: The cross-section survey resulted in responses from approximately 2,300 managers, 1,000 employee representatives and 22,000 employees.

Around 1,000 establishments took part in the Panel survey.

Methods: The **Cross-section survey** included:

- A face-to-face interview with the senior manager that has responsibility for employment relations or personnel issues
- A four-page, self-completion questionnaire on the financial performance of the establishment over the past 12 months
- A face-to-face interview with a trade union representative and a non-union employee representative, where present
- An eight-page, self-completion questionnaire distributed to a

random selection of up to 25 employees at each workplace.

In the **1998-2004 Panel Survey** a face-to-face interview was conducted with a main management respondent, with the specific aim of identifying change since 1998.

- Overall aim:** To provide large-scale, statistically reliable evidence about a broad range of industrial relations and employment practices across almost every sector of the economy in Great Britain. This includes achieving the following:
- mapping employment relations practices in workplaces across Great Britain
 - monitoring changes in those practices over time
 - assessing of the effects of public policy
 - contributing to a greater understanding of employment relations as well as the labour market

- Main Topics:** The **Cross-Section management interview** contains questions on:
- Recruitment and training
 - Consultation and communication
 - Employee representation
 - Payment systems
 - Grievance and discipline
 - Equal opportunities
 - Work-life balance
 - Health and safety
 - Flexibility and performance

The **Cross-Section interview with employee representatives** contains questions on:

- Structure of representation at the workplace
- Time spent on representative duties
- Means of communication with employees
- Incidence of negotiation and consultation over pay and other matters
- Involvement in redundancies, discipline and grievance matters
- Incidence of collective disputes and industrial action
- Relations with managers
- Union recruitment

The **Cross-Section questionnaire for employees** contains questions on:

- Working hours
- Job influence
- Job satisfaction
- Working arrangements

- Training and skills
- Information and consultation
- Employee representation
- Pay

Frequency: Occasional - it has been conducted in 1998, 1990, 1984, and 1980.

Questionnaires: Available to download from:
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/ER/emar/wers5.htm>

Datasets: UK Data Archive (SN 5294)

Reports: Initial findings '*Inside the workplace*' available to download from:
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/ER/emar/wers5.htm>
An in-depth exploration of the survey findings ('the sourcebook') will be published by Routledge in July 2006.

References:

Notes: The ESRC has funded the establishment of an information and advice service for users of data from WERS 2004. The service is hosted at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research
<http://www.wers2004.info>

Work-life balance employers' survey

Managed by: National Centre for Social Research

Funded by: Department of Trade and Industry

Sampling: Workplaces were randomly selected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register from employers in Great Britain with five or more employees at the workplace. The survey oversampled larger workplaces and certain industries.

Sample size: 1,509 interviews with managers.

Methods: Telephone interviews using CATI.

Overall aim: To measure the extent to which the key-attributes of work-life balance from an employer's perspective have changed since 2000. To establish a baseline for future evaluation, in terms of provisions brought in under the Employment Act 2002.

Main Topics:

- Attitudes to work-life balance
- Awareness of statutory leave entitlements and new working parent legislation
- Requests for flexible working
- Leave arrangements and work-life balance practices

Frequency: This is a follow-up of an earlier study conducted in 2000. Fieldwork completed between December 2002 and April 2003.

Questionnaire: UK Data Archive Study Number 5080

Datasets: UK Data Archive Study Number 5080

Reports: "*The Second Work-Life Balance Study: Results from the Employers' Survey - Main report.*"
Available to download from:
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/inform.htm>

References:

Notes: At the same time as this survey, MORI conducted a survey amongst employees. The report "*The Second Work-Life Balance Study: Results from the Employees' Survey*" is available to

download from:
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/inform.htm>

Young people's social attitudes

- Managed by:** National Centre for Social Research
Funded by: ESRC and other organisations including charities and government departments.
Sampling: All young people aged 12-19 living in the households of BSA respondents were approached for interview.
Sample size: In 2003: 663 respondents.
Methods: Face-to-face interview.
Overall aim: To explore the attitudes and values of children and young people and make comparisons with those held by adults in 2003 and with other young people interviewed in the 1998 and 1994.
- Main Topics:**
- social attitudes
 - gender differences
 - problems at school
 - views about education and work
 - politics and decision-making
 - prejudice and morality
 - fulfilment
 - friends and social networks
 - household tasks
 - demographic characteristics
- Frequency:** Occasional: carried out in 2003, 1998 and 1994.
Questionnaire: UK Data Archive (Study Number 5250)
Dataset: UK Data Archive (Study Number 5250)
Reports: “*Young People in Britain: the Attitudes and Experiences of 12 to 19 Year Olds*” (2004)
Published by: Department for Education and Skills.
Available to download from:
www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR564.pdf

References:

Notes:

Young life and times survey

- Managed by:** Queen's University, Belfast
Funded by: The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust
Sampling: In 2005: All young people aged 16 in Northern Ireland in February 2005. Young people were identified through the Child Benefit register.
Sample size: In 2005: 819 completed questionnaires.
Methods: Respondents can choose to complete a questionnaire over the telephone, online or on paper to return by post.
Overall aim: To record the views of 16 year olds in Northern Ireland with a focus on community relations issues such as politics, sectarianism and education.

Main Topics: Topics change from year to year. Respondents are invited to suggest topics for the next year's survey.

In 2005:

- Education including bullying
- Mental health
- Social pressures including smoking, drinking, drugs and sexual intercourse
- Attitudes to politics
- Background questions

Frequency: Every year.

Questionnaire: Available to download from:
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/quests/>

Datasets: Available to download from:
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/datasets/>

Reports: Available to download from:
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/results/>

References: <http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/>

Notes:

Youth cohort study – England and Wales

Managed by: Office of National Statistics

Funded by: Department for Education and Skills

Sampling: The Youth Cohort Study (YCS) is a series of longitudinal surveys that contacts a sample of an academic year-group or “cohort” of young people in the spring following completion of compulsory education and usually again one and two years later. To date the YCS covers eleven cohorts and over twenty surveys.

In Spring of the sampling year all schools in England and Wales (excluding special schools), both state maintained and private sector, are sent a return form for sampling. This gives a number of dates, e.g. the 5th, 15th and 25th, and all pupils on the Year 11 roll whose birthdates coincide are sampled. Usually three dates are specified giving a simple random sample just under 10%. Occasionally more dates are given, either to draw a larger sample overall or only in specific geographical areas e.g. the sampling for Cohort 11 specified three dates for most schools but four dates for schools in LEAs with a high proportion of pupils in ethnic minorities.

Details of the technical reports available at:

http://www.natcen.ac.uk/natcen/pages/op_educationandskills.htm#ycs

Sample size: Variable. Each cohort is surveyed 3-4 times. Respondents are contacted in their first year after the end of compulsory schooling (aged 16/17), and usually followed up one and two years later, aged 17/18 and 18/19.

Methods: Postal questionnaire or telephone interview.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Overall aim: | To identify and explain the factors which influence post-16 transitions, for example, educational attainment, training opportunities, experiences at school. |
| Main Topics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• activity status, i.e. whether in a full-time job, full or part-time education, on a training scheme, unemployed or doing something else• education and labour market experience• training and qualifications• family background and other socio-economic and demographic data |
| Frequency: | A sample of around 20,000 young people are followed up over a two-year period. |
| Questionnaire: | UK Data Archive (Study Number 4571) |
| Datasets: | UK Data Archive (Study Number 4571) |
| Reports: | The first report from cohort 11 (2003) is available to download at: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000382/index.shtml |
| References: | http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=668&More=Y |
| Notes: | |

Young people's attitudes to sex and contraception

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Managed by: | NOP Family |
| Funded by: | |
| Sampling: | Nine schools across the UK from a range of socio-economic areas and including private and state schools. |
| Sample size: | 1077 children. |
| Methods: | Self-completed questionnaire, completed under exam conditions supervised by teachers. |
| Overall aim: | To investigate children's experiences of sex education, knowledge of sex, contraception and related issues. |
| Main Topics: | |
| Frequency: | One-off survey. Fieldwork completed in December 2002. |
| Questionnaires: | |
| Datasets: | |
| Reports: | Summary data available at: http://www.mariestopes.org.uk/uk/research.htm |
| References: | |
| Notes: | |

5.0 Useful Websites

1. The Question Bank

<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/>

The ESRC Question Bank (formally titled the Social Survey Question Bank) is managed by the Sociology Department at the University of Surrey. Its aim is to provide information on high-quality surveys to support the development of social research and assist in the design of questionnaires.

Qb contains a database of social surveys carried out in the UK from 1991 onwards and focuses mainly on large-scale quantitative surveys. A high proportion of the surveys have been conducted either by, or for, central government departments. Others are major academic studies.

The information on each survey includes the years the survey was carried out, who by and who for, how the sample was obtained, aims, methods, topics covered, downloadable questionnaires and links to other websites providing datasets and reports.

Researchers developing their own questionnaires can therefore access examples of questions from other professionally designed surveys that have covered the same topics of interest. The site also contains background information and useful references on survey design.

(<http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/docs/resources.htm>)

The Question Bank is currently being updated as a priority in a new period of funding (2005-2008).

2. CASS (Centre for Applied Social Surveys)

<http://www.socstats.soton.ac.uk/CASS/>

CASS is a programme of short courses in applied social surveys run by the Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute (S3RI) at the University of Southampton.

CASS provides short courses for academic social scientists and applied researchers in government, market research and the independent and voluntary sectors. The programme covers topics in survey design and implementation, survey sampling, data collection and data analysis methods.

Funded by a grant from the ESRC, the course programme will be offered in the academic years 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08.

3. Office for National Statistics

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government department that provides UK statistical and registration services. ONS is responsible for producing a wide

range of key economic and social statistics which are used by policy makers across government to create evidence-based policies and monitor performance. The ONS also builds and maintains data sources both for itself and for its business and research customers, and publishes many statistical reports on its website.

As well as conducting surveys, the ONS can also provide expert help in finding, collecting and analysing statistical data. Researchers are invited to contact the ONS to:

- add their questions to the ONS Omnibus survey (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/services/omnibus/default.asp>)
- get help with designing a questionnaire or collecting data (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/services/dcm/default.asp>)
- get help with analysing ONS data (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/services/dcm/default.asp>)

The ONS has also been leading on a project for several years that aims to harmonise the way data is collected and reported across the numerous Government surveys. The goal is to make it easier to draw clearer and more robust comparisons between data sources. Further information on the Harmonisation programme is available at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/Harmonisation/about_harmonisation.asp

Regular reports produced by the ONS include:

(1) *Population trends* – This is a quarterly publication covers population and demographic information. It contains commentary on the latest findings and trends in e.g. conceptions, births, marriages, divorce etc. (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=6303>)

(2) *Health Statistics Quarterly* - Published in February, May, August and November, it contains commentary on the latest health findings and details of trends in health statistics. (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6725&More=N>)

(3) *Health Inequalities Decennial Supplement* – a comprehensive analysis and commentary on the current patterns and recent trends in ill health and death in England and Wales by measures of socio-economic status. Produced every ten years. (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1382&More=Y>)

4. Economic and social data service

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/>

The Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) provides access and support for an extensive range of key economic and social data including:

(a) **Government surveys**

ESDS Government works to:

- raise awareness of the research potential of the government datasets
- provide user support through a dedicated help line, user groups and FAQs
- exchange information between users and producers
- run training courses on key topics of interest, on specific statistical packages and on methods of statistical analysis
- provide easy routes through the complex documentation of the government surveys

(b) **Longitudinal surveys**

ESDS Longitudinal provides a web-based download service, specialist user support (linking up with specialist support provided by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies), training and workshops and a range of value-added data enhancements for the following longitudinal data collections:

- British Cohort Study (BCS70)
- British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)
- Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)
- National Child Development Survey (NCDS)

5. The National Centre for Social Research

<http://www.natcen.ac.uk/>

The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) is the largest independent social research institute in Britain. It carries out many of the large-scale national surveys for government departments. Most reports from this work are publicly available and can be downloaded from the website or ordered online.

NatCen also hold regular seminars, run workshops e.g. research with children and young people, provide training in qualitative research and offer tailor-made courses for organisations in the UK and Europe.

6. The Scottish Centre for Social Research

<http://www.natcen.ac.uk/scotland/index.html>

The Scottish Centre for Social Research (ScotCen) leads on the Scottish studies of social policy and public services, including the national surveys. Summaries of current projects and reports from previous studies are available on the website.

7. Centre for Longitudinal Studies

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/>

The Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) is an ESRC Resource Centre based at the Institution of Education. It provides support and information for researchers using the

three birth cohort studies: the National Child Development Study (1958), the 1970 British Cohort Study and the Millennium Cohort Study (2000).

CLS conducts research using the birth cohort study data, with a special interest in family life and parenting, family economics, youth life course transitions and basic skills. CLS reports are available on the website as well as a bibliography of other published research that has used the cohort data.

8. The UK Data Archive

<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>

The UK Data Archive (UKDA) houses the data from much of the social science and humanities research in the UK. As a lead partner of the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS), the UKDA is responsible for data access and preservation and the overall integration and management of the ESDS.

UKDA contains a searchable database of over 5000 dataset records. Every single survey is given a unique study number (surveys that are repeated are given a different study number for every wave). Every record includes information about:

- The study title, principal investigator and sponsors
- Aims and objectives
- Main topics
- Geographical coverage, population sampled
- Methods
- Conditions of access to the data
- A PDF of the technical report which includes questionnaires
- A list of publications arising from the study.

Standard conditions of use of data apply to most studies. These are outlined in an End User Licence (EUL) that is agreed to during registration with the Economic and Social Data Service.

Some data collections have special conditions of use further to those of the EUL. These are listed on:

<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/orderingdata/termsandConditions.asp>

UKDA also provide a help desk - for general questions about finding, accessing and using data, including help with the most common data handling and analysis software.

9. Dr Foster

<http://www.drfooster.co.uk/>

Dr Foster is an independent provider of research, analysis and communication products to UK healthcare providers. The company produces reports on the quality and availability of health services based on surveys of health professionals and the

public. Topics covered include obesity management, breast cancer care, chronic pain management, hospital car for the over 50's and mental health services in London.

The company also has experience of working with the Department of Health, SHAs and PCTs to devise programmes using national and local information from different sources as well as locally focused market research to plan and target communications packages to address specific public health needs.

Their services include:

- **Health needs mapping:** Groups of individuals and their health needs are identified and quantified within local areas using established national and local NHS information sources together with the company's own market analysis tools.
- **Health attitudes analysis:** Populations are segmented into like minded individuals by understanding their behaviours, attitudes, motivations, needs and lifestyles.
- **Local research and engagement:** Local research is carried out to identify local priorities followed up by public engagement to support targeted campaigns with chosen groups.
- **Communications effectiveness:** An audit of communications is carried out to identify where groups with particular health needs are not being effectively reached, and to inform the development of more targeted communications packages matched to local needs.

10. British Market Research Bureau

<http://www.bmr.co.uk/>

BMRB conducts research in six specialist areas:

- **The media** – evaluating the effectiveness of ad campaigns through any media and location e.g. cinema, TV, press etc. and testing responses to films, radio programmes etc. BMRB also run The Internet Monitor, an up-to-date survey of Internet users in Great Britain.
- **Social and public sectors** – carrying out a number of large-scale national surveys on behalf of different government departments and other organisations.
- **Stakeholder relationships** – carrying out research for businesses so they can better understand the needs of their customers, employees and other key stakeholders.
- **Omnibus surveys** – including face-to-face, telephone and online surveys. Further information on question design, costs for including a question and advice on how to press release research findings is available at: <http://www.bmr.co.uk/?component=expertisehome&id=2>

- **TGI syndicated surveys** - The Target Group Index (TGI) is a continuous survey based on a sample size of c.25,000 interviews per year. TGI data is used to assist the understanding of target markets to aid marketing and advertising decisions. Client access to data is on a lease basis or via on-going subscription. Subscribers have access to free training on the use of TGI data.
- **Brand owner insight** – a consultancy service that helps with using market research data to develop marketing solutions.

11. Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS)

www.tns-global.com/uk

TNS is the largest market information group in the UK, providing market measurement, analysis, insight and advice to national and multi-national companies.

TNS provides research and advice on market segmentation, advertising and communications, new product development and brand performance, and stakeholder management, supported by a range of business solutions. It also conducts national polls on social and political issues.

The company provides custom surveys for individual clients and also offers a number of omnibus surveys or a consumer panel (The TNS Access Panel) for use by a number of clients. The omnibus surveys include:

- Business omnibus
- Face-to-face consumer omnibus – Omnimas & RSGB
- Healthcare omnibus
- High net worth omnibus (top 10% of earners)
- International omnibus – Ncompass
- On-line consumer omnibus – OnLineBus
- Scottish omnibus
- Telephone consumer omnibus - PhoneBus

12. Joseph Rowntree Foundation

<http://www.jrf.org.uk>

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) is a large social policy research and development charity in the UK, spending about £7 million a year on a research and development programme that seeks to better **understand the causes of social difficulties** and explore ways of **overcoming them**.

JRF does not carry out the research in-house, but works in partnership with a large variety of academic and other institutions to achieve its aims. Some of this research involves conducting national surveys. Other projects involve using data from a range of sources to produce up-to-date reports e.g. *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion in the UK* (2005).

13. World advertising research centre

<http://www.warc.com/>

The World Advertising Research Centre (WARC) supplies information, knowledge, insight and data to the global marketing, advertising, media and research communities.

It produces a series of pocketbook publications. Useful titles include:

- **The Marketing Pocketbook 2006** – provides an easily accessible wide range of marketing data: media, demographics, economics, consumer behaviour and retail and advertising.
- **Targeting Customers.** A resource for people who have not previously used geodemographic and lifestyle data as well as for more experienced users who need to keep up with the latest market developments. It has been written specifically to help marketers see the practical relevance of such data to their business.
- **UK Consumer Marketplace 2006.** Provides data on consumers in the UK analysed at levels down to regions, cities and as far as London boroughs.
- **Advertising Works.** A series of reports explaining how advertising and branding work – based on recent case studies.
- **Goodthinking: A Guide to Qualitative Research.**

14. MORI

<http://www.mori.com>

MORI is a market and public opinion research agency providing quantitative and qualitative research services for both the private and public sectors.

Research services available include:

- Telephone surveys
- Face to face surveys
- Internet surveys
- General public omnibus
- Product testing – to evaluate advertising, PR and other communications research.
- Usability surveys – to test the usability of internet sites
- Financial surveys – tracks significant developments in the retail financial service markets
- School omnibus – exploring the views of 11-16 year olds

The MORI **Omnibus** is conducted every week with either 2,000 face-to-face interviews of the general public in Great Britain aged 15 and over or 1,000 telephone interviews. In conjunction with MORI Ireland, MORI also offers the option of a booster study in Northern Ireland to give a nationally representative sample of the UK public. MORI also runs a London Omnibus of 1,000 Londoners using CATI interviews several times a year.

MORI's **Targeted Instant Response Service** is a database containing the contact and demographic details of over 40,000 past MORI Omnibus respondents. All have agreed to be re-interviewed by MORI, which provides a fast and cost effective method of targeting minority groups within the population by telephone.

15. The Market Research Society

<http://www.mrs.org.uk/>

The MRS is a world association representing providers and users of market, social, and opinion research, and business intelligence. All individual members and Company Partners agree to self-regulatory compliance with the MRS *Code of Conduct*. Extensive advice to support this commitment is provided by MRS through its Codeline service (a free and confidential query service) and by publication of a wide range of specialist guidelines on best practice.

The MRS publishes *The Research Buyer's Guide*, a directory of over 700 organisations offering market research throughout the UK and Republic of Ireland. It includes details of research markets, services, locations, senior contacts and an overview of each organisation's activities. Suppliers listed in the guide employ at least one Full Member of the MRS who ensures compliance with the MRS *Code of Conduct*. Most agencies in the guide are general research agencies but some specialise in research with particular audiences – e.g. ethnic groups, older people 50+, and young people/children.

The MRS produces guidance on achieving the standards set out in its code of conduct as well as training on various aspects of market research e.g. data protection, questionnaire design, carrying out surveys.

16. Euromonitor International

<http://www.euromonitor.com/>

Euromonitor International is a provider of international market intelligence on industries, countries and consumers. It publishes market reports, business reference books and online information databases.

Euromonitor International's reports are based on a wide range of statistics, enabling detailed country and consumer profiles to be created - providing a better understanding of the factors influencing consumer lifestyle choices. Each report is informed by a core set of research studies: desk research including analysis of national statistics, company research and analysis, store checking, trade interviewing with national players and market analysis.

108 reports are available on UK consumers covering a wide range of topics from alcoholic drinks through to vitamins and supplement usage. These can be purchased online ranging in price from £450-£1,200.

17. Mintel International

<http://www.mintel.com/>

Mintel is a global supplier of consumer, media and market research. As a market analyst, Mintel produces over 600 reports into European, UK-specific and US consumer markets every year.

Each Mintel report provides an overview of a market's dynamics and prospects as well as analysing the driving forces behind these trends. This information is used to develop profitable marketing strategies.

A wide variety of topics are covered by reports on the UK including lifestyle, leisure, and food & drink markets. These reports can be purchased online and vary in price (around £1,000).

18. Datamonitor

<http://www.datamonitor.com>

Datamonitor is a business information company specialising in industry analysis. It provides clients with expert market analysis and in-depth forecasts for seven industry sectors: Automotive, Consumer Markets, Energy, Financial Services, Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare, Technology, Transport and Logistics.

The company specialises in providing an on-line information service that is only accessible via subscription. A wide range of reports are available on many different topics. These can be purchased online. Examples of Consumer Insight reports include:

- New Opportunities in Drinking At-home
- Young Adults' Lifestyles & Social Trends
- The Future Of Snacking & Beverage Occasions

19. Keynote Publications

<http://www.keynote.co.uk>

Key Note Ltd is a market research publisher providing business information to corporate and academic customers throughout the UK. It will carry out market research for its clients and also hosts a large database of marketing reports. This can be purchased online.

20. Health Focus Europe

<http://www.healthfocuseurope.com/>

HealthFocus is a global trend study of consumer attitudes and actions towards healthy choices. Reports are available for 30 countries. Each Country Report is based on a minimum of 500 nationally representative face to face interviews with primary grocery shoppers. Reports for the UK available for 2003 and 2004 and a 2006 report is in preparation.

21. Middlesex University Business School

<http://mubs.mdx.ac.uk/Business/MUBRS/services/geodemog.htm>

Research Services at the Middlesex University Business school offer consultancy services, including training and support in:

- understanding the range of business applications for geodemographic information in marketing (e.g. customer targeting and analysis)
- identifying sources of geodemographic information (e.g. census and lifestyle data)
- understanding the role of local area profiles
- advising on the acquisition and implementation of geographical information and geographical information systems (GIS) software
- training staff to analyse geodemographic information using computer mapping and spatial analysis software
- making strategic, tactical and operational business decisions through better use of geodemographic information
- understanding the benefits and limitations of using geodemographic information to solve business problems

The School has undertaken extensive consultancy work in this field, including strategy definition workshops, designing and running training and educational courses, and undertaking focused analyses for external clients.

22. GB Group

<http://www.gb.co.uk>

The GB Group is a data services company. The company helps its clients to capture, improve and maintain more accurate customer data. This is achieved through the use of GB's National Register®, which is one of the most comprehensive databases of UK individuals, combining data from the Electoral Roll, the Postcode Address file and the BT OSIS database.

23. Skipton Information Group

The Skipton Information Group brings together the three information businesses:

Eurodirect, responsible for customer analysis, customer profiling, segmentation and targeting; GMAP Consulting, a consultancy in market analysis, retail planning and strategic business modelling; and Callcredit, a consumer credit referencing agency.

As innovators in the area of direct marketing and geodemographics, EuroDirect have developed a comprehensive series of highly discriminative consumer classifications for the UK and countries across the world under the CAMEO brand. These include:

CAMEO UK: An established geodemographic classification system for assessing the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of UK neighbourhoods.

CAMEO Unemployment: A post sector classification for assessing levels of unemployment and economic hardship.

CAMEO Lifestyle: A household targeting system for understanding the age, affluence, income, lifestage and lifestyle preferences of consumers.

CAMEO Choices: A powerful targeting tool that segments the UK market by the likelihood of householders to behave in a certain way, whether in the products they purchase or the activities they enjoy.

24. The Portman Group

<http://www.portmangroup.org.uk/>

The Portman Group's purpose is to promote responsible drinking; help prevent alcohol abuse; encourage more informed discussion on alcohol issues; and encourage responsible marketing. They are funded by a number of drinks companies.

They carry out regular small-scale surveys on alcohol related issues, releasing the results in press releases. Further information can be obtained from the press office.

25. Health and social care information centre

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/>

The Health and Social Care Information Centre works to co-ordinate and streamline the collection and sharing of data about health and adult social care. They provide an important service to front line healthcare staff, by reducing the time spent on data collection - allowing them more time to concentrate on providing care to patients.

As a new organisation, an early priority is to consult with health and social care professionals to examine the way they use information. Where needed, new services will be developed to support performance monitoring, service planning and clinical governance.

It hosts a database of a wide-range of current NHS statistics and survey data as well as links to other relevant datasets e.g. neighbourhood statistics. It also provides training in the analysis and application of health information.

26. Gf NOP

<http://www.gfknop.co.uk/>

GfK NOP brings together three UK-based research companies under one brand: NOP Research Group, GfK Martin Hamblin UK and GfK Media UK. They offer custom research to businesses including:

- intelligence on consumers' lifestyles, values, attitudes and behaviours
- ethnography
- omnibus surveys:
 - **Consumer:** Telebus (adults, telephone), Random Location (adults, face-to-face), Young Generation (children), ParentBus (parents), TrolleyBus (shoppers)
 - **HealthCare:** Quest (Healthcare professionals and patients), GP Net, CoPay Encounters (physicians and pharmacists)
 - **Auto:** MotorBus
 - **Technology:** E-Omnibus
 - **Financial:** Business Omnibus

- A range of qualitative and quantitative research

Glossary

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The questionnaire is administered by the interviewer, who reads the questions out and enters the respondent's answers directly onto a laptop computer.

Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (CASI). Respondents read the questions themselves and enter their answers directly onto the laptop computer.

Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing (A-CASI). Respondents listen to the questions through headphones in addition to reading the questions themselves. This facility is useful for respondents with reading difficulties.

Postcode Address File (PAF). The PAF is the most up-to-date and complete address database covering Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland). It contains over 27 million addresses and is available from the Royal Mail in a variety of formats including Digital Audio Tape and compact disk.