

**National Survey for Wales 2018-19:
Questionnaire Guidance Document**

This document sets out the reasons for asking the questions included in the 2018-19 National Survey. It may be useful if respondents ask why they are being asked a particular question.

Questions are listed by variable name (e.g. EconStat) in the order in which they appear in the questionnaire, and are grouped together by topic.

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Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
AddrChk Addr1-4 PostCode	Address check	To confirm the address details we hold are correct.	
LangInt	Start of interview (Admin)	To establish which language the respondent wants to be used for the interview.	
C4	Start of interview (Admin)	To establish the number of people living in the household to help us understand the composition of households in Wales. Also used for routing to later survey questions ¹ .	
QBNames1-8	Start of interview (Admin)	To record the name of each household member to provide 'text fills' ² for later questions (i.e. to allow household members to be referred to by name).	
Gender DteofBth Agelf	Start of interview (Gender, Age)	<p>To collect information on gender and date of birth / age at last birthday for all household members. This helps the Welsh Government understand the composition of households in Wales and allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people in different age bands have different views of public services?).</p> <p>The questions are also used for routing to later survey questions, and to provide 'text fills' (e.g. to allow household members to be referred to as "he" or "she" correctly). The results are not used to</p>	

¹ Routing is a way of tailoring the questionnaire to the specifics of each respondent and also reducing the number of questions each respondent is asked to minimise burden.

² Text fills allow questions to be adjusted automatically to reflect respondent answers, so for example the question can include their name or "him" / "her" as appropriate.

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		identify individuals or households in any way.	
HallRes	Start of interview (Halls of residence)	To confirm whether each household member is currently living in halls of residence or at a boarding school. This establishes which household members live permanently at the address to help identify who is eligible to be the selected respondent.	
HH4_6FtEd HH16_19FtEd	Start of interview (Full-time education)	To establish whether each household member aged 4-6 or 16-19 is in full-time education to determine whether respondents should be routed to questions about primary and secondary schools later in the survey.	
MarStat MarChk LivWith12	Start of interview (Marital status)	To check whether each household member aged 16 or over is married to or living with another member of the household. This helps with 'text fills' in later questions that ask about the respondent, the respondent and their partner, or the whole household.	
OwnRent HighInc	Start of interview (Ownership of property)	To establish who is the Household Reference Person (HRP) by determining the person(s) owning/renting the accommodation or, if the accommodation is owned/rented by more than one person, identifying the household member with the highest income. The questions help with routing to later questions.	
SelfPerson	Start of interview (Selected respondent)	To record which member of the household will go on to answer the rest of the survey	
RelResp	Start of interview (Household)	To establish how each household member is related to other household members. Used for routing to	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
	relationship grid)	later survey questions/sections (e.g. questions about dependent children).	
C5b C5c PGName PGRel PGOT	Start of interview (Parent/guardian consent for 16 and 17 year olds)	To obtain parental/guardian consent where the selected respondent is aged 16 or 17 and lives with their parent/guardian.	
GrdChk	Start of interview (Legal guardian status)	To check if the respondent is the legal guardian of any children in the household, where parent/guardian status is not clear from the household relationship grid. This helps with routing for later survey questions that are asked only of parents/guardians of children living in the household.	
FullName NatID Ethnicity	Core – National identity and ethnicity	To establish the respondent's national identity and ethnicity. This allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do different groups of people have different views of public services?). The results are not used to identify individuals in any way.	
EconStat Hours WkingHH Educat ApprLev CarUse	Core – Economic status and qualifications	To find out whether respondents are in any kind of employment or training, how many hours they work, their highest qualification, and whether anyone else in the household is in work. This allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people with different levels of educational attainment have different views of public services?). The results are not used to identify individuals in any way.	

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Tenure	Core - Tenure	To establish the formal legal tenure of the respondent's accommodation (e.g. owner-occupied, rented). This allows analysis for different groups of people (e.g. do people with different tenure status have different views of public services?). The question is not used to identify individuals in any way.	<p>Unusual schemes include:</p> <p>Co-ownership - This is the joint ownership of residential properties (e.g. blocks of flats) by a group of people who have formed a registered co-ownership society. These schemes started in the 1970s but new legislation was passed in the 1980s so there should not be any more.</p> <p>Housing cooperatives - Code as renting from a Housing Association.</p> <p>Housing Action Trusts - Set up by local authorities, the properties rented are still owned by local authorities. Code as renting from a Local Authority.</p> <p>Rents to Mortgages scheme - Schemes available to council tenants whereby a tenant has the right to buy a share of their home for roughly the same monthly payment as the rent. Code as shared owners; landlord is 'local authority'.</p> <p>Private Sector Leasing - The Council leases private property for several years and lets it out to tenants. Code as renting from a Local Authority.</p> <p>Home Income Plans and Retirement Home Plans</p>

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
			<p>Whereby outright owners raise a loan on the security of the house for a regular income. They should be coded as outright owners. Also known as equity release.</p> <p>Schemes for Mortgage defaulters - In these cases the property reverts to the lender and rent is paid instead of a mortgage. Code as renting.</p> <p>Possession - If a bank has taken possession of a house as security for a business, code as 1 if the resident owned it outright or 2 if the resident was buying it with a mortgage or loan.</p>
WelUndSpk WelSpk WelRead WelWrite WelAbSpk WelFrqSpk	Core – Welsh language	<p>The Welsh Government aims to promote and facilitate use of the Welsh language in everyday life. The target is to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. The aim of this section is to find out about the respondent's Welsh speaking ability, their fluency, and how often they use the language. The questions provide more detail than is available from other sources (e.g. the Census). They also allow analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do Welsh speakers have different views of public services?). The questions are not used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	WelAbSpk, WelFrqSpk are only asked of those who stated 'Yes' at WelSpk.
WelWrkColl WelSpkWrkColl SpkWrkExt	Welsh language in the workplace	<p>The Welsh Government has set a target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. The Cymraeg 2050 strategy, published in July 2017, outlines how it</p>	

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WelSpkWrkExt WeWrkLrn		aims to achieve this target, and includes an increased focus on the role of the workplace in learning and using Welsh. These questions will provide valuable information on the current use of Welsh in the workplace, as well as opportunities to learn Welsh in the workplace.	
WelSpkLrn WelSpkHh WelSpkLrnHh	Welsh language transmission	The Cymraeg 2050 strategy focuses on Welsh language transmission from one generation to the next as one of the key components for achieving the target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. More information is needed on the transmission of Welsh in the household. These questions find out whether each household member speaks Welsh, and if relevant, where they learned. The results will provide valuable information for language planning.	
WbSatLife WbLifeWrth WbHapYest WbAnxYest	Core – Well-being (ONS4)	<p>To find out about different aspects of the well-being (e.g. satisfaction with life) of people in Wales. This will help inform actions to improve everyone’s well-being.</p> <p>Well-being questions are also included to allow analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people with higher levels of well-being have different views of public services?).</p>	<p>It is important to note that these questions are opinion questions and so specific rules should be followed. You may be familiar with them from surveys such as the General Lifestyle (GLF) and Opinions (OPN).</p> <p>The respondent can answer opinion questions however they wish: we are not trying to push them into a particular response. It is therefore very important that the interviewer does not try to influence the respondent in any way.</p> <p>A few general points on asking opinion questions:</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the respondent is having difficulty answering questions and is embarrassed or worried about this, you need to stress that there is no right or wrong answer, you are interested in what they do know or think. You can always deal with this by sympathising and saying you would also find the questions difficult. • You may be asked what the correct answer is on an opinion question. You need to handle this situation with great care as you must never give an answer during the interview. You may have to say that your opinion is not relevant and that it is the respondent's opinion that counts. If the respondent replies to an opinion question by asking 'what do you mean?' you should never try to explain what it means. If the respondent does not understand the question, you should repeat the question once, exactly as it is written. If, after repeating the question once, the respondent still cannot answer it, you should enter "don't know" and move on. Under no circumstances should opinion questions be repeated more than once; neither should the wording ever be adapted.
IntHhHave IntPersUse IntPersUseCheck IntFrqAcc	Internet use	As more services go online, people who do not use the internet are missing out on the vast opportunities that the internet can offer, including accessing cheaper online goods and services; searching and applying for jobs online; reducing	The experimental question IntFeqAccE will be asked of a random sample of 1000 respondents

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(IntFrqAccE) IntHlp IntSkills		isolation and assisting independent living; and accessing more convenient online public services. These questions collect information on the household's access to the internet and the respondent's own use of the internet. The findings will help inform Welsh Government actions to support more people to get online.	
LaOvSat LaBelong LaDifBgrnd LaRespCons	Community cohesion	These questions are about whether people are satisfied with their local area, whether they feel like they belong, and how they feel about others living there. The questions are used to monitor the Welsh Government's Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan, and are used to measure progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	
SfAreaDark, SfHmDark SfPTDark SfCarDark	Community safety	These questions are about perceptions of safety in a variety of situations (e.g. walking alone after dark). Feeling safe is a key component of well-being, and the results will be used to measure progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	SfHmDark, SfPTDark, SfCarDark – It is important to stress that these questions are not about whether or not respondents actually put themselves in these situations. If they never put themselves in these situations, they should think about how safe they <i>would</i> feel if they did. This is because we don't want to exclude the views of (for example) people who never use public transport at night because they would feel unsafe if they did.
LAServ LaInfoCh LABudget	Local Authorities	Work is underway to reform local government in Wales. These questions collect information about respondents' perceptions of the services their local	

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UaInfDecs		<p>authorities provide, and whether they feel able to access information and influence decisions. The results can be compared across all local authorities in Wales. They will be used by the Welsh Government and other organisations to understand the effects of reforms.</p> <p>Whether people feel able to influence decisions about their local area (UaInfDecs) is also used to measure progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	
LocServAv LocServGet LocServFac	Access to services and facilities	The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is designed to ensure that public bodies work together to improve well-being in Wales. One aspect of well-being is people having access to the services and facilities they need, and these questions are designed to provide information on this. The results can be compared across all local authorities in Wales.	
LocCouCont, LocCouKnow, LocCouSat	Democracy and understanding of local councils	To find out what people think about their local councillors, including how well local councillors engage with the public. The results can be compared to perceptions of the local authority.	
Train TrainPlan TrainWnt TrainQual TrainQualTyp	Post-compulsory education and training	To provide information on demand for further education and higher education courses, apprenticeships, work-based learning, and adult and community learning; on the interest in different patterns and places of learning; and on perceived	

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TrainReas TrainPatt TrainWhere TrainLikely TrainNo		barriers to undertaking education and training. Post-16 education and training is important for creating a skilled and well-educated population. The results will measure demand to help guide future policy, and will inform the targeting of marketing, advice and guidance activities.	
PsChildAtt PsWhich PsFeePay AtPsModeTrav PsSchSat PsWellR PsHap PsEnc PsPrepStg PsHigh PsALN PsState	Primary schools	<p>To find out parents' views of their children's schools. The focus is on schools that are funded by the Welsh Government (via local authorities), so the questions are only asked if the child attends a state funded school.</p> <p>PsWhich is asked to compare parental satisfaction with other data about school performance (e.g. Estyn inspections, exam results). The information will not be used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	<p>If more than one child (aged 4-12) is eligible for these questions, CAPI will randomly select one child from the eligible children. We're only asking about one child so that we can keep interview time to a minimum.</p> <p>Please make clear to respondents that they should only answer in relation to the child randomly selected.</p> <p>There is the potential that a respondent will be asked these questions about a child who left primary school last year. In this case, the respondent should think about that child's time at primary school, and you may need to change the tense of the question as appropriate in these cases (e.g. "[Name] is happy at his school" → "[Name] was happy at his school").</p> <p>The majority of questions are not asked of people whose children go to fee-paying schools, as for those questions we want the results to relate to non</p>

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			fee-paying schools.
SsChildAtt SsWhich SsFeePay AtSsModeTrav SsSchSat SsWellR SsHap SsEnc SsPrepStg SsHigh SsALN SsState	Secondary schools	<p>To find out parents' views of their children's schools. The focus is on schools that are funded by the Welsh Government (via local authorities), so the questions are only asked if the child attends a state funded school.</p> <p>SsWhich is asked to compare parental satisfaction with other data about school performance (e.g. Estyn inspections, exam results). The information will not be used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	<p>If more than one child (age 11 – 19) is eligible for these questions, CAPI will randomly select one child. We're only asking about one child so that we can keep interview time to a minimum.</p> <p>There is the possibility that, if a child is aged 11 or 12, respondents might be asked questions on both primary and secondary education for this child. If a child does not yet attend secondary school, select 'No' (Code 2) for this question.</p> <p>There is also the potential that a respondent will be asked these questions for a child who left secondary school last year. In this case, the respondent should think about that child's time at secondary school, and you may need to change the tense of the question as appropriate in these cases (e.g. "[Name] is happy at his school" → "[Name] was happy at his school").</p> <p>The majority of questions are not asked of people whose children go to fee-paying schools, as for those questions we want the results to relate to non fee-paying schools.</p>
EdAspsChld	Education aspirations	To find out what parents would like their child aged 11 to 15 to do when he/she can leave school at 16. This will provide information on parental aspirations	

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		for children to undertake post-compulsory education and training.	
CCEverYN CCEverNo CCEver CCFr CCEverMost CCOthHours CCSatHol CCSatHrs CCSatHrsDif CCExp CCActWel CCPrefWel	Childcare	These questions are about the types of childcare people in Wales use and why some people choose not to use childcare. They also cover how easy people find it to get childcare and the demand for Welsh language childcare. The results will feed into decisions on childcare policy, in particular the childcare offer which will see government funded childcare for 3 and 4 year olds increase from 10 hours to 30 hours a week.	If more than one child is eligible for these questions, CAPI will randomly select one child. We're only asking about one child so that we can keep interview time to a minimum.
PlayOppXPar PlayOppU11 PlayOppBarU PlayClubU11 PlayOppO11 PlayOppBarO PlayClubO11	Play – non-parents Play – parents of child aged 1-10 Play – parents of child aged 11-15	To explore satisfaction with the availability and safety of indoor and outdoor playgrounds, clubs and organised children's activities in the local area Wales is the first country in the world to introduce legislation on play and the results will help Welsh Government understand and assess the effectiveness of Play Action Plans. This evidence will inform any actions required to improve play opportunities across Wales.	
Device TvTmWd TvTmWe DeviceTmWd	Screen time for a child	To collect information on the amount of time the child spend watching TV or using electronic devices, and how much of this is accompanied by the parent.	If more than one child is eligible for these questions, CAPI will randomly select one child. We're only asking about one child so that we can keep interview time to a minimum.

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DeviceTmWe DeviceTmPar DeviceTab DeviceLap		<p>Current parenting guidelines recommend limiting children’s screen time, especially for those aged 5 and under. However, there is evidence that some of the negative effects of excessive screen time can be offset by parental involvement, such as engaging the child in conversation about what is on the TV. The results collected will support the development of guidelines for teachers and parents, as well as help monitor progress against the Welsh Government’s Early Years Outcomes Framework.</p>	
GenHealth	Core – Health demographic questions	<p>To collect information on people’s own assessment of their general health. The information provides context for various health delivery plans and is also used by Public Health Wales.</p> <p>The question also allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people with different health status have different views of public services?). The results are not used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	
HtImpMet HtMet HtImp WtImpMet WtMet WtImp	BMI	<p>The questions about height and weight are asked to assess healthy body weight and obesity levels. The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The information is also widely used by other organisations (including the NHS, Public Health</p>	

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		Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action on public health issues.	
LongIII Disab1-6 DisabLimit1-6 DisabAnoth1-5	Core – Long-term illnesses	<p>LongIII looks at whether the respondent suffers from any long-term health conditions or illnesses. Disab1-6, DisabLimit1-6 and DisabAnoth1-5 are about which specific health conditions or illnesses the respondent has, and whether each one limits day-to-day life. The results provide extra context/detail for understanding the response at LongIII. Many people have at least one long-standing illness, and multiple illnesses are also common. The levels of long-term health conditions / illnesses and disability in the population and how they are changing are of interest. As with GenHealth, the information provides context for various health delivery plans and is also used by Public Health Wales.</p> <p>The questions also allow results to be analysed for different groups of people (e.g. do people with health conditions or illnesses have different views of public services?). The results are not used to identify individuals in any way.</p> <p>LongIII is a harmonised ONS question, so the results can be widely compared with those from</p>	<p>For LongIII, the focus is on long-lasting conditions that are likely to require some level of supervision and treatment, such as diabetes.</p> <p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sensory deficits • non temporary mobility problems including dyspraxia and cerebral palsy • developmental conditions such as autism and Asperger's syndrome • conditions associated with learning impairment (disability) such as Down's syndrome • dyslexia • asthma • diabetes • heart and other circulatory conditions • respiratory conditions • digestive conditions • anxiety and depression etc. are relevant if they have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more • seasonal conditions such as hay fever which recur and have lasted or are expected to recur in the future • conditions which flare up intermittently, but the

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		other government surveys.	<p>exacerbation has a shorter duration than 12 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • problems which may not be perceived as serious or are well-controlled and managed by treatment and lifestyle adjustments and do not perceptibly affect day-to-day activities, but are nevertheless long-lasting. <p>Exclude: Temporary conditions, however serious they might be; the possible impact on the individual's daily activities should also not be captured here.</p> <p>Normal day-to-day activities are those which are carried out by most people on a daily basis. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • washing and dressing, • household cleaning, • cooking, • shopping for essentials, • using public or private transport, • walking a defined distance, • climbing stairs, • remembering to pay bills, and • lifting objects from the ground or a work surface in the kitchen, • moderate manual tasks such as gardening, • gripping objects such as cutlery; and

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hearing and speaking in a noisy room. <p>The answer category 'Yes, a lot', for example, would be appropriate for someone usually needing some level of support of family members, friends or personal social services for most normal daily activities.</p> <p>Important to note The respondents should answer on the basis of their current extent of activity restriction, taking account of any treatment, medication or other devices such as a hearing aid they may receive or use. For example, if the respondent requires a hearing aid and using the device leads to no restriction to them carrying out their day to day activities, then option 3 'Not at all' should be coded.</p>
LongIll Disab1-6E Disablimit1-6E DisabAnoth1-5E	Long-term illnesses (amended version)	This module is the same as the one above, with small changes to the wording.	Half of respondents will be asked the original version of this module and half will be asked the amended version. This is so we can find out whether any changes we see between 2017-18 and 2018-19 are real changes or due to the change in wording.
GpSeenDr GpNSeenDr GpNSeenDr2 GpAppoint GpAppEase	GP services	To find out what people think about the GP services they have received, including whether they find it easy to get an appointment that suits them, and whether they are satisfied with the care they receive.	We are only interested in NHS care, not private health services . People who are treated/visit surgeries etc. outside Wales should still be asked all the health questions.

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GpAppDif GpDigResp GpOverSat		The Welsh Government has made a commitment to take into account the views of health care users when measuring the performance of the NHS in Wales. The results are used to monitor performance against the Welsh Government's NHS Outcomes Framework. The framework is key to understanding how NHS Wales is doing and to identifying areas of good performance or where changes are needed.	People who live in Wales are the responsibility of the Welsh NHS even if they are treated by the NHS in England or elsewhere.
GpOOH GpNOOH GpNOOHKnow GpOOHServ GpOOHSat GpOOHDis	GP out of hours services	To find out about people's awareness and use of GP out of hours services, which provide medical care when GP surgeries are closed. The questions also collect information on whether people are satisfied with the services when they use them. The results will be used to help gauge public perceptions of out of hours services across Wales and to inform measures to improve them.	
HspHadApp HspPatType HspDigResp HspOverSat	Hospital	To find out what people think about care they have received in NHS hospitals. The results are used to monitor performance against the Welsh Government's NHS Outcomes Framework. The framework is key to understanding how NHS Wales is doing and identifying areas of good performance or where changes are needed.	
SCPerf SCUse SCLive SCCarer	Social care services	To find out whether people are able to use all the care and support services they need, and what they think about social care services in Wales. The results will be used to monitor progress against the	

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SCFost SCNeed SCInvol SCInfo SCQual SCPepRat SCAIRat SCAccom2 SCAccom		National Outcomes Framework for social care services.	
EyeFreq EyeXReas EyeHelp	Eye care	<p>To find out about eye health in Wales, and whether people get their eyes tested regularly. The results will be used to monitor progress against the Welsh Government's Eye Care Delivery Plan, which promotes regular eye testing.</p> <p>They would also like to know which services people would use if they had an urgent eye problem (e.g. pain or redness in the eye). This is linked with the Welsh Government's Choose Well Campaign to help people access the right services when ill or injured.</p>	
HearDiff HearAid HearAidN HearAidFrom HearTin HearTinFreq HearTinSev	Hearing Impairment	To find out about hearing difficulties and the use of hearing aids, and to identify people who have tinnitus (noises heard in the ears or head). The results will be used to monitor hearing aid use across Wales and to provide an estimate of the prevalence of significant tinnitus to find out if there is a need for more help for people with hearing	

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		problems.	
Veg1 Salad Potato Pulses Veg2 VegDish Fruit FruitVS FruitS FruitM FruitL FruitVL FruitFrzTin FruitDried FruitDish FruitJuice	Diet	<p>These questions are about the amounts of different types of fruit and vegetables the respondent consumed yesterday. They are designed to assess fruit and vegetable consumption in the context of the '5 a day' programme.</p> <p>The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The information is also widely used by other organisations (including the NHS, Public Health Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action on public health issues.</p>	Portion sizes for different food items have been converted to everyday units to make it easier for people to calculate (and monitor) their daily consumption.
DnNow, DnOcc DnEv, DnCond DnFreq, Dn7d Dn7dN, DnSame Dn7dMost, DnType, DnBrMeas, DnBrHalf DnBrSmc, DnBrLgC	Alcohol	<p>These questions are about alcohol consumption. They are standard questions asked on several long-running surveys related to health, such as the Health Survey for England (HSE). This allows monitoring of changes in levels of alcohol consumption across the UK population over time.</p> <p>The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The information is also widely used by other</p>	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
DnBrBot, DnStBrMeas DnStBrHalf DnStBrSmC DnStBrLgC DnStBrBot, DnSpir DnSher, DnWineMeas DnWineBot DnWineLgG DnWineStG DnWineSmG DnApmeas DnApSmC, DnApStBot DnApLgBot, DnOthTyp1-3, DnOthAmt1-3, DnOth1-2, DnOfBr, DnUBrMeas, DnUBrHalf, DnUBrSmC DnUBrLgC DnUBrBot DnOfStBr, DnUstBrMeas		organisations (including the NHS, Public Health Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action on public health issues.	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
DnUStBrHalf DnUStBrSmC DnUStBrLgC DnUStBrBot DnOftSpir, DNUSpir DnOftSher, DnUSher DnOftWine, DnUWine DnUWineMeas DnOftApop DnUApopMeas DnUApopSmC DnUApopStBot DnUApopLgBot			
Smoke SmQuitTry SmQuitTm SmokeQuitHelp SmAge EcigEv EcigNow EcigOft EcigAge SmECigFirst EcigReas SmExp	Smoking	<p>These questions are about smoking and use of e-cigarettes. The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices (including not smoking) is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The information is also widely used by other organisations (including the NHS, Public Health Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action to help people make healthy choices.</p> <p>E-cigarette use is a developing area and the</p>	<p><u>Include</u> Only ordinary tobacco which is smoked.</p> <p><u>Exclude</u> Snuff, tobacco or tobacco products that are chewed or sucked, and herbal tobacco.</p>

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
		information will help monitor and improve understanding of their use.	
Walk WalkTime WalkPace WalkSweat ModAct ModActTime VigAct VigActTime	Physical activity	<p>These questions are about different types of physical activity – walking, moderate and vigorous activity – done in the last 7 days.</p> <p>The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices (including taking regular exercise) is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p> <p>The information is also widely used by other organisations (including the NHS, Public Health Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action on public health issues.</p>	
AtFrqBke AtFrqWik	Active travel	To find out whether people walk or cycle as a means of transport (e.g. to get to work). The results are used to monitor progress against the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013, which encourages people to walk/cycle as part of their daily routine (e.g. adults travelling to work or children travelling to school).	
HlthOverSat EdOverSat WgOverSat	Satisfaction with health services Satisfaction with education system Satisfaction with	To find out what people think about the Welsh Government, education, and health services in Wales. The questions are very important for monitoring Welsh Government performance. Education and health services are two of the	It is important to note that these questions are opinion questions and specific rules should be followed. You may be familiar with them from surveys such as the General Lifestyle (GLF) and Opinions (OPN).

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
	Welsh Government	<p>biggest devolved public services in Wales.</p> <p>The questions are taken from the European Social Survey, a large-scale survey that has been running across Europe since 2002. This means that the results for Wales from the National Survey can be compared with those in over 30 other countries across Europe.</p>	<p>The respondent can answer opinion questions however they wish: we are not trying to push them into a particular response. It is therefore very important that the interviewer does not try to influence the respondent in any way.</p> <p>A few general points on asking opinion questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the respondent is having difficulty answering questions and is embarrassed or worried about this, you need to stress that there is no right or wrong answer, you are interested in what they do know or think. You can always deal with this by sympathising and saying you would also find the questions difficult. • You may be asked what the correct answer is on an opinion question. You need to handle this situation with great care as you must never give an answer during the interview. You may have to say that your opinion is not relevant and that it is the respondent's opinion that counts. • If the respondent replies to an opinion question by asking 'what do you mean?' you should never try to explain what it means. If the respondent does not understand the question, you should repeat the question once, exactly as it is written. If after repeating the question once the respondent still cannot answer it, you should

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
			enter “don’t know” and move on. Under no circumstances should opinion questions be repeated more than once, neither should the wording ever be adapted.
TxMstCtrl TxHrdOf TxInc TxIncWG TxIncXWG TxVAT TxVATWG TxVATXWG TxCoun TxCounWG TxCounXWG TxStmp TxStmpWG TxStmpXWG TxAlc TxAlcWG TxAlcXWG TxAir TxAirWG TxAirXWG TxLnd TxLndWG TxLndXWG TxDevol	Tax devolution	<p>These questions identify which taxes the respondent has previously heard of and who, in the respondent’s view, has the most control over the levels of these taxes. They establish the degree of control the respondent thinks the Welsh Government has over the levels of these taxes, and which taxes the respondent thinks will be controlled by the Welsh Government from 2018. Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax will be devolved to the Welsh Government from April 2018, and some aspects of income tax from April 2019.</p> <p>Information on public awareness will help asses the effectiveness of the Welsh Treasury’s communication and engagement strategy and inform its development in the future.</p>	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
ADHol ADDec ADIns ADMon ADFur FinBilCredNP ADRep ADSelf ADHeat	Core – Household material deprivation / financial inclusion (non-pensioner)	<p>To find out whether people are able to afford everyday goods and activities. The Welsh Government’s Child Poverty Strategy and Tackling Poverty Action Plan provide the framework for improving the outcomes of low income households in Wales. They aim to reduce poverty, especially persistent poverty amongst some of our poorest people and communities, and also to reduce the likelihood that people will become poor. One way of measuring poverty is through asking questions on material deprivation. Material deprivation questions are designed to capture the consequences of long-term poverty on households, rather than short-term financial strain.</p> <p>Information about how well people are keeping up with their debts/financial commitments will be used to take action to help people in debt. For example, looking at how debt advice can be promoted better to those who are likely to need it.</p> <p>The results will be used to monitor progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. They also allow analysis of other survey results for different groups of people (e.g. do people who are materially deprived have different views on public services than people who are not material deprived?).</p>	<p>There is a core set of material deprivation (non-pensioner) questions. A material deprivation score for the respondent is calculated on the basis of their responses to these questions. If they receive a borderline score, they are asked additional questions.</p> <p>The reason for taking this approach is so we ask the fewest questions possible to work out deprivation. If people are clearly deprived or not deprived, based on their answers to the first few questions, then there is no need to ask the extra questions.</p> <p>This module is asked of all non-pensioner respondents (defined by age), as well as pensioners who are parents/guardians of dependent children (to allow calculation of a child deprivation measure).</p> <p>The questions ask for the respondent’s own interpretation – the answers are opinions.</p>

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
OACook OAHome OADamp OAWarm FinBilCredP OATaxi OAHair OAFrnd OACookNt OAHomeNt OADampNt OAWarmNt OATaxiNt OAHairNt OAFrndNt OAMEal OAOut OAHol OAHeat OAPhon OACoat OAExpns OAHowPy MealNt Outnt HolNt HeatNt PhonNt	Core – Household material deprivation (pensioner)	<p>To find out whether people are able to afford everyday goods and activities. A separate set of material deprivation questions is used for pensioners. This is because, when asked the standard material deprivation questions, pensioners are much more likely to say that they don't need any items that they don't have. The pensioner material deprivation questions were developed to be a more accurate measure of material deprivation for this group.</p> <p>Information about how well people are keeping up with their debts/financial commitments will be used to take action to help people in debt (e.g. looking at how debt advice can be promoted better to those who are likely to need it).</p> <p>The results will be used to monitor progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. They will also be used to further analyse other survey results. For example, do materially deprived people have different views on public services than other groups?</p>	<p>There is a core set of pensioner material deprivation questions. A material deprivation score for the respondent is calculated on the basis of their responses to these questions. If they receive a borderline score, they are asked additional questions.</p> <p>The reason for taking this approach is so we ask the fewest questions possible to work out deprivation. If people are clearly deprived or not deprived, based on their answers to the first few questions, then there is no need to ask the extra questions.</p> <p>This module is asked of pensioners (defined by age).</p> <p>For the questions about why people don't have particular items, note that the response categories are multi-code – respondents can select as many items as apply to them.</p> <p>The questions ask for the respondent's own interpretation – the answers are opinions.</p>

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
CoatNt			
CDCoat CDEqp CDCel CDAct CDLes CDVeg CDBed CDTea CDPlay CDTrp	Core – Child material deprivation	A further set of material deprivation questions is asked of all parents/guardians of children (aged under 16 or 16-19 and in full-time education). The rationale and approach for asking the questions is the same as for the standard household questions (see above).	
FPEv2d FPSubMeal FPFoodB	Food poverty	To find out about food poverty in Wales. Food poverty and food bank use have risen in recent years, and the results will be used to inform the Welsh Government's approach to tackling food poverty in Wales.	1000 respondents will be asked these questions in CAPI; all others will be asked the questions in CASI. This is so we can find out whether any differences we see between 2018-19 and previous years are real changes or due to the change in wording.
WelfUC WelfPIPAss WelfPIPRec WelfPIPWho WelfHbc WelfAdv WelfAdvTyp	Welfare reform	The Welsh Government wants to find out about the effect of recent welfare reforms (including Universal Credit, the Benefit Cap, and Personal Independence Payment) on people in Wales. These questions are about whether respondents receive specific benefits or have been affected by changes to benefits, as well as whether they have sought information or advice on welfare benefits. Cross analysis with other variables (e.g. well-being, material deprivation) will lead to better understanding of the circumstances of people who receive relevant benefits, and will help Welsh	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
		Government understand what help can be provided to the people affected.	
Visit12mAct VisitAct VisitNo VisitMain VisitTime4w VisitExercise4w VisitType4w VisitDist VisitWhy VisitMoney Visit4wBar Visit12mBar	Outdoor visits	<p>These questions are asked so that Natural Resources Wales (NRW) can understand what types of outdoor recreation people are doing, where, and why. NRW can then use that information to help provide the right facilities in the right places.</p> <p>Asking about the level of physical activity and how much money is spent helps NRW to understand what benefits outdoor recreation brings to the economy in Wales and the health of the people who live here, and helps monitor progress towards the Well-being of Future Generations Act.</p>	<p>Where respondents report they have made visits whilst on a camping trip, please record only the time that was spent outside their tent/caravan rather than the time for the whole trip.</p> <p>VisitMoney is intended to get an overall picture of the economic benefit to Wales of people visiting the outdoors. The respondent should add up how much money they spent on the items listed and give an overall amount. They should only include money spent in Wales. If the respondent is unsure whether to include an expense (e.g. if they already had a full tank of petrol), this should be their own interpretation.</p>
Garden	NRW – Access to a garden	To find out what access people have to outdoor space within their own homes. NRW will be able to use the information to know if people have the opportunity to enjoy being outdoors in their own garden, as well as in public parks and other places.	
OutChFreq OutChWhen OutChWhere OutChWho OutChAct	NRW – Children’s use of the outdoor environment	To find out about the leisure time their children spend outdoors in green spaces or natural environments. NRW will be able to use the information to better understand what opportunities children have to be active or play outdoors.	
LEnvSatLit LEnvSatTraf	NRW – Value of local environmental quality	To understand public perceptions of the quality of their local areas across Wales, and whether they	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
LEnvSatPol LEnvSatDog GreenAcc GreenSat GreenSafe GreenMaint GreenActiv GreenPlay GreenWLife GreenPeace GreenChange		have changed over time. NRW will be able to use the information to understand where local areas could to be improved in order to ensure that people can enjoy the benefits of being outdoors in their community.	
BioChange, BioFutChange, BioFutConcern	Biodiversity	To find out about perceptions of biodiversity in Wales, and how it has changed or will change in future. This will help NRW understand the public's views on biodiversity issues. It is also used to monitor targets for Europe's Biodiversity 2020.	This is the respondent's own opinion.
CliChanYN CliChanCon CliChanCause CliChanAct	Climate Change	Climate change is often discussed in the media, and NRW would like to know what people in Wales think about it. The results will be used to inform advice and policies.	
EnvHelp	Environmental action	To identify the types of actions people take to help protect the environment to see which ones are easier to do, and whether different groups of people tend to take different types of actions.	The main objective for this question is to find out whether the respondent has done any of the actions on the card. Their motivation for the behaviour doesn't matter. For example, if the respondent has cut-down the amount they travel by car but they did this in order to save money, interviewers should still code as yes.
FloRiskProp,	Flood risk	To understand more about the public's awareness	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
FloRiskComm, FloRiskWal, FloRiskOrg, FloRiskHome		and views on flooding, to help inform work on Community Flood Risk Awareness.	
CBAct CBLDay CBLTyp CBLHow CBSDay CBSTyp CBSHow CBFPatt CBODay CBOTyp CBOHow CBOPatt CBPEver CBCFreq CBCWear	Bags used for shopping	The 5p charge for single use carrier bags has been in place in Wales since 2011. The demand for lightweight single-use carrier bags has reduced as intended. However, there is some concern that an unintended impact is that the use of thicker carrier bags has increased. These questions ask about the types of bags people use for different types of shopping trips, and what they do with re-usable bags when they are worn out. The results will help Welsh Government decide whether any policy changes or new policies are needed.	
UaRecycQual UaRecycComm RecycSold RecycBgt RecycHHClo RecycHHFrn	Recycling	To find out about public satisfaction with recycling services, and the extent to which the public are happy to reuse items or have them repaired. Reusing, repairing and recycling are important to the goal of reducing waste. The information will be used to determine the need for public campaigns about reuse and repair of household items, and to improve awareness of recycling services.	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
MusVisit MusSat SeeArts SeeFilmFreq SeeMusicalFreq SeeOperaFreq SeeBalletFreq SeeDanceFreq SeePlayFreq SeeClassicalFreq SeeJazzFreq SeeWorldMusFreq SeeOthMusFreq SeeArtFreq SeeLitFreq SeeCarnivalFreq SeeCircusFreq SeeFestivalFreq SeePantoFreq SeeMostRecent SeeWhere	ACW – Attendance	To find out how frequently respondents attend different types of arts and cultural performances or events, as well as where and why. Arts Council Wales (ACW) will be able to use the results to monitor trends. This will help them to promote engagement with arts events.	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
SeeWhy			
PartMusic PartMusicFreq PartDramaFreq PartDanceFreq PartFilmFreq PartArtFreq PartLitFreq PartCircusFreq PartRecent PartWhere PartWhy FreqSportWatch FreqTourist FreqDrinkMeal	ACW - Participation	To find out how frequently respondents personally take part in different types of arts and cultural activities during their leisure time, as well as where and why. ACW will be able to use the results to monitor trends. This will help them to promote engagement in arts activities.	
ArtsWL ArtsWLFreq	ACW – Welsh language arts events	To find out how frequently respondents attend Welsh language arts events. ACW will be able to use the results to promote engagement in/with the arts.	
ArtsBarriers	ACW – Barriers	This question asks respondents about barriers to attending/participating in the arts. This will help ACW understand what policies are needed to help reduce these barriers.	
ArtsFund ArtsLearn ArtsLive ArtsConf	ACW – Attitudes to arts and culture	These questions are about attitudes to arts and cultural activity, including costs and funding, outcomes, and personal experiences and perceptions of taking part. The results will provide	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
ArtsLose ArtsSkills ArtsQoL ArtsMoney ArtsComfortable ArtsTime ArtsInterest ArtsNew ArtsVfM ArtsFamily ArtsNear ArtsEnjoy ArtsChildren		information on people's motivations for attending/participating in the arts, and ACW will use the results to decide how to promote greater engagement.	
SWFilter SWFilterLD OAct4w OAct4wN OActMore OPur4w OPur4wN OPurMore IAct4w IAct4wDan IAct4wGym IAct4wMar IAct4wN IActMore IActMoreDan	Sports Wales – Current participation and latent demand	<p>To find out about which sports people in Wales take part in and how frequently they participate, and also to know about unmet demand for sport.</p> <p>The results will be used by Sport Wales to monitor trends in sport in Wales. They will also be analysed to find out whether participation levels are different for different groups of people. The results will be used to help shape sport, health and education policies, and feed into decisions about investment in sport. The survey data is also used by other public organisations such as local authorities and the National Governing Bodies of Sport.</p>	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
IActMoreGym IActMoreMar			
SCAccept, XSCAccept InPrac, CASIPra1,3,4,5 EndPrac	CASI training module	To check whether the respondent is happy to proceed with the CASI questions.	<p>The CASI section includes questions that respondents may find are of a sensitive or personal nature and would feel uncomfortable about discussing these with someone face to face. Due to the personal nature of these questions, the preferred way is for respondents to answer these questions independently and without the aid of the interviewer.</p> <p>With this in mind, we would encourage you to try and get the respondent to answer the CASI section independently.</p>
WwOpt WwUseful WwRelaxed WwIntPeople WwEnergy WwProbs WwThink WwGood WwClose WwConfident WwDecisive WwLoved WwIntThings	CASI – Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale	<p>To measure mental well-being. Mental well-being affects many aspects of life. Asking these questions in the survey will allow the relationship between mental well-being and other aspects of people's responses to be further examined.</p> <p>Mental well-being is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Welsh Government public health strategies (e.g. 'Our Healthy Future', 'Fairer Health Outcomes For All') also monitor survey information on mental well-being.</p>	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
WwCheerful		The information is also widely used by other organisations (including the NHS, Public Health Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress, and take action on public health issues.	
SCMatter SCControl, SCResp SCSafe	CASI – Social care wellbeing questions	These questions are about people’s well-being. The results will be used to monitor progress against the National Outcomes Framework for social care services. They will be analysed by use of social care services to determine whether key aspects of well-being are lower for social care users than for other people in Wales.	It is for the respondent to decide what each of the statements means to them, and therefore whether they agree or not. Do not prompt.
FPEv2dE FPSubMealE FPFoodBE	Food poverty	To find out about food poverty in Wales. Food poverty and food bank use have risen in recent years, and the results will be used to inform the Welsh Government’s approach to tackling food poverty in Wales.	1000 respondents will be asked these questions in CAPI; all others will be asked the questions in CASI. This is so we can find out whether any differences we see between 2018-19 and previous years are real changes or due to the change in wording.
IncResp IncAnoth1-5	Banded income	These brief questions ask respondents to indicate their own income bracket, and where the respondent is a HRP or their spouse/partner, to indicate the income brackets of other adult household members. The results will allow analysis for different groups of people (e.g. do people with different income levels have different views of public services?).	
Pregnant	Pregnant	The question on pregnancy is needed to make sure women who are pregnant are excluded from calculations of body mass index.	

Variable name	Section (Topic)	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
SexOrient Religion	CASI Core – Sexual orientation and religion	To allow analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do different groups of people have different views of public services?). These questions are not used to identify individuals in any way.	
Recontact	Core - Recontact	To find out if respondents are willing to be re-contacted in future. They can then be invited to participate in follow-up research projects.	
ReCall2 Vouch1 ChkName Postname VAddChk VAddr1-4 Vpostcode GiveTel PhSTD PhNum EmailV EmailV1 Email Thanks	Core – Interviewer check information	<p>A subset of respondents are re-contacted for a brief telephone interview to ensure that the interview was carried out correctly. ReCall2 checks that they are content to be re-contacted for this purpose.</p> <p>The remaining questions are included to obtain contact details so that the respondent can be contacted for follow up projects, to give feedback, to send the voucher, and to share the survey results if requested.</p>	