

National Survey for Wales 2021-22: Questionnaire Guidance Document

This document sets out key reasons for asking the questions included in the 2021-22 National Survey. Questions are listed by variable name in the order in which they appear in the questionnaire. Questions included every year as standard, particularly for cross-analysis purposes, are marked as “Core”. Those used to measure progress against Future Generations national indicators are marked “FG”.

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Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Address check	AddrChk EndInt Addr1 Addr2 Addr3 District Posttow PostCode	To confirm the address details are correct.	
Person Selection	NxtBday NxtBdayNt NxtKnownBday NameCho PleaseSpeak	To identify the person with the next birthday and the name of that person.	
Start of interview: Admin	LangInt LangIntOT OtherLang OtherLang1 OtherLang2	To establish which language the respondent wants to be interviewed in.	
Start of interview: Admin	C4	To establish the number of people living in the household, to help us understand the composition of households. Also used for routing to later survey questions. Routing is a way of tailoring the questionnaire to the characteristics of each respondent and reducing the number of questions each respondent is asked to minimise burden.	

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Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Start of interview: Admin	QBNames1-16	To record the name of each household member to provide text fills for later questions. Text fills allow questions to be adjusted automatically to reflect respondent answers, so for example the question can include their name where appropriate.	
Start of interview: Sex, Age	Sex DteofBth AgeIf	To collect information on sex and date of birth/age at last birthday for all household members. This helps the Welsh Government understand the composition of households and allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people in different age bands have different views of public services?). The questions are also used for routing to later survey questions. The information is not used to identify individuals or households in any way.	
Start of interview: Full-time education	HH4_6FtEd HH16_19FtEd	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 certain questions.	

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Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Start of interview: Marital status	MarStat MarChk LivWith12	To establish the legal marital or registered civil partnership status of each household member aged 16, or whether living with another member of the household. This helps the Welsh Government understand the composition of households and allows analysis of results for different groups of people. This also helps with 'text fills' in later questions that ask about the respondent, the respondent and their partner, or the whole household.	
Start of interview: Household relationship grid	RelResp	To establish how each household member is related to other household members. Used for routing to later survey questions/sections (e.g. questions about dependent children).	
Start of interview: Parent/guardian consent for 16 and 17 year olds	C5b C5c PGName PGRel PGOT	To obtain parent/guardian consent where the selected respondent is aged 16 or 17 and lives with a parent/guardian.	
Start of interview: Legal guardian status	GrdChk	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 to later survey questions that are asked only of parents/guardians of children living in the household.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
National identity, ethnicity and religion (Core)	FullName NatId NatIdOT EthMain EthWh EthWhOT EthMx EthMxOT EthAs EthAsOT EthBI EthBIOT EthOthOT Religion ReligionOT	<p>To establish the respondent's national identity, ethnicity and religion. This allows analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do different groups of people have different views of public services?).</p> <p>Ethnicity questions have been divided into main and sub categories as this is the recommended way of asking over the phone.</p> <p>The information is not used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Welsh language (Core)	WelUndSpk WelSpk WelRead WelWrite WelAbSpk WelFrqSpk WelSpkHh WelAbSpkHh WelFrqSpkHh	<p>The Welsh Government's 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 information is not used to identify individuals in any way.</p> <p>A question on Welsh language ability and frequency questions of other household members aged 3+ has been added to this module for 2021-22. These questions are being asked of all household members in order to collect detailed information in the census year so that we can explore any differences between the National Survey and Census. This will help us to monitor progress in future years, particularly if there is no Census.</p>	WelAbSpk/WelAbSpkHh, WelFrqSpk/WelFrqSpkHh are only asked of those who answered 'Yes' at WelSpk/WelSpkHh.

<p>Tenure (Core)</p>	<p>Tenure HowOwn ResTme</p>	<p>To establish the formal legal tenure of the respondent's accommodation (e.g. owner-occupied, rented). This is included to allow analysis for different groups of people (e.g. do people with different tenure status have different views of public services?). The information is not used to identify individuals in any way. ResTme asks about length of time at the address which is used to include or exclude questions relating to the property.</p>	<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 of these schemes now.</p> <p>Housing Action Trusts - Set up by local authorities, the properties rented are still owned by local authorities. Code as renting from the local council (code 2).</p> <p>Housing cooperatives - Code as renting from a Housing Association (code 3).</p> <p>Home Income Plans and Retirement Home Plans - Whereby outright owners raise a loan on the security of the house for a regular income. Also known as equity release. Code as outright owners (code 1).</p> <p>Private Sector Leasing - The Council leases private property for several years and lets it out to tenants. Code as renting from the local council (code 2).</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> <p>Rents to Mortgages scheme - Schemes available to council tenants whereby a tenant has the right to buy a</p>
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			share of their home for roughly the same monthly payment as the rent. Code as shared owners; landlord is 'local authority'. Schemes for Mortgage defaulters - In these cases the property reverts to the lender and rent is paid instead of a mortgage. Code as renting (code 4).
Local authorities	LAPrtOpp UalnDecs	The results will help understand the effects of new laws on which groups in different parts of Wales are most / least engaged with local politics and decision-making, and whether action needs to be taken to better engage the least-engaged groups.	
Access to services and facilities	LocServAv LocServGet	Ability to access services and facilities is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ; these questions are asked in order to report against this indicator.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Democracy and understanding of local councils	LocCouCont LocCouKnow LocCouSat	<p>Asked to help Welsh Government and local authorities understand what people think about their local councillors, including perceptions of how well councillors engage with members of the public. The results will help understand the effects of new laws on which groups in different parts of Wales are most / least engaged with local politics and decision-making, and whether action needs to be taken to better engage the least-engaged groups.</p> <p>If the respondent has more than one local councillor, they should think about the one they have had most contact with / information from.</p>	
Community cohesion	LaOvSat LaBelong LaDifBgrnd LaRespCons	<p>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.</p> <p>The questions are used to monitor the Welsh Government's Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan, and are used to measure progress against a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Community safety	SfAreaDark SfHmDark SfPTDark SfCarDark	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 proportion of people feeling safe is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ; these questions are asked to measure levels of perceived safety in order to report against this indicator.	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.
Hazards - Noise	HazNoise HazNoiseC HazNoiseCOT	Evidence on this topic is needed to determine whether Building Regulations need to be changed to include stricter standards on sound insulation. Poor sound insulation can lead to a poorer quality of life for occupants which has an effect on people's well-being and satisfaction with their local area which is an important part of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.	These questions are only asked of respondents who have lived at the address for more than 12 months.
Local environment quality	LaFlyTipProb LaLittProb LaDogProb LaGraffProb	The Welsh Government and local authorities are working to tackle problems with litter and other local environmental issues. These questions will help to understand how well actions are working, and to target future action to address any issues that are identified.	The question asks for the respondent's own interpretation – the answers are opinions.

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Climate change - views	CliChanView CliChanCause2 CliChanCon CliChanWhen CliChanRespPublic CliChanRespBus CliChanRespGov CliChanGov	<p>The Welsh Government has declared a climate emergency and is working to address climate change.</p> <p>These questions will help understand people's views on whether climate change is taking place, what in their view the causes and impacts are, and who they would say has responsibility for taking action. The results will help identify what barriers remain in ensuring that people understand the scientific consensus on the impacts of human-caused climate change, and the action that needs to be taken to address the issue.</p> <p>A set of questions on climate change behaviours will also be asked in the online section which can be analysed alongside these questions to better understand attitudes and behaviours.</p>	<p>The questions ask for the respondent's own interpretation – the answers are opinions.</p>

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Companion animals	HPHave HPTyp HPTypOT HPNumber HP5y HPTime HPFr HPPetShop HPLicBreeder HPPrivSel HPKitten HPPuppy HPIns HPMC	<p>Information about the types of pets kept in Wales, responsible ownership and compliance with existing legislation is used to inform existing and future Animal Welfare guidance, consultations and legislation.</p> <p>Questions on whether pet owners have microchipped their dogs, cats and horses will help provide the evidence needed to monitor the impact of microchipping regulations.</p> <p>HPKitten and HPPuppy – A recent ban on selling third party puppies and kittens has been introduced in Wales. Information about where and at what age dogs and cats were obtained will be used to monitor this.</p>	
Economic status and qualifications (Core)	CvEconStat2 Hours WkingHH Educat2 ApprLev	<p>To find out whether respondents are in any kind of employment or training, how many hours they work, 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 information is not used to identify individuals in any way.</p>	
Economic status and qualifications (Core): Car	CarUse	<p>To understand whether the respondent has access to a car. This helps with analysing questions on access to services.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Employability and support	EmpHelpIntro1 WorkWant LastPaidJob2 LastPaidJobM LastPaidJobY EmpHelpYN EmpHelpNo EmpHelpNoOT EmpHelpOrg EmpHelpOrgOT EmpHelpOrgMain EmpHelpTyp EmpHelpTypOT FindWorkX FindWorkXOT EmpHelpQual FindWorkAgeX FindWorkAgeXOT EmpHelpAware	<p>To find out about people's experiences of finding work. The programme, Working Wales, was introduced to support people of all ages to overcome barriers and develop the skills they need to get and maintain good quality, sustainable employment. The results of these questions will give an indication of how well these changes are working, and whether any further actions are needed.</p> <p>The results from these questions will also be used to help respond to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Post-compulsory education and training	Train TrainPlan TrainWnt TrainQual TrainQualTyp TrainQualTypOT TrainReas TrainReasOT TrainPatt TrainWhere TrainLikely TrainNo TrainNoOT PostEdSat	<p>Having been previously asked in 2018-19, the purpose of these questions is to monitor change over time and evaluate the effect of Higher Education reforms (the Diamond reforms Analytical Plan) on study choices. They will help identify the impact of actions taken to improve access to, awareness of, and appetite for, qualifications at different levels. Results will also provide baseline evidence for the reforms to the whole post-compulsory education sector following the introduction of the Tertiary Education and Research Bill.</p> <p>Asking these questions again in 2021-22 will also allow Welsh Government to understand the changing popularity of different lifelong learning options at different geographical levels, and inform investment in provision of learning opportunities.</p> <p>Both the Diamond and Tertiary Education and Research Bill reforms are essential elements within the Ambitious and Learning Future Generations Wellbeing objectives, the Prosperity for All themes and the Early Years, Mental Health and Skills and Employability Cross Cutting priorities.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Internet use	IntHhHave IntPersUse IntPersUseCheck IntFrqAccE	<p>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 isolation and assisting independent living; and accessing more convenient online public services.</p> <p>This section collects 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.</p>	This section is for anything that connects to the internet, not just computers or laptops. Check if the respondent has a smart TV, tablet or smartphone.
Internet skills	IntInfoSearchDone IntProbInfoDone IntComEmailDone IntTransAccountDone IntSafeSetDone IntComSocialDone IntTransBuyDone IntInfoEntDone IntProbHelpDone IntSafeUpdateDone	To find out about people's level of basic internet skills. These skills include handling information and content, communicating, carrying out transactions, problem solving, and being safe and legal online. The findings will help the Welsh Government take action to help more people to use the internet.	This section is only asked of respondents who use the internet.
Volunteering	CvVol CvVolTime VolCont	These questions are included to understand the extent to which people have been volunteering to help during the coronavirus pandemic recently and their commitment to do so in the future so the Welsh Government can support this.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Universal credit	WelfUC WelfUCApp UCHousYN CvRentArRs2 RentArRsWhyUC RentArRsWhyNonUC	<p>The UK Government has merged six of the main means-tested benefits into a single benefit, called Universal Credit. These questions aim to find out how people are managing to meet housing costs under Universal Credit. It will help the Welsh Government decide whether any additional support is needed to help people affected by welfare reforms in Wales. The information is not used to identify individuals in any way.</p> <p>These questions also provide information for Welsh Government about those in rental arrears during the coronavirus pandemic so that they can monitor and respond to the impact of the pandemic.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Household material deprivation: non-pensioner (Core, FG)	ADHol ADDec ADIns ADMon ADFur CvFinBilCred ADRep ADSelf ADHeat	<p>To find out whether people can 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.</p> <p>The aim of the Strategy and Plan is 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>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 compared with people who are not materially-deprived?).</p>	<p>This is the core set of household material deprivation questions, asked of all non-pensioner respondents (defined by age). They are also asked of pensioners who are parents/guardians of dependent children (to allow calculation of a child deprivation measure).</p> <p>A material deprivation score is calculated for the respondent on the basis of their responses to these questions.</p> <p>If the respondent has a borderline score, they are asked additional questions. The reason for taking this approach is so we ask the fewest questions possible to work out whether a household is deprived. If the household is 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>Household material deprivation - pensioner (Core, FG)</p>	<p>OACook OAHome OADamp OAWarm CVFinBilCredP OATaxi OAHair OAFrnd OACookNt OAHomeNt OADampNt OAWarmNt OATaxiNt OAHairNt OAFrndNt OAMeal OAOut OAHol OAHeat OAPhon OACoat OAExpns OAHowPy OAHowPyOT MealNt OutNt HolNt HeatNt PhonNt</p>	<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. The rationale and approach for asking the questions is the same as for the non-pensioner questions (see above).</p>	<p>This is the core set of household material deprivation questions for pensioners (defined by age). A material deprivation score is calculated for the respondent based on their responses to these questions.</p> <p>If the respondent has a borderline score, they are asked additional questions. The reason for taking this approach is so we ask the fewest questions possible to work out whether a household is deprived. 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>The questions ask for the respondent's own interpretation – the answers are opinions.</p> <p>OACook – If respondent queries whether this question means buying a new cooker, please reply that it means “Either buying a new one, or a second hand one.”</p> <p>OAOut – Going out socially includes: meeting up with people socially outside the home, going for a meal, going into town etc. Going out socially also includes meeting with people in others' homes –</p>
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Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
	CoatNt		<p>providing the respondent is leaving their own home.</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>
Food poverty	CvFPEv2dEa2 FPREasProt FPREasProtOT FPSubMeal FPREasSubs FPREasSubsOT FPSmSkp FPREasSmSkp FPREasSmSkpOT CvFPFoodB FBFreq	<p>These questions are included to provide robust, national-level evidence on the use of food banks. They are used to inform the approach of Welsh Government and partner organisations to tackling food poverty in Wales.</p>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Primary schools	PsChildEnrolb PsWhich PsFeePaya PsDevS CvPsNum CvPsLet PsComp PsCompUse AtPsModeTrav AtPsModeTravOT	<p>The Welsh Government need to find out about the type of primary school attended, the amount of support available to parents and children, and whether children have access to a computer or device. These questions will provide quantitative evidence to support other sources of information on the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on learners, parents and schools, and to track progress by comparing pre, during and post disruption. Findings will inform the Welsh Government response to recovery from the impacts of the pandemic and disruption to education.</p> <p>The questions asking how the respondent's child travels to primary school are asked 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.</p>	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 school that receives state funding. (20-21)

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Secondary schools	SsChildEnrolb SsWhich SsFeePaya SsDevS SsSupport SsComp SsCompUse AtSsModeTrav AtSsModeTravOT	<p>The Welsh government need to find out about the type of secondary school attended, the amount of support available to parents and children, and whether children have access to a computer or device. These questions will provide quantitative evidence to support other sources of information on the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on learners, parents and schools, and to track progress by comparing pre, during and post disruption. Findings will inform the Welsh Government response to recovery from the impacts of the pandemic and disruption to education.</p> <p>The questions asking how the respondent's child travels to secondary school are asked 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.</p>	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 school that receives state funding.

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Educational aspirations	EdAspsChld EdAspsChldOT EdAspsChldOpSat	Having also been asked in 2018-19, responses to these questions will be used to better understand past and future preferences and demand on the post-16 education sector. They will inform policy around take up of courses, learning and qualifications, as well as demand for student support and how to target and improve the impact of Welsh Government's relevant marketing and promotional activities. They will also support the evaluation activity for the Higher Education reforms.	
Child physical activity	CActMon CActTue CActWed CActThu CActFri CActSat CActSun	The Welsh Government, and its partner organisations like NHS Wales and Public Health Wales, work to help increase levels of child physical activity. These questions are designed to give a clear picture of the levels of child physical activity, and to help understand what action we need to take to improve this further.	
Children's rights	UNCRCYN UNCRCRights	The Welsh Government is working to make sure that people are aware of the United Convention of the Rights of the Child. These questions are asked to measure levels of awareness, understand how this has changed since the topic was last asked in the National Survey in 2017-18, and help target resources to increase awareness further.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Health demographic questions (Core)	HealthIntro1 GenHealth	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. The question 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.
Pregnant	Pregnant	This question is needed to ensure pregnant women are excluded from calculations of Body Mass Index (BMI). The information is not used to identify individuals in any way.	
BMI (FG)	HtImpMet HtMet HtImp WtImpMet WtMet WtImp	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 Wales, local government and others) to develop strategies, monitor progress and take action on public health issues.	

<p>Long-term illnesses (Core)</p>	<p>LongIII Disab1-6E DisabLimit1-6E DisabAnoth1-5E CvHad</p>	<p>To find out about the levels of long-term health conditions (including COVID-19) and disability in the population, and how they are changing. Many people have at least one long-standing health condition, and multiple conditions are also common. The questions 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?).</p> <p>LongIII is a harmonised ONS question, so the results can be widely compared with those from other government surveys.</p> <p>As with GenHealth, the information provides context for various health delivery plans and is also used by Public Health Wales. The information is not used to identify individuals in any way.</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 such as 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. 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 exacerbation has a shorter duration than 12 months • problems which may not be perceived as serious or are well-controlled and managed by treatment and lifestyle
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			<p>adjustments and do not perceptibly affect day-to-day activities, but are nevertheless long-lasting.</p> <p>Exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary conditions, however serious they might be. <p>Normal day-to-day activities are those which are carried out by most people on a daily basis, including:</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 • 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</p>
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Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
			<p>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>

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Diet (FG)	VegSalad SaladQ VegPulses PulsesQ VegVeg VegQ VegDishYN VegDishQ FruitType FruitVSQ FruitSMQ FruitLVLQ FruitFrzTinQ FruitDriedQ FruitJuiceQ FruitDishYN FruitDishQ	<p>To help us understand if people are getting their 5 fruit and veg a day. 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>	<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.</p>

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Alcohol (FG)	Alc12m CvDnOcc DnEv CvDnCond CvDnFreq DnFreqWk DnType12m CvDnOftBr DnOftBrFreqWk DnUBrMeas DnUBrPint DnUBrSmC DnUBrLgC DnUBrBot CvDnOftWine DnOftWineFreqWk CvDnUWine DnUWineMeas CvDnOftSpir DnOftWpirFreqWk DnUSpir	<p>To understand levels of drinking in Wales. These are standard questions asked on several long-running surveys related to health, such as the Health Survey for England (HSE). They allow monitoring of changes in levels of alcohol consumption in Wales and across the UK population over time.</p> <p>The National Survey information is also currently being used to support research linked to the Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Act 2018. The proportion of people making healthy lifestyle choices is also a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The information is 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>	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Smoking and e-cigarette use (FG)	Smoke SmChange SmMore SmLess CvSmQuitTry SmQuitTm SmAge EcigEv EcigNow EcigOft EcigAge SmEcigFirst	To find out about levels of 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.	Include Only ordinary tobacco which is smoked. Exclude Snuff, tobacco or tobacco products that are chewed or sucked, and herbal tobacco.
Physical activity (FG)	Walk WalkTime WalkPace WalkSweat ModAct ModActTime VigAct VigActTime	To find out about different types of physical activity – walking, moderate and vigorous activity – done in the last 7 days. 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 . 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.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Active travel	AtFrqBke AtFrqWlk10	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 and/or cycle as part of their daily routine (e.g. adults travelling to work or children travelling to school).	
Sport Wales – Current participation and latent demand (FG)	SWFilter SWFilterLD SWFitness SWSportGam SWOutPur SWGymFit, SWCyc, SWSwim etc. SWFreq SWLatDemYN SWLatDem	To find out which sports people take part in and how frequently they participate, and about unmet demand for participation in sport. These questions are used by Sport Wales to monitor trends in sport participation and 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 information is also used by other public organisations, such as local authorities and the National Governing Bodies of Sport.	SWFilter and SWFilterLD - Asked of certain respondents (those aged 75+, 60+ with a long-term limiting illness or have not done any walking or moderate or vigorous activity in the last 7 days) as we know participation in these groups are likely to be lower than average. If these respondents answer that they do not take part in these sports, they can move to the next section instead of answering the full set of sport questions. This helps keep the interview as short as possible for them while still ensuring the results are robust.

<p>Well-being (Core, ONS4)</p>	<p>WbSatLife WbLifeWrth WbHapYest WbAnxYest</p>	<p>To find out about different aspects of people's wellbeing (e.g. satisfaction with life). This will help inform actions to improve wellbeing. Wellbeing questions are also included to allow analysis of results for different groups of people (e.g. do people with higher levels of wellbeing have different views of public services?).</p>	<p>It is important to note that these are opinion questions. You may be familiar with them from surveys such as the General Lifestyle (GLF) and Opinions (OPN).</p> <p>It is for the respondent to decide what each of the statements means to them, and therefore whether they agree or not. We are not trying to push them into a particular response.</p> <p>It is very important that the interviewer does not try to influence the respondent in any way. Do not prompt.</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
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Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
			<p>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.</p>
Loneliness (FG)	LoneEmp LoneMiss LoneRej LoneRely LoneTrust LoneClose	<p>The questions are included to help understand this important aspect of people's wellbeing, and to find out about respondents' social and emotional support. The results will feed into decisions on how to improve people's wellbeing. The proportion of people who are lonely is also a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. These results will be used to monitor against the indicator.</p>	

<p>GP services</p>	<p>GpSeenDr GpDrFreq GpNSeenDr GpNSeenDr2 GpMode GpAppoint GpAppEase CvGpAppDif CvGpAppDifOT CvGpAppDifE GpAppDifEOT GpOverSat GpIntro3 GpSeenPract GpNSeenPract GpNSeenPract2 GpPractType GpPractTypeOT GpIntro4 GpPractMode GpPractAppoint GpPractAppEase GpPractAppDif GpPractAppDifOT GpPractAppDifE CvGpPractAppDifEOT GpPractOverSat</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 and 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.</p>	<p>We are only interested in NHS care, not private health services.</p> <p>People who have used services outside Wales should still be asked all the health questions. People who live in Wales are the responsibility of the Welsh NHS even if they are treated by the NHS in England or elsewhere.</p> <p>It is important to note that this section includes some opinion questions. See guidance on opinion questions.</p>
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Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Hospital appointments	HspHadApp HspFreq HspPatType HspMode HspDigRespa HspOverSat	<p>To find out what people think about the hospital appointments they have received, including questions on frequency of appointments, whether it was an outpatient, day patient or inpatient, if it was face-to-face, by telephone or video call, if they thought they were treated with dignity and respect and whether they were satisfied with the care they received.</p> <p>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 and 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.</p>	<p>We are only interested in NHS care, not private health services.</p> <p>People who have used services outside Wales should still be asked all the health questions. People who live in Wales are the responsibility of the Welsh NHS even if they are treated by the NHS in England or elsewhere.</p> <p>It is important to note that this section includes some opinion questions. See guidance on opinion questions.</p>

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Dental appointments	DentReg DentLast DentTyp DentWnt DentWntTyp DentNhsWnt DentXNhsWntReas DentXNhsWntReasO T DentXNhsXWntReas DentXNhsXWntReas OT DentAppoint DentEase DentDif DentDifOT DentOverSat	These questions are included to help the Welsh Government understand whether people have any difficulties in accessing dental services (dentists, hygienists or orthodontists), and whether action taken to improve access is working.	The module begins by asking if the respondent has a regular dentist, has attended an appointment in last 6 months to 2 years, and whether this was an NHS or private dentist. If the respondent hasn't seen a dentist in the last year, the questions ask if an appointment was wanted and barriers had prevented them contacting the surgery.
Hearing impairment	HearDiff HearAid HearAidN HearAidFrom HearTin HearTinFreq HearTinSev	Asked to understand about hearing issues such as hearing difficulties and the use of hearing aids. The results will be used by Welsh Government and partner organisations such as Public Health Wales.	Questions on tinnitus relate to noises heard in the ears or head that are not caused by an outside source. These noises can sound like ringing, buzzing, whooshing, humming, hissing, throbbing, or music or singing.
Eye care	EyeFreq EyeXReas EyeXReasOth	Asked to help understand whether people get their eyes tested regularly and which services people would use if they had an urgent eye	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Eye care: Help	EyeHelp EyeHelpOT	problem. The results are used to assess the implementation of the Future Approach for Optometry document , which sets out plans for how NHS Wales will deliver eye health care services over the next few years.	
Satisfaction with health services	HlthOverSat	<p>This question is asked to find out what people think about health services in Wales - one of the largest areas of spending for Welsh Government.</p> <p>The question are taken from the European Social Survey, a large-scale survey that has been running across Europe since 2002. This means that the National Survey results for Wales can be compared with those from over 30 other countries across Europe.</p>	It is important to note that these are opinion questions. See guidance on opinion questions.
Satisfaction with education system	EdOverSat	<p>This question is asked to find out what people think about education in Wales - one of the largest areas of spending for Welsh Government.</p> <p>The question are taken from the European Social Survey, a large-scale survey that has been running across Europe since 2002. This means that the National Survey results for Wales can be compared with those from over 30 other countries across Europe.</p>	It is important to note that these are opinion questions. See guidance on opinion questions.

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Satisfaction with Welsh Government	WgOverSat	<p>To find out what people think about the Welsh Government. The question is important for monitoring how the Welsh Government is doing.</p> <p>WgOverSat is 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 from over 30 other countries across Europe.</p>	<p>It is important to note that these are opinion questions. See guidance on opinion questions.</p>

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
ACW - Attendance	MusVisit MusSat AttArts AttTheat AttMusic AttIntro AttFilmFreq AttArtFreq AttLitFreq AttCarnivalFreq AttFestivalFreq AttMusicalFreq AttOperaFreq AttBalletFreq AttContempFreq AttPlayFreq AttPantoFreq AttOthTheatFreq AttClassicalFreq AttJazzFreq AttFolkMusFreq AttOthMusFreq AttMostRecent AttOnline AttWhere AttWhy AttWhyOT	To find out how frequently respondents attend different types of arts and cultural performances or events, as well as where and why. Arts Council of Wales (ACW) will be able to use the results to monitor trends. This will help them to promote engagement with arts events.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
ACW - Participation	ArtsActiv MusDramDanActiv MusDramDanActivOT ActivFreqIntro MusicActivFreq MusicActivFreqW DramActivFreq DramActivFreqW DanceActivFreq DanceActivFreqW CircActivFreq CircActivFreqW FilmActivFreq FilmActivFreqW VisArtActivFreq VisArtActivFreqW LitActivFreq LitActivFreqW ActivMostRecent ArtsActivOnline ArtsActivWhere ArtsActivWhy ArtsActivOT	These questions are included to find out what arts and cultural events people in Wales actively participate in (as opposed to attending as audience members). ACW is keen to understand levels of participation and the types of people taking part in different kinds of event. (20-21)	
ACW – Welsh language arts events	ArtsWL ArtsWLFreq	Asked to understand how often people access cultural events through the medium of Welsh, as an important aspect of the use of Welsh language in people's daily lives. (20-21)	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
ACW – Barriers	ArtsBarriers ArtsBarriersOT	By finding out the kinds of things that prevent people from engaging in arts and cultural activities, ACW can look to find ways of encouraging more people to take part. (20-21)	
ACW – Attitudes to arts and culture	ArtsFund ArtsLearn ArtsLive ArtsConf ArtsValue ArtsSkills ArtsQoL ArtsMoney ArtsComfortable ArtsTime ArtsInterest ArtsNew ArtsNear ArtsEnjoy ArtsChildren	These questions are about attitudes to arts and cultural activity, including costs and funding, outcomes, and personal experiences and perceptions of taking part. ACW will use the results to inform measures to promote and support people to take part in these activities. (20-21)	
Recontact (Core)	Recontact2	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.	
Recontact (Core): Helplines	ResplInfo	A list of helplines and other useful information relevant to topics covered in the survey is shared at this point, either via web address or over the phone. Anyone that does not use the internet is sent a leaflet by post after completing the survey.	

Telephone questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Interviewer check information (Core)	Vouch1 EmailV VouchPostal ReCall2 GiveTel2 PhSTD PhNum EmailV1 Email Thanks HowCh	<p>Respondents could be re-contacted via telephone if there was a significant issue with the data, for feedback on the interviewer, if their email address or address was not correct to receive the incentive voucher. ReCall2 checks that they are content to be recontacted for this purpose.</p> <p>The remaining questions are included to obtain contact details so that the respondent's details can be used for further research, to give feedback, to send the thank-you voucher, and to share the survey results if requested.</p> <p>An e-voucher is offered as default. If a respondent doesn't have an email address, a paper voucher will be offered.</p>	

Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Start of online survey	AccessCode IntroOnline InfoCheck Agelf	We ask respondents to input their Unique Access Code, name and date of birth (or age) so that we can confirm the right person is completing the online survey by comparing their responses to these questions to those in the telephone survey.	
Local services and facilities	LocServAv	Ability to access services and facilities is a national indicator for the Well-being of Future Generations Act; this question is asked in order to report against this indicator.	
Climate change - Behaviours	EnvBehs EnvBehsCar EnvBehsCarOT EnvBehsPlane EnvBehsPlaneOT EnvBehsMeat EnvBehsMeatOT EnvBehsDairy EnvBehsDairyOT EnvBehsEnergy EnvBehsEnergyOT EnvBehsBuy EnvBehsBuyOT	The Welsh Government has declared a climate emergency and is working to address climate change. These questions will help understand what actions individuals are already taking which could help with the problem.	

Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Repair and re-use	IntroRepair RecycSold RecycBgt RecycHHClo RecycHHFrn	<p>The Welsh Government is preparing to launch the new Circular Economy Strategy this year, with the aim of making a low carbon, zero waste Wales that uses no more than a fair share of resources. This includes trying to minimise waste and keep the same resources for as long as possible.</p> <p>As these questions have been asked previously, they will also be used to measure how levels of these behaviours have changed over time. This will help inform policy decisions aimed at reaching zero waste by 2050.</p>	
Volunteering	IntroVol VolType VolTypeOT VolTime	<p>To find out whether people volunteer. Volunteering is a component of wellbeing and the questions will to be used to measure progress against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	

Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)	IntroWEMWBS WwOpt WwUseful WwRelaxed WwIntPeople WwEnergy WwProbs WwThink WwGood WwClose WwConfident WwDecisive WwLoved WwIntThings WwCheerful	These questions measure mental well-being, which affects many aspects of life. Welsh Government and its partners (such as NHS Wales, Public Health Wales, and local authorities) use the results to identify and take action on public health issues.	

Physical punishment of children	IntroPhyPun SmackAgree SmackChanAgree SmackChanDisagree IntroPhyPun2 SmackHarmSelf SmackHarmAnoth SmackOOC SmackPun	The Welsh Government is proposing new legislation on smacking children. The aim of these questions is to provide baseline information on people's views before the new legislation is introduced.	<p><u>If carrying out telephone version of online survey:</u></p> <p>It is important to note that these are opinion questions. You may be familiar with them from surveys such as the General Lifestyle (GLF) and Opinions (OPN).</p> <p>It is for the respondent to decide what each of the statements means to them, and therefore whether they agree or not. We are not trying to push them into a particular response.</p> <p>It is very important that the interviewer does not try to influence the respondent in any way. Do not prompt.</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 emphasise 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.
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Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
			<p>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.</p>

Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
Gambling	IntroGamb GambAct1 GambFreq GambAfford GambLarger GambAgain GambBorrow GambProb GambEffects GambOthers GambFinProb GambGuilt	These questions are included to provide robust evidence on the levels of problem gambling in Wales. They are taken from the Health Survey for England / Scottish Health Survey to allow some comparison of results between countries. The results will feed into decisions on how to tackle the effects of problem gambling in Wales.	Following revisions to the UK Gambling Act, including changing the minimum age for playing in the National Lottery from 16 to 18, respondents under the age of 18 will not be asked the 'Gambling' module.
Global citizenship	IntroGlobCit GlobalMoney GlobalVol GlobalCampaign GlobalBuy	The questions in this module are included to capture progress against one of the National Indicators in the Well-being of Wales Act. They are designed to measure whether people in Wales are active global citizens (that is, do the kinds of things mentioned in the questions). The results will be used by Welsh Government, third sector organisations / charities and other public bodies to decide whether action needs to be taken to encourage people to undertake more of these kinds of activities.	

Online questionnaire			
Section	Variable name	Reason for the question(s)	Additional notes for interviewers
End of online survey	OnTVoucher	Respondents will be able to select whether they would like to receive their voucher by email or by post.	Respondents who are completing the telephone version of the online survey will receive their voucher by post. The reason for this is because we do not collect their email address during the telephone interview; also the telephone version is generally completed because the respondent doesn't use the internet and would not have been able to access their voucher by email.
Feedback	Feedback1 Feedback2	An opportunity to feed back on what they thought of the online survey. The information will be used to help improve the survey.	These questions are not mandatory.