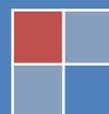


2013

Guide to Data Sources for Women's Labour Market Information

This guide compares a list of datasets which may be useful for those looking for statistical sources of data for labour market analysis with a focus on women's employment. Each data source entry in this guide contains a link to the data, a brief description of the resource, an outline of key variables relating to women, employment and the labour market as well as a summary of other main topics covered, and brief notes on the survey methodology and geographical coverage. Each dataset also contains a selection of links to documents making use of the data, which may be useful to those more interested in existing data analysis, or to see how the data can be used. This document builds on the ESDS Guide to data sources for Scotland and the ESDS Employment and the labour market: Introductory user guide documents.



Guide to Data Sources for Women's Labour Market Information

This guide compares a list of datasets which may be useful for those looking for statistical sources of data for labour market analysis with a focus on women's employment. Each data source entry in this guide contains a link to the data, a brief description of the resource, an outline of key variables relating to women, employment and the labour market as well as a summary of other main topics covered, and brief notes on the survey methodology and geographical coverage. Each dataset also contains a selection of links to documents making use of the data, which may be useful to those more interested in existing data analysis, or to see how the data can be used. This document builds on the [ESDS Guide to data sources for Scotland](#) and the [ESDS Employment and the labour market: Introductory user guide](#) documents.

Most of the datasets listed here are available through the UK Data Service (UKDS), which was created from the Economic and Social Data Service and the UK Data Archive in 2012. To use UKDS, registration (free) is required. Access to some datasets may require additional security measures. These measures are flagged up in this guide and on the datasets' respective UKDS web pages.

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Annual Population Survey (APS)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200002>

About

The APS comprises key variables from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), all its associated LFS boosts and the APS boost sample, which amplifies responses from small local authority areas, enabling reliable estimates at local authority level. Key topics covered in the survey include education, employment, health and ethnicity. Users should note that the standard End User Licence (EUL) agreement version of the APS does not contain the detailed variables, a Special Licence (SL) version is required for the details for local authority area, household, SIC, SOC and other variables.

Women, employment & labour market variables

As in the LFS – Sex and other demographic characteristics; ILO measures; Industry; Occupation; Training at work; Work history; Hours worked; Earnings.

Other topics in the survey

As in the LFS – Education; Health; Disability, and many other topics: see the documentation for more details. Sub-regional classification is available, allowing the user to look at small local authority areas in more detail - useful for local level analysis.

Measurement over time

Annual since 2004. The survey has a panel element, in that the households at selected addresses are interviewed annually over four waves, in the same way as for the LFS boosts. They then leave the survey and are replaced by other households. There were 322,278 cases for Jan-Dec 2012.

Respondents and Sample

Persons resident in the UK in private households, and young people living away from the parental home in student halls of residence or similar institutions during term time.

Geographical level

GOR (Government Office Regions)

Related Studies and Other Links

Local area labour markets in Scotland: statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2011:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0039/00396572.pdf>

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Secure access only

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue?sn=6689>

About

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is one of the largest surveys of the earnings of individuals in the UK. Data on the wages, paid hours of work, and pensions arrangements of nearly one per cent of the working population are collected. Other variables relating to age, occupation and industrial classification are also available. The ASHE sample is drawn from National Insurance records for working individuals, and the survey forms are sent to their respective employers to complete.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Sex and other demographic variables, ILO measures, full- part-time marker, SIC, SOC, Hours.

Other topics in the survey

Includes different measures of pay, employer contribution, pension schemes, as well as variables relating to the employer. For more details see the ASHE User Guide, pp. 3-7:

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/6689/mrdoc/pdf/6689userguide.pdf>

Measurement over time

Annual. The ASHE replaced the New Earnings Survey in 2004. ASHE datasets for the years 1997-2003 were derived using ASHE methodologies applied to NES data. The NES was developed in the 1970s and had changed very little in that time.

Respondents and Sample

Organisations and working individuals aged from 16 years residing and working in the UK in 1997-2012. Approximately 140,000-185,000 individuals per year

Geographical level

Council Areas ; Districts (Metropolitan) ; Districts (Non-metropolitan) ; Government Office Regions ; Health Authority Regions ; LAU-1 Areas, NUTS-I -II and -III Areas ; Postcode (Unit) [anonymised] ; Primary Care Trusts ; Super Output Areas (Lower Layer) ; Super Output Areas (Middle Layer) ; Training and Enterprise Councils ; Travel to Work Areas ; Unitary Authorities (England) ; Unitary Authorities (Wales) ; Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies.

Related Studies and Other Links

Patterns of Pay: Results from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 1997-2012 (Boville, 2013): http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_300035.pdf

See also the note on using the LFS vs. the ASHE on the gender pay gap from the ONS:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/elmr/economic-and-labour-market-review/no--4--april-2008/the-gender-pay-gap-in-the-uk.pdf>

British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200005>

About

The British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) was carried out by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex from 1991-2009 (Waves 1-18). The main objective of the survey was to further understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain (the UK from Wave 11 onwards), to identify, model and forecast such changes, their causes and consequences in relation to a range of socio-economic variables. From Wave 19, the BHPS became part of a new longitudinal study called Understanding Society, or the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), conducted by ISER. The unique research value of the BHPS resides in the fact that it follows the same representative sample of individuals (i.e. the panel); it is a household based survey; every adult member of the household is surveyed; there is special data collected on young people as young people grow up they enter the adult sample as well as general measures of income and wealth considerable effort; and it contains sufficient cases for meaningful analysis of certain groups such as the elderly or lone parent families.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Household composition, including brief summary demographic data, individual demographics, current employment and earnings; employment changes over the past year; lifetime childbirth; employment status history.

Other topics in the survey

Accommodation and tenure and some household-level measures of consumption; residential mobility; health and caring; values and opinions; household finances and organisation; other subjective or attitudinal questions. Please see the BHPS documentation for more information.

Measurement over time

Annual, 1991-2009 (waves 1-18), Understanding Society thereafter.

Respondents and Sample

GB: Annual survey of each adult (16+) member of a nationally representative household sample

Over 5,000 households and approximately 10,000 individual interviews. Additional samples of 1,500 households in each of Scotland and Wales were added to the main sample in 1999 (wave 9) only, making the panel more suitable for GB-wide research. Otherwise the GB dataset contains some Scottish information generally.

Geographical level

Counties (Metropolitan); Countries; Government Office Regions; Greater London; Regions

Related Studies and Other Links

Employment trajectories and later employment outcomes for mothers in the British Household Panel Survey: An analysis by skill level (Stewart, 2011):

http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/publications/abstract.asp?index=3819

British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200006>

About

The British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey series, which began in 1983, is designed to produce annual measures of attitudinal movements to complement information gathered from a) large-scale government surveys that deal largely with facts and behaviour patterns, and b) party political attitudes data produced by the polls. One of the main purposes of the BSA is to monitor patterns of continuity and change, and examine the relative rates at which social attitudes change over time.

Women, employment & labour market variables

ILO measures; Hours worked; Attitudes towards employment and the workplace including health and safety and trade unions.

Other topics in the survey

Attitudes towards such topics as economic issues and policies, education and gender. The BSA 2011 questionnaires included modules covering: attitudes to social welfare, education, health, transport, housing and politics. See the variables list or the survey question bank for more details:

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/7237/mrdoc/pdf/7237questionnaires.pdf>

Measurement over time

Annually from 1983 (except in 1988 and 1992). Available through Nesstar from 1997.

Respondents and Sample

One randomly selected individual (aged 18+) in each sampled household

GB. Achieved 4,468 individuals in 2008, 3,311 individuals in 2011.

Geographical level

2005: Government Office Region (GOR), Standard Statistical Region (SSR), Local Authority Code; Council Area in Scotland; Parliamentary Constituencies; 2008: GOR; 2011: SSR, GOR.

Related Studies and Other Links

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Catalogue/?sn=5229>

Census 2011 (England and Wales)

Raw data for 2011 not available, but statistical releases are available. 2001 census aggregated statistics may be accessed through UK Data Service, but access is restricted to users in UK higher and further education institutions. Registration with Census.ac.uk is required.

Link

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011>

About

The 2011 Census was taken on 27th March 2011. The full data from this census will be released in several hundred separate datasets (or tables), covering the whole range of population characteristics and subject areas, which are available on Nomis.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Demographic information, ILO employment, SIC, SOC, hours worked, method of travel to work and other variables.

Other topics in the survey

Variables about qualifications, personal relationships, household information and languages/national identity questions. Please see the 2011 census variable and classification information document <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html>

Measurement over time

Once every 10 years

Respondents and Sample

GB: All people present in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on census day. Population estimated to be 56.1 million in England and Wales.

Geographical level

Output Areas

Related Studies and Other Links

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/ethnic-variations-in-general-health-and-unpaid-care-provision/sty-trends-in-health.html>

Census 2011 (Scotland)

Raw data for 2011 not available, but statistical releases are available. 2001 census aggregated statistics may be accessed through UK Data Service, but access is restricted to users in UK higher and further education institutions. Registration with Census.ac.uk is required.

Link

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/censusresults/>

About

Scotland's census is the official count of every person and household, which took place on 27 March 2011. The results are used to produce anonymised (with personal details removed) statistics that help decide how billions of pounds of taxes will be spent every year on services everyone needs, such as education, transport and healthcare.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Demographic information, ILO employment, SIC, SOC, hours worked, method of travel to work and other variables.

Other topics in the survey

Variables about qualifications, personal relationships, household information and languages/national identity questions. Please see the 2011 census variable and classification information document <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html>

Measurement over time

Once every 10 years

Respondents and Sample

Scotland subsample of the GB census. Population estimated to be 5,295,400 (5.3 million) in Scotland

Geographical level

Output Areas

Related Studies and Other Links

2011 Census: First Results on Population and Household Estimates for Scotland - Release 1C (Part One): <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/documents/censusresults/release1c/rel1csb.pdf>

Family Resources Survey (FRS)

Safe room access only.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200017>

About

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is a continuous survey that was launched in 1992 to meet the information requirements of Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) analysts. The survey aims to: support the monitoring of the social security programme; support the costing and modelling of changes to national insurance contributions and social security benefits; and provide better information for the forecasting of benefit expenditure.

Women, employment & labour market variables

ILO measures; Earnings Pensions; Travel to work; Health and ability to work The FRS Individual Income Series contains a selection of variables enabling detailed income comparisons by gender'

Other topics in the survey

Income; Benefits; Assets; Savings;

Measurement over time

FRS: Annual from 1992 but data only available from ESDS (now UKDS) from 1993 onwards. Individual Income Survey (IIS): 1997-98; yearly between 2004 and 2008. Analysed on a financial year basis.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals aged 18+ in the sampled household (although some questions about benefits etc. are asked about those aged 16-18).

GB. Achieved 25,350 households in 2010-11. NI was included in for the first time in 2002-03.

Geographical level

2008-2009: GOR; Standard statistical regions; regions within London. 2010-11: GOR.

Related Studies and Other Links

FRS 2010/11 Report:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/222839/frs_2010_11_report.pdf

General Lifestyle Survey (GLS, formerly the General Household Survey, GHS)

2006-2012 data available through Special Licence or Secure Data Service access only. Closed in 2012, overtaken by bigger surveys like the FRS.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200019>

About

The General Lifestyle Survey (GLF or sometimes referred to as the GLS), formerly known as the General Household Survey (GHS), ran from 1971-2012. It was a multi-purpose continuous survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics that collected information on a range of topics from people living in private households in Great Britain. This information was used by government departments and other organisations for planning, policy and monitoring purposes. The GLF closed in January 2012. New, larger surveys have replaced the need for the GLS (such as the FRS).

Women, employment & labour market variables

ILO measures; Hours worked; Earnings.

Other topics in the survey

Education; Health and disability; Household and family information; Housing tenure; Consumer durables; Pensions; occasionally: Informal carers, Leisure, and many other topics: see the documentation for more details.

Measurement over time

Annually from 1971 (breaks in 1997/98 and 1999/00). The 1971 data is not downloadable from UKDA. Significant methodological changes from 2000 onwards. See the GLS section in this document. 2006: panel component introduced, see study description.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals aged 16+ in the sampled household.

GB. Achieved 9,731 households (22,924 individuals) in 2006. NI covered by the Continuous Household Survey which is similar to the GLS. In 2010 achieved 7,959 households (18,367 individual interviews).

Geographical level

2010: GOR; standard regions; countries

Related Studies and Other Links

Changing experiences of mid life (Derney, Berrington, Evandrou and Falkingham, 2012)

<http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/data-in-use/case-study/?id=84>

Growing up in Scotland (GUS)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue?sn=5760>

About

The Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) study is a large-scale longitudinal social survey which follows the lives of groups of Scotland's children from infancy through to their teens, and aims to provide important new information on young children and their families in Scotland. The study forms a central part of the Scottish Government's strategy for the long-term monitoring and evaluation of its policies for children, with a specific focus on the early years. Unlike other similar cohort studies, this survey has a specifically Scottish focus.

Women, employment & labour market variables

The interviews at each sweep collected information from the child's main carer about a range of issues related to young children and their parents. Regarding women and employment, the data on childcare and work-life balance; and parental employment are most relevant.

Other topics in the survey

GUS also includes information on the following topics: Characteristics and circumstances of children and their families in Scotland; access to and support of social networks; housing, neighbourhood and community; food and eating ; child health and development; parenting styles and responsibilities; early experiences of Primary school; parental physical and emotional health.

Measurement over time

Annual, Longitudinal/panel/cohort study. Fieldwork collected annually in 6 sweeps so far from 2005/06 to 2010/11. 8 sweeps are planned.

Respondents and Sample

Scotland: Individuals; Families and households. Interviews were conducted with the parents or main carers of babies born between June 2004 and May 2005, and children born between June 2002 and May 2003, resident in Scotland during 2005-2011. Multi-stage stratified random sample.

Sweep 1 - Birth cohort: 5,217, Child cohort: 2,859; Sweep 2 - Birth cohort: 4,512, Child cohort: 2,500; Sweep 3 – Birth cohort: 4,193, Child cohort: 2,332; Sweep 4 – Birth cohort: 3,994, Child cohort: 2,200; Sweep 5 – Birth cohort: 3,833; Sweep 6 – Birth cohort: 3,657.

Geographical level

Health Boards

Related Studies and Other Links

GUS Case Study: <http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/data-in-use/case-study/?id=102>

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

In general use quarterly LFS 1992+.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000026>

About

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a unique source of information using international definitions of employment and unemployment and economic inactivity, together with a wide range of related topics such as occupation, training, hours of work and personal characteristics of household members aged 16 years and over. It is used to inform social, economic and employment policy. The LFS was first conducted biennially from 1973-1983. Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually and consisted of a quarterly survey conducted throughout the year and a 'boost' survey in the spring quarter (data were then collected seasonally). From 1992 quarterly data were made available, with a quarterly sample size approximately equivalent to that of the previous annual data. The survey then became known as the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). From December 1994, data gathering for Northern Ireland moved to a full quarterly cycle to match the rest of the country, so the QLFS then covered the whole of the UK (though some additional annual Northern Ireland LFS datasets are also held at the UK Data Archive). [Further information on the background to the LFS may be found in the documentation.](#)

Women, employment & labour market variables

Sex and other demographic characteristics; ILO measures; Industry; Occupation; Training at work; Work history; Hours worked; Earnings (1992 onwards).

Other topics in the survey

Education; Health; Disability, and many other topics: see the documentation for more details.

Measurement over time

1973-1983 biennial (1973 data unavailable). Annually from 1984. Quarterly from 1992, with major change to sample design. Advisable to use only from 1992 onwards when measuring over time. See the documentation for more details.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals aged 16+ in the sampled household. UK. c. 60, 000 households per quarter

Geographical level

From 2001 Government Office Region and former Metropolitan Counties; Local Authority District (Special License). The QLFS Local Area Datasets (1992-2005) provide data aggregated by Local Authority.

Related Studies and Other Links

[Why does the work women do pay less than the work men do?](#) (Perales, 2011)

<http://www.poverty.org.uk/technical/lfs.shtml>

Life Opportunities Survey (LOS)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000027>

About

The Life Opportunities Survey (LOS) is a new large scale longitudinal survey of disability in Great Britain. It is the first major ONS social survey to explore disability in terms of the social barriers to participation that people experience. The survey compares the experiences of disabled people with those of nondisabled people.

Women, employment & labour market variables

ILO measures; Work history; Hours worked. Individual/household income (weekly) Special License only: occupation.

Other topics in the survey

Disabilities, care work, benefits and many other topics: see the documentation for more details.

Measurement over time

Panel data from 2009 onwards. Annual.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals aged 16+ in sampled households. Proxy interviews (parents) for children aged 11-15. UK, 46,693 of which 29,620 aged 16-65 (Wave 1).

Geographical level

Special License only: Country, Government Office Region and Local Authority, urban/rural indicator

Related Studies and Other Links

Wave 1 results: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/life-opportunities-survey-wave-one-results-2009-to-2011>; Wave 2 results: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/life-opportunities-survey-wave-two-results>

National Travel Survey (NTS)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000037>

About

The National Travel Survey (NTS) is a series of household surveys designed to provide regular, up-to-date data on personal travel and monitor changes in travel behaviour over time. The first NTS was commissioned by the Ministry of Transport in 1965-1966. Further periodic surveys were carried out in 1972-1973, 1975-1976, 1978-1979 and 1985-1986. Since July 1988 the NTS has been carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as a continuous survey. The UK Data Archive holds NTS data from 1972 onwards.

Women, employment & labour market variables

ILO measures; Earnings; Travel to work; household composition and individual demographics.

Other topics in the survey

Vehicle ownership; Other travel behaviour such as use of public transport and time spent travelling. See Technical Report 2010 Appendix for more questionnaire information.

http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/5340/mrdoc/pdf/5340nts_2010_technical_report.pdf

Measurement over time

1965 (dataset unavailable), 1972, 1975, 1978, 1985. Annually from 1998.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals in the household including children and babies. Both parent and child answer questions for those aged under 11.

GB. Achieved households 8,094 in 2008. 8,384 in 2009 and 8,097 in 2010.

Geographical level

1999- : GOR; Type of area (urban, rural, specific cities)

Related Studies and Other Links

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/35738/nts2011-01.pdf

Scottish Household Survey 2008-09

This is the most recently available raw data to date.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=6361>

About

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The aim of the survey is to provide representative information about the composition, characteristics and behaviours of Scottish households, both nationally and at a more local level. The survey covers a wide range of topics to allow links to be made between different policy areas, with a particular focus on information to aid policy decisions on transport and social inclusion. The main survey questionnaire is in two parts. Householders or their spouses/partners complete Part 1 of the interview. Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected to complete Part 2.

Women, employment & labour market variables

The 'random adult' section of the SHS deals with individuals' income and employment as well as other neighbourhood and local data

Other topics in the survey

The household section of the SHS deals with topics such as household composition, housing and tenure, health, the vehicles available to the household, the occupation and industry of the highest income householder, household income and housing costs. The 'random adult' section has additional information on individuals' housing change, tenure change, neighbourhood problems, transport and use of public transport, public services. In addition to the main questionnaire, the travel diary collects information about personal travel on the day prior to the interview. Please [see the questionnaire](#) and documentation for more details.

Measurement over time

Annual from 1999, most recent survey available is from 2007-08.

Respondents and Sample

Households and individual adults within households in Scotland. About 15,000 households over 2 years - about 15,000 recorded per year.

Geographical level

Health boards, Local Enterprise Councils.

Related Studies and Other Links

2007-08 Report: http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/6361/mrdoc/pdf/6361annual_report2007-2008.pdf

Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000049>

About

The Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA) survey was launched by ScotCen Social Research (formerly the Scottish Centre for Social Research) in 1999, following the advent of devolution. Based on annual rounds of interviews of between 1,200 to 1,500 people drawn using probability sampling (based on a stratified, clustered sample), it aims to facilitate the study of public opinion and inform the development of public policy in Scotland, similar to the British Social Attitudes (BSA) series (held at the Archive under GN 33168). The SSA survey has been conducted annually each year since 1999, with the exception of 2008. The survey has a modular structure. In any one year it typically contains three to five modules, each containing 40 questions. Available on Nesstar from 1999.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Economic activity (not full ILO), SOC, SEG, SIC. All SSA surveys contain demographic and socioeconomic data. SSA 2010 had a module on attitudes towards discrimination and positive action; 2005 on fertility and 2004 on family.

Other topics in the survey

Attitudes towards many topics including health, transport, religion, party identification.

Measurement over time

Annually from 1999 but not in 2008.

Respondents and Sample

One randomly selected individual (aged 18+) in each sampled household.

Scotland. Achieved 1,508 respondents aged 18 and over in 2007; 1,197 in 2011.

Geographical level

Postcode Districts, Local Authority Areas and Parliamentary Constituencies. From 2000: wards; From 2002: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 6-fold urbanrural classification. From 2004: wards no longer available. 2007: Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies; Local Authority Districts; Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification (previously Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification)

Related studies and other links

[Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2011: Core Module - Attitudes to Government, The Economy and Public Services In Scotland.](#)

Small Business Survey (SBS) 2010: Secure Access

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=6856>

About

The Small Business Survey (SBS) 2010 Secure Access is a large scale telephone survey commissioned by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) as a follow up to the Annual Survey of Small Businesses 2007/8. The main aims of the survey were to: (1) monitor key enterprise indicators (e.g. employment, turnover, finance, business growth) and how these have changed in comparison to previous surveys. In particular the survey measures characteristics of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) such as the proportions which are women and minority-ethnic led, and the proportions applying for and obtaining external finance; (2) gauge SME intentions, needs, concerns and the obstacles to fulfilling their potential; (3) provide evidence for possible Government interventions to assist SMEs; (3) create a database which can be used for follow-up studies among the general SME population, or sub-groups within it.

Women, employment & labour market variables

The SBS covered women-owned businesses and asked about the number of women among the board of directors. It is possible to view the proportion of women-led businesses by industry and also by age of company.

Other topics in the survey

The Small Business Survey covered the following main topics: Employment; exports; social enterprises; business start ups; business growth; finance; credit and payment; business innovation; business support; public sector (as related to business); environment; training; technology; turnover; VAT and legal form; business ownership.

Measurement over time

Once every 1-2 years. SBS 2010 is available through the UKDS Secure Access.

Respondents and Sample

UK: Small and Medium sized enterprises that were registered for VAT and/or PAYE in 2010. One-stage stratified or systematic random sample. 4,580 units (organisations).

Geographical level

Regions (Government Office Regions?)

Related Studies and Other Links

Small Business Survey SME Employers Report 2012:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193555/bis-13-p74-small-business-survey-2012-sme-employers.pdf

These data contain Inter-Departmental Business Register reference numbers. These are anonymous but unique reference numbers assigned to business organisations. Their inclusion allows researchers to combine different business survey sources together. Researchers may consider applying for other business data to assist their research. These data may be accessed through the Secure Access.

Survey of Carers in Households

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000051>

About

The Survey of Carers in Households, conducted in 2009-2010, was commissioned by the Department of Health as part of the Government's Carers' Strategy programme. The Health and Social Care Information Centre (NHS IC) undertook responsibility for the survey. Carers were identified via a short screening 'prevalence' questionnaire. People providing care in a professional capacity were excluded. Questions covered support given to main person(s) cared for, support for carer, access to specific services for carers, impact of care-giving on carer, impact of care-giving on employment prospects and demographic details.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Employment (full and part-time), hours worked, income; SIC, SOC qualifications etc., asked at the screening stage; care work type, hours, impact on caregiver.

Other topics in the survey

Detailed information about the person receiving care, relationships, household background information. For more information see the questionnaire:

http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/6768/mrdoc/pdf/6768_carers-main_questionnaire.pdf

Measurement over time

2009-10, Cross-sectional (one-time) study.

Respondents and Sample

All individuals in a household aged 16+ who were identified as non-professional carers in a screening questionnaire, selected at random from the Postcode Address File (PAF).

England only. Multi-stage stratified random sample. Main data: 2,401 cases. Prevalence data: 24,961 cases.

Geographical level

Postcode Districts

Related Studies and Other Links

Assessment Report 90 - Survey of Carers in Households (2011)

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-90---survey-of-carers-in-households.pdf>

Understanding Society

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000053>

About

The Understanding Society study, or the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), which began in 2009, is conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), at the University of Essex. As a multi-topic household survey, the purpose of Understanding Society is to understand social and economic change in Britain at the household and individual levels. It is anticipated that over time the study will permit examination of short- and long-term effects of social and economic change, including policy interventions, on the general wellbeing of the UK population. The Understanding Society study is a successor to the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). The BHPS sample forms part of Understanding Society from Wave 2 onwards.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Household composition, including brief summary demographic data, individual demographics, current employment and earnings; employment changes over the past year; lifetime childbirth; employment status history.

Other topics in the survey

Accommodation and tenure and some household-level measures of consumption; residential mobility; health and caring; values and opinions; household finances and organisation; life satisfaction; and other subjective or attitudinal questions. Please see the BHPS/US documentation for more information.

Measurement over time

Annual from 2009.

Respondents and Sample

UK: Households and their individual members resident in the United Kingdom. Wave 1: 30,169 households; 50,994 adults; 4,899 young people aged 10-15 years. Wave 2: 30,508 households (6,692 from former BHPS sample); 54,597 adults (12,063 from former BHPS sample); 5,020 young people aged 10-15: (1,117 from former BHPS sample).

Geographical level

Countries; GOR.

Related Studies and Other Links

Understanding Society Findings 2012:

<http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/822956/r105067%20iser%20us%20findings%20report.pdf>

Work-Life Balance Study: Employees' Survey

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Catalogue/?sn=7112>

About

The Work-Life Balance Study (WLBS) is a major study conducted on behalf of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). First carried out in 2000, the 2011 study is the fourth in the series of these surveys that provide facts and figures about people's experience of employment - in particular the use and awareness of work-life balance practices.

Women, employment & labour market variables

Topics include carers, Childcare, Hours, Employer and job information, demographic information. The 2011 survey used boosters for two groups: working parents of children aged 0-17 years; and employees with non-child caring responsibilities.

Other topics in the survey

Whether have children, attitudes to work-life balance policies, holidays and time off work. No variable list is available but please see 'Overview of questionnaire content' (Section 3) and 'Derived variables' (Section 6.2) in the Technical Report for more details.

http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/7112/mrdoc/pdf/7112_technical_report.pdf

Measurement over time

Repeated cross-sectional study, once every 3 years from 2000. Then 2003, 2006-07, and 2011.

Respondents and Sample

Simple random sample. National Individuals who were of working age (16-64 years for men and 16-59 years for women), who were current employees in organisations employing five or more people and who were living in private households in Great Britain. Plus two boost samples.

1,874 cases for the core sample and 893 for the boost samples (a total of 2,767 achieved interviews).

Geographical level

GOR

Related Studies and Other Links

2012 Report: The Fourth Work-Life Balance Employee Survey.

http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/7112/mrdoc/pdf/7112_employee_survey.pdf

Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS) 2004

GOR available through [Secure Data Service](#) access only.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Catalogue/?sn=5294>

About

The Workplace Employment Relations Survey, 2004 (also known as the Workplace Employment Relations Survey, WERS 2004, or WERS5) was a national survey of people at work. The survey was jointly sponsored by the then Department of Trade and Industry, ACAS, the ESRC and the PSI.

Women, employment & labour market variables

The Survey of Employees (SEQ) contains questions on working hours, job influence and satisfaction, working arrangements and pay, among others, as well as demographic variables.

Other topics in the survey

The Survey of Managers (MQ) includes questions on recruitment, equal opportunities, work-life balance, workforce flexibility, experience of the recession and workplace change. The Survey of Worker Representatives (WRQ) includes questions on the structure of representation at the workplace, communication with employees, collective disputes and industrial action, relations with managers, and union recruitment. Please see the [WERS 2004 Technical Report](#) for more information.

Measurement over time

WERS 2004 followed in the footsteps of earlier surveys conducted in 1980, 1984, 1990 and 1998 (the series was originally known as the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS)). The WIRS/WERS series from 1980 onwards is held at the UK Data Archive under GN 33176. A 1998-2004 panel dataset is available for managers from establishments that had taken part in the WERS 98 cross-section management survey.

Respondents and Sample

National (UK): Managers; Trade union officers; Employees; Establishments. Cross-section survey: all establishments in Britain with five or more employees and operating in Sections D-O of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003). The panel element was conducted with managers from establishments that had taken part in the WERS 98 cross-section management survey. One-stage stratified or systematic random sample; Multi-stage stratified random sample. MQ: 2,295 cases, SEQ: 22,451 cases, WRQ: 984 cases. Panel survey: panel sample (1,479) + screening sample (712) = total 2,191 cases.

Geographical level

GB. GOR - Special license.

Related Studies and Other Links

The business case for equal opportunities: an econometric investigation.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130128102031/http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/reports2007-2008/rrep483.pdf>

Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS) 2011

GOR available through Secure Data Service access only.

Link

<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Catalogue/?sn=7226>

About

The Workplace Employment Relations Study, 2011 (also known as WERS6) is the sixth in a series of national surveys of employment relations at the workplace level. Earlier surveys were conducted in 1980, 1984, 1990, 1998 and 2004. The aim of each survey in the WERS series has been to provide large-scale, statistically reliable evidence about a broad range of employment relations and practices across almost every sector of the economy in Great Britain. The data were collected to serve three purposes: to map British employment relations over time; to inform policy and practice, and stimulate debate; and to provide a comprehensive and statistically robust dataset on British workplace employment relations for public use.

Women, employment & labour market variables

The Survey of Employees (SEQ) contains questions on working hours, job influence and satisfaction, working arrangements and pay, among others, as well as demographic variables.

Other topics in the survey

The Survey of Managers (MQ) includes questions on recruitment, equal opportunities, work-life balance, workforce flexibility, experience of the recession and workplace change. The Survey of Worker Representatives (WRQ) includes questions on representation at the workplace, communication with employees, industrial action, relations with managers, and union recruitment. Please see the [Design and Administration of the 2011 WERS](#) for more information.

Measurement over time

WERS 2011 follows on from Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) and WERS surveys conducted in 1980, 1984, 1990, 1998 and 2004. The WIRS/WERS series from 1980 onwards is held at the UK Data Archive under GN 33176.

Respondents and Sample

National (UK): Establishments, Employees, Managers, Trade union officers. Workplaces in Great Britain with five or more employees, excluding workplaces in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining and quarrying. One-stage stratified or systematic random sample; Multi-stage stratified random sample. MQ: 2,680 cases, SEQ: 21,981 cases, WRQ: 1,002 cases. Weighting variables to be revised shortly. In-depth report due out in November 2013.

Geographical level

GB. GOR - Special license.

Related Studies and Other Links

[WERS 2011 First Findings](#) (updated May 2013).