

Series 5 - Continuous Household Survey

Description: The Continuous Household Survey (CHS) began in 1983, and samples approximately 1% of households in Northern Ireland each year. The survey aims to provide government departments with continuing information about population, housing, employment, education and health. As all the topics are covered in one survey, it is possible to examine not only each topic separately but also the interactions between them (e.g. the effects of poor housing conditions upon health). The CHS is modelled on, and is similar in form and content to, the General Household Survey (GHS) which is carried out in Britain by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)

#5:37 – Continuous Household Survey 1997-98

Universe: Private households in Northern Ireland.

Sample size: 4,500 households approx..

Methods: Face-to-face interview; CAPI.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample; the sample is drawn as a simple random sample from three strata. The first of these strata is the Belfast District Council area. The other two are formed by dividing the remainder of the province into East and West along district council boundaries. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses is drawn, with size proportional to the distribution of domestic addresses on the rating list.

Fieldwork: April 1997-March 1998.

Geography: District Council Areas (Northern Ireland); The data may be analysed at country level (Northern Ireland). No specific spatial unit variables are included in the dataset, in order to preserve respondent confidentiality.

Access: SN 4347.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and spending and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency measure, 12mth frequency, 7day frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (last time drank date and beverage-specific volume).

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays, lifetime, 7 day; reasons for not drinking)
- Timing of drinking (Whether respondent drank more on one of the days in the last week or the same on every day on which they drank)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)
- Monitoring own drinking (Whether usually drinks more or less than the recommended limit of weekly alcohol intake)
- Self-reported change (Compared to five years ago, whether since the abolition of the compulsory afternoon break on a Sunday in licensed premises respondent's alcohol consumption has changed (asked of those who drink regularly/occasionally), whether as a result of changes to the law allowing alcohol to be sold alongside other goods in shops and supermarkets the amount of alcohol respondent purchases has changed (asked of those who drink regularly/occasionally), whether as a result of off-licensed premises now being allowed to open on Sundays the amount of alcohol respondent purchases has changed (asked of those

who drink regularly/occasionally))

in shops and supermarkets))

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for being a non-drinker / giving up)
- Knowledge of alcohol and health (whether heard of units of alcohol, estimate of recommended weekly limit for men/women)
- Cause of harm - health (Whether respondent thinks that alcohol can damage people's health)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven at any time when they were fairly certain that they had drunk enough to be over the legal limit in the past 12mths, how many times this happened, whether respondent has regularly driven in the past 12mths when they knew that they had drunk enough to be well over the legal limit)
- Policies - attitudes and knowledge (perceived own reactions to recent changes in the law (abolition of Sunday break, Sunday sales allowed in off-licence, alcohol alongside other goods

Health status and behaviour:

- Self-reported health (High, including child health section)
- Smoking (High)
- Sexual behaviour (Medium)
- Sexual health (High, contraception section)

Other variables

- Socialising (Medium)
- Caring (Medium)
- Use of services (Medium)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High, including religion section)

#5:38 – Continuous Household Survey 1998-99

Universe: Private households in Northern Ireland.

Sample size: 2809.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; CAPI.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample; the sample is drawn as a simple random sample from three strata. The first of these strata is the Belfast District Council area. The other two are formed by dividing the remainder of the province into East and West along district council boundaries. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses is drawn, with size proportional to the distribution of domestic addresses on the rating list.

Fieldwork: April 1998-March 1999.

Geography: District Council Areas (Northern Ireland); The data may be analysed at country level (Northern Ireland). No specific spatial unit variables are included in the dataset, in order to preserve respondent confidentiality.

Access: SN 4089.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and spending and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency measure, 12mth and 7day frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (last time drank date and beverage-specific volume).

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays, lifetime, 7day; reasons for not drinking)
- Timing of drinking (Whether respondent drank more on one of the days in the last week or the same on every day on which they drank)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)
- Monitoring own drinking (Whether usually drinks more or less than the recommended limit of weekly alcohol intake)
- Self-reported change (Compared to five years ago, whether since the abolition of the compulsory afternoon break on a Sunday in licensed premises respondent's alcohol consumption has changed (asked of those who drink regularly/occasionally), whether as a result of changes to the law allowing alcohol to be sold alongside other goods in shops and supermarkets the amount of alcohol respondent purchases has changed (asked of those who drink regularly/occasionally), whether as a result of off-licensed premises now being allowed to open on Sundays the amount of alcohol respondent purchases has changed (asked of those who drink regularly/occasionally))

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for being a non-drinker / giving up)
- Knowledge of alcohol and health (whether heard of units of alcohol, estimate of recommended weekly limit for men/women)
- Cause of harm - health (Whether respondent thinks that alcohol can

- damage people's health)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven at any time when they were fairly certain that they had drunk enough to be over the legal limit in the past 12mths, how many times this happened, whether respondent has regularly driven in the past 12mths when they knew that they had drunk enough to be well over the legal limit)
- Policies - attitudes and knowledge (perceived own reactions to recent changes in the law (abolition of Sunday break, Sunday sales allowed in off-licence, alcohol alongside other goods in shops and supermarkets))

Health status and behaviour:

- Self-reported health (High, including child health section)
- Smoking (High)
- Sexual behaviour (Medium)
- Sexual health (High, contraception section)

Other variables

- Socialising (Medium)
- Caring (Medium)
- Use of services (Medium)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High, including religion section)

#5:39 – Continuous Household Survey 2000-01

Universe: Private households in Northern Ireland.

Sample size: 4,500 households approx..

Methods: Face-to-face interview; CAPI.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample (the sample is drawn as a simple random sample from three strata. The first of these strata is the Belfast District Council area. The other two are formed by dividing the remainder of the

province into East and West along district council boundaries. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses is drawn, with size proportional to the distribution of domestic addresses on the rating list).

Fieldwork: 01 April 2000-March 2001.

Geography: District Council Areas (Northern Ireland); The data may be analysed at country level (Northern Ireland). No specific spatial unit variables are included in the dataset, in order to preserve respondent confidentiality.

Access: SN 4514.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency measure, 12mth and 7day frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (last time drank date and beverage-specific volume).

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays, lifetime, 7day; reasons for not drinking)
- Timing of drinking (Whether respondent drank more on one of the days in the last week or the same on every day on which they drank)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)
- Monitoring own drinking (Whether usually drinks more or less than the recommended limit of weekly alcohol intake)
- Self-reported change (Compared to five years ago)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for being a non-drinker / giving up)
- Knowledge of alcohol and health (whether heard of units of alcohol, estimate of recommended weekly limit for men/women)
- Cause of harm - health (Whether respondent thinks that alcohol can damage people's health)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven at any time when they were fairly certain that they had drunk enough to be over the legal limit in the past 12mths, how many times this happened, whether respondent has regularly driven in the past 12mths when they knew that they had drunk enough to be well over the legal limit)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High)
- Self-reported health (High)
- Smoking (High)
- Fitness (High)

Other variables

- Socialising (High)
- Leisure (High)
- Caring (High, including informal carers section)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High, including religion section)

#5:40 – Continuous Household Survey 2002-03

Universe: Private households in Northern Ireland.

Sample size: 4,500 households approx..

Methods: Face-to-face interview; CAPI.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample (the sample is drawn as a simple random sample from three strata. The first of these strata is the Belfast District Council area. The other two are formed by dividing the remainder of the province into East and West along district council boundaries. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses is drawn, with size proportional to the distribution of domestic addresses on the rating list).

Fieldwork: 2002-03.

Geography: District Council Areas (Northern Ireland); The data may be analysed at country level (Northern Ireland). No specific spatial unit variables are included in the dataset, in order to preserve respondent confidentiality.

Access: SN 4735.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency measure, 12mth and 7day frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (last time drank date and beverage-specific volume).

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays, lifetime, 7day; reasons for not drinking)
- Timing of drinking (Whether respondent drank more on one of the days in the last week or the same on every day on which they drank)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)
- Monitoring own drinking (Whether usually drinks more or less than the recommended limit of weekly alcohol intake)
- Self-reported change (Compared to

five years ago)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for being a non-drinker / giving up)
- Knowledge of alcohol and health (whether heard of units of alcohol, estimate of recommended weekly limit for men/women)
- Cause of harm - health (Whether respondent thinks that alcohol can damage people's health)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven at any time when they were fairly certain that they had drunk enough to be over the legal limit in the past 12mths, how many times this happened, whether respondent has regularly driven in the past 12mths when they knew that they had drunk enough to be well over the legal limit)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High)
- Self-reported health (High)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low)
- Fitness (High)

Other variables

- Socialising (High)
- Leisure (High)
- Caring (Medium)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium, religion)

#5:41 – Continuous Household Survey 2004-05

Universe: Private households in Northern Ireland.

Sample size: 4,500 households approx..

Methods: Face-to-face interview; CAPI.

Sample: Multi-stage stratified random sample (the sample is drawn as a simple random sample from three strata. The first of these strata is the Belfast District Council area. The other two are formed by dividing the remainder of the province into East and West along district council boundaries. Within each of these strata a simple random sample of addresses is drawn, with size proportional to the distribution of domestic addresses on the rating list).

Fieldwork: 2004-05.

Geography: The data may be analysed at country level (Northern Ireland). No specific spatial unit variables are included in the dataset, in order to preserve respondent confidentiality.

Access: SN 5296.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency measure, 12mth and 7day frequency).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (last time drank date and beverage-specific volume).

Other drinking

- Status (Nowadays, lifetime; reasons for not drinking)
- Timing of drinking (Whether respondent drank more on one of the days in the last week or the same on every day on which they drank)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)
- Monitoring own drinking (Whether usually drinks more or less than the

recommended limit of weekly alcohol intake)

- Self-reported change (Compared to five years ago)

Other alcohol variables

- Attitudes to alcohol (Reason for being a non-drinker / giving up)
- Knowledge of alcohol and health (whether heard of units of alcohol, estimate of recommended weekly limit for men/women)
- Cause of harm - health (Whether respondent thinks that alcohol can damage people's health)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent has driven at any time when they were fairly certain that they had drunk enough to be over the legal limit in the past 12mths, how many times this happened, whether respondent has regularly driven in the past 12mths when they knew that they had drunk enough to be well over the legal limit)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (High)
- Self-reported health (High)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Diet (Low)
- Fitness (High)

Other variables

- Socialising (High)
- Leisure (High)
- Caring (Medium)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)

- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (Medium, religion)