

## Questions and Answers from the Census September 2011 Roadshows

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## Questions and Answers from the Census September 2011 Roadshows

### **1. General questions**

- Q1 [How will the lessons learned from this census inform debate over 2021?](#)
- Q2 [When will local authority response rates be available?](#)
- Q3 [Will an indication be given about the postal/internet split?](#)
- Q4 [There needs to be a greater emphasis on the 'sales pitch'. How do you/we sell the benefits/uses of census outputs to the public sector and beyond? What role can census users play regarding census outputs?](#)

### **2. Address register**

- Q5 [How were local authority houses in multiple occupation \(HMO\) lists used in the census?](#)
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### **3. Local authority liaison**

- Q9 [Will communication channels between ONS and local authorities remain unchanged?](#)
- Q10 [It seems like communication with NHS didn't deliver significant outcomes? Could it have been improved?](#)
- Q11 [When will we know more about when the evaluation of census operations will be released and any opportunities for local authorities to have inputs into these \(over & above the evaluation form we completed\)?](#)
- Q12 [In terms of local authority/community engagement, were there any messages about the end of the census fieldwork/responses? If not, why not?](#)
- Q13 [Are there going to be other meetings prior to the release of the data?](#)

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### **4. Community engagement**

- Q14 [Will you confirm that you will assess engagement with hard-to-reach youth groups?](#)
- Q15 [It seems like some community action grew organically. Feedback would be appreciated.](#)
- Q16 [Which one thing would you say had the greatest impact in achieving successful community support?](#)
- Q17 [There is some disappointment over the number of community advisors \(CA\) available. There were none in the south west. In Bristol for example 1/44 people are of Somali background.](#)
- Q18 [Why didn't CLT just use the information held on communities by record \(data\) linkage \(for example health service\) to identify hard-to-count \(HTC\) communities?](#)

### **5. Census campaign**

- Q19 [Was there an opportunity missed with regard to the lack of advertising of the 2011 Census by the Royal Mail?](#)
- Q20 [Is there a cost-benefit analysis to show how effective the communication strategy was? Any indications of the total spend from local authorities? How could the campaign have been improved?](#)
- Q21 [On the advertising campaign local authorities received a list of sites for posters and billboards. Why did some not materialise \(for example in Ipswich\).](#)
- Q22 [Media campaign was excellent, but more money needed to be spent on the smaller communities and local radio stations etc.](#)
- Q23 [In the build up you shared communication plans with local authorities. Will you do the same on release of data?](#)
- Q24 [What were your plans if the criticisms from the media had been more hostile? Were you lucky that some large world events \(e.g. Japanese tsunami\) deflected attention?](#)
- Q25 [Were ONS happy with their response to negative stories in the press \(e.g. stories about stolen data and Lulz Security \(LulzSec\)\)?](#)

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### 6. Field operation

- Q26 [As response rates came in, did you re-evaluate the hard-to-count \(HTC\) matrix?](#)
- Q27 [Will hard-to-count \(HTC\) assumptions be shared?](#)
- Q28 [Why, when a local authority identified some student hard-to-count \(HTC\) groups that were away during the census and follow-up, were they refused when they asked for a few more days follow-up?](#)
- Q29 [Are there any indications of how accurate the hard-to-count \(HTC\) index was?](#)
- Q30 [Which were the most popular languages requested for language line?](#)
- Q31 [How did ONS identify homeless people?](#)
- Q32 [How did ONS staff determine the nature of empty properties \(permanently empty, holiday home, second residence\)?](#)
- Q33 [Were temporary migrant groups targeted?](#)
- Q34 [How were garden annexes \(known as 'beds in sheds'\) dealt with?](#)
- Q35 [Is there more detail for the enumeration of the eight universities where term-time finished early?](#)
- Q36 [Given known problems with universities, what were the factors for setting the date for the 2011 Census?](#)
- Q37 [How did you ensure university students are counted at home?](#)
- Q38 [Do students count toward the area in which they study?](#)
- Q39 [You used 2001 as a benchmark. Did you look at censuses in other countries?](#)
- Q40 [Was your management information system better than in 2001?](#)
- Q41 [How can you say you are confident overall of a 94 per cent response rate when authorities have only 80 per cent plus rates?](#)

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### **Field operation - continued**

- Q42 [Are there any local authorities with response rates lower than last time?](#)
- Q43 [Did ONS record when people responded?](#)
- Q44 [Are there checks on the quality of information from the questionnaires?](#)
- Q45 [There were particular problems with duplicate addresses in some areas. Some people sent one form in and threw the other away due to lack of clear instruction. These people were then sent strongly worded reminder letters. They struggled to get through on the helpline to explain the situation so were very frustrated. In the slides, how many of these supposed 'non-respondents' were down to duplicates?](#)
- Q46 [Have you identified non-responders and have there been any prosecutions for non-compliance yet?](#)
- Q47 [Are you taking more of those who are non-compliant to court this time?](#)

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### 7. Online services

- Q48 What did you learn about the characteristics of people who used the internet and the channels that were available to them (e.g. libraries)? Local authorities will find conclusions useful, particularly on who is using internet and who will use it in the future.
- Q49 Which local authority had the highest internet return?
- Q50 Will internet return rates be published?
- Q51 Was there a difference between the characteristics of the people who responded online versus those who used paper?
- Q52 Were paper translation booklet requests proportionally similar to internet language support requests?
- Q53 Was the 16 per cent figure for online completion more or less than expected? Why?
- Q54 How does 16 per cent compare internationally?
- Q55 Did you have issues with access on census day? I was left hanging for some time, but it was fine when I later returned.
- Q56 On the daily internet returns volumes a large number were completed before census day. Are these voids?
- Q57 What percentage of Welsh (internet) returns was from people living in Wales?
- Q58 One slide in the online services presentation shows households with zero occupants, how can this be?
- Q59 Will there be a link for the online information with local authority mosaic?
- Q60 Does ONS know the numbers of questionnaires started online but not completed and done via paper?
- Q61 Some people have said that they were not so consistent when completing online. Are there any plans to compare quality of online to paper?
- Q62 Is there any analysis of online routing questions being wrong?
- Q63 In a future census would completion in other languages (e.g. Polish) be available?

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### **8. Data processing**

Q64 [How will second residence estimates work?](#)

Q65 [When the data are published will you also publish the imputation rules and the percentage of the population imputed?](#)

Q66 [In 2001 there was an issue where local authority residents were coded as living rent-free when they were actual local authority tenants. Is this part of the data processing process?](#)

Q67 [During the manual process, what is the longest time that would be spent getting a code/result?](#)

Q68 [How will the census information feed into the changed funding processes i.e. new homes bonus and distribution of Business-rate changes? Do the census data still have a big part to play? Or any at all?](#)

Q69 [Multiple responses – more than one household at an address – how is this done?](#)

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### 9. Estimating the population

- Q70 In the past you mentioned opportunities for local authorities to see particular elements of quality assurance (QA). Will local authorities get to have a look at QA before it is signed off?
- Q71 Will authorities ever be told how far up (in terms of QA panels) they went in the quality assurance (QA) process?
- Q72 At which point will a local authority know there exist issues with data (in QA).
- Q73 We have been approached by various consultants who want to sell solutions with a higher population count. There is also pressure from senior management to 'find' more people. What assurance can you give that a local authority can see where/if adjustments have been made?
- Q74 With the liaison operation seeming to be relatively successful, how will analysis of this feed into the QA and other processes?
- Q75 What estimate do you have for persons missed by both the census and census coverage survey (CCS)?
- Q76 Have improvements been made by re-analysis of 2001?
- Q77 You are asking for data (council tax exemption) for quality assurance, but we are being quoted in the region of £600 to supply it.
- Q78 Which mid-year estimate (MYE) data are you using for quality assurance (QA)?
- Q79 Will the 2012 mid-year estimates contain census data?
- Q80 How will local authorities be involved in the preparation of mid-year estimates (2011) after the publication of the census estimate?  
We only have from July to September 2012 to investigate/check/ and raise issues either ourselves or collectively e.g. via the County Council Census Working Group.
- Q81 How do you get accurate data for small areas, lower than local authority level?
- Q82 What sources are you using to identify population of young males?
- Q83 Department for Work and Pensions have concerns over accuracy of Customer Information System (CIS) data.



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### **Estimating the population – continued**

- Q84 [What about the school census data?](#)
- Q85 [Are you able to assess the quality of the patient register at this stage?](#)
- Q86 [Have you considered using other datasets such as Hospital Episode Statistics \(HES\) or the Care Quality Commission?](#)
- Q87 [Were the council property lists inaccurate?](#)
- Q88 [If we ask for commissioned tables, can we ask for imputed households to be excluded?](#)
- Q89 [The slide with the web addresses on is unreadable; can you please send us these?](#)
- Q90 [If there is no response from census and none in census coverage survey \(CCS\), how are these identified?](#)
- Q91 [What information will be available about the QA process?](#)
- Q92 [If the QA leads to changes to the pop estimates, will dummy records be created to feed into the census?](#)
- Q93 [How will ONS produce for small areas where there have been local problems during the operation?](#)
- Q94 [Is there an issue over the different sizes of local authorities? Local authority level data seems robust in terms of estimate, but what about below this?](#)
- Q95 [How does correction for bias at household level work?](#)
- Q96 [How and when will the Longitudinal Study matching be carried out?](#)

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### 10. Outputs

- Q97 Have other government departments been taken into account in the order in which outputs will be produced? Are there timings from when the new figures can be used (e.g. for the comprehensive spending review (CSR) 2013)?
- Q98 Is there a version of the planned application programming interface (API) that is currently available?
- Q99 Will outputs releases be only via the ONS web? Will local authorities get a hard copy? There are some concerns over the possibility of system crashes on release.
- Q100 Will any methods and tools that were developed for the census be reused after the census project has completed?
- Q101 Why are the next output consultations only in London? It makes it difficult for users from outside London to attend.
- Q102 Will the approved researcher via virtual microdata laboratory (VML) be at individual level or will there be a general licence?
- Q103 Will workplace zones be made available?
- Q104 Will workplace output area (OA) to OA flows be available, as in 2001?
- Q105 Will ward data for workplace statistics be available?
- Q106 If workplace zones are for 100-625 workers, what happens for offices of say 1000 employees?
- Q107 What level will workplace zones be at?
- Q108 Please explain further how a perturbed sample of anonymised records (SAR) would work.
- Q109 How will the minority tables' policy work in an area where there is a large number of one type of minority?
- Q110 For tables covering minority populations what is the lowest level covered?

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### **Outputs - continued**

- Q111 [Could ONS put all of 2001 Census data in one place \(e.g. NOMIS\)?](#)
- Q112 [Why did local authorities who provided details of OAs for change as part of geography consultations not receive feedback?](#)
- Q113 [When will OA geographies be available?](#)
- Q114 [Will there be products to show comparisons for changes to output areas since 2001?](#)
- Q115 [Do output areas \(OAs\) and wards match as in 2001?](#)
- Q116 [Last census some planned tables were not published. This time will you mark up any tables that may not be published?](#)
- Q117 [What is happening with SASPAC \(Small Area Statistical Package\) data?](#)
- Q118 [Why can't head count be done in the first release rather than in the second release?](#)
- Q119 [Please can you confirm what data will be available at Parish level? Local authorities receive a lot of requests for Parish level data and find that some lower super output areas \(LSOAs\) are different from the area required.](#)
- Q120 [Is there any commitment to update the links on the ONS web site regularly?](#)
- Q121 [In the 2001 data age bands caused some inconsistencies. Are there plans to resolve these?](#)
- Q122 [For univariate data \(e.g. ethnicity\), if an authority has a very small black and minority ethnic \(BME\) count, will disclosure controls make this data worthless?](#)

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<b>Q1</b>	How will the lessons learned from this census inform debate over 2021?	<p>A number of options are being considered and evaluated for 2021. These include census-type options. This work, being taken forward by the Beyond 2011 programme, will make recommendations in 2014.</p> <p>Information on the Beyond 2011 programme is available at:  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/what-we-do/programmes---projects/beyond-2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/what-we-do/programmes---projects/beyond-2011/index.html</a></p>
<b>Q2</b>	When will local authority response rates be available?	<p>These will be released at local authority level with the first population estimates planned for July 2012.</p> <p>Until all the questionnaires have been processed and the coverage estimation and quality assurances processes completed, ONS will not know the response rate.</p>
<b>Q3</b>	Will an indication be given about the postal/internet split?	<p>Yes. ONS plans to share this information in January 2012 at lower super output area (LSOA) level.</p>
<b>Q4</b>	There needs to be a greater emphasis on the 'sales pitch'. How do you/we sell the benefits/uses of census outputs to the public sector and beyond? What role can census users play regarding census outputs?	<p>ONS wishes to realise the full benefits of the outputs by maximising their use. In addition to making use of the outputs, users can play an important role in helping to promote the value of census data. ONS would like to hear your feedback on how you use the outputs and it plans to publish a booklet setting out case study examples of how organisations have used census data to improve decision making, services, etc. A template for case studies will be produced and made available.</p> <p>Consultations on outputs will continue. Details are available at:  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/index.html</a></p>

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<b>Q5</b>	How were local authority houses in multiple occupation (HMO) lists used in the census?	<p>ONS asked local authorities to provide them with HMO lists before the census field operation began. 197 local authorities provided lists of HMOs to ONS, although the definition of an HMO varied across local authorities.</p> <p>When early collectors started they were instructed to visit all the HMO addresses provided by local authorities that were included on the census address register before the census operation began. In addition, early collectors were instructed to visit all addresses in output areas predicted to contain a high proportion of large households (based on the 2001 Census findings). Early collectors issued new household questionnaires where additional households were identified and continuation forms where large households were identified. More information will be published as part of the census field operations evaluation, to be published in June 2012.</p>
<b>Q6</b>	How was duplication in the address register resolved?	<p>In some cases, multiple addresses related to the same household were incorrectly included in the address register. For example 'Rose Cottage' and '12 High Street', were the same building where just one household lived. The census field staff visited every address which had not returned a questionnaire, so many of these duplicates were identified and the addresses 'deactivated' during this process. Further research has identified occasions where multiple questionnaires have been returned by the public relating to the same household, and these duplicates have been removed during downstream processing. Any remaining duplication will be identified during the quality assurance process.</p> <p>A particular issue occurred where some flats within university halls of residence were posted household forms, as well as receiving a communal establishment I-form from a special enumerator. This was due to duplication between the communal establishment and household address lists - where an address such as 'Flat 1, Stag Hill Terrace' was not identified as being within 'Stag Hill Hall of Residence'. Field staff worked with university staff to ensure that students only filled in one questionnaire, and that the duplicate household address was 'deactivated'. A large amount of research is underway to identify and remove any</p>

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		<p>duplication caused by this issue and this will be a particular focus of the quality assurance process, to ensure students are not double counted.</p>
<b>Q7</b>	<p>Why was evidence about addresses provided by local authorities ignored by ONS?</p>	<p>More than 4.7 million pieces of evidence were collected about addresses, from a number of sources (including an ONS address check exercise of 15 per cent of addresses in England and Wales, and anomaly address resolutions by local authorities and Royal Mail).</p> <p>Where there was conflicting evidence about an address, a cautious approach was generally adopted, with addresses included on the post-out list if there was any doubt about their status</p> <p>As a result, some addresses identified as non-residential or non-existent by local authorities, but identified as a valid residential household in another evidence source, were still sent a census questionnaire.</p>
<b>Q8</b>	<p>What information about the address register will be shared with local authorities?</p>	<p>An address check of 15 per cent of addresses in England and Wales was undertaken by ONS in 2010. ONS has already provided local authorities with a list of all the potential new addresses identified during this exercise, where no contact was made with the householder.</p> <p>Additional intelligence from this address check about the status of addresses included in the National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG) will be provided to GeoPlace. This will include information about addresses which were wrongly classified, and addresses which were found not to exist. GeoPlace will feed this through to local authorities as appropriate, as part of the National Address Gazetteer (NAG) development.</p> <p>Intelligence about individual addresses collected during the live census operation in 2011 cannot be shared, as this was collected under the Census Act. However, summary intelligence and patterns of findings will be shared with GeoPlace to</p>

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		inform the NAG development - for example, if there are particular NLPG classifications applied inconsistently across local authorities, or types of addresses which are commonly missed from the existing address lists. Results of the census address register evaluation will also be published in December 2012, which will include an assessment of the quality of the census address register.
<b>Q9</b>	Will communication channels between ONS and local authorities remain unchanged?	ONS will continue to use the CLM (census liaison manager)/ACLM (assistant census liaison manager) communities of practice and its website to keep local authorities informed. We will also continue to produce a census newsletter for key partners and send e-mail updates as necessary. ONS will continue to use third party conferences (e.g. LARIA) and a further series of census events is being planned for spring 2012 to set out further information on the dissemination of the outputs and the timetable for these.
<b>Q10</b>	It seems like communication with NHS didn't deliver significant outcomes? Could it have been improved?	ONS used a number of channels at a national level, e.g. census advisory group for health organisations, targeted conferences, e-mail updates, regional observatories and at a local level via primary care trusts. However, ONS found it difficult to generate significant levels of interest and further work will be carried out to understand how we might engage with health groups to promote greater awareness of census outputs.
<b>Q11</b>	When will we know more about when the evaluation of census operations will be released and any opportunities for local authorities to have inputs into these (over & above the evaluation form we completed)?	ONS plans to publish its evaluation of 2011 Census local authority engagement prior to the first release in 2012. There are no plans to consult local authorities on a draft report. However, we welcome any further feedback from local authorities and comments by the end of 2011 will be incorporated into the report where possible.
<b>Q12</b>	In terms of local authority/community engagement, were there any messages about the end of the census fieldwork/responses? If not, why not?	The census communication and field operations phases were very successful and provided an excellent platform for the coverage estimation and quality assurance phase. The contribution of our local authority and community partners to this success was significant and ONS thanks them. ONS is confident that it will

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		achieve its targets of an overall census response rate of 94 per cent and at least 80 per cent in every local authority area. ONS remains confident that it will achieve a reduction in variability between local authority areas compared with the 2001 Census.
<b>Q13</b>	Are there going to be other meetings prior to the release of the data?	ONS is planning further events in spring 2012 to set out more detail about its plans for census outputs dissemination. This will include further details of the release timetable and the web systems being developed to improve access to and use of the outputs. Further detail will be set out in an outputs prospectus to be published in March 2012.
<b>Q14</b>	Will you confirm that you will assess engagement with hard-to-reach youth groups?	Yes, as we will with all groups. Young people as a whole are amongst the most hard-to-count, and the most effective and efficient way to engage them was shown to be (via tests and independent market research) by using social networking sites, targeted marketing and other such actions. There will therefore be a lot more detail and comprehensive analysis in the 2011 Census communications, marketing and advertising evaluations.
<b>Q15</b>	It seems like some community action grew organically. Feedback would be appreciated.	<p>The organic growth was due to a co-ordinated and long-term plan made up of the day to day engagement and the huge effort carried out over the three years prior to census to identify and resolve the main issues, concerns and possible barriers faced by the hard-to-count communities with regard to awareness and completion of the census. It should be emphasised that the census managed to engage population groups and pockets within population groups who made it very clear they had a deep mistrust of authorities and had in the past kept away from dealing with any officials. This was not because they had anything to hide, but due to historical or confidence issues.</p> <p>More than half the contacts who ended up putting huge resources into engagement with the hardest to reach parts of their communities, had never appeared on any of the local or central government contacts lists.</p>



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		<p>The generous input from these communities included organising thousands of completion events with assistance (including translators) at temples or local places of congregation for many days during and after the census, to websites; blogs; tens of thousands of leaflets; presentations at thousands of meetings or places of worship by trusted leaders; TV interviews organised and resourced by the communities themselves.</p>
<b>Q16</b>	<p>Which one thing would you say had the greatest impact in achieving successful community support?</p>	<p>Unfortunately there is no such thing as “the one action with greatest impact” – the impact of different actions varied depending on the timing and population criteria.</p> <p>The best outcomes were due to a combination of consistent, co-ordinated and daily managed, continuously tested and reviewed series of evidence-based actions founded on widely consulted plans and timescales, analysis of demographic data and independent research.</p> <p>Developing strong partnerships with local authorities and community groups was a major factor along with consistency, transparency and perseverance.</p>
<b>Q17</b>	<p>There is some disappointment over the number of community advisors (CA) available. There were none in the south west. In Bristol for example 1/44 people are of Somali background.</p>	<p>There were 157 area managers and in the region of 36,000 field staff who worked within communities. Many languages were spoken by these field staff.</p> <p>Community advisors came about as a result of the lessons learned from the rehearsal. They were intended as extra support for the area managers in areas we identified as having a particular need.</p>
<b>Q18</b>	<p>Why didn't CLT (community liaison team) just use the information held on communities by record (data) linkage (for example health service) to identify hard-to-count (HTC) communities?</p>	<p>We used every single communities contact lists from every local authority along with any other sources we had access to.</p> <p>However, the really hard-to-reach parts of the population are called that because they simply do not interact with anything they deem as official. So, in order to minimise any risk of exclusion, we additionally used new contacts (some of whom</p>

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		<p>were known to authorities, and some who were not) as they represented, were part of, and exerted significant influence within those communities.</p> <p>Following the three years extensive engagement at national strategic levels, the local contacts lists from all sources available were used by 157 area managers and 36000 field staff spread across England and Wales.</p> <p>We supplemented the above with the most up-to-date information we could get by using community panels just before the operational phase to review our planned engagement and marketing plans for many of our hardest to reach groups.</p>
<b>Q19</b>	Was there an opportunity missed with regard to the lack of advertising of the 2011 Census by the Royal Mail?	No, Royal Mail promoted the census on their website and to their staff. They provided an excellent service, including the delivery of questionnaires ahead of schedule.
<b>Q20</b>	Is there a cost-benefit analysis to show how effective the communication strategy was? Any indications of the total spend from local authorities? How could the campaign have been improved?	We are currently evaluating the census campaign and will publish a marketing & media evaluation report next year (2012). Census stakeholders will be informed when the report is available.
<b>Q21</b>	On the advertising campaign local authorities received a list of sites for posters and billboards. Why did some not materialise (for example in Ipswich).	A small number of sites were unavailable due to damage. We had over 4000 outdoor sites and fewer than ten sites were affected.
<b>Q22</b>	Media campaign was excellent, but more money needed to be spent on the smaller communities and local radio stations etc.	Due to overall government advertising spending restrictions, the census campaign media budget was reduced. Some decisions had to be made about where to cut back on spending.
<b>Q23</b>	In the build up you shared communication plans with local authorities. Will you do the same on release of data?	We will share communication plans with local authorities when they become available. Please note that there will be less activity than there was for the census operational phase.

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<b>Q24</b>	What were your plans if the criticisms from the media had been more hostile? Were you lucky that some large world events (e.g. Japanese tsunami) deflected attention?	<p>The census media strategy was for proactive engagement with all media. This involved meeting key journalists and media commentators to deflect most possible issues before they even arose. If there were criticisms there was a policy of rapid rebuttal by all means available. Ongoing media work accentuated the positive and provided the media with human interest stories that benefited the census project.</p> <p>Outside events certainly impacted on overall media interest but this was two-edged in that it also reduced some of the proactive opportunities. Good media coverage was the result of good planning and sound management rather than luck.</p>
<b>Q25</b>	Were ONS happy with their response to negative stories in the press (e.g. stories about stolen data and Lulz Security (LulzSec))?	By and large, negative stories were handled well and promptly and none broke as major media issues - proactive media work mitigated against major media campaigns. The LulzSec alleged data loss story blew up and subsided within hours, the allegation was rapidly found to be baseless and the story died.
<b>Q26</b>	As response rates came in, did you re-evaluate the HTC (hard-to-count) matrix?	No. However, as we got sight of the return rates more resource (in terms of marketing, reminder letters, extra staff, etc) was given to poorly performing areas. This was assessed on a daily basis.
<b>Q27</b>	Will hard-to-count (HTC) assumptions be shared?	Yes, these have already been shared and are available at <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/processing-the-information/statistical-methodology/predicting-patterns-of-household-non-response-in-the-2011-census.pdf">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/processing-the-information/statistical-methodology/predicting-patterns-of-household-non-response-in-the-2011-census.pdf</a>
<b>Q28</b>	Why, when a local authority identified some student hard-to-count (HTC) groups that were away during the census and follow-up, were they refused when they asked for a few more days follow-up?	It was not appropriate to extend follow-up in every case. Extensions were only granted to some areas based on specific criteria.

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<b>Q29</b>	Are there any indications of how accurate the hard-to-count (HTC) index was?	ONS is currently evaluating this. The initial results look positive but there may be some drift around the borders (e.g. between 1 to 2 and 2 to 3).
<b>Q30</b>	Which were the most popular languages requested for Language Line?	In order, Polish, Urdu and Turkish had the most requests for interpretation services. These were also ranked the same in the requests for translation leaflets.
<b>Q31</b>	How did ONS identify homeless people?	There was a change of method from 2001 when census staff visited homeless people on the street on the night of the census. This time ONS worked with local authorities and charities to identify day shelters. These were all visited and the managers helped census staff record the number of homeless individuals.
<b>Q32</b>	How did ONS staff determine the nature of empty properties (permanently empty, holiday home, second residence)?	<p>Collectors were encouraged to make judgements based on observation and intelligence.</p> <p>Techniques included identifying vacant properties for example by the type of mail on the doorstep and the usage of bins, and talking to neighbours or others (e.g. postal delivery staff) would often provide useful intelligence. Local authorities often supplied area managers with engagement information.</p>
<b>Q33</b>	Were temporary migrant groups targeted?	Yes. There were specific strategies to target temporary migrant groups. Examples are engaging with employers, using community groups and advertising. Area managers were able to tailor strategies and processes to best meet the needs of their areas.
<b>Q34</b>	How were garden annexes (known as ‘beds in sheds’) dealt with?	<p>Where local authorities were able to identify these properties, ONS was able to use this information in the address register. It was difficult for temporary census field staff to identify these properties independently.</p> <p>Early collectors were employed to try to support further identification of garden annexes. They had a number of specific instructions. If a second property was recognised it was recorded.</p>

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		<p>For the purposes of the census, it was more important that we recorded the total number of people on a footprint, than be concerned with the structure of the footprint.</p> <p>There are processes within coverage adjustment and quality assurance which also address the garden annex issue and ONS is confident that the combination of measures that we have put in place (coupled with the wide range of operational measures - early collection, community and local authority liaison) should ensure that local authority population estimates are of the required quality.</p>
<b>Q35</b>	Is there more detail for the enumeration of the eight universities where term-time finished early?	All universities were different, and we worked on an approach with each university individually. Some were more helpful than others, and details were tailored to individual universities and agreed locally.
<b>Q36</b>	Given known problems with universities, what were the factors for setting the date for the 2011 Census?	Dozens of factors were considered including; elections, daylight saving, Easter and issues relating to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
<b>Q37</b>	How did you ensure university students are counted at home?	The questionnaire design meant all students should be counted at home and at the term-time address.
<b>Q38</b>	Do students count toward the area in which they study?	The study term-time address is where students are counted in usual residence figures.
<b>Q39</b>	You used 2001 as a benchmark. Did you look at censuses in other countries?	Yes, particularly Canada, Australia and New Zealand where the set-ups are similar. ONS had lots of engagement with other census bureaux, although what works in one country does not always work in another. It is difficult to compare response rates between countries as for example, some count dummy forms as part of the response rate.

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Q40	Was your management information system better than in 2001?	Yes. The questionnaire tracking (QT) system fed through on a daily basis so ONS had a lot of quality management information.
Q41	How can you say you are confident overall of a 94 per cent response rate when authorities have only 80 per cent plus rates?	Many authorities will have over 94 per cent response rates and these increase the average.
Q42	Are there any local authorities with response rates lower than last time?	ONS are not able to quantify this at this time. Certainly many areas will have improved response rates and the enhanced fieldwork, estimation and quality assurance processes we have put in place will adjust in those areas where response rates are lower than last time.
Q43	Did ONS record when people responded?	Yes. Paper questionnaires were receipted on the questionnaire tracking (QT) system which was a fundamental part of being able to target field force at non-respondents. All online completion details were also recorded.
Q44	Are there checks on the quality of information from the questionnaires?	<p>Telephone numbers were requested on questionnaires to enable ONS to contact people that were identified as not having completed the questionnaire satisfactorily.</p> <p>Partial responses were followed up and 3 to 3.5 thousand extra questionnaires were completed. Most of these were completed via a telephone interview. This process relied on questionnaires that had been scanned.</p> <p>The quality of responses has generally been very good.</p> <p>During processing there are numerous checks on the quality of completion including item-level completion and filter checks (for example a three-year-old dentist would not be acceptable).</p>

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<p><b>Q45</b></p>	<p>There were particular problems with duplicate addresses in some areas.</p> <p>Some people sent one form in and threw the other away due to lack of clear instruction. These people were then sent strongly worded reminder letters.</p> <p>They struggled to get through on the helpline to explain the situation so were very frustrated. In the slides, how many of these supposed ‘non-respondents’ were down to duplicates?</p>	<p>For people who had not returned a questionnaire the reminder letters were extremely effective in increasing response rates (3-4 per cent increase in the number of returns). However, we regret that some people who supported the census and had completed their questionnaires received reminder letters.</p> <p>We will be able to say more when we have completed the evaluation. In building the address register, we took a cautious approach to ensure addresses would not be under-represented. Some duplicates were therefore anticipated and we knew that there was a risk that reminder letters would go to those who had already completed a form. Early analysis from the evaluation shows that this was of the order of 1 per cent of the original address register.</p>
<p><b>Q46</b></p>	<p>Have you identified non-responders and have there been any prosecutions for non-compliance yet?</p>	<p>Yes we have. Evidence files are sent to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), who make case-by-case judgements on whether to proceed with prosecution. If a summons is issued, it is at this point that the information becomes available in the public domain.</p> <p>(Note: Prosecutions started in October.)</p> <p>ONS would not be aware of non-responders where the addresses were not on our system and where the occupants have not requested a questionnaire. The census coverage survey (CCS) is designed to determine the number of these people.</p>
<p><b>Q47</b></p>	<p>Are you taking more of those who are non-compliant to court this time?</p>	<p>This is a decision for the Crown Prosecution Service.</p>
<p><b>Q48</b></p>	<p>What did you learn about the characteristics of people who used the internet and the channels that were available to them (e.g. libraries)? Local authorities will find conclusions useful, particularly on who is using internet and who will use it in the future.</p>	<p>We will be undertaking more analysis of the characteristics of those that responded via the paper and online channels. We will publish our findings in early 2012.</p>

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<b>Q49</b>	Which local authority had the highest internet return?	Early indications are that Tower Hamlets had the highest proportion of internet completions. Results on the proportion of census questionnaires completed online will be published in December 2011.
<b>Q50</b>	Will internet return rates be published?	Yes. We recognise the usefulness of this information to local authorities and other users to plan and deliver services. In early 2012 we will publish internet proportions at four geographies (region, local authority, lower super output area, ward (best fit)) and also a high-level summary of online activity.
<b>Q51</b>	Was there a difference between the characteristics of the people who responded online versus those who used paper?	A full analysis of characteristics has not yet been done. However, analysis from the 2009 rehearsal and evidences from other online censuses in 2006 showed younger people and those in professional occupations were more likely to respond online than other groups.
<b>Q52</b>	Were paper translation booklet requests proportionally similar to internet language support requests?	Further analysis is planned on the take-up of language materials. Initial results show that Polish, Turkish, Somali Arabic and Urdu were the top five translation booklets requested via the contact centre compared with the top five translation booklets downloaded from the online help: Polish, Mandarin, Lithuanian, Russian and Arabic.
<b>Q53</b>	Was the 16 per cent figure for online completion more or less than expected? Why?	<p>It was less than expected; we planned for 25 per cent.</p> <p>The main reason was that we provided every household with a paper questionnaire and in many cases people will just use this as their response channel. Research in other censuses shows the sending of just a letter leads to a much greater internet take-up. However, this is risky if large numbers of people request a paper questionnaire. ONS commissioned independent research which concluded that there could be circumstances where we would not be able to service questionnaire requests. We concluded this was too risky a model for the 1<sup>st</sup> online census, but if there were to be another census, we would probably use the Statistics Canada approach of just sending a letter.</p>



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<b>Q54</b>	How does 16 per cent compare internationally?	Canada had about 18 per cent in 2006 and around 50 per cent in 2011. The change was due to sending a targeted letter with an internet access code to a significant proportion of the population, rather than a paper questionnaire. Paper was available but only on request.
<b>Q55</b>	Did you have issues with access on census day? I was left hanging for some time, but it was fine when I later returned.	ONS are not aware of this problem. Processing was continually monitored over this period and we had no feedback that the system had this problem. The system was designed to give a graceful deferral rather than crash.
<b>Q56</b>	On the daily internet returns volumes a large number were completed before census day. Are these voids?	No. Just as with the paper returns the forms could be filled in beforehand as long as the information provided relates to their situation on census day.
<b>Q57</b>	What percentage of Welsh (internet) returns was from people living in Wales?	As only those people living in Wales received a form with an internet access allowing keying in the Welsh format, all returns were from Wales.
<b>Q58</b>	One slide in the online services presentation shows households with zero occupants, how can this be?	There are a number of reasons. Households which were second residences, or holiday homes, would have no usual residents. In addition there are some cases of non-residential households who received a questionnaire, started the online questionnaire thinking they could notify ONS of the non-residential status via the online route. Once started this created a return, even if the questionnaire was not completed.
<b>Q59</b>	Will there be a link for the online information with local authority mosaic?	The information on online completion will be made as widely available as possible, but there are no plans to include a direct link to the mosaic information.
<b>Q60</b>	Does ONS know the numbers of questionnaires started online but not completed and done via paper?	About 140 thousand online questionnaires were started but not submitted by the user. At the end of the operation these questionnaires were force-submitted if not submitted by the user and processed with all of the returned questionnaires. An

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		analysis of how many went on to complete via paper will be done as the data is processed.
<b>Q61</b>	Some people have said that they were not so consistent when completing online. Are there any plans to compare quality of online to paper?	Yes, we will be analysing the quality of online completion compared with paper completion.
<b>Q62</b>	Is there any analysis of online routing questions being wrong?	Not yet. But this is something that will be looked at in the analysis of the internet and paper returns.
<b>Q63</b>	In a future census would completion in other languages (e.g. Polish) be available?	ONS would consider completion in other languages should there be further censuses.
<b>Q64</b>	How will second residence estimates work?	<p>The main residency base for census population estimates is usual residence – those who have stayed or are intending to stay for 12 months or more.</p> <p>Populations counted at second residences will not be included in the area of their second residence in the usual residence population.</p> <p>Householders who live at more than one address were instructed to include themselves at their permanent or family home; or where they spend the majority of their time if they don't have a permanent or family home.</p> <p>Information on second residence is derived from the second residence question and reason for second residence will enable the QA process to check for under/over count at their main residence. In addition, admin data might show a person is registered with a doctor at a second residence but overall they won't be counted at second residence.</p>
<b>Q65</b>	When the data are published will you also publish the imputation rules and the percentage of the population imputed?	We will publish whole person imputation rates, including those imputed as whole households and into existing census households, and broad imputation rules.

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<b>Q66</b>	<p>In 2001 there was an issue where local authority residents were coded as living rent-free when they were actual local authority tenants. Is this part of the data processing process?</p>	<p>There is a known issue with how some respondents answer questions on tenure and landlord, when living in local authority or housing association properties. Additional guidance on how to answer these questions correctly was provided on the website and via the contact centre, but some respondents may still answer inaccurately.</p> <p>Census outputs must reflect the answers given by respondents, unless there are particular errors (e.g. young children also recording an occupation). As this is not the case for the questions on tenure and landlord, there are no current plans to attempt to correct these responses during data processing.</p>
<b>Q67</b>	<p>During the manual process, what is the longest time that would be spent getting a code/result?</p>	<p>The largest amount of time is spent matching census records with census coverage survey (CCS) records. In addition, it is expected that a significant amount of time will be spent on the supplementary quality assurance where local authorities that fail the core QA checks will require further assessment and analysis to explain and, if necessary, adjust for any further problems. The key is to achieve a balance on where to direct the most time.</p>
<b>Q68</b>	<p>How will the census information feed into the changed funding processes i.e. new homes bonus and distribution of Business-rate changes? Do the census data still have a big part to play? Or any at all?</p>	<p>This is a matter for DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) who are currently consulting on options for developing the model for allocating funds to local authorities. One of the options includes using the mid-year population estimates and sub-national population projections.</p>
<b>Q69</b>	<p>Multiple responses – more than one household at an address – how is this done?</p>	<p>The census coverage survey (CCS) will pick up some instance where there is more than one household at a single address which may not have been picked up in the main census. As a result the estimation process will create extra households where this occurs.</p> <p>In addition, the QA process will also be looking at other intelligence, HMO data</p>

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		provided for the main field operation, and against admin sources to ensure that these housing types are sufficiently reflected in the census population estimates.
<b>Q70</b>	In the past you mentioned opportunities for local authorities to see particular elements of quality assurance (QA). Will local authorities get to have a look at QA before it is signed-off?	<p>It is not practical to consult over 300 authorities individually before agreeing the sign-off of QA. Instead ONS has asked local authorities to provide any data they feel appropriate to the QA process, including council tax data.</p> <p>There may be an exceptional case where we continue to have difficulty explaining inconsistencies in the QA after supplementary analysis has been undertaken. If this happens then the high level QA panel will decide whether or not the local authority should be consulted.</p> <p>If there are pockets of response we need more information about or if we cannot explain significant discrepancies in a local authority estimate, we will seek local authority assistance to help explain these and will do so without involving pre-release.</p>
<b>Q71</b>	Will authorities ever be told how far up (in terms of QA panels) they went in the quality assurance (QA) process?	Yes, we intend to publish information on how their population estimates were compiled, including any adjustments.
<b>Q72</b>	At which point will a local authority know there exist issues with data (in QA).	<p>We have written to about 40 local authorities where they had pockets (at the LSOA level) of relatively low response. The aim was to gather as much information as possible ahead of the estimates being available.</p> <p>In addition, if from the evidence available further queries arise that cannot be resolved then a local authority may be asked for further assistance. This could be at anytime throughout the processing period.</p> <p>When results are published we will also publish metadata (e.g. what adjustments were made and what went on in QA) at the local authority level.</p>

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<p><b>Q73</b></p>	<p>We have been approached by various consultants who want to sell solutions with a higher population count. There is also pressure from senior management to 'find' more people. What assurance can you give that a local authority can see where/if adjustments have been made</p>	<p>We are aware of these consultants and are engaging with them as far as possible to help us understand their methods and whether there are any alternative methods or sources that we should be considering.</p> <p>The material accompanying the census population estimates will include a summary of the adjustments made and other information to help the user understand their population estimates against other sources. For example, estimates of short-term migrants which might be one reason for any divergence with other sources.</p> <p>Ahead of the census field operation ONS commissioned an independent review of methods which included an assessment of the available adjustment options. Further detail on these methods and on the independent reviews findings is available:</p> <p><a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/the-2011-census-project/independent-assessments/independent-review-of-coverage-assessment--adjustment-and-quality-assurance/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/the-2011-census-project/independent-assessments/independent-review-of-coverage-assessment--adjustment-and-quality-assurance/index.html</a></p>
<p><b>Q74</b></p>	<p>With the liaison operation seeming to be relatively successful, how will analysis of this feed into the quality assurance (QA) and other processes?</p>	<p>Assessment and evaluation is currently being carried out. Although the results are not always quantifiable, we are looking at a wide range of intelligence of which some will map to outputs (e.g. data might help confirm a particular high black and minority ethnic population in an area) and be of use in the quality assurance process.</p> <p>Operational evaluation reports have been compiled for every local authority. This qualitative input will feed into the QA process.</p>
<p><b>Q75</b></p>	<p>What estimate do you have for persons missed by both the census and census coverage survey (CCS)?</p>	<p>We do not have an estimate at this stage, and will not have this until estimation is complete for each area.</p>

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		In 2001, 3.5 million persons were estimated to have been missed and were subsequently included in the 2001 Census population estimates. Of this 3.05 million were estimated from those missed by census but counted in the CCS, those counted in both and those counted in the 2011 Census but not the CCS. The remaining 450,000 were those estimated to have been missed by both the census and CCS.
<b>Q76</b>	Have improvements been made by re-analysis of 2001?	Yes. The design was informed by lessons learned from 2001. In addition 2001 data were used to test and refine the method.
<b>Q77</b>	You are asking for data (council tax exemption data) for quality assurance (QA) but we are being quoted in the region of £600 to supply it.	<p>Where this information has been provided it has proved to be a very powerful tool in helping to assure the information collected about (occupied/unoccupied) households during the census operation. This information feeds into the estimation process.</p> <p>If local authorities are experiencing obstacles in providing the data, we would be grateful if they would let us know in case we are able to help.</p> <p>A further request for this information has gone out to all census liaison managers and assistant census liaison managers in areas who had not previously provided the information.</p>
<b>Q78</b>	Which mid-year estimate (MYE) data are you using for quality assurance (QA)?	We are using 2010 MYE rolled forward to March 27, 2011 as part of the quality assurance process. These include the recent changes made as part of the Improved Migration and Population Statistics programme.
<b>Q79</b>	Will the 2012 mid-year estimates contain census data?	Yes. The 2011 mid-year estimates will be based on the census population estimates, but rolled forward to reflect 30 June rather than 27 March. ONS is planning on publishing 2011 MYE in September 2012.
<b>Q80</b>	How will local authorities be involved in the preparation of mid-year estimates (2011) after the publication of the census estimate? We only have from July to September 2012 to	Local authorities have already been invited to provide local evidence to support the quality assurance of their census population estimates.

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	<p>investigate/check/ and raise issues either ourselves or collectively e.g. via the County Council Census Working Group.</p>	<p>We are confident that the robust methods implemented as part of the coverage assessment, adjustment and quality assurance processes, which have been independently peer reviewed, will deliver good quality census population estimates – the base for the 2011 mid-year population estimates.</p> <p>Any further questions about the estimates after publication will be dealt with on an individual basis.</p>
<p><b>Q81</b></p>	<p>How do you get accurate data for small areas, lower than local authority level?</p>	<p>The census coverage survey (CCS) collects some information on key characteristics (e.g. age, sex, ethnicity, usual residence status). This information is used in the estimation process to estimate undercount of people with those characteristics.</p> <p>Dummy form information is used to ensure that the population estimates are as accurate as possible at a small geographic area, i.e. output area. Dummy forms were completed by the field staff to record for non-responding households whether the household was occupied and residential or unoccupied and residential. Information from the dummy forms is then used to identify where to allocate estimated non-responding households.</p> <p>However, users must be aware that all census outputs are estimates, and that accuracy will generally be lower where the levels of imputation and estimation are highest.</p>
<p><b>Q82</b></p>	<p>What sources are you using to identify population of young males?</p>	<p>We are using patient register, mid-year estimates, and Customer Information System (CIS) data (National Insurance numbers - which we will only have aggregate data for). We also use educational sources such as the school census and HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency) data.</p> <p>In addition, we will also be looking at evidence at higher geographic regional and national levels. This includes information from the census non-response link study</p>

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		<p>(which links the census to large ONS social surveys); a revised age/sex ratio; and the Longitudinal Study.</p> <p>Lastly, as part of the wider population most young men will live in residential households. Council Tax data will be useful as well as other address information to help assure that we have the right numbers of households.</p> <p>An independent review identified that there were inconsistencies between the young adult population measured by the comparator sources and those measured by the census. They identified that the patient register (for babies) and the school census (for school age children) were particularly important for the quality assurance.</p>
<b>Q83</b>	Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) have concerns over accuracy of Customer Information System (CIS) data.	<p>At the moment we are using aggregate data. We would require legislation to access this at individual level.</p> <p>DWP will inform us of the quality issues.</p>
<b>Q84</b>	What about the school census data?	<p>School census data provides data associated with where a child lives, as well as where the school is. It is recognised as a particularly important comparator although some children (such as those in independent schools) are not covered.</p> <p>Separately we also have independent schools data.</p>
<b>Q85</b>	Are you able to assess the quality of the patient register at this stage?	<p>When the first results are out in July 2012 we will give details of what we used in quality assurance (QA). Part of this release will include a QA pack for each local authority comparing census estimates to comparator data.</p> <p>Findings from investigations undertaken as part of the QA will be published later.</p>



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Q86	Have you considered using other datasets such as Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) or the Care Quality Commission?	Yes, these were used in the compilation of the address register.
Q87	Were the council property lists inaccurate?	The council property lists, via the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG), were a key input to the compilation of the address register. The quality of these local lists varied across England and Wales. An assessment of the quality of these lists will be published as part of the evaluation of the address register.
Q88	If we ask for commissioned tables, can we ask for imputed households to be excluded	We will be publishing information on imputation rates for households, people and by question. But, we will not be supplying results which exclude imputed households. That would provide new disclosure challenges.
Q89	The slide with the web addresses on is unreadable, can you please send us these	<p>These presentation slides are available at:</p> <p><a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/planned-events/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/planned-events/index.html</a></p>
Q90	If there is no response from census and none in census coverage survey (CCS), how are these identified?	Dual system estimation (DSE) is a statistical technique that is designed to specifically estimate for these instances. An additional, external count of households (based on the address register after the operation) will be used in the quality assurance (QA) process. Should the QA process find that DSE did not estimate enough (or too many) missed households, an adjustment will be applied as part of the QA process.
Q91	What information will be available about the quality assurance (QA) process?	<p>A detailed outline of the QA process, including the checks and sources, has already been published. A link to the papers is here:</p> <p><a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/processing-the-information/data-quality-assurance/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/processing-the-information/data-quality-assurance/index.html</a></p> <p>Alongside the publication of the census population estimates, we will also be</p>

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		publishing various pieces of explanatory information. This will include a summary of adjustments made and comparisons of the census population estimates with other administrative sources.
<b>Q92</b>	If the QA leads to changes to the pop estimates, will dummy records be created to feed into the census?	Yes. Any adjustments made during the QA process will be included with full characteristics in the census outputs. These adjustments are fed back into the imputation systems to ensure that all of the outputs are consistent.
<b>Q93</b>	How will ONS produce for small areas where there have been local problems during the operation?	The completion of dummy forms is key to these types of issues. Dummy forms are used to identify where someone was resident but a questionnaire could not be obtained. This information is used to direct where to place wholly missed households identified from the DSE (Dual System Estimation) process. In 2001 dummy form completion was poor so we implemented a very different process for 2011 to ensure that dummy forms were completed more comprehensively.
<b>Q94</b>	Is there an issue over the different sizes of local authorities? Local authority level data seems robust in terms of estimate, but what about below this?	<p>The method works best at local authority level but has wider confidence intervals the lower the geography below local authority level.</p> <p>The whole design of the census coverage survey (CCS) and estimation methodology is for robust estimates at the local authority level and to achieve equally robust estimates at lower geographies would require a much bigger CCS.</p> <p>The information from the dummy forms allows us to put people and households the census has missed in place at a low level (e.g. LSOA).</p>
<b>Q95</b>	How does correction for bias at household level work?	ONS has created an alternative household count (occupied/unoccupied) for sample areas. This consists of the address register after the operation with updates from product sources to correct for the three-month time lag in the initial census address register. Once we have our DSE (Dual System Estimation ) we will compare occupied household estimates and make an adjustment should this estimate fall below (or above) our alternative household count.

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<b>Q96</b>	How and when will the Longitudinal Study matching be carried out?	Longitudinal Study matching is being carried out alongside the processing of the census estimates. This is much earlier than in 2001 as the LS data was recognised as important in making adjustments after the last census.
<b>Q97</b>	Have other government departments been taken into account in the order in which outputs will be produced? Are there timings from when the new figures can be used (e.g. for the comprehensive spending review (CSR) 2013)?	Yes. ONS has been in discussions with various government departments and census users over the running order for outputs. This includes the DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) in relation to information available for CSR 2013.
<b>Q98</b>	Is there a version of the planned API (application programming interface) that is currently available?	<p>No, the API is not yet available. An alpha API is under trials. Our aim is for a beta version from May, which will be available to a wider audience and the full API being available in November 2012.</p> <p>The first full API will allow access to census data with access to other ONS data subsequently.</p>
<b>Q99</b>	Will outputs releases be only via the ONS web? Will local authorities get a hard copy? There are some concerns over the possibility of system crashes on release.	The primary dissemination route for 2011 Census outputs is via the ONS website, and consequently ONS does not plan to produce many hard copies of outputs or reports. We are aware that there is some user concern with respect to pressure on the website in the face of demand for outputs when they are released and we are working to ensure that sufficient system capacity is in place to meet requirements.
<b>Q100</b>	Will any methods and tools that were developed for the census be reused after the census project has completed?	Yes we are pursuing spin-off benefits of the census and of course the tools ONS has developed will be available for use by other business areas in ONS.
<b>Q101</b>	Why are the next output consultations only in London? It makes it difficult for users from outside London to attend.	The consultations are on specialist products and services. If we were to hold separate consultations around the country attendance would likely be small at each event, and we would wish to speak to as many users as possible at the same time. That said we will give consideration to how other users may be consulted on the planned outputs and we may publish the plans on the website and let users comment on them or ask for changes if they feel they are necessary.

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<b>Q102</b>	Will the approved researcher via virtual microdata laboratory (VML) be at individual level or will there be a general licence?	<p>More information on this will be available in the future once the full range of licence arrangements are in place.</p> <p>At one end, some data will have an open licence, at the other, data will be extremely secure. In between this we still have to clarify the design and rules.</p>
<b>Q103</b>	Will workplace zones be made available?	<p>ONS has received a lot of demand for a workplace geography. We are working on the development of workplace zones and will produce workplace statistics in relation to them.</p> <p>There is information available on the ONS website under consultation on geographies (<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-consultations/index.html</a>).</p>
<b>Q104</b>	Will workplace output area (OA) to OA flows be available, as in 2001?	Headcount flows for workers in output areas will be provided in 2011, along with the workplace zone outputs.
<b>Q105</b>	Will ward data for workplace statistics be available?	Yes.
<b>Q106</b>	If workplace zones are for 100-625 workers, what happens for offices of say 1000 employees?	<p>Workplaces with more than 625 employees will not be split across separate Workplace Zones (WZs), so some WZs will contain more than 625 employees. A WZ will never have less than 100 employees, to avoid statistics released for that WZ being disclosive. Also a WZ will not be allowed to comprise only a single workplace, as statistics released for that WZ could be disclosive to that business. Where this happens a minimum 100 additional worker population will be added to the WZ to protect that single business against disclosure.</p> <p>A full explanation of how Workplace Zones will be created, and how Output Areas and Super Output Areas will be maintained, will be provided with the Census publication timetable.</p>

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<b>Q107</b>	What level will workplace zones be at?	Workplace zones will be contiguous with OAs at the MSOA (middle super output area) level.
<b>Q108</b>	Please explain further how a perturbed sample of anonymised records (SAR) would work.	This initiative is aimed at academics and statistical researchers. It will enable them to develop syntax which will be run against the database by ONS to produce statistical analysis.
<b>Q109</b>	How will the minority tables' policy work in an area where there is a large number of one type of minority?	Once a given small population meets an agreed population threshold (50, 100, 200 people) at the middle layer super output area (MSOA) geography, a standard set of outputs will be provided for that group. This represents a considerable increase in detail and in the number of standard outputs in comparison to previous censuses. At the same time, the full set of ONS coded responses for single variable outputs including ethnic group (152 codes) will be made available at the output area level of geography. The statistical disclosure control methodology that will be used in 2011 means that all outputs will be additive and consistent; in itself, this represents increased detail.
<b>Q110</b>	For tables covering minority populations what is the lowest level covered	We would like to go to the lowest level we can, probably ward or middle super output area (MSOA), although this has yet to be decided.
<b>Q111</b>	Could ONS put all of 2001 Census data in one place (e.g. NOMIS)?	There are no current plans to do so; however ONS would be willing to consider this.
<b>Q112</b>	Why did local authorities who provided details of OAs for change as part of geography consultations not receive feedback?	All authorities that provided information should have received feedback by now. If you have not, please contact ONS geography at: <a href="mailto:ONS.Geography@ons.gsi.gov.uk">ONS.Geography@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a>
<b>Q113</b>	When will OA geographies be available?	OA geographies will be available prior to the release of OA level census data.

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<b>Q114</b>	Will there be products to show comparisons for changes to output areas since 2001?	Output areas have been relatively stable with the vast majority (over 95 per cent) unchanged. The products and facilities we issue will enable users to make OA comparisons from 2001 to 2011.
<b>Q115</b>	Do output areas (OAs) and wards match as in 2001?	In 2001 wards and OAs were co-terminus. This will not be the case in 2011. All wards will be produced on a best fit basis.
<b>Q116</b>	Last census some planned tables were not published. This time will you mark up any tables that may not be published?	At present the plan is to publish all tables in the consultation.
<b>Q117</b>	What is happening with SASPAC (Small Area Statistical Package) data?	SASPAC is a separate body to ONS. We are working with them and they will continue to get census data.
<b>Q118</b>	Why can't head count be done in the first release rather than in the second release?	The first release will provide population data to local authority level and not below.
<b>Q119</b>	Please can you confirm what data will be available at Parish level? Local authorities receive a lot of requests for Parish level data and find that some lower super output areas (LSOAs) are different from the area required.	All data published at the OA level will also be available for parishes on a best fit basis.
<b>Q120</b>	Is there any commitment to update the links on the ONS web site regularly?	Yes this is currently being done on the ONS web site.
<b>Q121</b>	In the 2001 data age bands caused some inconsistencies. Are there plans to resolve these?	The age bands have been analysed in detail to see if a standard approach could be introduced without reducing comparability with 2001, or decreasing the level of detail in outputs. The evidence showed that a standard approach would severely damage the utility and comparability of outputs, and since protection of individual attributes would be compromised by release of outputs at single year of age, the

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		current age bands are retained.
<b>Q122</b>	For univariate data (e.g. ethnicity), if an authority has a very small black and minority ethnic (BME) count, will disclosure controls make this data worthless?	No, although we will evaluate the impact of disclosure control.