

Y Cyfrifiad a Darparu Ystadegau o'r Boblogaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn y Dyfodol: Adroddiad ar yr Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus

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Crynodeb gweithredol

Mae'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol (SYG) wedi cynnal adolygiad o'r cyfrifiad a'r broses o ddarparu ystadegau o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn y dyfodol. Rhan olaf y broses hon oedd cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus mawr, a wnaeth gynnig dwy ffordd o gynnal cyfrifiad yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn y dyfodol:

- unwaith bob degawd, fel yr un a gynhaliwyd yn 2011, ond ar lein yn bennaf
- gan ddefnyddio data sydd gan y llywodraeth eisoes ac arolygon blynyddol gorfodol

Byddai'r ddau dull yn darparu ystadegau ynghylch maint y boblogaeth, yn genedlaethol ac ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol. Byddai cyfrifiad sy'n defnyddio data ac arolygon presennol yn darparu ystadegau mwy mynych ynghylch nodweddion y boblogaeth, tra byddai cyfrifiad ar-lein yn darparu ystadegau manylach unwaith bob degawd.

Cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad am gyfnod o 12 wythnos rhwng 23 Medi a 13 Rhagfyr 2013. Cafwyd dros 700 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, 444 gan unigolion a 271 gan sefydliadau. Daeth dros 500 o bobl i ddiwyddiadau a gynhaliwyd i ategu'r ymgynghoriad. Hoffai SYG ddiolch i ddefnyddwyr am yr amser a'r gofal amlwg a gymerwyd gyda'u hymatebion.

Rhestrir yr holl sefydliadau ac unigolion a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad yn Atodiad B, a chyhoeddir yr ymatebion i'r [ymgynghoriad ar lein](#). Roedd llawer o'r ymatebion a gafwyd gan sefydliadau yn cynnwys ymatebion wedi'u coladu oddi wrth sawl corff neu unigolyn.

Er bod barn ymatebwyr yn amrywio, cafwyd rhai negeseuon cyson. Yn arbennig:

- roedd galw parhaus ymhlith y llywodraeth, awdurdodau lleol, cyrff cyhoeddus, byd busnes, y sector gwirfoddol, academia a dinasyddion unigol am wybodaeth fanwl am ardaloedd bach a phoblogaethau bach a gynigiwyd gan y cyfrifiad a gynhelir bob deng mlynedd, boed hynny ar lein neu ar bapur;
- roedd cryn bryder na fyddai'r defnydd arfaethedig o arolwg blynyddol o 4 y cant o gartrefi (i ategu'r defnydd o ddata gweinyddol sy'n bodoli eisoes) yn diwallu'r anghenion hyn, nac yn darparu'r ystadegau gofynnol o ran ardaloedd bach a phoblogaethau bach a gynigir gan y cyfrifiad a gynhelir bob deng mlynedd;
- byddai'r ystadegau mwy mynych y gellid eu darparu rhwng cyfrifiadau drwy ddefnyddio data gweinyddol ac arolygon blynyddol yn cael eu croesawu, ond nid ar draul yr ystadegau manwl;
- er bod y defnydd o ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon yn dangos cryn potensial, roedd pryder nad oedd y rhain yn ddigon aeddfed eto i gymryd lle'r cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd;
- cynigiodd llawer o ymatebwyr gamau hybrid, gan wneud y defnydd gorau o'r ddau dull, gyda chyfrifiad ar-lein yn 2021 wedi'i ategu gan ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon o gartrefi.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn ar yr ymgynghoriad yn amlinellu'r prif bwyntiau a godwyd, a ddangosir drwy ddyfyniadau ymatebwyr. Crynhoir y prif bwyntiau isod.

Ansawdd cynnyrch ystadegol

- Croesawyd y potensial i gynhyrchu cynnyrch mwy mynych o'r data gweinyddol a'r arolygon gan lawer o ymatebwyr. Ar raddfa o 'isel', 'canolig' neu 'uchel', roedd 75 y cant o'r sefydliadau a 51 y cant o'r unigolion a ymatebodd o'r farn bod buddiannau ystadegau mwy mynych yn uchel neu'n ganolig.
- Ymhlith yr agweddau cadarnhaol eraill ar ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon a nodwyd gan ymatebwyr roedd y potensial i ddarparu amcangyfrifon blynyddol o'r boblogaeth mwy cywir, ystadegau blynyddol manylach a lliniaru effaith cyfraddau ymateb gostyngol ar gyfer cyfrifiadau ac arolygon.
- Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai'r ffaith bod ystadegau ar gael yn amlach yn gwneud iawn am golli data ar boblogaethau ac ardaloedd bach a ddarperir gan y cyfrifiad a gynhelir bob deng mlynedd yn draddodiadol. Nododd dros 80 y cant o sefydliadau a thros 60 y cant o unigolion y byddai colli data ar ardaloedd bach yn cael effaith sylweddol ar eu gwaith.
- Mynegwyd cryn bryder na fyddai'r arolwg arfaethedig o 4 y cant yn diwallu anghenion defnyddwyr ar gyfer data ar ardaloedd a phoblogaethau bach iawn.
- Ymhlith y materion eraill a godwyd ynghylch ansawdd ystadegau i gefnogi cyfrifiad ar-lein roedd parhau â'r gyfres 200 mlynedd o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth gan y cyfrifiad a'r gallu cysylltiedig i olrhain newidiadau mewn cymdeithas dros amser ar sail gyson a chymaradwy.
- Mynegwyd rhai pryderon ynghylch amseroldeb cynnyrch y cyfrifiad, yn arbennig y ffaith na chaiff y cynnyrch cyntaf ei gyhoeddi am dros flwyddyn ar ôl diwrnod y cyfrifiad a bod y cynnyrch mwyaf manwl yn cymryd dwy i dair blynedd.

Ymarferoldeb a chostau cyfrifiad ar-lein a data gweinyddol

- Cafwyd cydnabyddiaeth gyffredinol bod SYG yn brofiadol ym maes cynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd a'i bod yn gallu rheoli'r broses o newid i gyfrifiad a gynhelir ar lein yn bennaf. Gwnaeth tua 90 y cant o ymatebwyr sylwadau yn cefnogi cyfrifiad ar-lein.
- Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr yn poeni am allgáu digidol a'r effaith anghymesur bosibl ar aelodau agored i niwed o'r boblogaeth. Roeddent yn ofni y gallai llwyfan ar-lein eithrio grwpiau penodol o'r boblogaeth sy'n defnyddio'r we i raddau llai, gan gynnwys yr henoed, trigolion anabl neu wledig, a'r rhai nad Cymraeg neu Saesneg yw eu hiaith gyntaf.
- Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr yn pryderu nad prif ddiben casglu data gweinyddol yw cynhyrchu ystadegau ond darparu gwasanaethau, ac y gallai anghywirdeb wrth gasglu data, neu newidiadau mewn polisi wrth gasglu data, effeithio ar ansawdd ystadegau. Gofynnodd ymatebwyr a fyddai gan SYG ddigon o ddylanwad dros gasglu'r data priodol o ffynonellau fel Cyllid a Thollau EM a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol.
- Gofynnodd rhai ymatebwyr a oedd gan SYG yr arbenigedd a'r profiad i gyflwyno'r broses o ddefnyddio data gweinyddol mewn ffordd chwim. Roedd rhai yn amau a fyddai buddiannau cost honedig data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn cael eu gweld yn ymarferol ac nid oeddent yn siŵr y byddai'n cynrychioli gwerth am arian. Gwnaeth rhai ymatebwyr hyd yn oed ddarogan y gallai'r costau terfynol fod yn uwch na'r hyn a gyfrifwyd, o ystyried y duedd i brosiectau TG cyhoeddus mawr orwario.

- Pwysleisiwyd y gofyniad am ddeddfwriaeth newydd er mwyn defnyddio ffynonellau gweinyddol eraill a chynnal arolygon gorfodol gan rai.
- Roedd rhai ymatebwyr yn pryderu ynghylch y ffaith nad oes cofrestr o'r boblogaeth na chynllun rhif adnabod personol a oedd, yn eu barn hwy, yn ofyniad angenrheidiol er mwyn cysylltu setiau data gweinyddol. Nodwyd na fyddai'r defnydd o ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon yn debygol o lwyddo heb gofrestr o'r boblogaeth a chynllun adnabod.

Preifatrwydd, diogelwch, baich a derbynioddeb y cyhoedd

- Er bod lleiafrif yn poeni am 'faich' cynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd i ddeiliaid cartrefi, nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr o'r farn bod y cyfrifiad yn broblem. Mynegodd rhai ymatebwyr bryder am hacio system cyfrifiad ar-lein. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ddi-ddorol nodi bod llai na 6 y cant o ymatebwyr wedi sôn am breifatrwydd neu ddiogelwch mewn perthynas â'r cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd.
- Soniodd 13 y cant o ymatebwyr am breifatrwydd neu ddiogelwch mewn perthynas â data gweinyddol ac arolygon.
- Gofynnodd rhai a oedd yn briodol neu'n gyfreithlon¹ aildefnyddio data at ddibenion ystadegol pan y'i casglwyd at ddibenion eraill. Roedd rhai yn pryderu y gallai ansawdd y wybodaeth a roddwyd i ffynonellau gweinyddol ddirywio yn sgil aildefnydd ehangach.

Gofynion cydraddoldeb

- Tanlinellodd ymatebwyr y byddai cynnal cyfrifiad ar-lein bob deng mlynedd yn golygu y byddai ystadegau cymdeithasol-ddemograffig o ardaloedd a phoblogaethau bach yn dal i fod ar gael, gan felly ei gwneud yn bosibl i adnabod grwpiau agored i niwed a lleiafrifol. Ystyriwyd bod hyn yn hynod bwysig o ran gwaith monitro cydraddoldebau a galluogi sefydliadau i gydymffurfio â Dyletswydd Cydraddoldeb y Sector Cyhoeddus a ddaeth i rym ym mis Ebrill 2011 yn sgil Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr yn hyderus y byddai data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn diwallu'r anghenion hyn.

Astudiaeth Hydredol a Samplau o Gofnodion Dienw

- Mae Astudiaeth Hydredol (AH) SYG yn cynnwys data cysylltiedig o'r cyfrifiad ar gyfer 1 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae gwybodaeth o Gyfrifiadau 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 a 2011 wedi'i chysylltu ar draws cyfrifiadau yn ogystal â gwybodaeth am ddi-gwyddiadau fel genedigaethau, marwolaethau a chofrestriadau canser. Caiff y set ddata ddienw sy'n deillio o hynny ei defnyddio'n helaeth at ddibenion ymchwil, o dan amodau mynediad a reolir yn ofalus. Mae SYG hefyd yn cyhoeddi samplau bach o gofnodion dienw (SGDau) at ddefnydd ymchwilwyr cymeradwy.
- Cafodd y defnydd penodol o ddata lefel cofnodion o'r cyfrifiad at ddibenion yr AH ac yn y SGDau ei godi gan nifer o ddefnyddwyr arbenigol. Y prif bryder oedd y byddai rhoi'r gorau i gynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd yn arwain at golli data ar lefel cofnodion, ac na fyddai'r AG yn arbennig yn cael ei chynnal i'r safon ofynnol. I rai defnyddwyr, mae'r AH a'r SGDau

¹ Mae darpariaethau penodol yn Neddf Diogelu Data 1998 yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i ddefnyddio data at ddibenion ystadegol ac ymchwil. Mae darpariaethau yn Neddf Ystadegol a Gwasanaeth Cofrestru 2007 yn galluogi SYG i ddefnyddio ffynonellau gweinyddol at ddibenion ystadegol ac ymchwil, diogelu cyfrinachedd a chosbi unrhyw dor-rheol.

yn hanfodol i'w hymchwil a'u penderfyniadau dilynol, gan gynnwys ymchwil i ddisgwyliad oes a pholisïau cysylltiedig fel pensiynau ac oedran pensiwn.

Cymru

- Roedd gan nifer o ymatebwyr ddiddordeb mewn materion a oedd yn benodol i Gymru. Yn arbennig, roedd y rheini â diddordeb yn y Gymraeg yn awyddus i gael data ar lefel ardaloedd bach ar sgiliau iaith Gymraeg er mwyn deall ymhle y siaradwyd yr iaith a chan faint o bobl.
- Ymhlith y materion eraill a godwyd roedd y ffaith bod gan Gymru boblogaethau llai mewn awdurdodau lleol na Lloegr, a llawer o ardaloedd prin eu poblogaeth gwledig iawn. Ystyriwyd bod ystadegau o ardaloedd bach i nodi anghenion penodol yr ardaloedd hyn yn hanfodol ac roedd cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd yn cael ei ffafrio gan lawer o ymatebwyr o Gymru.
- Cafwyd pryderon arbennig hefyd ynghylch allgáu digidol yng Nghymru a'r angen i sicrhau bod pob grŵp o'r boblogaeth yn gallu ymateb, gan gynnwys y rhai mewn ardaloedd â lefelau mynediad isel i'r rhyngrwyd.

Hanes y teulu ac ymchwil hanesyddol

- Mae bron hanner yr ymatebwyr i'r ymgynghoriad yn defnyddio data'r cyfrifiad at ddibenion hanes y teulu. Dywedwyd bod y cyfrifiad yn etifeddiaeth i ymchwilwyr teulu, gan roi cipolwg cyfan ar boblogaeth Prydain.
- Nid oedd nifer fach am weld y cyfrifiad yn cael ei newid o gwbl, ond roedd y mwyafrif o'r farn y byddai cyfrifiad ar-lein yn darparu'r wybodaeth achyddol ofynnol.
- Ni wnaeth llawer o ddefnyddwyr hanes y teulu ddangos fawr ddim cefnogaeth, os o gwbl, i ddefnyddio data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn unig. Gallai eraill weld rhywfaint o werth mewn data gweinyddol, ond dim ond os oedd ar gael i haneswyr yn y dyfodol ochr yn ochr â gwybodaeth a gesglir gan y cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd.

Newid a Risg

- Roedd dros 90 y cant o ymatebwyr yn gadarnhaol ynghylch newid am resymau hwyluso defnydd, technolegol ac economaidd. Cafodd gwerth posibl y ddau ddull ei gydnabod.
- Deallwyd y rhesymeg dros newid i gyfrifiad ar-lein bob deng mlynedd ac fe'i cefnogwyd yn gyffredinol. Roedd cefnogaeth hefyd i'r defnydd cynyddol o ddata gweinyddol, ynghyd â dealltwriaeth ohono.
- Roedd y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr o blaid datblygu'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon gan ei fod yn cynnig y potensial i wella amcangyfrifon blynyddol o'r boblogaeth rhwng cyfrifiadau. Fodd bynnag, credwyd nad oedd digon o amser i roi hyn ar waith erbyn 2021, a bod risgiau gwneud hynny'n rhy uchel, yn enwedig y rhai yn ymwneud ag ansawdd ystadegol a diffyg meincnodau dibynadwy.
- Awgrymodd tua thraean o ymatebwyr y dylid cyflwyno camau hybrid yn 2021, gan gynnig cyfuniadau amrywiol o'r ddau opsiwn. Cydnabuwyd, er y byddai cyfuno'r ddau opsiwn yn cynyddu'r gost yn y byrdymor, y byddai'n hwyluso datblygiad pellach data gweinyddol ac arolygon ac yn golygu y gellid ystyried yr opsiwn hwn yn fanylach dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.

1 Cyflwyniad

1.1 Cefndir

Bob deng mlynedd, ers dros 200 mlynedd, bu'n ofynnol i bob cartref yng Nghymru a Lloegr ymateb i'r cyfrifiad. Rhydd y cyfrifiad wybodaeth am dai a'r boblogaeth sydd ei hangen ar lywodraeth ganolog a lleol i gynllunio a rhedeg gwasanaethau cyhoeddus fel iechyd ac addysg. Mae'r data hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n eang gan academyddion, busnesau, sefydliadau gwirfoddol a'r cyhoedd. Darparodd Cyfrifiad 2011 ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a gaiff eu defnyddio am y degawd nesaf gan gynllunwyr, llunwyr polisi ac ymchwilwyr ar draws y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat.

'Data on the population is used to ensure that we build our schools where they are required by our children, that hospitals are equipped to deliver the services that we need, that transport links reflect the journeys we undertake. With good data we can get these things right (and can hold people to account should things go wrong). Without it children are left without school places, patients do not get the care they need and we sit frustrated on trains and motorways. It matters to all of us.'

Y Gymdeithas Ystadegol Frenhinol

Gwnaeth Rhaglen Y Tu Hwnt i 2011 SYG adolygu gofynion cyhoeddus o ran ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a'r ffordd orau o'u bodloni yn y dyfodol. Mae gwelliannau mewn technoleg ac yn ffynonellau data'r llywodraeth yn cynnig y cyfle i foderneiddio'r cyfrifiad, neu i ddatblygu dull arall sy'n ailddefnyddio data gweinyddol sydd gan y llywodraeth eisoes.

Ystyriwyd nifer o ddulliau, ac fe'u haseswyd yn erbyn cyfres o feini prawf gwerthuso gan gynnwys ansawdd ystadegol, cost, ymarferoldeb technegol a chyfreithiol, derbynioldeb ymhlith y cyhoedd a'r baich ar y cyhoedd. Arweiniodd y gwaith hwn at bennu dau ddull o gynnal y cyfrifiad yn y dyfodol:

- unwaith bob degawd, fel yr un a gynhaliwyd yn 2011, ond ar lein yn bennaf;
- gan ddefnyddio data sydd gan y Llywodraeth eisoes ac arolygon blynyddol gorfodol.

Rhydd yr adroddiad hwn grynodedb o'r ymatebion a gafwyd i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus 'Y Cyfrifiad a Darparu Ystadegau o'r Boblogaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn y Dyfodol' a gynhaliwyd gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol. Cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad am gyfnod o 12 wythnos rhwng 23 Medi a 13 Rhagfyr 2013.

Mae'r [ddogfen ymgynghori a'r dogfennau ategol](#) fel a ganlyn:

- Y Cyfrifiad a Darparu Ystadegau o'r Boblogaeth yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn y Dyfodol
- Crynodeb o'r defnydd a wneir o wybodaeth o'r cyfrifiad, Medi 2013
- Crynodeb o fuddiannau gwybodaeth o'r cyfrifiad, Medi 2013

1.2 Cwmpas

Roedd yr ymgynghoriad ar gael ar lein, ac roedd modd cyflwyno sylwadau drwy holiadur ar-lein. Cafwyd fersiynau Cymraeg o'r ymgynghoriad a'r holiadur. Ategwyd yr ymgynghoriad gan dros 30 o ddigwyddiadau cyhoeddus a thargedwyd trafodaethau ag ystod eang o ddefnyddwyr. Ceir manylion y digwyddiadau yn Atodiad C.

Hwn oedd yr ail ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus gan SYG ar Raglen Y Tu Hwnt i 2011. Gwnaeth y cyntaf, a gynhaliwyd yn 2011, ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar ofynion defnyddwyr o ran ystadegau o'r boblogaeth ac ystadegau cymdeithasol-ddemograffig, gan gynnwys eu hamlder, cywirdeb a daearyddiaeth. Helpodd yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad i lywio ymchwil ddilynol a gynhaliwyd gan y Rhaglen.

Disgrifiodd yr ail ymgynghoriad y ddau opsiwn posibl, ynghyd â'u cryfderau a'u gwendidau a'r gwahanol fathau o wybodaeth y gallent eu darparu. Cafodd aelodau'r cyhoedd eu gwahodd i

ymateb gan roi eu barn ar y ddau opsiwn a amlinellwyd yn y ddogfen ymgynghori ac yn arbennig i gynnig sylwadau ar y canlynol:

- effaith colli ystadegau ar gyfer ardaloedd daearyddol bach a grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth;
- buddiannau posibl cael ystadegau mwy mynych o nodweddion y boblogaeth;
- sut y gallai archifo ffynonellau gweinyddol effeithio ar ymchwil hanesyddol ac achyddol;
- y risgiau sydd ynghlwm wrth y ddau opsiwn a sut y gellid eu rheoli.

Mae Atodiad A yn rhestru'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd. Er hwylustod, caiff y safbwyntiau a roddwyd gan ymatebwyr eu dosbarthu fesul pwnc allweddol yn hytrach na threfn y cwestiynau. Mewn rhai achosion, mae'r crynodeb hwn yn sôn am bwysau'r safbwyntiau a roddwyd gan ymatebwyr.

Mae SYG yn croesawu ansawdd a nifer yr ymatebion a gafwyd, a chaiff llawer eu dyfynnu yn ystod yr adroddiad hwn. Rhestrir yr holl ymatebwyr yn Atodiad A ac mae eu cyflwyniadau ar gael ar lein oni ofynnwyd iddynt aros yn gyfrinachol ymlaen llaw.

2 Dadansoddiad o'r ymatebwyr

Cafwyd 715 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, 657 ohonynt ar lein a 58 drwy e-bost neu lythyr. Rhestrir y sefydliadau a'r unigolion a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad yn Atodiad B, a chyhoeddir yr holl ymatebion ar lein ochr yn ochr â'r adroddiad hwn². Daeth dros 500 o bobl i tua 30 o ddigwyddiadau a chyfarfodydd cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad. Mae Atodiad C yn cynnwys rhestr lawn o'r digwyddiadau hyn.

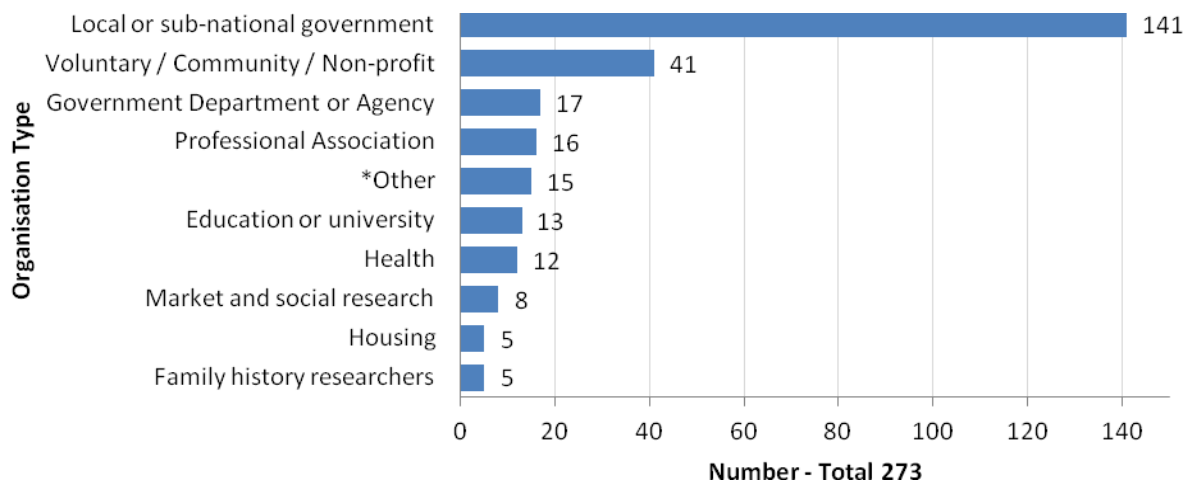
2.1 Ymatebwyr

Derbyniodd yr ymgynghoriad ymatebion gan unigolion (444) ac ar ran sefydliadau (273). Mae'n bwysig nodi bod llawer o'r ymatebion a gafwyd gan sefydliadau yn cynnwys ymatebion wedi'u coladu oddi wrth sawl corff neu unigolyn. Er enghraifft:

- Gwnaeth y Grŵp Defnyddwyr Demograffig ymateb ar ran ei aelodau a oedd yn cynnwys cwmnïau fel Barclays, y Co-operative, Boots a John Lewis.
- Cafwyd ymateb gan y Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol. Roedd ymateb Cymdeithas Cynghorau Gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr yn cwmpasu 12 o awdurdodau lleol a leolir yng Ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr.

Dengys Ffigur 1 nifer yr ymatebwyr a nododd eu hunain ar gyfer pob categori sefydliadol (273 i gyd). Cafwyd y rhan fwyaf o ymatebion sefydliadol gan lywodraeth leol neu is-genedlaethol a sefydliadau gwirfoddol, cymunedol ac nid er elw.

Ffigur 1 - Nifer yr ymatebion yn ôl y math o sefydliad



* Ymhlith y sefydliadau a restrir fel arall mae sefydliadau trafndiaeth, melinau trafod, cwmnïau ymgynghori, y gwasanaethau brys a'r cyfryngau.

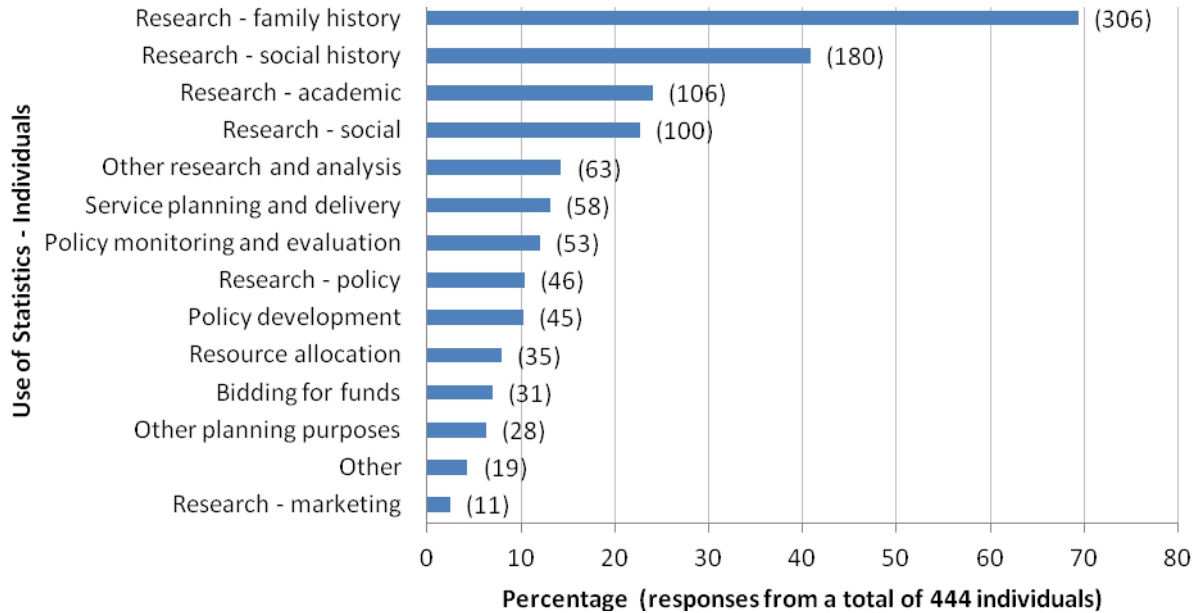
2.2 Defnydd o ddata

Gofynnwyd i ymatebwyr nodi'r rhesymau y maent yn defnyddio ystadegau o'r cyfrifiad neu ymatebion i'r cyfrifiad. Fel y gwelir yn Ffigur 2, at ddibenion ymchwil y mae unigolion yn defnyddio'r data ar y cyfan. Gwneir y defnydd mwyaf ohono ar gyfer ymchwil hanes y teulu (69 y cant) ac yna

² Ar wahân i'r rheini a ofynnodd yn benodol i'w hymateb aros yn breifat.

ymchwil hanes cymdeithasol (41 y cant). Dylid nodi mai'r ddau brif ddefnydd a nodwyd gan unigolion oedd y ddau ddefnydd lleiaf a nodwyd gan sefydliadau.

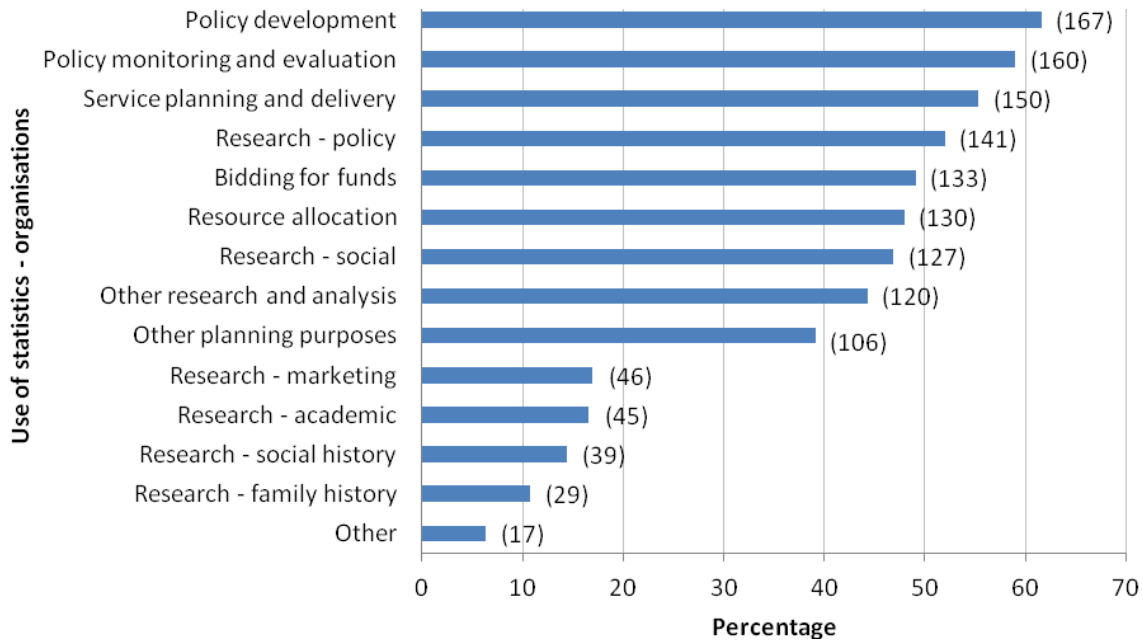
Ffigur 2: Y prif ddefnydd o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a thai yn ôl y ganran¹ o ymatebwyr unigol



¹Nid yw'r canrannau yn creu cyfanswm o 100 am fod llawer o ymatebwyr wedi nodi eu bod yn defnyddio'r data am fwy nag un rheswm.

I'r gwrthwyneb, fel y gwelir yn Ffigur 3, mae 62 y cant o sefydliadau yn defnyddio'r data i ddatblygu polisiau ac mae 59 y cant yn ei ddefnyddio i fonitro a gwerthuso polisiau. Ymhlith y mathau eraill o ddefnydd cyffredin a wna sefydliadau o'r data mae cynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau (55 y cant), ymchwilio i bolisiau (52 y cant) a gwneud cais am arian (49 y cant). Dim ond 11 y cant o'r sefydliadau a ymatebodd sy'n defnyddio'r data ar gyfer ymchwil hanes y teulu.

Ffigur 3: Y prif ddefnydd o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a thai yn ôl y ganran¹ o sefydliadau a ymatebodd



¹Nid yw'r canrannau yn creu cyfanswm o 100 am fod llawer o ymatebwyr wedi nodi eu bod yn defnyddio'r data am fwy nag un rheswm. Ymhlith y sefydliadau 'arall' mae sefydliadau trafnidiaeth, melinau trafod, cwmnïau ymgynghori, y gwasanaethau brys a'r cyfryngau.

2.3 Defnydd o ddata yn ôl y math o ymatebydd

Mae dros 70 y cant o sefydliadau llywodraeth leol neu is-genedlaethol yn defnyddio data'r cyfrifiad i ddatblygu a gwerthuso polisiau a gwneud ymchwil gymdeithasol. Mae dros hanner (56 y cant) o asiantaethau llywodraethol yn defnyddio'r data i ddatblygu polisiau a gwneud ymchwil polisi a chymdeithasol. Yn ôl y disgwyl, mae ymatebwyr o sefydliadau addysg a phrifysgolion yn defnyddio'r data ar gyfer ymchwil academiaidd yn bennaf (61 y cant).

Er i amrywiaeth o safbwyntiau gael eu mynegi mewn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad, ni chafodd y rhain eu llywio gan sector yr ymatebydd (ar wahân i achyddion, sydd â dyhead cryf i gynnal cyfrifiad papur neu ar-lein). Roedd y gwahaniaethau barn yn adlewyrchu gwahanol ddefnyddiau o fewn pob sector. Rhydd Atodiad D ddadansoddiad cryno o'r defnydd o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a chartrefi yn ôl sector.

3 Ansawdd cynnyrch ystadegol

Gwnaeth y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr ganolbwyntio ar ansawdd cynnyrch ystadegol ac, yn arbennig, bwysigrwydd ystadegau ar gyfer ardaloedd daearyddol bach, grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth a pha mor aml y'u darperir. Yn arbennig, mae'r Agenda Lleoliaeth wedi llywio pwysigrwydd data ar gyfer ardaloedd bach iawn. Yn yr adran hon cyflwynir y safbwyntiau a roddwyd ar y materion hyn ar gyfer y ddau opsiwn. Mae hefyd yn cyflwyno safbwyntiau mewn perthynas â pharhad, cymaradwyedd ac amseroldeb.

3.1 Ystadegau ar gyfer ardaloedd bach a grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth

Roedd y broses o ddarparu ystadegau cyson a chymaradwy ar gyfer data ar ardaloedd bach, gan gynnwys Ardaloedd Cynnyrch ac Ardaloedd Cynnyrch Ehangach³, yn peri pryder mawr i lawer iawn o ymatebwyr. Gwnaeth y Llywodraeth a sefydliadau eraill sy'n darparu gwasanaethau lleol danlinellu'n gryf bwysigrwydd data ar ardaloedd bach a chynnyrch croddabl manwl er mwyn cynllunio a dyrannu adnoddau'n effeithlon.

'We sometimes have very small pockets of [housing] stock and even LSOA level can be a challenge at times. OA would be ideal for all data to go down to. We have really started to use data to drive strategic decision making and especially when looking at community investment... Even using estimates at the lower geographies would be very dangerous when making key decisions on investment and services.'

Tai Cymunedol Knightstone

'[OA/LSOA level] information is highly valuable for local authorities... Without the low area level data provided by a target 100% sample, basic information which is crucial for population projections, school roll planning, resource allocation and negotiations with developers would not be available.'

Bwrdeistref Hackney, Llundain

Mae gallu cael gafael ar ddata ar ardaloedd bach wedi dod yn fwyfwy pwysig yn sgil cyflwyno diwygiadau diweddar yn y sector cyhoeddus, fel yr Agenda Lleoliaeth.

'...we have a greater imperative to use such data because of a number of recent public sector reforms - the Localism Act 2011, the National Planning Policy Framework, welfare reforms, and the transfer of public health responsibilities.'

Arsyllfa Swydd Warwick

Cyfeiriwyd at y defnydd o ddata AC fel 'conglfeini' i gyfuno data'r cyfrifiad hyd at lefel ardaloedd daearyddol pwrpasol.

³ **OA - Ardal Gynnyrch** - Grwpiau o godau post sydd â chyfanswm poblogaeth o rhwng 100 a 625 o bobl, 300 ar gyfartaledd. Defnyddir OA ledled y DU fel yr uned sylfaenol o gynnyrch y cyfrifiad.

LSOA - Ardal Gynnyrch Ehangach Haen Is - Cyfanswm y boblogaeth rhwng 1,000 a 3,000 o bobl, 1,600 ar gyfartaledd. Mae pob LSOA yn cynnwys sawl OA.

MSOA - Ardal Gynnyrch Ehangach Haen Ganol - Cyfanswm y boblogaeth rhwng 5,000 a 15,000 o bobl, 7,800 ar gyfartaledd. Mae pob MSOA yn cynnwys sawl LSOA. Maent yn debyg o ran maint i ward etholiadol gyfartalog - er bod llawer mwy o amrywioldeb ym maint y wardiau etholiadol.

ALI - Awdurdod Lleol - Cyfanswm y boblogaeth rhwng 2,000 a miliwn o bobl, 160,000 ar gyfartaledd. Mae pob ALI yn cynnwys sawl MSOA.

'Population change within Peak District National Park is very slight, decreasing by less than 32 people between Census 2001 and Census 2011. It is our view that the once a decade online option will provide the small area and exact fit data required to monitor population and housing in the Peak District National Park accurately. This option also allows us to monitor change and compare data with the Census 2001 & 2011.'

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol y Peak District

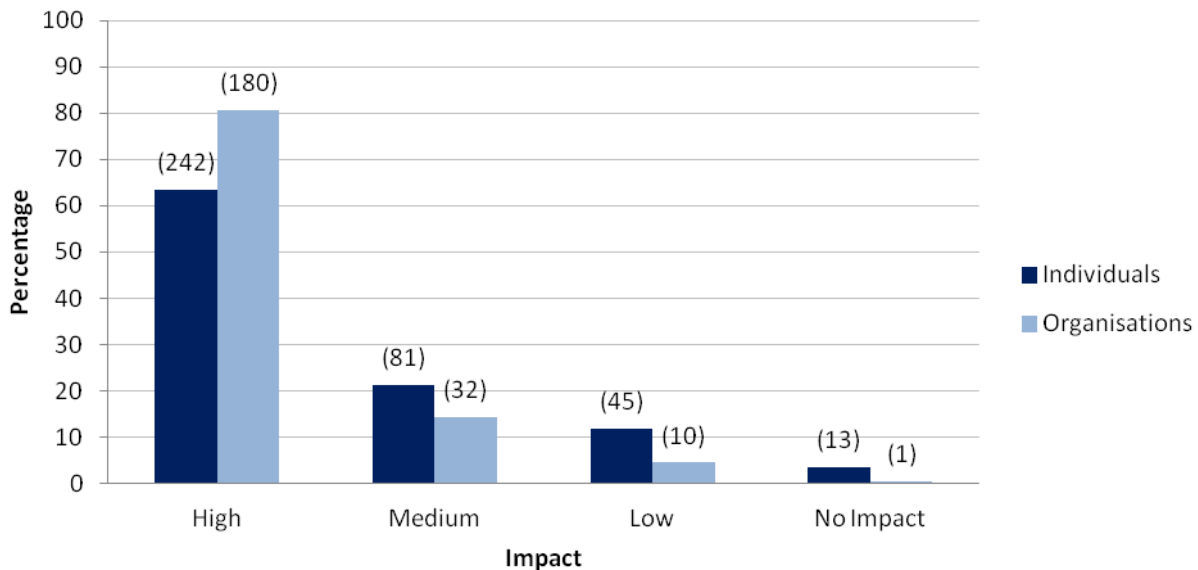
Hefyd nododd llawer na fydd dyfnder ac ehangder y newidynnau cymdeithasol-ddemograffig a geir yn y cyfrifiad ar gael gan ffynonellau eraill.

'We rely on the rich set of statistics at a small geographical area, i.e. output areas, for our products and services that we build from Census data. We need the rich set of variables it provides, particularly in relation to social characteristics....These types of variables are not available from any other source. This is particularly the case with cross-tabulated variables like age by sex by social grade. These are key to our business and clients....The Census provides as complete an understanding of the population as you can get.'

Beacon Dodsworth (ymgynghorwyr GIS a dadansoddi marchnata)

Holwyd ymatebwyr am effaith colli data ar ardaloedd bach arnynt hwy eu hunain neu eu sefydliad. Dangosir y canlyniadau cyffredinol yn Ffigur 4 isod.

Ffigur 4: Effaith colli data ar ardaloedd bach ar unigolion a sefydliadau



Dewisodd cyfanswm o 604 o ymatebwyr (381 o unigolion a 223 o sefydliadau) ateb y cwestiwn hwn, gydag 80 y cant o sefydliadau a 63 y cant o unigolion yn nodi bod yr effaith yn uchel.

Roedd y rheini o'r sector tai, y sector iechyd a'r llywodraeth yn llai tebygol o nodi bod yr effaith yn uchel na sefydliadau eraill.

Eglurodd ymatebwyr sut y byddai colli'r wybodaeth hon yn cael effaith andwyol ar eu gwaith. Er bod y gofynion penodol yn amrywio, roedd a wnelo pryderon cyffredinol â gallu cynllunio a thargedu adnoddau a gwasanaethau'n effeithiol i'r cyhoedd.

'The loss of data for populations and subgroups in small areas like LSOAs would be a significant backwards step and we believe the 4 per cent annual survey would be an inadequate alternative. The ability to access reliable statistics on population and attributes, including drill-down to sub-groups based on age, ethnicity or socio-economic groups is important for the effective monitoring of population health and its determinants; important for informing policy in improving public health and important for informing need-based service provision across the public sector.'

Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

'Removal of these levels would greatly reduce our knowledge of these areas. Lower super output area data highlighted the current level and growth of unpaid carers for example. This enables our authority to prioritise and target support in particular areas of need. Parish councils are increasingly self-determining, therefore understanding demography, housing need, number of households or further evidence for their vital neighbourhood plans, [if these levels were removed] would greatly diminish. Their ability to self-govern would be significantly weakened.'

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Chichester

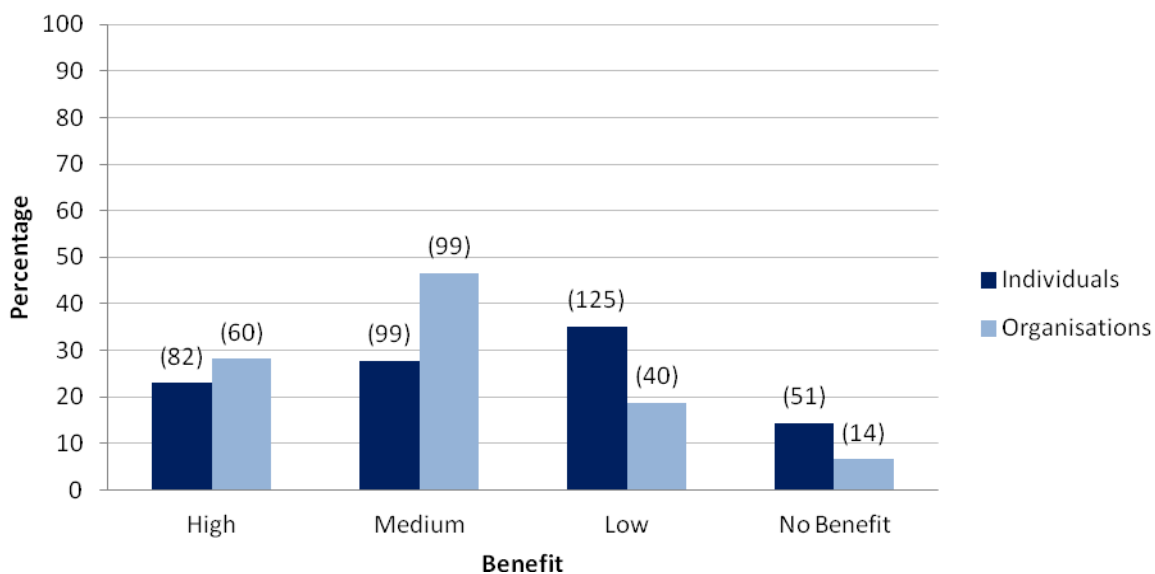
'A census that fails to provide robust attribute data for small areas is not worth carrying out. (By small area we mean Output Area and not the crude Lower Super Output Area, which are of no use to practical business users)... Given the breadth of organisations that utilise small area data derived from the census and the high probability that alternatives would produce weaker investment decisions we believe there is likely to be a negative effect on the UK economy.'

CACI Ltd (Cwmni Ymgynghori Marchnata a Systemau Gwybodaeth)

3.2 Amllder

O ystyried mai un o anafanteision cynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd yw prinder cynnyrch, croesawyd y posibilrwydd o weld cynnyrch mwy mynych yn sgil defnyddio data gweinyddol ac arolygon. Gofynnwyd i ymatebwyr nodi faint o fudd y byddent yn ei gael o gynnyrch mwy mynych a dewisodd cyfanswm o 570 o ymatebwyr (356 o unigolion a 214 o sefydliadau) ateb y cwestiwn. Mae Ffigur 5 isod yn dangos mai sefydliadau oedd fwyaf tebygol o nodi mai budd canolig y byddent yn ei weld tra unigolion oedd fwyaf tebygol o ddweud y byddai budd isel o gael gwybodaeth fwy mynych. Serch hynny gwnaeth mwy o ymatebwyr o'r ddwy garfan nodi budd uchel neu ganolig na budd isel, neu ddim o gwbl. Mae gan y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr unigol ddi-ddordeb mewn data'r cyfrifiad at ddibenion ymchwil hanesyddol yn bennaf, lle mae amllder yn llai perthnasol.

Ffigur 5: Budd canfyddedig data mwy mynych i unigolion a sefydliadau



Y rhai o'r sectorau tai, ymchwil i'r farchnad a chymdeithasol, cymdeithasau proffesiynol a sectorau eraill oedd fwyaf tebygol o ddweud bod budd uchel i ddata mwy mynych. Y rhai o'r sector iechyd, asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth, y sector addysg neu brifysgolion, y sector gwirfoddol, y sector cymunedol neu'r sector nid er elw a llywodraeth leol neu is-genedlaethol oedd fwyaf tebygol o ddweud bod budd canolig. Ym marn ymchwilwyr hanes y teulu nid oedd fawr ddim budd, os o gwbl, i ddata mwy mynych.

Eglurodd ymatebwyr y byddai data mwy mynych o bosibl yn golygu bod modd nodi tueddiadau a newidiadau yn y boblogaeth yn fwy effeithiol. Wrth sôn am y buddiannau hyn cyfeiriwyd yn aml at y cynnydd yn y boblogaeth a welwyd rhwng Cyfrifiadau 2001 a 2011 a'r cynnydd cyflym mewn amrywiaeth mewn rhai ardaloedd.

'There would be additional benefit to us from being able to identify city-level trends earlier. For example, our simulations of survey outputs suggest that we would have been able to identify the trend in the non-UK born population earlier than the Census allowed. This is a key trend of the last decade which has driven dramatic population change in some parts of the city, something we have only fully understood following the release of 2011 Census results.'

Cyngor Dinas Rhydychen

Ystyriwyd bod y gallu i nodi newidiadau yn y boblogaeth yn gynt yn werthfawr o bosibl o ran cynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau mewn ffordd fwy effeithlon.

'The main positive aspect to option 2 [administrative data and surveys approach] is the speed that data is released. This will give organisations the opportunity to more quickly respond to population changes when planning initiatives for the futureThe environment we live in is changing rapidly, and we feel the Census needs to evolve to reflect these changes. By releasing results more frequently we will be able to build a clearer picture of the environment in which we operate, and make changes to our services to reflect these.'

Tai Cymunedol Greenfields

'...the 10 year gap between each Census is no longer practical for local authorities. Having additional information (if accurate) on population figures and characteristics would enable local authorities to evidence social changes much quicker which would enable us to react to social changes and adjust our services accordingly. This will also allow us to allocate our resources more effectively.'

Cyngor Dosbarth Cherwell a De Swydd Northampton

Er gwaethaf cefnogaeth gyffredinol i gynnyrch mwy mynych yn sgil data gweinyddol ac arolygon, roedd nifer o gafeatau a'r un mwyaf cyffredin oedd na fyddai cynnyrch mwy mynych yn gwneud iawn am golli data ar ardaloedd bach.

'Weighing up the benefit of accurate data at a local level once a decade or more frequent but less accurate data; we would strongly suggest that accuracy, transparency and comparability should overrule frequency. '

Bwrdeistref Hammersmith a Fulham, Llundain

'Administrative sources are promising, particularly the prospect of more timely data and ONS's research in this area to date is encouraging; but we do not yet think that there is sufficient evidence that the benefits of wholesale adoption of this method in 2021 will outweigh the loss to councils in terms of the breadth and quality of outputs. '

Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol

3.3 Materion eraill yn ymwneud ag ansawdd ystadegol

Ymhlith y materion eraill a godwyd ynghylch cynnal cyfrifiad ar-lein roedd parhad data a'r gallu cysylltiedig i olrhain newidiadau dros amser mewn modd dibynadwy.

'The collection of consistent and statistically evaluated questions is also an important consideration as it ensures we are comparing like with like over time – and when there have been changes they are clear to see; The resulting mass of small area data on this comparable nature that comes out of the census is invaluable for looking at both small geographies and small population groups, and importantly their characteristics, which would otherwise be hidden. '

Cyngor Sir Hampshire

Fodd bynnag, gwnaed heriau difrifol i amseroldeb cynnyrch presennol y cyfrifiad a chafwyd awgrym cyfatebol y gallai cyflwyno cyfrifiad ar-lein wella amseroldeb.

'The census option's obvious weakness is that it is out-of-date before it is published - even if a fully online census can deliver outputs in a timelier manner, it will still be looking back at an ever-distancing point in time. '

Bwrdeistref Camden, Llundain

Ymhlith manteision eraill yr opsiwn gweinyddol a nodwyd gan ymatebwyr roedd cynnydd yng nghywirdeb amcangyfrifon o'r boblogaeth rhwng cyfrifiadau a'i werth hirdymor o ran lleihau'r ddibyniaeth ar gyfraddau ymateb gostyngol mewn cyfrifiadau ac arolygon.

'The admin/ survey option is obviously the way forward in the long term due to cost pressures and the need to reuse expensively collated material; falling response rates to censuses and surveys; improvements to data gathering, analysis and presentation; and need for regularly updated statistics or on new topics as issues present themselves.'

4 Ymarferoldeb a chostau cyfrifiad ar-lein a data gweinyddol

Mae'r adran hon o'r adroddiad yn cyflwyno sylwadau ar faterion gweithredol ac effaith bosibl materion o'r fath ar ansawdd ystadegol.

4.1 Cyfrifiad ar-lein

Ar y cyfan, roedd ymatebwyr yn cefnogi'r egwyddor o gyflwyno cyfrifiad ar-lein.

'... there's also a certain degree of inevitability about the move towards a more web-based Census. Due to more people's increasing acceptance of technology in everyday life, the proportion of on-line responses would naturally increase over ten years previously.'

Dinas a Sir Abertawe

Fodd bynnag, er i gyfrifiad ar-lein gael ei gefnogi'n eang mewn egwyddor, roedd nifer o bryderon ymarferol ynghlwm wrth allgáu digidol. Pwysleiswyd mai'r rheini sydd wedi'u hallgáu'n ddigidol yw'r rheini sydd hefyd wedi'u hallgáu'n gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd o gymdeithas. Nid oedd yn ymddangos bod rhai ymatebwyr yn gwybod bod y cyfrifiad bob amser yn rhoi gwybodaeth a chymorth i ddinasyddion agored i niwed a'r rhai sydd angen cymorth, ac y byddai'n parhau i wneud hynny yn yr amgylchedd ar-lein. Byddai hyn yn cynnwys holiaduron papur i'r rhai a oedd angen un.

'...the loss of a paper based census method assumes that all those participating have internet access and the skills to participate online. This ignores the fact that digital exclusion is an ongoing problem. It is estimated that there are 10 million adults in the UK who do not use or have access to computers and the internet (Race Online, 2010). Many within this group are also likely to face social exclusion and economic deprivation.'

Cymdeithas Cymdeithasegol Prydain

'...according to ONS 2012 data, 7.1 million adults (15%) in the UK have never used the internet... The move to an online-only census risks leaving the elderly, rural, disabled and those on low incomes disenfranchised.'

Y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol

'Our research has shown that homeless people often have poor IT skills, and some have limited literacy and numeracy. In addition, because of the environment of much supported accommodation for homeless people, it can be difficult to access computers even for those who have the skills needed. It is important that any changes to the census do not exclude those who find online forms difficult to manage.'

Homeless Link

Roedd rhai o'r farn y byddai angen hyd yn oed fwy o gymorth gyda'r opsiwn ar-lein na chyfrifiad papur traddodiadol oherwydd ni fyddai rhai dinasyddion yn debygol o ymateb ar-lein, yn enwedig mudwyr newydd. Ni fyddai a wnelo cymaint â mynediad digidol, er na fyddai gan rai cartrefi gyfarpar na sgiliau TG, ond gallu digidol ac ewyllys.

[The main risks for the on-line Census are]: Resistance to responding on-line and consequent need for much greater support, follow-up and provision of alternative methods. Such resistance may occur disproportionately among older people, people with learning difficulties, recent migrants with insecure immigration statuses. The much greater demand on resources may result in some groups not receiving appropriate support and therefore unable to complete an on-line response.'

Cymdeithas Cyfraith Gwahaniaethu

O ganlyniad i allgáu digidol, roedd ymatebwyr o'r farn y gallai cyfraddau ymateb i'r cyfrifiad gael eu peryglu a fyddai, yn ei dro, yn cael effaith negyddol ar gostau casglu data, ansawdd allbynnau a phenderfyniadau dilynol yn seiliedig ar y data.

'This would mean that citizens who are less likely to be online such as the elderly, rural, disabled and people on low incomes - may not actually complete the 2021 census. This puts at risk the integrity of the data that will be collected. In turn this puts at risk the services which are provided by both central and local government that rely on census data to provide accurate levels of funding and service provision.'

Keep Me Posted (partneriaeth sy'n cynnwys elusennau, grwpiau buddiant a busnesau sydd o blaid dewis defnyddwyr mewn cysylltiadau rhwng busnesau a defnyddwyr.)

4.2 Data gweinyddol ac arolygon

Ymhlith y pryderon gweithredol a oedd yn ymwneud â data gweinyddol ac arolygon roedd ansawdd data gweinyddol a hefyd p'un a fyddai newidiadau i systemau gweinyddol yn golygu na fyddai'r data ar gael mwyach, neu ei fod yn llai cyflawn. Codwyd pryderon hefyd ynghylch p'un a oedd gan SYG ddigon o'r sgiliau cywir, a'r gofyniad am ddeddfwriaeth. Roedd y ffaith nad yw prif ddiben ffynonellau data gweinyddol yn gysylltiedig â chynhyrchu ystadegau yn peri cryn bryder.

'The primary function of administrative datasets are not the collection of population statistics...Administrative sources are only as good as the record management systems in place at their source organisation, which will generally not have been designed to answer census questions. Will the administrative sources have opportunities to adjust their data collections to answer census questions more accurately?'

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

Arweiniodd hyn at bryderon ynghylch lefelau cywirdeb y wybodaeth a gedwir gan ffynonellau data gweinyddol, yn sgil mewnbynnu data mewn ffordd anghyson, aelodau'r cyhoedd yn rhoi gwybodaeth anghywir neu ddewis peidio â chofrestru eu manylion.

'Consistency would be required in a survey/administrative data option in the measurement or collection of data on ethnicity. Currently a number of approaches are used which differ from the standard census self-identification question. For example, in the school census, school staff often complete the ethnicity question on behalf of the pupils.'

Canolfan ESRC ar Ddynameg Ethnigrwydd

Mater arall a godwyd yw cysondeb a'r angen i gael gafael ar ffynonellau data gweinyddol yn barhaus dros amser ac effaith bosibl newidiadau mewn polisi ar barhad a chymaradwyedd cynnyrch ystadegol. Cyfeiriodd nifer o ymatebwyr yn benodol at y newidiadau diweddar i Fudd-dal Plant.

'...Child Benefit records would be considered an important source of information for the census under the administrative data option, but recent changes to policy now mean it is no longer a universal benefit for all children, and its coverage of new born babies and parents of young children will be reduced in the future. This policy change reduces its potential benefit to the census and would impact on the quality of data it could provide.'

Uned Ddata Llywodraeth Leol, Cymru

'In the event that non-fixed data sources are used to piece together a national picture then there is again an enhanced risk that the coherence of data series will be broken. This is exemplified by recent changes to child benefit which have seen around 1.2 million families removed from this dataset (700,000 completely, the remainder partially). This would render this type of record as meaningless in compiling local population counts of younger people now that wealthier families are no longer eligible.'

Cyngor Sir Durham

Mynegwyd peth pryder nad oes gan SYG yr arbenigedd na'r profiad gofynnol i ddefnyddio data gweinyddol yn effeithiol erbyn 2021. Yn ogystal, codwyd cwestiynau ynghylch faint o bŵer a dylanwad a allai fod gan SYG dros y sawl sy'n cyflenwi ffynonellau data gweinyddol fel Cyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol.

'Large government IT projects have a history of failing to deliver what was expected of them both in terms of budget and timescales. Whilst previous examples do not necessarily mean that future projects will suffer the same problems, it doesn't seem unreasonable to expect unforeseen problems to occur. The census is much too important a resource to experiment with, especially if it might take 'a number of decades'

Cyngor Sir Dyfnaint

'... I think ONS is being naïve if it thinks that its needs, and those of researchers in the distant future, will over-ride the operational requirements of other government bodies.'

Prifysgol Essex

'The ONS is unlikely to be able to dictate to such large and powerful organisations as the NHS and the HMRC how they collect their data, so there is no assurance that the data derived from these agencies will be consistent from year to year.'

Y Gymdeithas Hanesyddol Frenhinol, Cymdeithas Hanes Economaidd, Cymdeithas Hanes Gymdeithasol

Awgrymwyd hefyd fod angen gweld datblygiadau sefydliadol a datblygiadau o ran gallu o fewn SYG er mwyn cefnogi'r dull newydd o weithredu.

'This would also be a new skill set for ONS. We suggest that the Government establishes within the remit of the ONS or as a separate organisation the Office of Administrative Data. There is a need to ensure central responsibility for the quality and stability of administrative data. This is a different set of skills and responsibilities to those that the ONS currently holds.'

Cymdeithas Ymchwil a Gwybodaeth Ardal Leol

Codwyd cost yr opsiwn, gyda rhai ymatebwyr yn pryderu na fyddai'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn cynrychioli gwerth am arian a chafwyd darogan y byddai'r costau terfynol yn uwch na'r hyn a gyfrifwyd.

'To provide any meaningful useful data by survey methods, it is clear that a much bigger sample is essential, probably of the order of a 10% sample. This would undoubtedly put costs up even further, and would present most of the difficulties of performing a decennial Census. Thus it is clear that the alternative method would provide very much inferior value for money as whilst costs may be slightly less, the utility it provides is immensely smaller than the Census, and to increase the utility of the surveys would cost as much as doing the full census.'

Tees Valley Unlimited - Yn cynrychioli Awdurdodau Unedol Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar a Cleveland a Stockton-on-Tees

'Certainly in terms of the research areas in which I work, the marginal cost saving predicted by using this option (30p/person/year) does not warrant the significant reduction in data quality and availability.'

Dr Benedict W Wheeler

Roedd eraill o'r farn bod arbedion cost posibl cyfrifiad sy'n defnyddio data gweinyddol yn ddibwys o gymharu â gwerth yr hyn a fyddai'n cael ei golli, ac y gallai hyn gynyddu costau llywodraeth leol.

'Whilst in these austere times we recognise the value of saving money by utilising the second option of a more frequent census based on the re-use of existing administrative data we simply feel the loss of lower geographical (lower layer super output area, etc) data plus the potential loss of detailed data for a number of topics plus the loss of a high degree of continuity with the data provided by previous censuses would be highly detrimental to planning service provision.'

Bwrdeistref Redbridge, Llundain

'London Councils does not agree with ONS's valuation of census outputs compared to administrative data and annual surveys. The £5 million additional benefit nationally from the more granular traditional census approach represents a minimal individual local authority benefit. London Councils believes this benefit to be much greater and indeed as mentioned the cost of commissioning this level of data would be much higher for local government as a result of not having this information. This would be an additional cost local government would face as a result. There would be a clear loss of economy of scale in moving from a national to individual local authority production of granular population information.'

London Councils

Codwyd y gofyniad am ddeddfwriaeth newydd er mwyn cyflwyno'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon. Eglurodd y ddogfen ymgynghori y byddai angen deddfwriaeth er mwyn gwella'r broses o rannu data o fewn y llywodraeth o ran ystadegau ac ymchwil a hefyd i allu cynnal arolygon gorfodol o gartrefi. Pryder allweddol oedd y ffaith nad oedd y ddeddfwriaeth angenrheidiol ar waith eto, ac nad oedd unrhyw sicrwydd y byddai wedi cael ei phasio nac yn gweithio'n effeithiol yn ymarferol.

'...implementation would involve greater legislative change, which cannot be assured....It is expected to rely on an annual survey for socio-economic characteristics, and whilst recognising that the proposed survey will be compulsory, the legislation and implementation to ensure that the compulsory survey works is untested and thus presents challenges.'

Cyngorau Ymchwil y DU gyda'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol

'...the administrative data approach would require primary legislation. This would require cross-party support as well as appropriate time for proper scrutiny of draft legislation. Without these essential conditions, concern arises that any legislation might end up with watered down proposals, weakening the proposed replacement arrangements even further. And even with such high level political support, there may be UK legal, EU legal or sheer operational and cost reasons why the needs of individual departments could not easily and economically be fitted into a common purpose.'

Y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol

Problem arall oedd y ffaith nad oes cofrestr o'r boblogaeth yn y DU. Nododd sawl ymatebydd fod cofrestr o'r boblogaeth yn gyffredin mewn gwledydd a oedd bellach yn defnyddio data gweinyddol a chredwyd ei bod yn hanfodol cysylltu setiau data gweinyddol. Roedd llawer o'r farn, heb fod un ar waith, na fyddai'r defnydd o ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon yn debygol o lwyddo.

'In the absence of an accompanying proposal for a Population Register to replace the census, the Consultation document's second option of moving to exclusive reliance on administrative and social survey statistics has no precedent in the practice of any other country....if the political obstacles to creating a PR [Population Register] system are judged to be too great, then it needs to be acknowledged that the option of patching together administrative and social survey data is simply unworkable...'

History and Policy

'Finally, the consultation document states that a population register is a common and essential feature in all countries that directly estimate population through administrative data. The consultation does not suggest that introducing such a register is being considered, and while the public and political appetite for such an approach remains limited, it is hard to see how the ONS can be confident that an administrative data led approach can be successful without this core component'

Cyngor Southwark

5 Preifatrwydd, cyfrinachedd a derbynioldeb y cyhoedd

Codwyd pryderon ynghylch preifatrwydd a chyfrinachedd mewn perthynas â'r ddau opsiwn. O ran y cyfrifiad ar-lein roedd y rhain yn ymwneud yn bennaf â diogelwch ar-lein a baich llenwi ffurflen ar ddeiliaid cartrefi. Roedd y pryderon ynghylch data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn canolbwyntio ar y graddau y byddai'r cyhoedd yn derbyn ailddefnyddio data personol a gasglwyd i ddechrau at ddibenion gweinyddol a baich arolygon blynyddol gorfodol ar y cyhoedd.

5.1 Cyfrifiad ar-lein

Codwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r pryderon ynghylch preifatrwydd a derbynioldeb ymhlith y cyhoedd o ran y cyfrifiad ar-lein gan unigolion a oedd yn ymateb i'r Ymgynghoriad. Mynegwyd pryderon ynghylch diogelwch ar-lein a'r potensial i hacio a dwyn manylion adnabod.

'It doesn't take into account the general feeling that anything sent electronically is [not] safe. We hear daily of data being compromised and the DPA [Data Protection Act] doesn't go far enough to protect our data. There would also be the possibility of hackers getting access to the server this is hosted on and causing widespread panic and theft of identities.'

Rob Burns

Byddai'r cyfrifiad ar-lein yn gofyn i'r cyhoedd am fwy o wybodaeth na data gweinyddol ac arolygon. Mae rhai unigolion yn credu bod cwestiynau'r cyfrifiad yn ymwithiol ac yn feichus.

'Census once a decade.... suited most people I know but some did feel it was a bit big brotherish.'

Gerry Norvill

'Another consideration is that filling out census returns is a burden on individual citizens.'

David F Guyton

Fodd bynnag, nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebwyr a soniodd am faich o'r farn bod y cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd yn rhoi baich mawr ar y cyhoedd.

'We all fill in forms; far more intrusive forms and far longer forms all day every day. We are used to it. It is not a burden, it is not intrusive and it does not threaten our privacy....'

Jonathan Frayne

'The argument of page 8 of the consultation document that: the census imposes a burden on all households because every household is required to respond appears to be looking for a problem that doesn't exist. Other than questions relating to the household as a whole, each person only has to fill in four pages of questions. This is reduced still further by only showing people relevant questions, as happened with the online version of the form in 2011.'

Cyngor Sir Dyfnaint

Credwyd hefyd y byddai rhai grwpiau mewn cymdeithas yn fwy agored i faterion diogelwch am nad oedd ganddynt brofiad o ddefnyddio'r we, neu byddent yn llai tebygol o lenwi'r cyfrifiad ar lein am eu bod ofn technoleg ac yn ei hamau.

'The risks of moving to a greater reliance on online completion of a decennial Census is the sub-groups that would be missed, by definition, and public suspicion of electronic data collection. This route would need very careful campaigns to influence public opinion and very careful understanding of who would be missed...'

Gillian Parker

5.2 Data gweinyddol ac arolygon

Codwyd materion yn ymwneud â phreifatrwydd o ran data gweinyddol ac arolygon gan 13 y cant o ymatebwyr (18 y cant o sefydliadau a 10 y cant o unigolion). Tynnwyd sylw at bwysigrwydd cael caniatâd penodol yr unigolyn i ddefnyddio ei ddata gweinyddol gan rai ymatebwyr unigol.

'There are major privacy concerns on using what you term as administrative data. This is personal data and explicit permission should be sought for any use other than the original purpose, and that does not include opting out presumption as a method of getting that permission.'

David Hamilton

'Are administrative sources permitted to contribute their records to others in government without an individual's consent? Does government have the right to pass data from its departments to the census for non-administrative purposes? The European Commission is currently in the process of reviewing the general EU legal framework on the protection of personal data; as part of this the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party is examining the processing of personal data and privacy. Can ONS guarantee that the NHS patient register will always be legally available to use for calculating population estimates?'

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

Mynegwyd pryderon y byddai SYG yn datgelu'r data i'w ddefnyddio at ddibenion eraill. Cafwyd pryderon hefyd y bydd pobl yn anghofio pa sefydliadau sydd â data arnynt.

'There is fundamental and systemic risk with the proposed data sharing, in that use could go beyond what the public are willing to support ... It should not be possible for any party to become aware that an individual seems to be using an alias for the use of two different services, and take actions on that basis ... It must not be an option for the unrestricted sharing of data across Whitehall for reasons that are not the production of Statistics to be laid before Parliament.'

Sam Smith, Grŵp Cynghori ar Breifatrwydd Y Tu Hwnt i 2011

'Administrative data collection in the first instance sounds better however you will be using data that we have agreed to be stored and we believe will not be passed to any third party. ... I do not know how much of my information with government bodies is being used for other reasons than I agreed to when I placed them on file. Again this leaves open the chances of our data being stolen and used for illegal purposes.'

Rob Burns

'Extension of permission for the ONS to access personal data from various Government Departments is also very worrying. We are at this moment being assured by you that it will be protected and unidentifiable, but just look at our medical records, which we were assured would not be disclosed to anyone else. They are now going to go on sale to the highest bidder, and will include our personal NHS numbers.'

Shelagh Biddlestone

Mynegodd rhai ymatebwyr bryder y bydd aelodau'r cyhoedd yn rhoi gwybodaeth anwir i'r sawl sy'n gyfrifol am ffynonellau data gweinyddol, neu yn peidio ag ymateb i arolygon, am eu bod yn credu y bydd y Llywodraeth yn defnyddio eu data at ddibenion eraill.

'A certain proportion of the population will resent and resist the drawing together of all their 'admin' data into a centralised single source, regardless of any assurances that it will be used only for the purpose of census. Will this lead to more resistance to the various admin data requests? Will (some) people start to deliberately obfuscate their official data to stop 'big brother' knowing all about them? Different versions of names, different forms of addresses, minor acts of 'unproveable' data vandalism that will not only make the agglomeration of data for census less easy/accurate, but also potentially reduce the accuracy of the source admin datasets, and consequently their suitability for their primary purposes.'

Steve Barnard

'There would need to be a considerable amount of work required to explain the changes and reasons ...to the public in order to obtain informed consent for the extended use of personal data outside of the purposes for which it is collected. This could lead to more individuals withdrawing consent for currently collected data. '

Cofrestrwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus De-orllewin Lloegr

Cafwyd sylwadau negyddol gan ambell ymatebydd ynghylch derbynoldeb arolygon blynyddol o ran o'r boblogaeth. Credwyd, gan ei fod yn rhannol yn hytrach nag yn gynhwysfawr, y byddai rhai yn llai tebygol o ymateb.

'Although the census is often claimed to be a burden on people, the fact that it affects everyone at the same time just once a decade effectively helps to make it more acceptable. Moving to a compulsory annual sample survey, where ONS estimate that approximately 50% of the population will be sampled in a ten year period, may have the effect of making people feel singled out (which in fact they will be!) and less inclined to respond if not everyone on their street is being asked the same questions either on-line or on the doorstep '

Cyngor Dinas Bryste

'There is a substantial difference in public perception between a one-off data collection every 10 years that affects everybody and which nearly everyone can see the benefits of as a public good, and an exercise that only affects part of the population over time and which might not be so easily accepted. And making an annual survey compulsory in this context might have undesirable effects on response to all the other important surveys that ONS/GSS carries out. '

Yr Athro Ian Plewis

6 Cydraddoldeb

Yn draddodiadol, mae ystadegau o'r cyfrifiad wedi cael eu defnyddio i fesur a monitro anghydraddoldebau, gan gynnwys hil, ffydd, rhyw, oedran ac anabledd. Mewn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad cafwyd safbwyntiau cryf am rinweddau'r ddau opsiwn a pharhau â chyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd, er ar lein, oedd y ffeffryn clir o ran monitro cydraddoldebau. Cafwyd rhai rhybuddion am risgiau defnyddio cyfuniad o ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon yn unig.

6.1 Cyfrifiad ar-lein

Tanlinellodd ymatebwyr y byddai cynnal cyfrifiad ar-lein yn golygu y byddai ystadegau cymdeithasol-ddemograffig o ardaloedd a phoblogaethau bach yn dal i fod ar gael, gan felly ei gwneud yn bosibl i adnabod grwpiau agored i niwed a grwpiau lleiafrifol.

'The census is the only source of data that identifies all groups within our population, however small they may be. Often small groups, who have different characteristics to the population majority in that area, such as certain ethnic groups, those from overseas countries, those residing in small pockets of deprivation, residents of urban areas where putative environmental factors play a role in incidence or severity of disease, have different health needs. Without the census to identify these small groups, health services or interventions may not be identified, planned nor provided in adequate numbers and locations.'
Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

'We believe that [the online approach] would provide organisations such as ours with the only feasible means of gathering statistics. This was proven with the 2011 Census with the addition of the 'Arab' category under the ethnic profile, also the questions of 'Identity'; 'Nationality'; 'Languages spoken'. These are not available in any 'Administrative' format.'

Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Arabiaid Prydain

Mae gallu adnabod y grwpiau hyn yn gywir yn bwysig o ran profi cydraddoldebau wrth ddatblygu polisïau'r llywodraeth, monitro effaith polisïau a gwasanaethau newydd ar gydraddoldeb a galluogi sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus i gydymffurfio â Dyletswydd Cydraddoldeb y Sector Cyhoeddus (fel y'i nodwyd yn adran 149 o Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010).

'The equality duty requires equality considerations to be reflected in policy and the delivery of services and for these issues to be kept under review. All public authorities, therefore, require robust population and housing statistics at local geographical levels, and for it to be disaggregated by equality grounds, to provide evidence for policy making and to assess the impact of their policies in order to fulfil their obligations under the statutory equality duty.'

Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Gogledd Iwerddon

'As a public body the Council has a duty to monitor and report on equality information in accordance with the Equality Act 2010. As part of this the Council undertakes equalities monitoring, equality analysis assessments and service planning in an effort to eliminate discrimination, promote participation, empower residents and promote community harmony. Without the data that the Census is able to provide, these efforts would be hampered.'

Bwrdeistref Lewisham, Llundain

6.2 Data gweinyddol ac arolygon

Yn wahanol i'r cyfrifiad ar-lein, cododd sawl ymatebydd bryderon na fyddai data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn diwallu eu hanghenion o ran yr ystadegau sydd eu hangen i nodi grwpiau lleiafrifol a chyflawni Dyletswydd Cydraddoldeb y Sector Cyhoeddus. Codwyd pryderon na fyddai grwpiau

anodd eu cyrraedd neu agored i niwed traddodiadol o'r boblogaeth yn cael eu cynrychioli gan ffynonellau data gweinyddol nac yn cael eu nodi gan arolwg o 4 y cant.

'A recognised defect of past censuses is the under-counting of certain groups. We do not believe that a move to reliance on administrative data and periodic 4% surveys will avoid this problem; in fact from the list of potential administrative data sources, we believe that there are likely to be significant data gaps for a greater number of groups, for example, migrants and asylum seekers, many of whom do not feature on HMRC, DWP or NHS records, unemployed young adults without permanent homes, for disabled people whose living and care arrangements are irregular, partially or wholly itinerant Gypsies and Travellers, people moving in and out of prison or non-permanent residents of other forms of communal accommodation.'

Cymdeithas Cyfraith Gwahaniaethu

'The consultation described different survey approaches for those living in 'communal establishments' such as university halls of residence and military bases. It would be important that other types of communal living - particularly supported accommodation or hostels for homeless people - were considered and included in the census. There would also need to be provision made for those people with no housing (even temporary housing) and who are sleeping rough. As homeless people often experience multiple exclusions, it is important that the census does not continue to exclude them from public data ...⁴

Homeless Link

Nododd rhai ymatebwyr na fydd data gweinyddol yn nodi priodoleddau sydd eu hangen er mwyn eirioli dros grwpiau llai neu agored i niwed.

'Small surveys can provide good data on large groups of the population, but become inadequate for smaller subsets, especially when they are not uniformly geographically spread. This will remain the case even if the first sample size in 2021 is increased to 10%.'

Cyngor Mwslimiaid Prydain

'We also describe below significant concerns over the loss of detailed Census attribute information under the administrative data and survey option. Whilst the Census attribute information does become out of date over a decade it is of immense value in a number of areas. It is used as part of resource allocation, for local planning, for measuring deprivation, and specifically in Wales to assess the state of the Welsh Language. Users have expressed the availability of local census data as deriving public good which it is difficult to quantify but nevertheless should not be ignored.'

Llywodraeth Cymru

'ONS has not demonstrated how the survey/administrative option would provide attribute data that is comparable to that currently provided by the census ...'

Canolfan ESRC ar Ddynameg Ethnigrwydd

Roedd rhai ymatebwyr yn ofni, heb ddata'r cyfrifiad, y gallai grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth golli allan ar yr adnoddau sydd eu hangen arnynt ac y gellid methu anghenion nas diwallwyd.

'We are deeply concerned that the changes proposed appear to lead to a reduction in the data available on populations and needs for each protected characteristic (equality) group. It is imperative that accurate data is available on populations. This data is often used by public sector and third sector organisations to identify unmet needs and inequalities on an LSOA level and to plan actions to address inequality and to promote equality.'

Diverse Cymru

⁴ Dylid nodi bod Cyfrifiad 2011 yn cynnwys trefniadau arbennig helaeth i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth yn cael ei chasglu am sefydliadau cymunedol, pobl ddirgaref a grwpiau agored i niwed. Mae'n siŵr y bydd angen gwneud trefniadau tebyg pa bynnag opsiwn a gaiff ei ddewis yn y dyfodol.

'Current information about the admin data approach suggests such small groups would not render themselves to be counted adequately before we gain at least 3 years of compulsory survey data. Even then the confidence intervals for these estimates would be 12% or more, meaning they may not be very reliable. Such estimates may also lead to understanding differences between smaller groups [becoming] very difficult, leading to an artificial homogenisation of population.'

Bwrdeistref Ealing, Llundain

Unwaith eto, tynnodd llawer o sefydliadau sylw at y ffaith y byddai diffyg gwybodaeth am grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth yn golygu na fyddent yn gallu cyflawni eu dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb.

'The Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between people with 'protected characteristics', which includes ethnic groups. The Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 also says that public authorities must assess how policies and programmes can affect ethnic minorities, and take remedial action where any potential for "adverse differential impact" on ethnic minority communities is identified. If we can't accurately identify minorities how can we assess policies?'

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

'The Commission is concerned that this sample size will not be adequate to support many analyses relating to small population groups, so a larger sample would be preferred, and that insufficient thought has so far been put into capturing a representative sample of the whole population, especially that part outside of the household population.'

Y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol

Mae'r diffyg gwybodaeth am ardaloedd bach a fyddai'n deillio o'r opsiwn data gweinyddol yn peri pryder i gynghorau a chynllunwyr eraill na fyddant yn gallu nodi anghydraddoldebau rhwng ac o fewn ardaloedd daearyddol, h.y. gallai fod un ardal gyfoethog ac un ardal dlawd mewn ardal fwy, gyda sefyllfa'r ardal fach dlawd yn cael ei chelu. Ceir pryder hefyd y bydd ystadegau ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig prin eu poblogaeth yn gostwng mewn ansawdd.

'... Kensington and Chelsea is the second most densely populated borough in England and Wales with approximately 159,000 residents in 12km². There is a perception that the borough is uniformly affluent, but this is not the case as Kensington and Chelsea is an area where the most affluent live alongside the least affluent. This means that data aggregated to ward or MSOA level presents a smoothed picture that obscures the pockets of deprivation which are among the most deprived in England and Wales.'

Bwrdeistref Frenhinol Kensington a Chelsea

'While the administrative data / sample survey option would provide small population data for the majority of the country, the sample size for small population groups in very rural areas such as North Yorkshire would prevent the release of detailed statistics across a wide spectrum of detailed census statistics. This would put sparsely populated rural areas at a severe disadvantage to more urban authorities in terms of data availability.'

Cyngor Sir Gogledd Swydd Efrog

'There is value that only a census can provide: in particular the ability to gain data at a very local level and to cross reference findings. We do not believe that the ability to cross tabulate data will be in place by 2021[under the proposed administrative data and surveys option]. We could therefore lose sight of very small communities and groups of people within local places. This would make it harder to deal with issues of inequality and could leave the most hard to reach further excluded from our society.'

Cymdeithas Ymchwil a Gwybodaeth Ardal Leol

7 Yr Astudiaeth Hydredol, Samplau o Gofnodion Dienw a data 'rhyngweithiol'

Cafodd yr Astudiaeth Hydredol (AH) ei sefydlu yn y 1970au er mwyn diwallu'r angen am well data ar ffrwythlondeb a chyfraddau marwolaeth yn ôl galwedigaeth. Caiff y sampl gwreiddiol o 1 y cant o Gyfrifiad 1971 ei ddiweddarau mewn cyfrifiadau dilynol, drwy gymryd pobl â'r un pedwar dyddiad geni ym mhob blwyddyn a'u cysylltu'n unigol ar draws y cyfrifiadau⁵.

Mae'r Samplau o Gofnodion Dienw (SGDau) yn samplau o gofnodion unigol sy'n cwmpasu'r amrywiaeth llawn o bynciau'r cyfrifiad gan gynnwys tai, addysg, iechyd, trafnidiaeth, cyflogaeth, ethnigrwydd a chrefydd. Cynhyrchwyd SGDau o Gyfrifiadau 1991 a 2001 a byddant yn deillio o Gyfrifiad 2011. Maent yn cynnwys cofnod ar wahân ar gyfer pob unigolyn, ond dilëwyd gwybodaeth sy'n adnabod unigolion er mwyn diogelu cyfrinachedd. Mae setiau data SGDau yn debyg i ddata arolwg, er bod maint y sampl yn llawer mwy, sydd felly'n golygu bod modd dadansoddi is-grwpiau bach a lefelau daearyddol bach⁶.

Gwnaeth nifer o ddefnyddwyr arbenigol gymharu goblygiadau'r ddau opsiwn a mynegwyd pryderon arbennig am ddibynnu ar ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon.

7.1 Defnyddio AH, SGDau a data rhyngweithiol at ddibenion ymchwil

Dechreuodd ymatebwyr drwy ddisgrifio pa mor werthfawr yw'r AH, SGDau a chynhyrchion eraill sy'n defnyddio data lefel cofnodion o'r cyfrifiad i'w hymchwil.

'[the LS] has often been referred to as an international 'gold standard' of longitudinal data sets. In contrast to cohort studies (which typically follow, over time, a sample of all persons born in a particular year, and are themselves a valuable resource), the LS is a continuously-refreshed sample of people of all ages and characteristics ...'

Y Ganolfan er Gwybodaeth Astudiaeth Hydredol a Chymorth Defnyddwyr (CeLSIUS)

'The survey/administrative option will mean the end of exceptionally valuable census datasets including the Samples of Anonymised Records, the Longitudinal Study and the Interaction data. These datasets are unmatched by any other available in the UK and their sample sizes make them uniquely appropriate for the study of ethnicity.'

Canolfan ESRC ar Ddynameg Ethnigrwydd

'Members of the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR) investigate a wide range of topics centred on the themes of social dynamics and social inequality. In particular we are concerned with how class, gender, ethnicity and ageing affect issues such as employment, education, social mobility, health and wellbeing, community cohesion, and social and civic participation. Much of the work conducted is taken up by the media as well as public and NGO agencies and has had a strong impact on policy discussions. CCSR members use a variety of Census products in this work including published tables, SARs, interaction/flow data and longitudinal data [and so would be concerned at the possibility of their loss].'

Canolfan Cathie Marsh er Ymchwil i'r Cyfrifiad ac Arolygon (CCSR)

⁵ Am ragor o wybodaeth gweler: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/longitudinal-study/index.html>

⁶ Am ragor o wybodaeth gweler: <http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/>

7.2 Colli data lefel cofnodion a data rhyngweithiol

Prif bryder ymatebwyr a drafododd yr AH a SGDau oedd petai'r cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd yn dod i ben y byddai data lefel cofnodion yn cael ei golli er mwyn cynnal ymchwil hydredol. Roedd eraill yn pryderu am golli data 'rhyngweithiol' fel data ar deithio i'r gwaith a gaiff ei gynhyrchu gan y cyfrifiad yn draddodiadol.

'... the ONS Longitudinal Study ... is a unique longitudinal record of how since 1971 we have moved from the end of the post-war settlement, through de-industrialisation and the feminisation of the workforce to globalisation. '

Coleg Imperial Llundain

'It would no longer be possible, in the absence of reliable population estimates, to determine how representative of the population the LS was. However, since the LS up to 2011 was to a high degree representative of the population, LS data could be used to assess the extent of non-coverage of the population by future substitutes for the census. This use would of course be time-limited as the LS would be presumed to have become increasingly less representative.'

Y Ganolfan er Gwybodaeth Astudiaeth Hydredol a Chymorth Defnyddwyr (CeLSIUS)

'Crucially, a move to an Admin+Survey census would not allow the production of a longitudinal data product comparable to the present census Longitudinal Studies that have proved so important for understanding health and economic outcomes across the life course. A further loss would be the interaction datasets, as no proposal is made for the production of these which currently describe internal migration flows and journeys to work - for which a relatively small area geographical base is essential for any research which hopes to understand interaction patterns.'

Cynghorau Ymchwil y DU gyda'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol

8 Cymru

Mae'r cyfrifiad yn cwmpasu Cymru a Lloegr a chodwyd materion penodol o ran yr iaith a byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig yng Nghymru gan ymatebwyr Cymru.

8.1 Y Gymraeg

Parhau i allu deall y defnydd o'r Gymraeg oedd y prif bryder a fynegwyd mewn perthynas â Chymru.

'Mae ystadegau ardaloedd bach yn ymwneud â'r Gymraeg yn hanfodol i ddeall sefyllfa newidiol y Gymraeg fel iaith gymunedol. ...Byddai colli'r unig ffynhonnell o wybodaeth ddaearyddol fanwl am sgiliau Cymraeg y boblogaeth gyfan yn dileu'r rhan fwyaf o bell ffordd o'r sylfaen dystiolaeth sydd ar gael ar gyfer datblygu a gwerthuso polisiau ar gyfer y Gymraeg sy'n ymwneud â chymunedau a ddiffinnir yn ddaearyddol.'

Comisiynydd y Gymraeg

'Mae'r ystadegau ynghylch y Gymraeg a gallu pobl ynnddi yn bwysig iawn er mwyn i ni ddadansoddi sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ledled Cymru ac yn fanwl iawn yn ein cymunedau.'

Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg

'As a body representing both England and Wales we are especially concerned about reliable information on the attributes of minorities and on Welsh language The examples used are based on an "average" local authority 160,000 - far bigger than those which have a higher percentage of Welsh speakers.'

Y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol

8.2 Rhannau anghysbell o Gymru

Mae gan Gymru awdurdodau lleol llai na Lloegr a llawer o ardaloedd gwledig iawn, prin eu poblogaeth. Dywedodd ymatebwyr Cymru fod angen iddynt gael ystadegau ar gyfer ardaloedd bach er mwyn nodi anghenion penodol yr ardaloedd hyn.

'Welsh local authority populations are generally smaller than in England. The average population of a local authority in Wales is 140,000, and seven local authorities have a population of less than 100,000. The administrative data option requires the use of aggregated data for population characteristics because of the small sample size of its population survey. This aggregated data will be less effective in Wales than in England, because of the size of our population areas, and margins of error will be larger. These larger margins of error, especially for characteristics occurring at a low rate in a population, will make the identification of trends difficult.'

Uned Ddata Llywodraeth Leol Cymru

'These small area data are used in two main ways: 1) as small areas per se e.g. in designing small area bids for ECO energy schemes where criteria specify areas up to 500 households and most are far lower; 2) as building blocks to create larger 'real world' areas such as local housing markets or labour market areas. In rural areas these are best defined using LSOA units (our experience is that larger MSOA areas do not fit well with natural catchment areas). Without these small area data we would have problems with analysing local circumstances and making a consider[ed] policy response.'

Cyngor Sir Ceredigion

'The loss of the OA statistics would have a particular effect on sparsely populated rural areas in particular. Accurate statistics are needed in order to plan policies effectively, e.g. education, health, policing, housing, business support... The lack of OA statistics will make it difficult for Community Councils to measure the numbers within minority groups (ethnic, health problems, economically disadvantaged etc) in their communities and to assess their needs properly.'

Un Llais Cymru

8.3 Amddifadedd ac allgáu digidol

Dywedodd darparwyr gwasanaethau yng Nghymru fod angen data ar ardaloedd bach arnynt er mwyn eu helpu i nodi materion sy'n ymwneud ag amddifadedd ac anghydraddoldebau iechyd, ac roeddent yn pryderu am effaith bosibl allgáu digidol ar gyfrifiad ar-lein.

'Public Health Wales believes that a universal Census should be undertaken in 2021. The loss of detailed multivariate data with the ability to drill-down to small area level together with the loss of the Census as a source of high quality data for triangulation purposes would be detrimental to public health intelligence and its ability to monitor population health and determinants at small area level.'

Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

'Whilst the internet Census questionnaire was seemingly a success in 2011 moving to an online focus carries with it important risks in relation to digital inclusion in Wales. A higher proportion of households in Wales are digitally excluded than many areas in England. Whilst as a Government we are clearly keen to develop digital services online for citizens and look at the efficiency savings that can be made, we also want to ensure that those in most need are not excluded. It may be just these groups that we need information about in order to target resources and services effectively to support the most vulnerable in our communities. We welcome the commitment that other means of response would be possible, although the lack of detail means at this stage this will remain a concern.'

Llywodraeth Cymru

9 Hanes y teulu ac ymchwil hanesyddol

Mae llawer o bobl yn defnyddio data cyfrifiad hanesyddol at ddibenion achyddol a hanes y teulu tra bod eraill yn ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer ymchwil hanes cymdeithasol.

Mae'r adran hon yn crynhoi'r ymatebion a gafwyd gan yr unigolion a'r sefydliadau hynny y mae eu prif ddiddordeb mewn defnyddio ffurflenni cyfrifiad hanesyddol, lefel cofnodion a ryddheir ar ôl 100 mlynedd at ddibenion hanes y teulu ac ymchwil hanes cymdeithasol. Mae 70 y cant o'r rhai a ymatebodd fel unigolion yn defnyddio data'r cyfrifiad at ddibenion hanes y teulu ac ymatebodd 11 y cant ar ran sefydliadau.

9.1 Gwerth cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd

Tanlinellodd llawer o ymatebwyr bwysigrwyd y cyfrifiad fel cipolwg ar boblogaeth Prydain a ffynhonnell wybodaeth amhrisiadwy o ran hanes y teulu a chymunedau.

'History shows that the decennial census is a fundamental democratic institution, valued as such by citizens in all their diversity, in their relations to each other and to the state; it is not simply an information gathering device for statisticians.'

History and Policy (Grŵp cydweithredol o ysgolheigion ym Mhrifysgol Caergrawnt a King's College Llundain)

'Unless there is to be a 100% population register, which appears to be unlikely, it is essential that a 100% census continues to take place at least as often as every 10 years. This is the only way to ensure that it is fully representative of all sections of the population and can be an effective basis for a comprehensive record of the population for future family history and other research.'

Ffederasiwn Cymdeithasau Hanes y Teulu

9.2 Agwedd at newid

Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr unigol yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw gynnig i roi'r gorau i gynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd ac aeth ambell un ymhellach a gwrthwynebu cyflwyno cyfrifiad ar-lein.

'The 1851-1911 Census provided lots of information much of which is vital for historical research, a hobby that has been booming for at least 50 years and is still growing, providing countless hours of pleasure and peace of mind that cannot be measured in financial terms or by the questions in this survey. Please restore the questions asked in the 1851-2011 Census in future decennial censuses. How else will future family historians be able to establish the place of birth for the thousands of people in their study?'

Trevor William Rix

'Important social and family history will be lost at a stroke. How can a government department now, in the early 21st century, decide to deny all this rich information to researchers in the future? If previous generations had done this for the sole sake of cost-cutting, our generation would not have such a tremendous source of social and family history available to them. Please continue with the Census as it was in 2011.'

Josephine Doe

Fodd bynnag, roedd y rhan fwyaf o haneswyr teulu yn derbyn y byddai cyfrifiad ar-lein yn darparu'r wybodaeth angenrheidiol.

'I am in favour of the continued use [of] a census once a decade. In the short-term I believe this approach would continue to produce rich, quality data on individuals and their families. As more responses are completed online, I think the costs per household would reduce. In the long-term, this

rich, quality data would continue to be an invaluable resource to researchers of both family and social history. ‘

Jackie Atkinson

‘However, I am strongly in favour of a continuation of the existing system online, every ten years. Since the first useable census in 1841, a vivid and generally accurate snapshot of England has been produced, that has provided detailed information for historians in many ways that the original census writers could not have anticipated. It has been not only a source of vital information at the time, but essential social history that has enabled later historians to interpret the past with a degree of confidence and factual accuracy. ‘

Gillian Wood

9.3 Data gweinyddol ac ymchwil hanes y teulu

Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o haneswyr teulu o blaid defnyddio data gweinyddol ac arolygon am nad oeddent yn credu eu bod yn cynnig unrhyw gyfleoedd i haneswyr yn y dyfodol.

‘In no terms can we see how annually collected data from administrative areas could possibly meet the level of historical and personal detail now seen from the progressive enhancement evident in the 1901 and even better 1911 data. This Family History Group’s collective experience tells us that the accuracy of administrative data is ever questionable: especially from a family and local history point of view. By its very nature data that was created by the householder must be more accurate and up to date. For the benefit of future family historians we implore you to continue the [decennial] census.’

Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Swydd Gaer

‘We could not support a census based on administrative data...an administrative census can only be as accurate as the date of the compilation of its various components, which may all have differing relevant date accuracy thus rendering such a census meaningless. For example, the NHS data base has the age of X as Y, while the DWP has his/her age as W - which is correct? The place of birth could only be established from GRO records, which unless each birth certificate is individually scanned could only give, from the indices, the place of registration, and none of that would cover those born and registered outside the UK. ‘

Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Pontefract a'r Ardal

Fodd bynnag, gallai eraill weld buddiannau posibl y wybodaeth ychwanegol a fyddai ar gael drwy ddata gweinyddol ar yr amod mai ategu'r cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd roedd yn ei wneud, ac nid cymryd ei le.

‘Clearly the more information on individuals which is accessible and indexed thoroughly the better. Genealogists and historians are trying to bring a picture to life of the focus of their research. If the focus is an individual a rounded picture will only come from multiple sources. Similarly if the approach is towards a specific social group the range of comprehensive information will assist enormously.’

Hazel Dakers

‘There are significant advantages for the genealogical researcher ... in being able to use data which has been provided directly by an individual themselves. This can allow important insights into family circumstances and relationships. Although administrative data sources are also important, where discrepancies are found it is helpful to be able to compare and contrast data recorded by third parties with data provided by the subject. We have a duty to future populations to maintain a rich and varied resource about the present.’

Cyngor Dosbarth Wealden

10 Newid a risg

Mae'r adran hon yn crynhoi barn ymatebwyr ar newid, y risgiau cysylltiedig a'r ffordd orau ymlaen.

10.1 Yr angen am newid

Er i leiafrif bach wrthwynebu, roedd dros 90 y cant o ymatebwyr yn gadarnhaol ynghylch newid y sefyllfa, gan ddeall y gofyniad hwn yng nghyd-destun newidiadau cymdeithasegol mawr fel newid cyflym yn y boblogaeth, mwy o ddigidoli a chynildeb.

'More regular local statistics are needed to govern the UK in the 21st Century...While indicating benefit from more frequent statistics, the administrative data and attributes survey option does not provide more than age-sex structure or univariate characteristics for local areas, while the Census option provides the detail but not the frequency desired.'

Gweithgor Annibynnol Y Tu Hwnt i 2011

10.2 Cefnogi newid i gyfrifiad ar-lein

Roedd naw allan o ddeg o ymatebwyr yn gadarnhaol ynghylch cyflwyno cyfrifiad ar-lein.

'The ONS proposals for a census conducted online shows that census arrangements are responding to advances in technology and should become cheaper to organise and deliver as new methods bed in. Importantly ONS have commented that the 2011 online census responses were of good quality.'

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

'We acknowledge fully that technology makes possible a move to more efficient delivery of a census, and therefore support the proposal of using an online methodology as the primary mode of completion. This reflects the relative success of the online method in London in 2011 (a 21 per cent response rate was recorded in the capital, compared with 16 per cent nationally), as well as the advances in technology and projected take up of it between now and the next Census.'

Awdurdod Llundain Fwyaf

10.3 Cefnogi mwy o ddefnydd o ddata gweinyddol

Yn yr un modd, roedd pedwar allan o bump o ymatebwyr yn gadarnhaol ynghylch yr egwyddor o ddefnyddio data gweinyddol ac arolygon.

'The work the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has done to date on the use of administrative data and the promise of further developments show significant potential in terms of the population count. It is clear that as a Government Statistical Service (GSS) we need to be making more use of administrative data to develop systems that reduce the burden on households and enable us to develop a richer and more timely evidence base.'

Llywodraeth Cymru

'Northamptonshire County Council recognises the need to modernise the Census process using all available technology and thus acknowledges the long term (post 2021) potential of aligning Government departmental administrative databases with the Census statistical requirements. It is believed that these sources will eventually improve the current gap in accurate socio-demographic information which occurs towards the end of a Census period.'

Cyngor Sir Swydd Northampton

'The ONS has shown, in a relatively short space of time, that administrative sources have a real potential to be used to produce more timely population statistics.'

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr

10.4 Risgiau newid yn rhy gyflym

Er y gallai'r rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr weld gwerth mewn datblygu'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon ymhellach, roedd llawer o'r farn bod risgiau gweithredu heb brofi'r dull mewn da bryd ar gyfer Cyfrifiad 2021 yn rhy fawr.

'To embark on [the administrative data and surveys option] now would seem incredibly risky and we follow the view from Professor Skinner's report that currently there is not sufficient evidence that the proposals are deliverable. We are concerned that the administrative approach would not allow analysis to the low geographical levels which are essential for many aspects of our work.'

Cyngor Sir Dorset

'Our biggest concern in the use of the Admin Data and Annual Survey option is that despite all the research carried by the ONS during the Beyond 2011 Project, the methodology is still untried compared to that used for a traditional census which has been improved again and again over the years. Although the research has shown promise (and hopefully will lend itself to other improvements in population estimates) and despite the fact that some elements are similar to those used in a traditional census, we have yet to be convinced that making a wholesale change in the way the census is carried out is the correct decision.'

Cyngor Sir Swydd Hertford

'The proposed new approach based on administrative data shows great potential but it is unproven, and insufficient evidence is provided to generate confidence that statistics derived from such an approach would be capable of meeting similar standards to those currently available from the census.'

Asiantaeth Ystadegau Addysg Uwch

Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr yn gadarnhaol ynghylch y gwaith a wnaed gan Raglen Y Tu Hwnt i 2011 hyd yn hyn. Fodd bynnag, ni ellid cyflwyno newid hyd nes bod SYG wedi cynhyrchu tystiolaeth y gallai'r dewis amgen ddiwallu anghenion defnyddwyr, yn enwedig o ran gwybodaeth am ardaloedd bach iawn a grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth. Nid oedd pawb ychwaith wedi'u darbwyllo y byddai'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon yn arbed arian cyhoeddus.

'We agree with Professor Skinner's conclusions from his independent review of the proposed methodology behind the proposals for a system based on administrative data. He notes that whilst the analysis undertaken by ONS to date was well conducted and useful, it falls short of evidence and other preconditions to make such a radical transformation a reality.'

Cymdeithas Astudiaethau Rhanbarthol

'In spite of very good research so far, there is much about admin data that has not been proven, so it is far from a replacement for the census. The accuracy that has been demonstrated so far is inadequate and it is not sound in all cases to improve it by combining years. Also, there seems to be no real material difference in cost between the two methods described and, thus the argument to change on cost grounds is weak.'

Katalysis Limited

Nodwyd canlyniadau posibl gweithredu heb brofi'r dull, yn enwedig risgiau'n ymwneud ag ansawdd ystadegol a diffyg meincnod dibynadwy.

'It is unclear what will be used to "sense-check" the estimates from administrative data sources and annual rolling sample surveys. Without a decennial Census to act as a benchmark, it will be difficult to evaluate the accuracy of annual estimates. Without comparing the differing proposed methodologies, it is too early to say whether the proposed approach of relying on administrative sources will provide fit for purpose population estimates.'

Cyngor Dinas Manceinion

Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr yn dadlau y byddai angen i unrhyw newid i gyfrifiad blynyddol yn seiliedig ar ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon ddigwydd dros gyfnod hir. Dywedodd rhai y dylai hyn gynnwys elfen o 'gyd-redeg' y ddau opsiwn fel yr hyn a ddigwyddodd mewn gwledydd Sgandinafaidd dros sawl degawd ac sydd bellach yn cael ei gynllunio yn Seland Newydd. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod y dull amgen yn cynhyrchu data dibynadwy cyn i unrhyw newid gael ei gyflwyno.

'A change of this magnitude risks being rushed through in such a manner as to cause damage to evidence-based policy making. If it can be proved through pilot processes undertaken around the time of the 2021 Census that alternative mechanisms will be as good as the Census then a further discussion could be held. But to make these changes in advance of 2021 is misguided.'

Y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol

'Other countries that have moved away from conventional census enumeration have done so by making a long-term, planned transition which has ensured that reliable data are available to users under the new system before the previous approach is fully dismantled.'

Cynghorau Ymchwil y DU gyda'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol

'It would be a very high risk to plan to use this method for 2021; however, we believe that work should continue to develop this approach. The use of administrative data could, in due course, provide a viable alternative to the 'traditional' census; but this would not be possible (we believe) on the timescale required for 2021. So ONS should continue to develop this approach while Option A [online census] is implemented for 2021.'

Cymdeithas Dosbarthwyr y Cyfrifiad

'Several countries contemplating moving away from census-based population data collection have planned to run any new approach alongside a conventional census for at least one iteration. We would strongly urge a similar approach in the UK, were any decision to be made to abandon the Census in the long term. An immediate change to a new approach in 2021 would be extremely detrimental, and as such is too risky to contemplate.'

Yr Academi Brydeinig

10.5 Opsiynau 'cyd-redeg'

Nid ymgynghorwyd ar 'gyd-redeg' yn uniongyrchol, ond fe'i codwyd gan bron i draean o ymatebwyr ac, yn arbennig, yn ymatebion llawer o sefydliadau. Yn wir, gwnaeth llawer awgrymu mai annoeth, peryglus neu ddifeddwl fyddai rhoi'r gorau i gynnal cyfrifiad bob deng mlynedd, boed hynny ar lein neu ar bapur, cyn i'r opsiwn data gweinyddol ac arolygon gael ei brofi'n llawn.

'The precautionary principle suggests that this new approach should be fully developed, tested and proven before the "once a decade" approach is abandoned. I suggest that both approaches should be run in parallel over the next decade and that a post-2021 comparative evaluation should form the basis of a decision on which approach to adopt from then on.'

Yr Athro Peter Lynn

'We would hope that the ONS still has flexibility to consider variants or hybrids of the options proposed and that other potential outcomes have not been ruled out....In summary, we would urge the ONS to explore other alternative solutions that represent the best features of Options A [online census] and B [admin + surveys].'

Sefydliad a Chyfadran yr Actiwariaid

'If as it stands this option was agreed upon by Parliament as the preferred approach then London Councils believes that a 'dual running' approach to the next census should be undertaken. It would be necessary for an online census with 100% population coverage to be run concurrently, to enable any meaningful population statistics to be produced. This would help mitigate uncertainty around implementation of new methods and new approaches as well as development of new computer system.'

London Councils

'Overall (the) two alternatives (admin data vs. Census) should not be viewed as either/or choices but should be combined. It would make much sense to expand the use of administrative data in census estimates. As the consultation document makes clear, this will take many years to develop. We should drive this development forward but we would be nervous about committing at this point to abandon the traditional census. The new system essentially needs to be brought up to speed before we can decide whether a traditional census has become redundant. Being able to compare the results from administrative data to an actual census will also be the only way to really judge the reliability and comparability of the data generated by a greater reliance on administrative data.'

Y Ganolfan Perfformiad Economaidd

10.6 'Cyd-redeg' wrth newid i opsiwn data gweinyddol

Roedd rhai ymatebwyr o'r farn y dylid ystyried mabwysiadu dull hybrid yn 2021 fel rhan o newid hirdymor o'r cyfrifiad mwy traddodiadol i un sy'n bennaf seiliedig ar ddata gweinyddol.

'... a more phased transition would be strongly advised and welcomed, as it would permit the implementation of administratively based systems before removing the census option, and enable a full evaluation of step changes in key variables which will inevitably result from use of different measurement systems.'

Cynghorau Ymchwil y DU gyda'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol

'...BSPS encourages the continuation, and indeed intensification, of this work through to 2021 so as to provide the best possible evidence base on which to then make a decision on the need for a full census subsequently, with the hope that an annual updating of census-type data could be possible in 2022 onwards.'

Cymdeithas Astudiaethau Poblogaeth Prydain

10.7 'Cyd-redeg' fel ateb parhaol

Roedd llawer o ymatebwyr o'r farn bod mabwysiadu rhyw fath o ddull hybrid ar gyfer 2021 yn ateb parhaol yn hytrach na rhan o newid; ategu parhad cyfrifiad (ar-lein) bob deng mlynedd â'r defnydd cynyddol o ddata gweinyddol ac arolygon.

'We can...see the potential benefits in extending the use of admin data to supplement census data in-between 10 year collections. Therefore we support the further testing of administrative data with a view to using it to enhance information collected through a (largely) online Census but not to replace it.'

Y Gymdeithas Ymchwil Gymdeithasol

'Both approaches contain useful elements. Ideally, our preference would be for elements of both options to be combined to enable more up to date and trending data to be provided from the annual administrative data option whilst also benefiting from the detail possible at and below ward level through the online census once a decade. We suggest that the costs and benefits of a combined approach should be considered.'

Cyngor Dosbarth Wealdon

'From SAHSU's perspective, an optimal solution would be a combination of the two approaches described by ONS: the continuation of a census once a decade to secure a reliable base of small area data and in addition the use of administrative data and/or surveys to update and expand the mid-year population estimates (e.g. by releasing more population characteristics such as ethnicity at the small area level).'

Uned Ystadegau Iechyd Ardaloedd Bach

Cydnabuwyd y byddai cyfuno'r ddau opsiwn yn cynyddu'r gost. Fodd bynnag, roedd llawer o ymatebwyr o'r farn bod y gost ychwanegol yn cynrychioli gwerth da am arian.

'We recognise the extra cost entailed, but ... such an approach could be regarded as providing savings in the future for a little extra investment now.'

Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol

Galwodd ymatebwyr am i SYG barhau i ddatblygu'r defnydd o ddata gweinyddol er mwyn cynhyrchu ystadegau o'r boblogaeth waeth beth fo'r penderfyniad terfynol a mynegwyd gwerthfawrogiad o fuddiannau posibl yr opsiynau newydd i'r system.

'ONS (should) continue to explore the use of administrative data held by Government and other agencies to produce statistics on the size and basic demographic characteristics of the population on a regular and on-going basis...[and that] ONS pursues research into further possibilities for using administrative data to obtain statistics on other detailed attributes and characteristics of the population, particularly, but not exclusively, those which may not be available through a Census.'

Awdurdod Llundain Fwyaf

'As it stands, the current emphasis in Alternative B on sample surveys offers little to users for whom OA-level statistics are the top priority. We hope, therefore, that ONS will continue its excellent work to develop the administrative data options swiftly. We hope that advances in this area would reduce the need for the expensive sample surveys.'

Grŵp Defnyddwyr Demograffig

'We do not consider that the administrative model is incapable of delivering data at the levels of spatial and socioeconomic detail required for research, but there lacks detail with regards to these issues. Nevertheless, the ESRC does recognise the huge opportunities of using administrative data and has recently invested over £30m in administrative data research infrastructure, which in time will complement the development of the Admin + Survey option.'

Cynghorau Ymchwil y DU gyda'r Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol

'The work that the Office for National Statistics has undertaken in developing the administrative data option has shown that it is possible to update some population statistics more regularly by using administrative data. We would therefore welcome greater use of administrative data, provided that this is not at the expense of small area data which is vital to the voluntary sector and local communities.'

Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Gweithredu Gwirfoddol a Chymunedol

Yn arbennig, ystyriwyd y gallai'r dulliau a ddatblygwyd wella'r Amcangyfrifon Canol Blwyddyn o'r Boblogaeth.

'The current methodology for estimating populations in the inter-censal periods however do not work for LBHF, and are not an accurate reflection of our population. We would encourage a mechanism where administrative data is considered in these situations and estimates are revised.'

Bwrdeistref Hammersmith a Fulham, Llundain

'MRS and the CGG would encourage and welcome continued research and development of the use of administrative data in addition to the Option A [online census] Census. This has the potential to significantly improve population estimates, and possibly other demographic estimates, in intercensal periods.'

Y Gymdeithas Ymchwil i'r Farchnad (MRS) a Grŵp Cyfrifiad a Geodemograffeg (CGG) MRS

'However, as administrative data is already used to verify existing Census data and to help calculate ONS mid-year population estimates there is no reason why the administrative approach suggested could not be applied to some extent to improve population estimates, perhaps with a single mid-decade sample survey to verify population estimates.'

Cymdeithas Cynghorau Gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr

10.8 Awgrymiadau ar gyfer gwaith yn y dyfodol

Gwnaeth sawl ymatebydd awgrymiadau ar gyfer gwaith pellach a galwyd am gael mwy o ddeialog â SYG pa bynnag opsiwn a ddewiswyd.

'We have read the methodological report by Skinner, Hollis and Murphy (2013) and agree with their view that if this option is adopted, a substantial programme of methodological research should be

undertaken to assess whether the increase in online responses relative to 2011 are associated with changes in measurement error and non-response bias'

Y Gymdeithas Ymchwil Gymdeithasol

'We would like to press for significant efforts [to] be devoted to improving the quality of admin data which we know to be often incomplete and full of inaccuracies. Staff who collect admin data will need to understand the importance of accuracy and have adequate time to do careful data entry. ONS will need to be able to check for the integrity and completeness of admin data used for Census purposes and take steps to ensure it is fit for purpose'

Y Gymdeithas Ymchwil Gymdeithasol

'It may well be appropriate for London to have a separate approach to reflect the inherent difficulties in accurately estimating its population. London local government would welcome the opportunity to explore this and work with ONS in understanding the issues and improving both census processes and population statistics for the capital. The current lack of any recognition of London's specific needs in the proposed approaches combined with scant recognition of the important role local authorities already play in census taking is of concern and needs addressing.'

London Councils

'We are particularly keen that ONS develops a methodology that allows local areas to provide useful data to fine tune the findings. This may only be available in some areas and not others but could provide a degree of granularity needed in certain areas. We are concerned if the ONS is setting a bar that only enables national datasets to be used in the same way everywhere. There are areas where more detailed datasets would be relevant but would not have to be used or available elsewhere. We would welcome a dialogue with the ONS on how best to reflect local circumstances and to bring in the expertise of our members on their local areas.'

Cymdeithas Ymchwil a Gwybodaeth Ardal Leol

'There is far greater potential for the generation of social characteristics from administrative data sources than has yet been explored. While legislation is not in place to ensure the quality of attribute statistics from administrative data, it would not be proper to rely on them, and they are not part of the current proposals. But their exploitation should be a priority within the future of official statistics.'

Gweithgor Annibynnol Y Tu Hwnt i 2011

Atodiad A: Cwestiynau'r ymgynghoriad

Roedd y ddogfen ymgynghori a'r holiadur ar-lein yn cynnwys y cwestiynau canlynol:

C1: Beth yw eich safbwyntiau ar y gwahanol ddulliau o gynnal cyfrifiad a ddisgrifir yn y ddogfen hon?

C2: Nodwch unrhyw ddefnyddiau pwysig a wneir o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a thai nad ydym wedi'u nodi eisoes.

C3: Nodwch unrhyw fuddiannau ychwanegol pwysig a geir o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a thai nad ydym wedi'u nodi eisoes.

C4: Beth fyddai'r effaith os na fyddai'r ystadegau manylaf ar gyfer ardaloedd daearyddol bach iawn a grwpiau bach o'r boblogaeth ar gael mwyach? Effaith fawr, ganolig, fach neu dim effaith o gwbl?

C4.1: Os byddwch yn nodi budd canolig neu fawr, rhowch ragor o wybodaeth.

C5: Beth fyddai'r budd ychwanegol os byddai ystadegau ynghylch nodweddion y boblogaeth ar gael yn amlach (h.y. bob blwyddyn) ar gyfer ardaloedd fel awdurdodau lleol a wardiau etholiadol? Effaith fawr, ganolig, fach neu dim effaith o gwbl?

C5.1: Os byddwch yn nodi budd canolig neu fawr, rhowch ragor o wybodaeth.

C6: Nodwch unrhyw ddefnydd pwysig a wneir o wybodaeth o'r cyfrifiad ar gyfer ymchwil hanesyddol nad ydym wedi'i nodi eisoes.

C7: Pa fanteision neu anfanteision ar gyfer ymchwil achyddol neu hanesyddol y gallwch eu gweld yn sgil cyflwyno ateb sy'n seiliedig ar archifo ffynonellau data gweinyddol?

C8: Beth yw eich safbwyntiau ar y risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â phob dull o gynnal cyfrifiad a sut y gellid eu rheoli?

C9: A oes unrhyw faterion eraill y dylem eu hystyried yn eich barn chi?

Rhodddwyd ymatebion mewn ffyrdd amrywiol ar yr holiadur - weithiau croesgyfeiriwyd neu darparwyd yr ymateb llawn mewn un cwestiwn. Rydym wedi categorioedd a chodio ymatebion, cyhyd â phosibl, er mwyn adlewyrchu ein dealltwriaeth o'r hyn a fwriadwyd gan bob ymatebydd - yn annibynnol ar y cwestiwn y cafwyd barn arno.

Atodiad B: Rhestr o ymatebwyr

Cafwyd ymatebion gan y sefydliadau a'r unigolion canlynol.

Defnyddir * i nodi'r ymatebwyr hynny nad oeddent am i'w hymatebion gael eu cyhoeddi. Mae'r ymateb a gyhoeddwyd yn ddyfyniad awtomatig o'n system ar-lein felly bydd fformatau'n amrywio ond dylai adlewyrchu'r ymateb a gafwyd. Lle darparodd ymatebwyr eu sylwadau mewn ffordd ar wahân i'r system ar-lein (er enghraifft drwy e-bost) mae SYG wedi nodi'r rhain er mwyn ceisio adlewyrchu'r farn a fynegwyd.

Ni nodir unrhyw sefydliad na chysylltiad lle mae ymatebwyr wedi dewis ymateb fel unigolion. Ni chaiff cyfeiriadau eu cynnwys o gwbl. Cafwyd sawl ymateb unigol dienw.

Ymatebion sefydliadol

Academi Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol	Bwrdeistref Hackney, Llundain
Academi Gwyddorau Meddygol	Bwrdeistref Hammersmith a Fulham, Llundain
Adran Actiwari'r Llywodraeth *	Bwrdeistref Haringey, Llundain
Age UK Ynys Wyth	Bwrdeistref Harrow, Llundain
Archifau Gwladol	Bwrdeistref Lambeth, Llundain
Arolwg Darllenyddiaeth Cenedlaethol	Bwrdeistref Lewisham, Llundain
Arsyllfa Swydd Warwick	Bwrdeistref Newham, Llundain
Asiantaeth Cartrefi a Chymunedau	Bwrdeistref Poole
Asiantaeth Ystadegau Addysg Uwch	Bwrdeistref Redbridge, Llundain
Awdurdod Llundain Fwyaf	Bwrdeistref Richmond upon Thames, Llundain
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro	Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Lleol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri	Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol y New Forest	Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol y Peak District	CACI Limited
Banc Lloegr *	Canolfan Cathie Marsh er Ymchwil i'r Cyfrifiad ac Arolygon
Beacon Dodsworth	Canolfan er Gwybodaeth Astudiaeth Hydredol a Chymorth Defnyddwyr (CeLSIUS)
Becontree Heath Islamic Society (DCM) Limited	
Bewnans Kernow	Canolfan Hirhoedledd Rhyngwladol y DU
Bwrdeistref Bexley, Llundain	Canolfan Wybodaeth Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol
Bwrdeistref Camden, Llundain	
Bwrdeistref Ealing, Llundain	Canolfan y Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol ar Ddynameg Ethnigrwydd
Bwrdeistref Frenhinol Kensington a Chelsea	CBM Barnsley

City of London Corporation	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Redcar a Cleveland
Cofrestrwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus De-orllewin Lloegr	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Runnymede
Coleg Imperial Llundain	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Rushmoor
Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent
Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Gogledd Iwerddon	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili
Comisiwn Etholiadol	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
Comisiynydd y Gymraeg	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen
Consortiwm y Wlad Ddu	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Southend
Cydymateb Llywodraeth Ganolog *	Cyngor Bwrdeistref Stafford
Cyfadran Iechyd y Cyhoedd	Cyngor Caerfaddon a Gogledd-ddwyrain Gwlad yr Haf
Cyfarwyddwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus yr Alban	Cyngor Cenedlaethol Sefydliadau Gwirfoddol (NCVO) a'r Glymblaid Elusennau Bach
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	Cyngor Cernyw
Cynghorau Dosbarth Arfordirol Suffolk a Waveney	Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru
Cynghorau Dosbarth Cherwell a De Swydd Northampton	Cyngor Cymuned Berkshire
Cynghorau Dosbarth Chiltern a De Swydd Buckingham	Cyngor Dinas Birmingham
Cynghorau Ymchwil y DU / Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol	Cyngor Dinas Bryste
Cyngor Blackpool	Cyngor Dinas Caergrawnt
Cyngor Bracknell Forest	Cyngor Dinas Caerwrangon
Cyngor Brent	Cyngor Dinas Coventry
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Basingstoke a Deane	Cyngor Dinas Efrog
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Bournemouth	Cyngor Dinas Manceinion
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Colchester	Cyngor Dinas Newcastle
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Gosport	Cyngor Dinas Norwich
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Kingston	Cyngor Dinas Nottingham
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Melton	Cyngor Dinas Portsmouth
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Metropolitaidd Calderdale	Cyngor Dinas Rhydychen
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Metropolitaidd Dudley	Cyngor Dinas Southampton
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Metropolitaidd Sefton	Cyngor Dinas Sunderland
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Metropolitaidd Stockport	Cyngor Dinas Westminster

Cyngor Dinas Wolverhampton	Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin
Cyngor Dosbarth Chichester	Cyngor Sir Ceredigion
Cyngor Dosbarth Dyffryn Aylesbury	Cyngor Sir Cumbria
Cyngor Dosbarth East Lindsey	Cyngor Sir Dorset
Cyngor Dosbarth Forest of Dean	Cyngor Sir Durham
Cyngor Dosbarth Huntingdon	Cyngor Sir Dwyrain Sussex
Cyngor Dosbarth New Forest	Cyngor Sir Dyfnaint
Cyngor Dosbarth Newark a Sherwood	Cyngor Sir Essex
Cyngor Dosbarth Rochford	Cyngor Sir Gogledd Swydd Efrog
Cyngor Dosbarth Teignbridge	Cyngor Sir Gwlad yr Haf (Gwybodaeth Gwlad yr Haf)
Cyngor Dosbarth Tendring	Cyngor Sir Hampshire
Cyngor Dosbarth Wealden	Cyngor Sir Norfolk
Cyngor Dwyrain Swydd Gaer	Cyngor Sir Northumberland
Cyngor East Riding Swydd Efrog	Cyngor Sir Penfro
Cyngor Enfield	Cyngor Sir Powys
Cyngor Gateshead	Cyngor Sir Suffolk (gyda Chynghorau Dosbarth Babergh/ Canol Suffolk, Cyngor Dosbarth Gorllewin Suffolk)
Cyngor Gorllewin Swydd Gaer a Chaer	Cyngor Sir Swydd Caergrawnt
Cyngor Gwasanaeth Gwirfoddol Redbridge	Cyngor Sir Swydd Hertford
Cyngor Gwynedd	Cyngor Sir Swydd Lincoln
Cyngor Kirklees	Cyngor Sir Swydd Northampton
Cyngor Middlesbrough	Cyngor Sir Swydd Rydychen
Cyngor Milton Keynes	Cyngor Southwark
Cyngor Mwslimiaid Prydain	Cyngor Swydd Amwythig
Cyngor Oldham	Cyngor Tref Dartmouth
Cyngor Plwyf Bootle, Cumbria	Cyngor Wiltshire
Cyngor Plwyf Brize Norton	Cyngor y Celfyddydau Lloegr
Cyngor Plwyf Curry Mallet	Cyngor yr Archesgobion, Eglwys Lloegr
Cyngor Plwyf Kirtlington	Cymdeithas Astudiaethau Poblogaeth Prydain
Cyngor Plwyf Papplewick	Cymdeithas Astudiaethau Rhanbarthol
Cyngor Plwyf Wookey	
Cyngor Siciaeth y DU	

Cymdeithas Cŵn Tywys y Deillion	English Heritage
Cymdeithas Cŵn Tywys y Deillion	Gavurin Ltd
Cymdeithas Cyfraith Gwahaniaethu	GfK
Cymdeithas Cynghorau Gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr	First Group plc (Is-adran Bws y DU)
Cymdeithas Cynghorau Lleol Berkshire	Grŵp Caergrawnt ar gyfer Hanes y Boblogaeth a Strwythur Cymdeithasol, Prifysgol Caergrawnt
Cymdeithas Cynghorau Lleol Cumbria	Grŵp Cyfrifiadur, Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Swydd Gaer
Cymdeithas Cynghorau Lleol Swydd Rydychen	Grŵp Dadlau
Cymdeithas Cymdeithasegol Prydain	Grŵp Defnyddwyr Data Agored (ODUG)
Cymdeithas Dosbarthwyr y Cyfrifiad	Grŵp Defnyddwyr Demograffig
Cymdeithas Ddaearyddol Frenhinol gydag IBG	Grŵp Defnyddwyr Ystadegau Iechyd (HSUG)
Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Arabiaid Prydain	Grŵp Gwybodaeth Callcredit
Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Ymchwil Gymdeithasol	Grŵp Gwybodaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Gorllewin Lloegr ar ran Cyfarwyddwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus ym Mryste, De Swydd Gaerloyw a Gogledd Gwlad yr Haf
Cymdeithas Hanes Leol Prydain	Grŵp Wallasey, Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Swydd Gaer
Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Berkshire	Gwasanaeth Dadansoddi Data pum Cyngor Dosbarth Swydd Rydychen
Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Calderdale	Gwasanaeth Heddlu Metropolitaidd
Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Pontefract a'r Ardal	Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Swydd Efrog
Cymdeithas Hanes y Teulu Swydd Gaer	Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Suffolk
Cymdeithas Hanesyddol Frenhinol, Cymdeithas Hanes Economaidd, Cymdeithas Hanes Gymdeithasol	Gwasanaeth Ymchwil, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol	Gwasanaethau Plant Cyngor Caerdydd
Cymdeithas Tai Ffederal Leeds	Gweithgor Annibynnol Y Tu Hwnt i 2011
Cymdeithas Ymchwil a Gwybodaeth Ardal Leol (LARIA)	Ffederasiwn Cymdeithasau Hanes y Teulu
Cymdeithas Ymchwil Gymdeithasol	Fforwm Cydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth
Cymdeithas Ymchwil i'r Farchnad (MRS) a Grŵp Cyfrifiad a Geodemograffeg (CGG) MRS	HACT (Ymddiriedolaeth Elusennol y Cymdeithasau Tai)
Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg	Healthwatch
Cymdeithas Ystadegol Frenhinol	History and Policy
Cymdeithasau Cynghorau Lleol Swydd Efrog	Homeless Link
Dinas a Sir Abertawe	
Diverse Cymru	

Housing Vision	Rhwydwaith HEAR
IAITH Cyf.	Rhwydwaith Ystadegau Tai
Iechyd Cyhoeddus	Sefydliad a Chyfadrn yr Actiwarïaid
Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr	Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol
Irish in Britain	Sefydliad Data Agored
JICPOPS (Cydbwyllgor y Diwydiant ar gyfer Safonau Poblogaeth)	Sefydliad Ewropeaidd Materion Trefol
Katalysis Limited	Sefydliad Pobl Lesbaidd a Hoyw
Keep Me Posted	Sefydliad RAC
Knightstone Housing	Sefydliad Tai Siartredig
Knowledge Perspectives Limited	Sefydliad Ymchwil Polisi Iddewig
Livewire - Cwmni Budd Cymunedol	Shelter
London Councils	Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol - Daearyddiaeth
Lost Cousins Limited	Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol - Uned Dosbarthu ac Unioni
Llyfrgell Brydeinig	Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth
Llywodraeth Cymru	Tai Cymunedol Greenfields
Menter Bro Dinefwr	Tees Valley Unlimited - Yn cynrychioli Awdurdodau Unedol Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar a Cleveland a Stockton-on-Tees
Merseytravel (Gweithrediaeth Trafnidiaeth Teithwyr Glannau Mersi)	Tîm Plwyfi Fellside
NAVCA (Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Gweithredu Gwirfoddol a Chymunedol)	Un Llais Cymru
New Economy	Uned Ddata Llywodraeth Leol Cymru
Opinion Research Services	Uned Ystadegau Iechyd Ardaloedd Bach (SAHSU)
Prifysgol Essex	Y Ganolfan Perfformiad Economaidd
Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Fudo	Ymchwil Breswyl Savills
Quod	Ymddiriedolaeth Diwylliant a Hamdden Livewire
Race for Opportunity	Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Radian	Ymddiriedolaeth Runnymede
RAJAR Limited (Cyddymchwil Cynulleidfa Radio)	Ymddiriedolaeth Tai Gwledig Cumbria
Route Research Limited	Your Aussie Ancestry
RSMB Limited	Yr Academi Brydeinig
Rhwydwaith Gwasanaethau Gwledig	

Ysgol Hyllandid a Meddygaeth Drofannol Llundain

Ymatebion unigol

Adair, Barbara

Ahrens, Susan

Akehurst, MML

Aldred, Rachel

Allan, Charles

Allan, George

Allen, Chris

Allen, Mrs C

Allen, Nick

Allen, Wendy J

Allgood, Andrea

Allin, Paul

Andersen, Margaret

Ansell, George

Ashley-Edden, L

Aspden, George

Aston, Mr J

Atherton, Eileen

Atherton, Iain

Atherton, Roger

Atkinson, Jackie

Avery, Don R

Bailey, Karla

Bailey, Roger

Baker, Martin

Banks, Janice

Barker, JC

Barker, S

Barnard, Steve

Bates, Jim

Beesley, Brian

Beilby, J

Belch, Jill

Bellamy, Ms JM

Bennett, John C

Bennett, Maureen

Bevington, Shirley

Bibby, John

Biddlestone, Shelagh

Bines, Natahca

Biscoe, James

Black, John

Blewett, Matt

Bollada, Alison

Bolt, S

Bowers, Grace

Bowstead, Janet

Boyce, David

Boyles, Richard H

Bramley, Mike

Brammer, Christopher R

Brass, John

Brett, Sue

Brierley, Anne

Brierley, Peter

Brimelow, Alan

Brock, James

Broomfield, David

Brough, Lesley

Browning, Roger

Buller, Marian

Burns, Rob

Burrows, Julia

Burwell, Dr Andrew David
Martin

Callister, Denise

Campbell, Ken

Campbell, Samantha

Canney, James

Carey-Clinch, Craig

Carter, S

Chadwick, Michael

Chapman, Bill

Cheshire, James

Clements, Jonathan

Coblentz, Martyn

Coleman, David

Cook, Terence

Cornell, Nicole

Cowan, Robert

Cowlard, Dr Keith

Cozens, Harriet	Downing, Mr	Gibbons, Susan
Crossley, Joseph	Duckworth, S	Gibbs, Graham R
Crowther, Julian	Duxbury, M	Gibson, George
Cunningham, Christine	Eales, Kevin	Gill, Roger
Cunningham, Frances	Ebbitt, Najah	Glover, Ian
Curtis, Professor Sarah	Elliott, Kathleen	Goldblatt, Peter
Dakers, Hazel	Erickson, Denis	Goodier, Mrs Joyce
Dansey, T	Evans, Eirian	Goodyear, Barbara
Darby, Nell	Evans, Elizabeth	Govind, Vinesh
Darnborough, Jennifer	Evans, GB	Gray, Sharon
Darville, Sue	Evans, Hilary	Green, Michael
David, Jonathan	Eveleigh, Paul	Green, Ray
Davidson, Lee	Eyre, Elizabeth	Grey, Philip
Davis, Frances	Faife	Griffin, Laurence
Davis, Jocelyn	Faulder, David	Griffiths, Karen
Dawson, Dr John	Faulkner, Gemma	Groom, David
Day, Dr Abby	Featherstone, William P	Gussefeld, G
Day, Ian	Flecknoe, Kerry	Guyton, David F
De Hoxar, David	Floyde, David	Hague, Barbara
De Mercado, Roger	Forbes, Hilary	Haim, Marion
Deacon, Dr Bernard	Foster, Nick	Hallam, Trevor
Deacon, Stephen	Fox, Peter S.	Hamilton, David
Dedden, Lindsey	France, Anthony	Hammersley, Martin
Denney, John	Frayne, Jonathan	Harding, Ellen E
Depledge, Ian	Gainsborough, Peter	Harding, Roger
Derrick, Gwyn	Gaskell, Jeremy James	Hargrave, Nina
Dixon, Jane	Gay, Clifton	Harrold, Dauna
Dobson, Tom	George, Dudley	Harrop, M
Doe, Josephine	Gerlach, Justin	Hauley, Linda J
Doherty, M	Gerlach, Tom	Haunton, Melinda
Doran, Victoria	Giacomin, Audrey	Hawkins, Dennis

Heath, Daisy	Jenkin, Loveday	MacNab, Peter
Heseltine, Patricia	Jenkin, Peter	Maguire, Maeve
Hessey, Charles	Johnson, Professor Ian M	Mallory, Robert
Higgs, Edward	Johnson, Steve	Malone, Ken
Hill, Christine	Jones, Pat	Marriott, Mayo
Hill, David	Jordan, Gary	Marshall, Dr Christopher E
Hird, Russell	Kassman, Jenny	Martineau, Victorine
Hockey, Martin	Keik, Peter	Mary
Hoffman, Michael	Kelly, Andrew	Mason, Eric
Hoffman, Rosemary	Kemp, Ken	Mason, John
Hollands, Mr TT	Kereve-Clarke, Jonathan	Mason, Sandra
Holmes, JE	Kerr, Euphemia Veronica	McIlvride, Julia
Holmes, Julyan	Kersley, Arlene	McPhail, Sean
Hooker, Ian	King, Geoffrey	McSweeney, Chris
Horn, Les	King, Sarah	Mead, Barbara
Horton, Mrs J	Kirkby, Terry	Mead, Mrs Elisabeth
Houlden, G	Knight, Jack	Meadows, Roger Michael
Howard, Mary	Knox, Susan	Meghriche, Carol
Howard-Smith, Tim	Laidlaw, Jean	Melville, A
Howe, Veronica	Langston, Frances	Merricks, Peter
Howlett, Michael	Lawley, Derek	Meyer, Michal
Hughes, Frederick	Lennon, Mrs Barbara Ann	Miller, Ida
Hunt, AD	Lindon, John	Monk, Judith
Hurford, Anne	Lindsay, Jane	Moon, Graham
Hurwood, Duncan	Lloyd, Chris	Moore, C
Illingworth, Anne	Lockwood, S	Moore, Susan
Irving, Jim	Lockyer, Caroline	Morris, Mr AM
Janet	Long, Timo	Morris, Professor RJ
Jarrett, Brian	Lowe, Tim	Morse-Brown, Sy
Jeens, Ian WB	Luppi, G	Mueller, Andreas
Jefferies, Michael	Lynn, Professor Peter	Muntz, Margaret J

Murcott, Anne	Potter, Lesley	Robson, John
Murray, Emily	Potter, Marigold	Rodd, Barbara Mehew
Murray, Ian	Poulson, Carole	Rowntree, Phyllis
Mykhnenko, Dr Vlad	Powell, Gary	Rudge, Bob
Neave, A	Powell, Jackie	Ryan, June
Negyal, Ali	Powell, Keith	S K
Newton Webb, Philip	Preece, Pauline	Sadler, Michael
Nicholls, Nigel	Prieto-Alhambra, Dr Daniel	Sage, Richard
Nixon, Linda	Proctor, Tony	Mrs Sampson, Mrs
Norris, Jackie M	Prosser, Jennifer	Sandison, Julia
Norvill, Gerry	Pryor, Henry	Sarodia, Noor-ul-Hassan
O'Reilly, Francis	Purves, E	Saunders, Alison
Oliver, Julian	Quinn, Mary	Saunders, Ben
Outhred, Stuart	Race, Louise	Sharpe, KD
Owen, David	Rajput, Owais	Sharples, Mrs Catharine
Owen, Godfrey	Ramon, Anne	Shaw, Noel
Owen, Richard	Rayner, DB	Shaw, RS
P C	Rees, Philip	Shearson, Derek
Page, Eleanor	Rendall, Deborah	Shepard, Jane
Geoffrey Palmer, Geoffrey	Rhys, Arfon	Shepherd, Colin
Paranandi, Caroline	Rhys, Mirain	Shirley
Parker, Brian	Riley, Mrs Enid	Short, Adam
Parker, Gillian	Riley, Raymond	Simons, Graham
Parr, Gwen	Rippin, Keith	Simons, Nick
Parsons, Janet	Rix, Trevor William	Sloane, Professor Peter J
Patterson, Dr Stephen	Roberts, Donald	Sloggett, Andy
Pearce, Pearce	Roberts, Gloria	Smith, Gillian
Pearson, Mrs Janet	Roberts, Jan	Smith, L
Pelican, John	Roberts, Megan	Smith, Louisa
Phillips, Margaret	Roberts, Virginia	Smith, Mrs Gillian
Plewis, Ian	Robinson, Joshua	Smith, Sam

Smith, Wendy	Trevethan, Mark	Willoughby, Pat
Spigel, Ben	Tucker, David	Wilson, Ben
Standing, AR	Turner, Carl	Windeatt, Norma
Stanford, Michael	Upstone, Nigel	Winkle, Andrea
Staughton, June	Varty, Caryl Prior	Womble, Colin
Staveley, Ken	Vaughan, Alison	Wood, Gillian
Stephenson, Ian	Walker, David	Wood, Veronica
Stephenson, John	Ward, Annastasia	Woodcock, Anne
Steward, Susan	Ward, Peter	Woodhouse, Ron
Stocks, Pamela	Warner, Pelham	Woods, John
Strank, S	Waterson, David	Worcester, John
Styles, Alan	Waterworth, Sandra	Wright, Gail
Sutcliffe, Mary	Webster, Dr David	Wright, Rachel
Sutton, John	Wells, Christine	Wright, Stephen
Swain, Carys	Wells, Georgina	Wyatt-Lowe, County Councillor William
Swarbrick, Andy	Wells, Stephen C	Xun, Wei
Taubman, Kate	Wheeler, Dr Benedict W	Yewlett, Chris
Taylor, Sue	Whitehead, Andrew	Zaba, Basia
Taylor Willson, Tim	Whitewood-Moores, Zac	Zell, Michael
Thacker, Bill	Wiles, John	Zorn, Joan
Thompson, Kate	Wilks, John Charles	
Thompson, Stephen	Williams, John	17 o Unigolion Dienw
Thorpe, Janet	Williams, John Howard	
Tobin, Liz	Willis, Norman	

Atodiad C: Digwyddiadau a chyfarfodydd yr ymgynghoriad

Mae'r tabl canlynol yn cofnodi digwyddiadau neu gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus lle cafwyd cyflwyniadau yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori. Amlygir ein prif ddigwyddiadau ymgynghori cyhoeddus.

Daeth dros 500 o bobl i gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus neu gyflwyniadau - a chan gynnwys cyfarfodydd eraill cafwyd dros 850.

Digwyddiad neu gyfarfod	Dyddiad	Nifer fras a oedd yn bresennol
Grŵp Defnyddwyr Demograffig - Cyfarfod Aelodau	20/09/13	20
Digwyddiad lansio Y Tu Hwnt i 2011 i'r cyfryngau	23/09/13	7
Digwyddiad lansio'r ymgynghoriad yn Llundain	23/09/13	45
Digwyddiad lansio'r ymgynghoriad ym Manceinion	25/09/13	50
Cynhadledd Ymchwil Defnyddwyr y Cyfrifiad (noddwyd gan ESRC)	27/09/13	110
Cyfarfod buddiannau defnyddwyr masnachol	03/10/13	5
Grŵp Strategaeth Rhyngadrannol (Cynrychiolwyr Llywodraeth Ganolog)	03/10/13	12
Digwyddiad lansio'r ymgynghoriad yng Nghaerdydd	08/10/13	45
Aelodau briffio Cynulliad Cymru	09/10/13	-
Academi Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol	09/10/13	15
Grŵp Cyflenwyr a Defnyddwyr Ystadegau (StatSUG)	10/10/13	15
CLIP (Grŵp Ystadegau o'r Boblogaeth)	16/10/13	15
Grŵp Cynghori Defnyddwyr (achau) - Archif Genedlaethol	17/10/13	45
Cymdeithas Ddaearyddol Frenhinol: Dyfodol Ystadegau o'r Boblogaeth ar gyfer Ardaloedd Bach	21/10/13	140
Cymdeithas Ymchwil i'r Farchnad a Grŵp Defnyddwyr Daearyddeg y Cyfrifiad	22/10/13	8
Dadansoddwyr ac ystadegwyr DWP	23/10/13	12
Cyfarfod Prif Weithredwyr Llundain - Grŵp Llywio	05/11/13	10
Cymdeithas Ymchwil Gymdeithasol	07/11/13	25
Fforwm Data'r DU	08/11/13	40
Cyfarfod fideo lechyd/lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr/HSCIC	08/11/14	12
Fforwm Cydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth	13/11/14	20
Digwyddiad cau'r ymgynghoriad yn Llundain	22/11/13	90
Academi Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol	25/11/14	12
Canolfan Hirhoedledd Rhyngwladol y DU	25/11/14	40
Academi Brydeinig	25/11/14	12
Digwyddiad cau'r ymgynghoriad ym Manceinion	27/11/13	50
Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Gyllid Llundain	02/12/13	10
Cyfarfod adolygu Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb	11/12/13	20

Cafodd trafodaethau neu sesiynau briffio ar wahân eu cynnal hefyd gyda grwpiau preifatrwydd, Cymdeithas Trysorwyr Llundain, grŵp o Aelodau Seneddol a'u hymchwilyr ac Aelodau Cynulliad.

Atodiad D: Mathau o ddefnydd yn ôl sector

Tabl 1 - Y defnydd o ystadegau o'r boblogaeth a thai yn ôl y math o ymatebydd

	Unigolion	Asiantaeth o'r Llywodraeth	Addysg neu Brifysgol	Llywodraeth Leol neu is-genedlaethol	Canrannau ¹ Sefydliadau Gwirfoddol, cymunedol neu nid er elw
Datblygu polisi	10	53	28	77	61
Monitro a gwerthuso polisi	12	47	22	71	61
Ymchwil - academaidd	24	20	61	6	29
Ymchwil - hanes y teulu	69	7	22	7	16
Ymchwil - marchnata	2	20	0	16	16
Ymchwil - polisi	10	53	33	60	55
Ymchwil - cymdeithasol	23	53	33	50	55
Ymchwil - hanes cymdeithasol	41	20	28	10	22
Dyrannu adnoddau	8	33	0	66	31
Cynllunio a darparu gwasanaeth	13	27	0	75	41
Gwneud cais am gymorth ariannol	7	13	11	69	47
Dibenion cynllunio eraill	6	7	0	58	24
Ymchwil a gwaith dadansoddi arall	14	27	22	52	35

Defnydd heb ei nodi	3	33	17	17	8
Cyfansymiau	242	413	277	634	501

¹Nid yw'r canrannau yn creu cyfanswm o 100 am fod llawer o ymatebwyr wedi nodi eu bod yn defnyddio'r data am fwy nag un rheswm.