

Scotland's Census 2021 Topic Consultation Report

August 2016

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1. Introduction

National Records of Scotland (NRS) invited views on 'Scotland's Census 2021 – Topic Consultation' between 8 October 2015 and 15 January 2016. In total, 113 responses were received to the consultation; 91 of these were from organisations and 22 were from individuals.

The consultation document presented the initial views from NRS on the topics under consideration for collection in the census in 2021, with the aim of encouraging discussion and to help build strong cases to justify the inclusion of topics. The consultation was a first step towards understanding what information users will need. The focus of the consultation was on information required at topic-level, not the detail of the questions that should be asked on the questionnaire. This report represents our response to that consultation, updating our initial views.

We recognised that it was vital to ensure that the consultation reached a wide range of users. It was conducted using [Citizen Space](#) and was published on the [Scotland's Census website](#) and on the [Scottish Government website](#).

It was also widely promoted between October 2015 and January 2016 using various channels, including:

- The [Scotland's Census newsletter](#) which has a distribution list of around 2,000 contacts. There were eight newsletters published in the duration of the consultation encouraging all interested parties to get involved.
- Updates via [Scotstat](#) in October, November and December 2015. ScotStat is a network for users and providers of Scottish Official Statistics and has a distribution list of over 2,000 contacts.
- Others such as tweets from the @NatRecordsScot Twitter feed and updates to the ['Using Scotland's Census' Knowledge Hub](#) site.

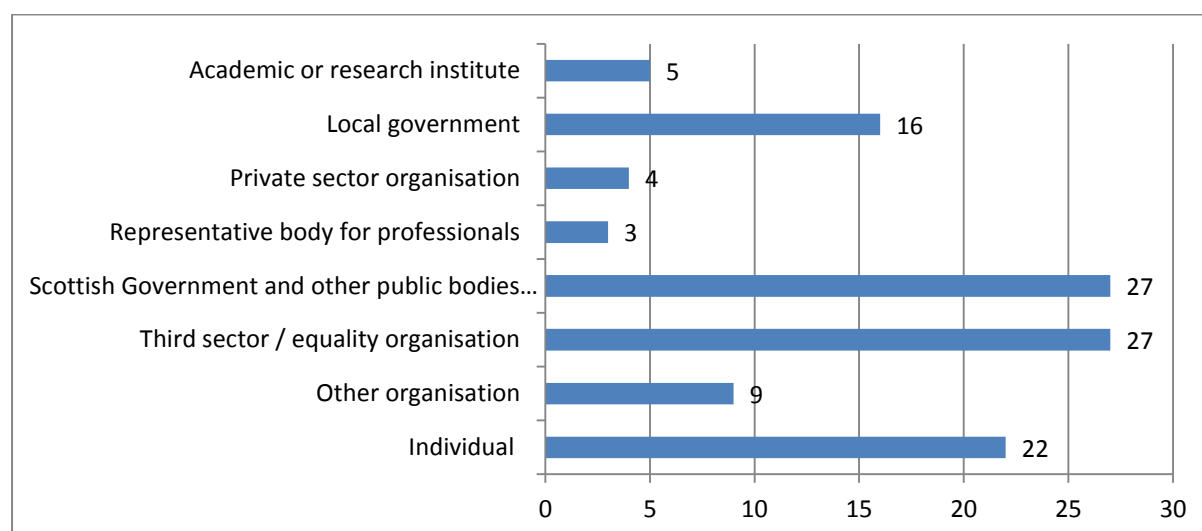
In addition, a letter from the Registrar General was distributed to all of Scotland's Local Authority and Health Board Chief Executives, Members of the Scottish Parliament, Scottish Parliamentary Committees, Scotland's Members of the UK Parliament and Scotland's Members of the European Parliament, asking for their help and support both in responding to the consultation and in encouraging others to do so.

We also held three events in Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh in November 2015 to support the consultation, attended by approximately 70 delegates. Presentations from these events are available on [Scotland's Census website](#).

NRS received 113 responses to the consultation; 91 of these were from organisations and 22 (19%) were from individuals. Table 1 and Chart 1 show the number of responses to the consultation, by type and organisational sector.

Table 1: Number of responses by type and sector of organisation

Respondent type	Total respondents	
	N	% total responses
Individual	22	19
Organisation (all sectors)	91	81
<i>Sector</i>		<i>% organisation responses</i>
Academic or Research Institute	5	5
Local government	16	18
Private sector organisation	4	4
Representative body for professionals	3	3
Scottish Government and other public bodies (including executive agencies, NDPBs, NHS, etc)	27	30
Third sector / equality organisation	27	30
Other	9	10
Total responses	113	100

Chart 1: Number of responses by type and sector of organisation

On 15 February 2016, NRS published the responses of those organisations and individuals who had indicated they were content for us to do so. These responses can be viewed on the [Citizen Space website](#) and a list of responding organisations is included in the Annex to this document.

Section 2 presents an overview of the evaluation process used to assess the responses. Section 3 then sets out NRS' updated view on the topics being considered for collection in Scotland's Census 2021, and Section 4 gives an overview of our next steps.

NRS received a strong response from users on a range of topics, some of which have not been included in Scotland's Census before. In the introduction to the consultation document, we said:

'Changes to the content of the questionnaire will be considered to address:

- where questions didn't work well in 2011, particularly where there were issues with data quality and/or they didn't support users' requirements for outputs.
- new or emerging policy requirements that cannot be addressed through the use of alternative sources.
- changes in international guidelines (e.g. around the labour market topic) and in legislation.'

The consultation was a key step towards understanding what is needed from the census in 2021. As such, the updated views reflect our initial thinking in response to what users have told us. It is important to realise that there are a number of factors that will affect these views and final decisions on the content of Scotland's Census 2021 questionnaire – notably, further discussion with users, outcomes from research and testing, and consideration of acceptable burden. The final decision on the content of Scotland's Census 2021 questionnaire will ultimately be made by the Scottish Parliament, likely in late 2019.

As in previous years, there will be separate censuses in England & Wales and Northern Ireland and the three census offices will work together to develop a set of questions that, wherever possible and necessary, deliver harmonised outputs across the UK.

Consultations on the content for the 2021 Censuses in England & Wales and Northern Ireland also took place last year. On 23 May 2016, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published their response to the consultation for England & Wales¹. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) will publish their response to the consultation for Northern Ireland later in summer 2016.

The consultation responses we received also included a range of comments about sources and use of administrative data, and census outputs and dissemination processes that are out of the scope of this report. However, these comments will be used to inform the development of relevant aspects of the programme.

¹ 'The 2021 Census – Assessment of initial user requirements on content for England and Wales: response to consultation' [2021 Census topic consultation - Office for National Statistics](#)

2. Evaluation of responses

The evaluation criteria which have been used to evaluate responses to Scotland's Census 2021 consultation are broadly the same as those used in 2011.

In the consultation document published in October 2015, the evaluation criteria which were to be used were set out, as follows:

User requirements	Considerations	Operational requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strength of user need ✓ Need for information for small geographies or populations ✓ Suitability of alternative sources ✓ Need for multivariate analysis ✓ Need for UK comparability ✓ Need for continuity with previous Censuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data quality ✓ Public acceptability ✓ Respondent burden ✓ Financial concerns ✓ Questionnaire design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improving coverage ✓ Coding of derived variables

NRS took a qualitative approach to the analysis of the responses that were received. The topic consultation document highlighted that the criteria relating to user requirements remain the key criteria for evaluation. It also explained that operational requirements strengthen the case for inclusion of topics, especially if a topic is thought to improve coverage. Considerations such as data quality and public acceptability are mainly used in the next stage of work, to help guide the development of the questionnaire.

The updated view for each topic and sub-topic therefore is primarily based on a combined consideration of user and operational requirements.

2.1 User requirements – the consultation questions

The questions which accompanied the consultation were structured around the user requirements criteria, in order to prompt responses and provide evidence that could be directly assessed against those criteria. Users were asked to answer the same questions about each topic they chose to respond to, so that all topics (both existing and proposed new ones) could be evaluated in the same manner and using the same criteria. Users were also asked to provide information at sub-topic level where possible and relevant. Questions about the need for continuity and whether needs were met by 2011 data were not asked in relation to proposed new topics for 2021.

The order of the user requirements criteria below reflects their relative importance for evaluation purposes, as follows:

1. Strength of user need (purpose)

- What do you, or have you used 2011 Census information about this topic for?
 - Resource allocation
 - Service planning and delivery
 - Targeting investment
 - Policy development and monitoring
 - Research requirement
 - Not used (Go to Question 2)
 - Other purposes – please specify
- For what specific purpose do you, or have you used 2011 Census information on this topic? – please provide detail by sub-topic.

Strong user need, identified primarily by the purpose it serves, is central to the evaluation process and is therefore critical in the assessment of whether a topic should be included in the census. Since strength of user need is the primary criteria for evaluation, users were asked to provide detail of their purpose by sub-topic. The case for inclusion is strengthened if evidence is presented to show that the information is being, or would be used for important purposes such as resource allocation or service planning and delivery.

Prime importance is given to information that is required to meet national needs. In defining national needs, the full range of national needs (e.g. policy, administration and research) and national users (e.g. national and local government, academic / other researchers and the private sector) were considered. Additionally, requirements arising from national or international legislation also strengthen the case for inclusion.

The volume of supportive responses for a topic is another indication of strength of user need, hence this was also considered in the evaluation process.

2. Need for information for small geographies and population sub-groups

- At what geographical level do you, or have you used information about this topic?
- If you need information about this topic for population sub-groups, please describe: the population sub-group, the purpose of your analysis, the level of geography used in your analysis and the sub-topic it relates to.

For a topic to be included in the census, there must be a requirement for the information to be available at low level, detailed geographies and/or for small population sub-groups. Where a response indicated that this was a requirement, the case for inclusion of that topic was strengthened.

3. Alternative sources

- Are you aware of alternative (non-census) sources of information about this topic?
- Do the alternative source(s) meet your current requirements?

If there are no suitable alternative sources which can meet the need for information on a topic, the likelihood of it being included in census increases. This is sometimes linked to the level of geography at which the information is required – many alternative sources are sample surveys which cannot provide information at the lowest geographic levels. This part of the evaluation of responses also took into account known alternative sources that respondents did not mention.

4. Need for multivariate analysis

- Do you, or have you analysed information about this topic in combination with any of the 2011 Census topics listed below?

A key benefit of census data is the ability to analyse it in conjunction with other variables. A requirement to undertake multivariate analysis will affect whether suitable alternative sources exist and can strengthen the case for inclusion of a topic, particularly when the purpose is related to meeting national or international needs.

5. Need for continuity with previous censuses

- In 2021, is maintaining comparability with 2011 and/or earlier censuses for this topic important for you/your work?
- Please tell us why, making reference to the relevant sub-topic where possible.

The need for comparison with previous censuses can be an important aspect of census analysis and so was considered as part of the evaluation. Where appropriate, Scotland's Census 2021 will collect the same information as was collected in 2011. However, other aspects of user need may mean that the detail of the information gathered has to change over time, and so full comparability may not be achievable.

6. Need for UK comparability

- Is UK comparability a requirement for you/your work on this topic?
- What type of comparisons are you making?

A requirement to obtain comparable data for a topic or sub-topic at UK level was also considered. However, given that the census is conducted by separate agencies in different parts of the UK, the extent to which this need can be met is determined by user needs being the same or similar across the UK.

Users were also provided with the opportunity to give any other comments they wanted to make, relevant to each topic. They were also asked whether the information collected in 2011 about each topic met their needs, and whether they required any additional information to be collected if the topic was included in 2021.

2.2 Considerations

There are a number of factors that need to be taken into account when making decisions about, and designing the content of the census questionnaire. These are the considerations criteria which will be used in the next stage of work, in conjunction with user requirements, to steer the development of the questionnaire. Issues identified using the considerations criteria may mean a topic is not included in Scotland's Census 2021 despite a known user or operational need - for example, if we cannot develop a question that respondents can accurately answer.

The considerations criteria are:

- Data quality
- Public acceptability
- Respondent burden
- Financial concerns
- Questionnaire design

In preparation for the programme of research and testing that will be required to develop the question set for 2021, each topic and/or sub-topic included in the consultation will be assessed against each of these criteria, by collating a range of evidence from the 2011 Census. New topics suggested via the consultation will also be assessed, where relevant and possible.

We will use this information to help shape our plans for the question testing and research that is required. For example, if a question is assessed as having a negative impact on data quality, work may be required to re-design the question in an attempt to make it easier for respondents to understand and/or provide accurate information.

2.3 Operational requirements

Some of the data that is collected in the census helps to serve operational purposes in carrying out the census, as well as meeting information requirements. Hence where a topic or sub-topic serves an operational purpose, the case for its inclusion is strengthened. The most important of these is improving coverage of the population, as the primary aim of the census is to provide a robust count of the population of Scotland.

The review of topics in the context of operational requirements identified the use of data to derive output bases as an important additional operational requirement. This was not included in the consultation document, but was included in our assessment.

Where an operational requirement was identified in relation to a topic or sub-topic, it is mentioned in the relevant sub-section in Section 3 of the report.

3. Updated view on topics under consideration

'Scotland's Census 2021 – Topic Consultation' set out the initial view of NRS on each of the topics under consideration for collection in Scotland's Census 2021. The classification used to describe NRS' initial view is set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Classification used to describe NRS' initial view on topics

Initial view	Definition
Collect	Propose to include based on current understanding of user needs and quality considerations.
Further information required – existing topic/question ²	Where further information is required for an existing census topic/question, based on quality considerations and/or to better understand user need for 2021.
Further information required – asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011	Where further information on user need is required for topics/questions not included in Scotland but asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011, to understand user need for 2021.
Further information required – not asked in 2011	Where further information on user need is required for topics/questions not included in any of the UK censuses in 2011, to understand user need for 2021.

The classification system used to describe NRS' updated view is set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Classification used to describe NRS' updated view on topics

Updated view	Definition
Collect	Propose to include based on current understanding of user needs and quality considerations.
Further consideration required (asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011)	Where the evaluation process has identified user need, but further consideration of whether the topic or sub-topic should be recommended for inclusion in 2021 is required. Generally user need is not as strong as for existing topics.
Further work required (new topics)	Where the evaluation process has identified user need and/or operational requirements for a topic or sub-topic, but where further work is required to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the exact nature of user need, and/or • whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information, and/or; • whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist
Do not collect	Propose not to include based on current understanding of user needs and quality considerations.

² All questions which were new for the 2011 questionnaire had a status of 'further information required' to ensure the correct information is being gathered.

Table 4 below provides a summary of NRS' updated view for each topic, based on the assessment of responses received to the consultation and consideration of NRS' operational requirements.

Table 4: Summary of NRS' updated view on topics under consideration for collection in Scotland's Census 2021

Topic	Sub-topic	Initial view	Updated view
Housing	Accommodation type	Collect	Collect
	Self-contained accommodation	Collect	Collect
	Tenure and landlord (if renting)	Collect	Collect
	Number of rooms	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Type of central heating	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Cars or vans	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Number of bedrooms	Further information required – asked elsewhere in UK in 2011	Further consideration required
Basic demographics and household composition	Sex	Collect	Collect
	Age	Collect	Collect
	Marital or same-sex civil partnership status	Collect	Collect
	Student status	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Household and family relationships	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Second address	Further information required – asked elsewhere in UK in 2011	Further consideration required
Migration	Country of birth	Collect	Collect
	Address one year ago	Collect	Collect
	Date of arrival in the UK	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Type of migration -	Further information	Further

	Intended length of stay in the UK	required – asked elsewhere in UK in 2011	consideration required
	Type of migration - Reason for migration	Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required
	Citizenship	Further information required – asked elsewhere in UK in 2011	Further consideration required
Travel to work or place of study	Address of place of work	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Address of place of study	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Method of transport	Collect	Collect
Ethnicity and national identity	Ethnic group	Collect	Collect
	National identity	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
Language	Gaelic language	Collect	Collect
	Scots language	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	English language	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Other languages	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
Religion	Religion	Collect	Collect
Health and care	General health	Collect	Collect
	Long-term health problem or disability	Collect	Collect
	Long-term health conditions	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Unpaid care	Collect	Collect
Educational attainment	Qualifications held	Collect	Collect
Labour force and socio-economic classification	Economic activity	Collect	Collect
	Occupation	Collect	Collect
	National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SeC)	Collect (derive)	Collect (derive)
	Industry	Collect	Collect
	Year last worked	Further information	Collect

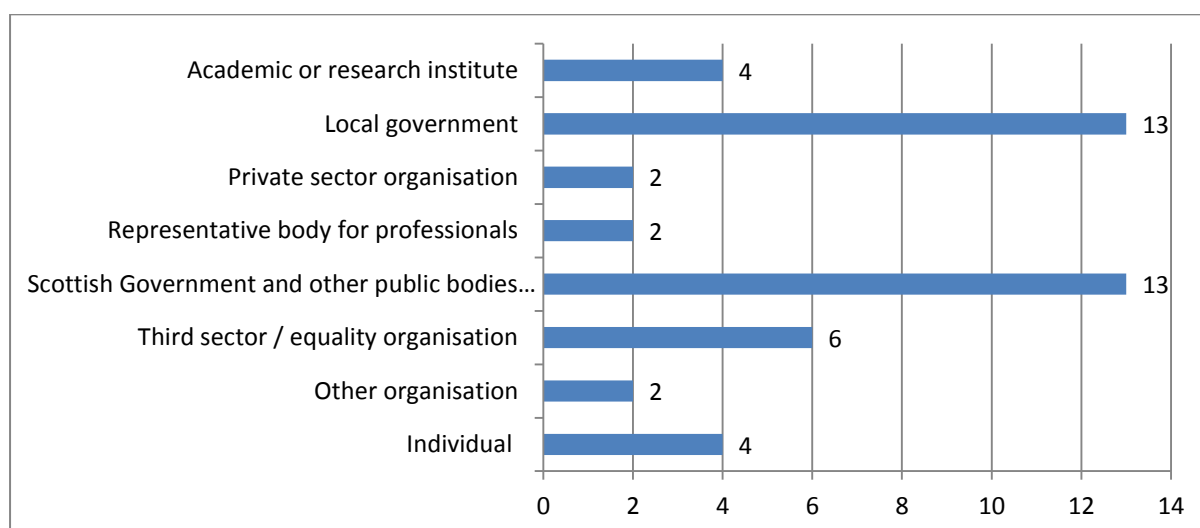
		required – existing topic / question ³	
	Supervisory status	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Hours worked	Further information required – existing topic / question	Collect
	Voluntary and unpaid work	Further information required – asked elsewhere in UK in 2011	Further consideration required
Sexual orientation		Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required
Income		Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required
Additional topics			
Ex-Service community		N/A	Further work required
Gender identity		N/A	Further work required
Technology / digital		N/A	Do not collect

³ Text corrected following initial publication

3.1 Housing and Accommodation

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Accommodation type	Collect	Collect
Self-contained accommodation	Collect	Collect
Tenure and landlord (if renting)	Collect	Collect
Number of rooms	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Type of central heating	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Cars or vans	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Number of bedrooms	Further information required – asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011	Further consideration required

Chart 2: Housing and Accommodation – number of responses, by type and sector of organization



Information about accommodation type and self-contained accommodation, tenure and landlord (if renting) is extensively used by local authorities as input to local area profiles. The data are also used in the preparation of Housing Needs and Demand assessments and Local Housing Strategies, which are used by central government to inform resource allocation and are widely used in other sectors for equalities monitoring, targeting investment, and service planning and delivery. NRS propose to continue to collect information on accommodation type, self-contained accommodation and tenure and landlord in 2021.

Information about number of rooms is considered important by users across a range of sectors, to inform decision making on housing policy and strategy. It provides a measure of housing stock and dwelling size and is provided to Eurostat in lieu of

data on floor-space. Together with the number and characteristics of people in each household, it has traditionally been used to estimate the level of overcrowding and under-occupancy, both of which have implications for planning future housing provision. Number of rooms has also been used in the derivation of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) which is used to understand and tackle inequality. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on number of rooms in 2021.

Information on number of bedrooms was not collected in the census in Scotland in 2011, but was in England and Wales. Support has been received for the collection of information on number of bedrooms in Scotland in 2021, from users across a range of organisational sectors. Respondents indicated that it could be used to identify additional aspects of current housing supply and future requirements, and for monitoring housing policy, especially in relation to welfare reform. Some indicated that a count of bedrooms would be more useful and reliable in calculating overcrowding and/or under-occupancy, since the trend towards more open plan living means a count of number of rooms is less reliable nowadays. There was also support for collection on the grounds of introducing harmonisation with the rest of the UK. NRS will therefore give further consideration to whether to propose collecting information on number of bedrooms in 2021. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.

Respondents reported that having information on type of central heating is useful for a range of purposes, although a few suggested that a question on affordability of heating would be more useful. Data on type of central heating are used by local authorities to identify dependence on specific types of heating, particularly in rural areas. The information is also used in the analysis and monitoring of energy efficiency and fuel poverty and to inform where resources to support interventions with these should be prioritised. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on type of central heating in 2021.

Strong support was received for continuing to collect information on the number of cars and vans available for use by households. The data are widely used across central and local government and by public bodies to support transport modelling and policy monitoring. Several users noted that workplace flows and data on method of travel to work are not a substitute for this data. The information is also used in deprivation analysis and users expressed a need for data on car ownership to be available at small area level and associated with household size; hence the census is currently the only suitable source. With the growing use of car clubs, the suggestion was also made that access to these should be included in the definition of cars available for use by a household. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on the number of cars and vans available for use by households in 2021.

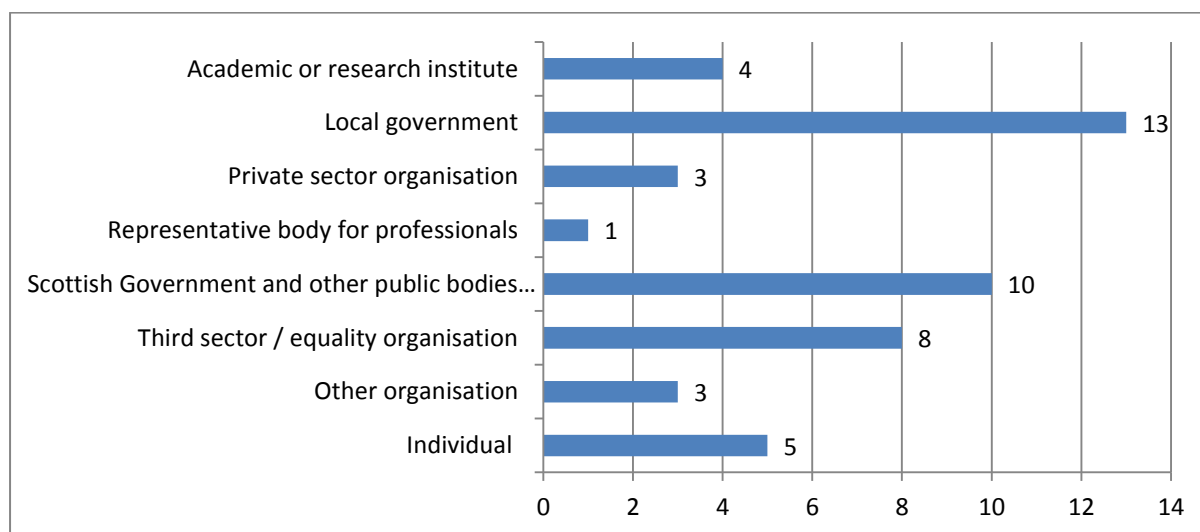
Respondents to the consultation highlighted information requirements for a range of additional housing and accommodation sub-topics. The majority of these requests were made for information to be collected on quality of accommodation, or house condition. Collection of information on lowest floor level was also requested, in relation to identifying flood risk. Other suggestions made for collecting data relating

to accommodation included affordability of heating, renewable energy and length of time in a dwelling/household mobility. However there was insufficient user need identified to consider including these sub-topics in Scotland's Census 2021.

3.2 Basic demographics and household composition

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Sex	Collect	Collect
Age	Collect	Collect
Marital or same-sex civil partnership status	Collect	Collect
Student status	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Household and family relationships	Further information required	Collect
Second address	Further information required – asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011	Further consideration required

Chart 3: Basic demographics and household composition – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



There is a well-established user need for the key demographic variables age and sex. They are vital inputs to population estimates and household projections which are used by central and local government to inform resource allocation, target investment, and carry out service planning and delivery. Age and sex are protected characteristics as set out in the Equality Act 2010 and the data are widely used to inform equality impact assessments. They are also essential for analysis and research conducted by a wide range of users, including public bodies and third and private sector organisations. NRS propose to continue to collect information on age (via a question on date of birth) and sex in 2021.

Marital or same sex civil partnership status information is used by a wide range of users. It is also a protected characteristic as set out in the Equality Act 2010 and the data are widely used by central government and other public authorities in equality impact assessments, which in turn inform policies and practices. NRS propose to continue to collect information on marital same sex civil partnership status in 2021. As a result of the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014, the question will be reviewed and revised if appropriate, to reflect these changes.

Information on student status is widely used by individuals and organisations across all sectors. The data are particularly useful in local development plans for areas with large student populations for planning accommodation, and are also used in the context of labour force and travel statistics, where student behaviour differs compared to the general population. There was support for the suggestion to review the information that is collected on students, to ensure that the questions can be answered easily and accurately and hence ensure data quality. NRS therefore propose to continue collecting information on students in 2021, and as planned, will undertake a review which will also consider whether additional questions are necessary to help achieve this; for example collecting information on the level of education and whether the student is full-time or part-time.

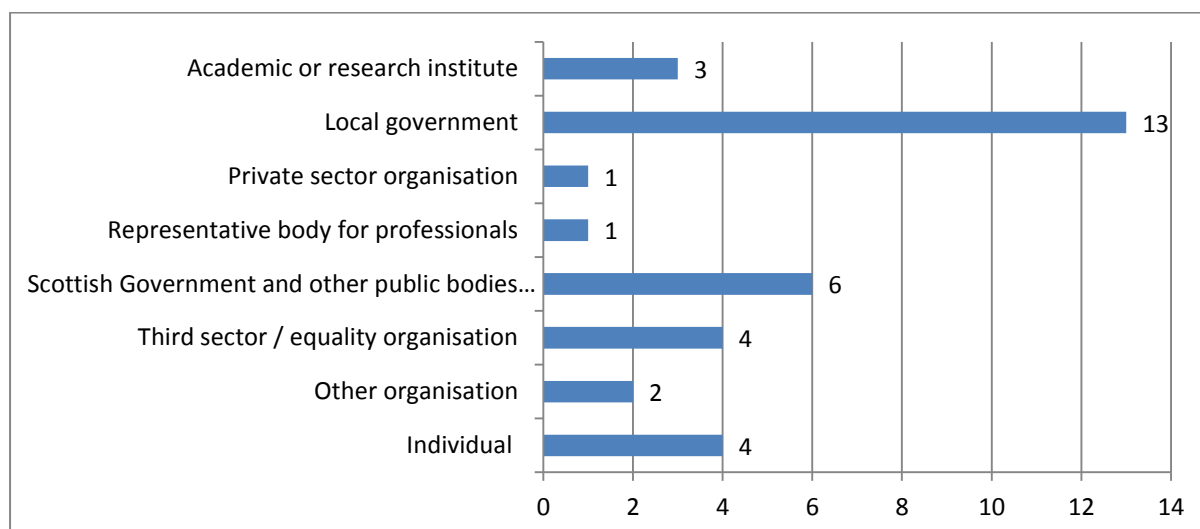
Information on household and family relationships, derived from the household relationship matrix question, are widely used for resource allocation, service planning and research and analysis for policy development and monitoring. The data are key inputs for NRS household projections which are used by councils and planning authorities to determine future housing requirements and service provision, and are also used to identify overcrowding, which is required for the derivation of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). NRS propose to continue to collect information on household and family relationships but will review the question with a view to making it easier for respondents to understand how they should answer. Given the particular complexities with this question, the review will seek to maximise the advantages that online data collection can offer to make it easier for respondents to provide the correct information.

Information on second addresses was not collected in the census in Scotland in 2011 due to higher user demand for other information, but was in England and Wales. User need has been identified in Scotland for collection in 2021, although the majority of respondents also told us that the topic was not a priority for them. They reported that having the data would be useful to inform strategy and planning, for example, in developing local housing strategies and development plans, and would also allow better understanding of housing markets and related needs. The ability to produce additional output bases by virtue of having second address information was also noted as an advantage by some users. Given that having information on second addresses would also serve NRS' operational purposes, further consideration of whether to propose collecting information on this sub-topic in 2021 is required. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.

3.3 Migration

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Country of birth	Collect	Collect
Address one year ago	Collect	Collect
Date of arrival in the UK	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Type of migration - Intended length of stay	Further information required – asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011	Further consideration required
Type of migration - Reason for migration	Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required
Citizenship	Further information required – asked elsewhere in the UK in 2011	Further consideration required

Chart 4: Migration – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Information on country of birth is extensively used for a range of purposes, including area profiling, equalities monitoring and to identify local areas which have experienced in-migration. It has supported on-going work to understand the impact of migration and to assess at local level the extent and speed of integration. Given the recent shifts in migration patterns, understanding the origin country of migrants has become increasingly important, in order to better anticipate needs. NRS propose to continue to collect information on country of birth in 2021.

Strong user demand was also identified for information on address one year ago. Respondents highlighted it as being useful to monitor movement to and from local areas, and allows identification of both internal and international migration. The data are also used as input to population projections and are seen as an important contributory factor for housing need and demand assessments. NRS propose to continue to collect information on address one year ago in 2021.

Information on date of arrival in the UK is used for identifying patterns of more recent international migration, the characteristics of those who have migrated, and to identify areas with transient populations. It has enabled analysis to consider the impact of length of residence on social and economic characteristics and has been used in a range of equality-related policy development and research. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on date of arrival in the UK in 2021.

Limited support was received for the collection of information on intended length of stay in the UK in Scotland's Census 2021. However, since collection of the data would potentially contribute to the derivation of a harmonised population enumeration base across the UK, and in view of the fact that decisions about the enumeration base for Scotland's Census 2021 have not yet been made, NRS will give further consideration to whether a question on intended length of stay in the UK should be proposed for collection in 2021. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.

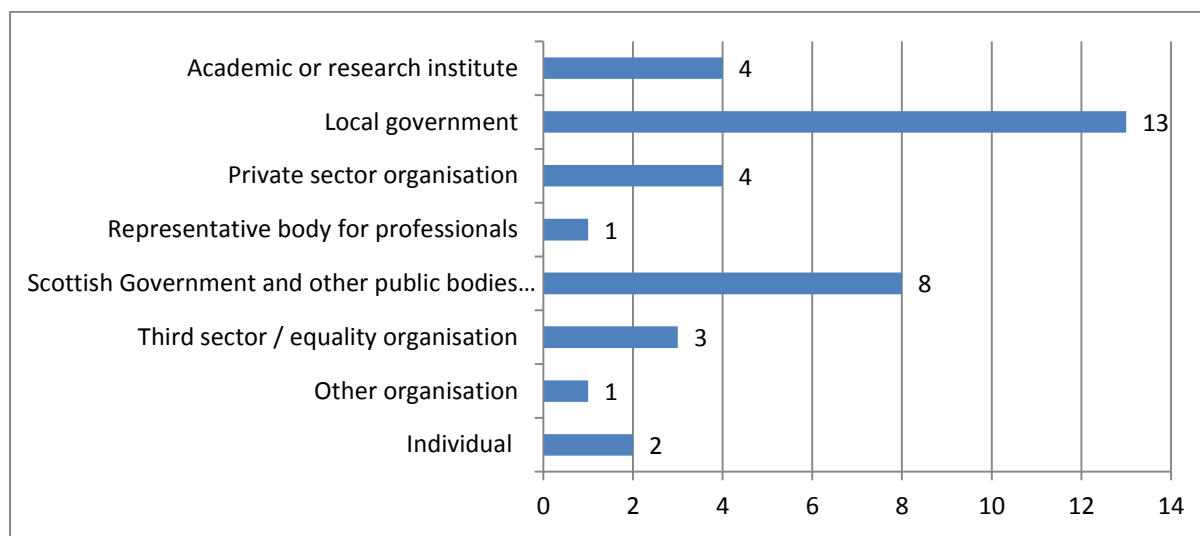
Limited support for the collection of information on reason for migration was also identified. Central government expressed a need for better information about the economic and social contributions and demands made by different groups of migrants. They told us that understanding why different groups of migrants come to Scotland would allow better understanding of their intentions for the future, and the contribution they may make to Scotland's demography and workforce, as well as the needs they may have. A number of local government respondents, however, noted that patterns of migration change quite rapidly and questioned the inclusion of this sub-topic in the census. NRS conclude that further work is required with users initially to better understand user need for additional information on the topic of migration, including specifically information on reason for migration. We will then consider whether the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.

Some support was offered by users for collecting information on passports held, as a proxy for citizenship, in 2021. It was noted as being potentially useful to give additional insight in race equality-related work and to contribute to work to understand the movement of migrants. As part of work to better understand the exact nature of user need for additional information on the topic of migration, NRS will give further consideration of whether to propose collecting information on passports held in 2021. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.

3.4 Travel to work or place of study

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Address of place of work	Collect	Collect
Address of place of study	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Method of transport	Collect	Collect

Chart 5: Travel to work or place of study – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Information on address of place of work is widely used by local government and public bodies as an important input to many transport planning projects. It is vital for the production of origin- destination statistics which inform the work of transport consultations, strategy and policy work, and is used with information on migration to determine housing market and travel to work areas. Some concern was noted by users about the effect on data quality created by asking a combined question on both travel to work and study.

Address of place of study information is also used in transport planning, and some respondents noted that travel to education data is at least as (or more) important to the transport modelling community as the corresponding travel to work data. Support was offered for work to improve the quality of the information collected in this respect - journeys made to education are different from those made to work in terms of distance, mode choice, travel time and demographics and improving the quality of this data would improve transport planning. Travel to study is a regular focus in transport policy, since there is typically far less flexibility in when travel can take place. It is also used in the production of origin-destination statistics.

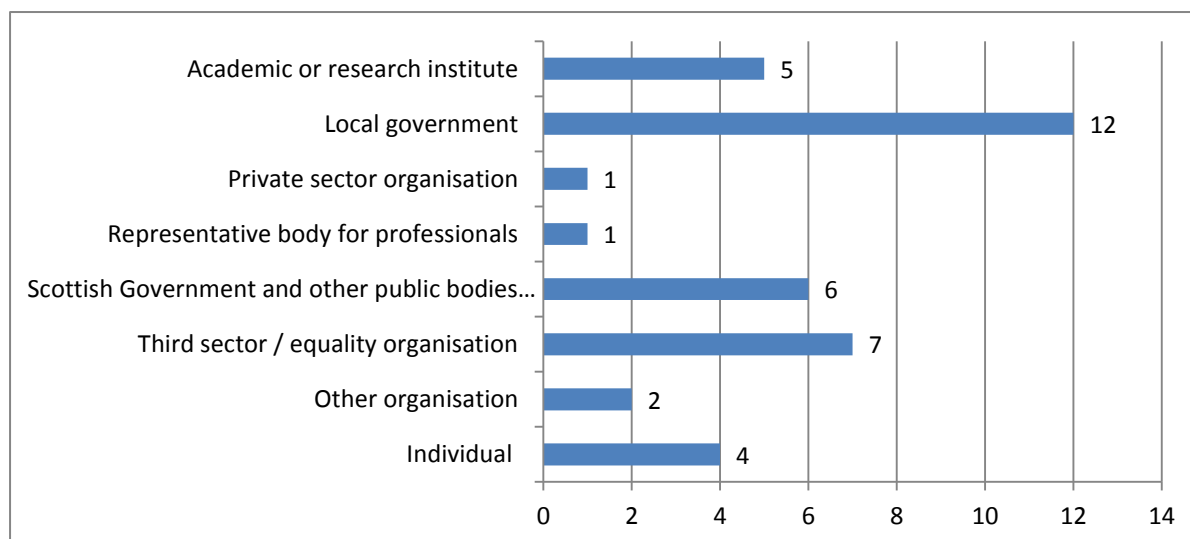
Method of transport data is similarly widely used by local government and public bodies for transport planning. It is used to inform transport and active travel strategies which feed into policy and investment decisions. NRS propose to continue to collect information on method of transport in 2021.

Considerable support was offered for NRS' proposal to introduce two separate questions on address of travel to work and study. Given the level of demand for information on travel to study in addition to work and the concerns noted about the use of the combined travel to work or study question, NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on both travel to work and study, and will undertake work to test two separate questions for use in 2021, with an associated question on method of transport for each.

3.5 Ethnicity and national identity

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Ethnic group	Collect	Collect
National identity	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect

Chart 6: Ethnicity and national identity – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Ethnic group is one of the most widely used census variables. The information is used for resource allocation, to inform policy development and make service planning decisions. It also helps organisations meet and monitor their statutory obligations arising from the Race Relations Act 1976, Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and Equalities Act 2010 - over half of all respondents told us that they use ethnic group data for equalities monitoring purposes. Collecting this information in the census is particularly important because many minority ethnic groups in Scotland are too small to be effectively captured by sample surveys, and the census gives the only robust information on size of groups at small area level. Extensive multivariate analysis is undertaken with ethnic group data and other census variables. Some users identified a need for ethnic group data to be comparable across the UK, whilst the majority thought continuity with 2011 and/or earlier censuses was more important, particularly to enable monitoring of equality related policy and service delivery. NRS propose to continue to collect information on ethnic group in 2021, and

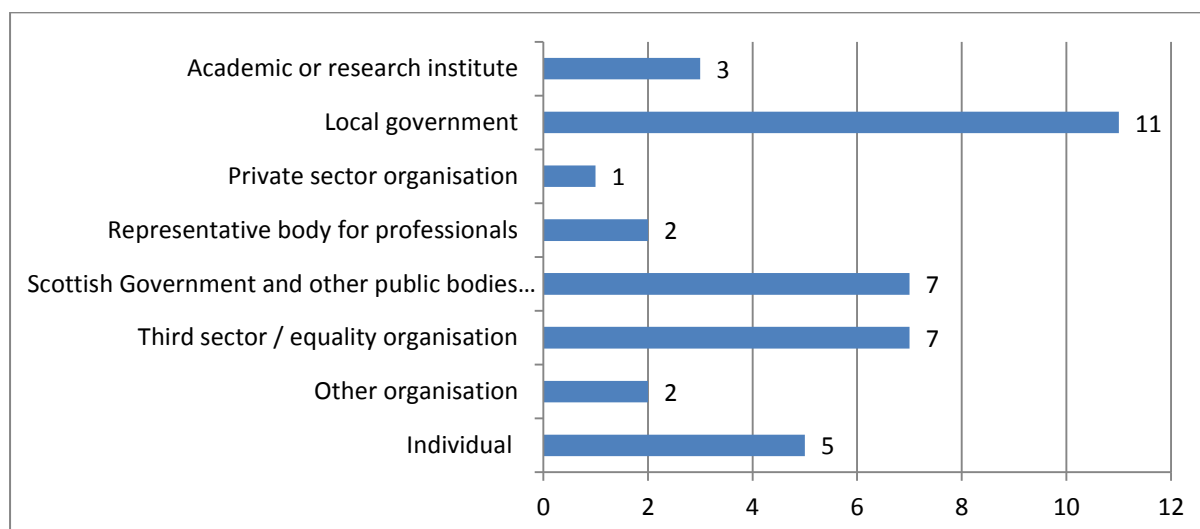
will consider question testing and research requirements in light of the limited number of requests which were made for the response options to be reviewed and/or additional information to be collected.

Information on national identity complements that on ethnic group. Although reported use of data on this sub-topic was much more limited than for ethnic group, it has contributed to developing the Race Equality Framework and has proved useful in helping to understand the links between national identity and racial identity. Used in conjunction with ethnic group data, it has also been helpful in developing a fuller understanding of cultural identity. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on national identity in 2021.

3.6 Language

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Gaelic language	Collect	Collect
Scots language	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
English language	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Other languages	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect

Chart 7: Language – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Information about Gaelic language skills is used extensively by local government and public bodies to produce Gaelic Language Plans, to meet legislative requirements under the Gaelic Language Scotland Act 2005. It is also used by local government to assess the likely demand for Gaelic education from pre-school to tertiary level and in the production of other local area plans, profiles and assessments. NRS propose to continue to collect information about Gaelic language skills in the 2021 Census.

Whilst more limited use was reported in respect of information on the Scots language, where it is used, it has served a number of important purposes. The data have been heavily used by Education Scotland to allocate development resources across the Scots-speaking communities of Scotland, and, for the first time, to provide training and materials in Scots for schools and Local Authorities. Scots language organisations use the data for information and educational provision, and to support cultural and linguistic tourism initiatives. Respondents told us that in order to be able to monitor the effect of policy initiatives and longer-term trends, it is vital that data on the Scots language continues to be collected in the census. However, other respondents expressed concern about the usability of the data, given known varying interpretations of what is meant by 'Scots'. NRS therefore propose to continue collect information about the Scots language in 2021, but will review the detail of the information to be collected in view of concerns around data quality, to ensure it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.

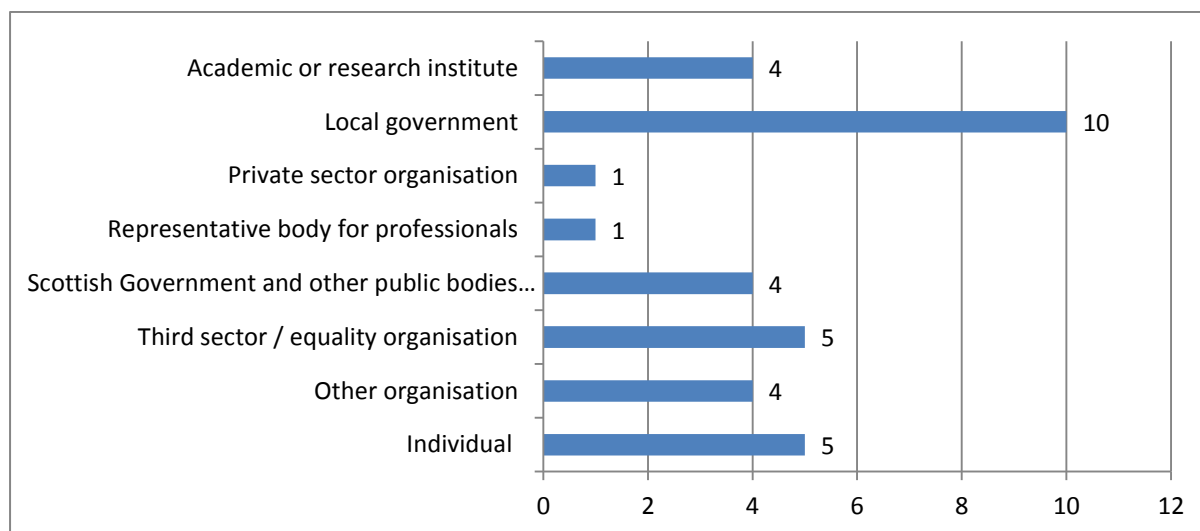
English language information is used by local government and public bodies to inform resource allocation and to target services for groups where support may be required. It is also used by third sector and equality organisations in research and related policy development and to inform community cohesion work. Respondents indicated that data on proficiency in the use of English is particularly important in relation to planning educational and translation services for migrant groups and ethnic minorities. Whilst NRS proposes to continue to collect information on the English language in 2021, work with users is required to better understand the exact nature of need; specifically whether information on both spoken proficiency and other abilities in English is required. Consideration will then be given to whether a review of the information to be collected is required.

Similarly, users told us that having information about use of languages other than English at home is important, for planning services where additional support in the English language may be required and to help understand diverse communities. It is used by local government in area profiles and equalities monitoring. Information on British Sign Language (BSL) has been heavily used for policy development and monitoring and legislative work, and the census data provided evidence of need which was used in support of the new legislation to promote the use of understanding of BSL in Scotland, in the (BSL (Scotland) Act 2015). A need for information on BSL, in addition to use 'at home' was also identified. NRS propose to continue to collect information on other languages in 2021 and will consider whether a review of the information to be collected is required, in light of the need for additional information identified.

3.7 Religion

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Religion	Collect	Collect

Chart 8: Religion – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Religion is a protected characteristic as set out in the Equality Act 2010, and the data gathered in the census is used by a range of users, including central government, local government, public bodies and religious organisations, to plan and deliver services. It is widely used by local government in equalities monitoring, area profiling and to identify demand for denominational schools. The data are also used for planning a range of services and for research and analysis.

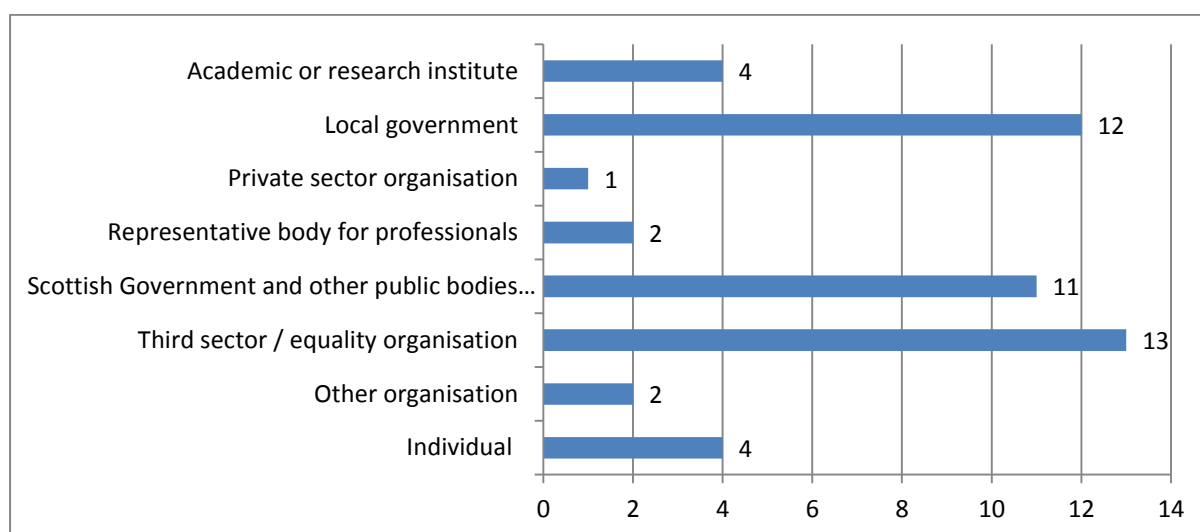
Respondents noted that continuing to ask a question in 2021 which was conceptually similar to that asked in previous censuses was important in order to be able to track changes over time and for monitoring purposes, and continuity with 2011 and/or earlier censuses was thought important by the majority of users. A small number of respondents reported a need for UK comparability.

NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on religion in 2021, using a question which asks about 'belonging to' a religion, religious denomination or body, on a voluntary basis.

3.8 Health and care

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
General Health	Collect	Collect
Long-term health problem or disability	Collect	Collect
Long-term health conditions	Further information required – existing topic /question	Collect
Unpaid care	Collect	Collect

Chart 9: Health and care – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Data about general health and long term health problem or disability are used by central government, local government and public bodies to identify health and social care service needs and to inform resource allocation at national and local level. They are also widely used to inform service planning and develop, monitor and assess policies on population health and health inequalities. NRS propose to continue to collect information on general health, and will review the information required about the extent of the limitation of activities by long-term health problems or disability in light of the definition of disability introduced by the Equality Act (2010).

Respondents to the consultation highlighted a range of additional health-related information requirements, including diet, smoking, mental health, palliative care, substance use and accidental injury. However there was insufficient user need identified to consider including these topics in Scotland's Census 2021.

There was strong support from a wide variety of users for NRS to continue to collect information about long-term health conditions. The information is used by local government and public bodies for service planning and provision, the development of social care policies and strategies and equality monitoring. It has also been extensively used in multivariate analysis undertaken by a range of users, including academics and research institutes.

The suggestion to use an impairment based model of health as a framework for data collection was not supported by respondents. There were however several suggestions made about how to improve the question that was used in 2011. NRS propose to continue to collect information on long-term conditions in 2021 and as planned, the detail of the information to be collected will be reviewed to ensure it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.

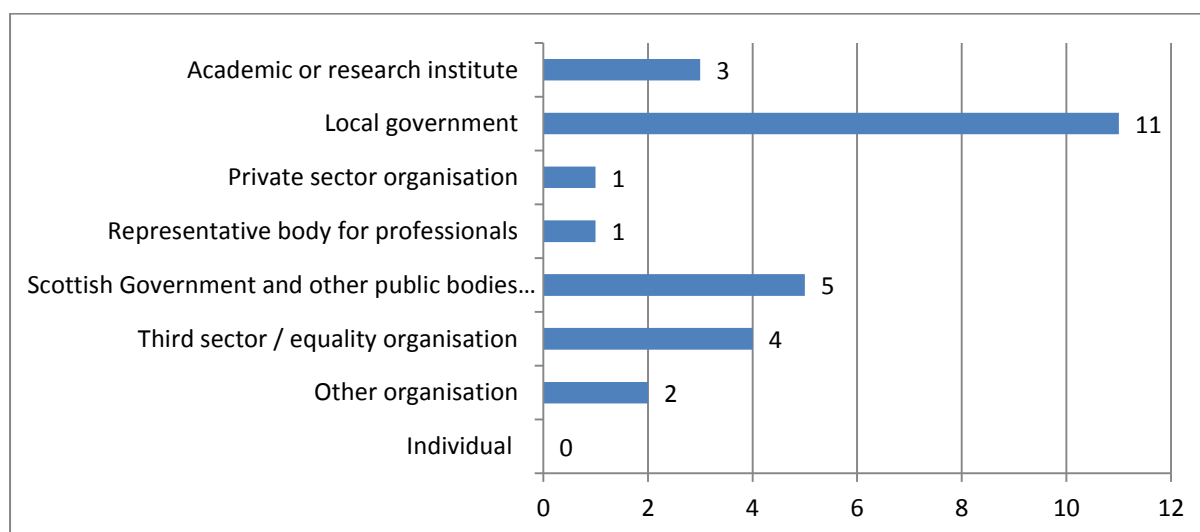
Information about unpaid carers is important to inform service planning and provision, policy formulation, resource allocation and equalities monitoring. Respondents told us that unpaid carers play an important role in delivering health and social care in Scotland and so there is a need for reliable data to plan for changing needs and demands, and to allow understanding of the characteristics of the caring population. NRS propose to continue to collect information on the provision of unpaid care, including the number of hours a week for which care is provided.

NRS received suggestions about collecting additional information about carers and who they care for in 2021. However there was insufficient user need identified to consider including these topics in Scotland's Census 2021.

3.9 Educational attainment

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Qualifications held	Collect	Collect

Chart 10: Educational attainment – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Information about qualifications held is widely used by Local Authorities to inform service delivery; for example, directing resources for community / adult education, and for policy development. It is extensively used in local area profiling, to

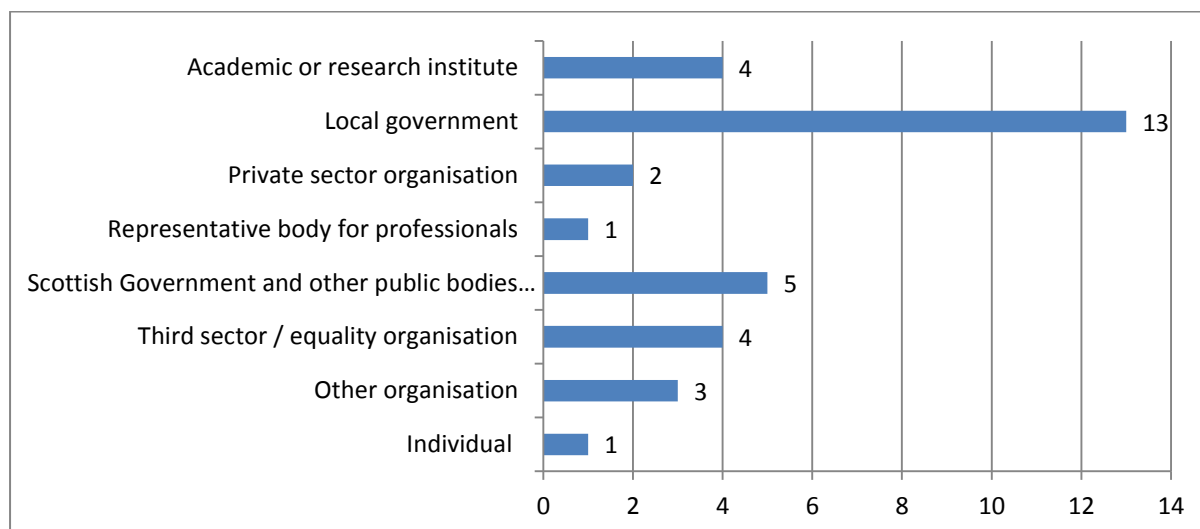
understand the labour market and in the development of economic strategies. It is also used in equalities monitoring and as a proxy measure to identify deprivation. Over half of respondents noted a requirement for UK comparability and a similar number told us that it was important for there to be continuity with 2011 and/or earlier censuses to enable trend based analysis, longitudinal research and the ability to monitor the effectiveness of educational policy.

Some concerns were noted about the quality of qualifications data in 2011 and the NRS proposal to review the detail of the information gathered in 2021 was supported. Comments were made that the classification would need to include the new National Qualifications, and the review should consider the classification of older qualifications and the inclusion of apprenticeships.

NRS propose to continue to collect information about qualifications held in Scotland's Census 2021. As planned, the detail of the information to be collected will be reviewed to ensure that it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.

3.10 Labour force and socio-economic classification

Sub-topic	Initial View	Updated View
Economic activity	Collect	Collect
Occupation	Collect	Collect
National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-Sec)	Collect (Derive)	Collect (Derive)
Industry	Collect	Collect
Year last worked	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Supervisory status	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Hours worked	Further information required – existing topic/question	Collect
Voluntary and unpaid work	Further information required – asked elsewhere in UK 2011	Further consideration required

Chart 11: Labour force and socio-economic – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation

The main sub-topics (economic activity, occupation, NS-Sec and industry) are used extensively by a range of stakeholders – notably Local Authorities, public bodies, third sector organisations and the academic/research community - for key economic analyses. They inform policy and underpin service planning and delivery and are important factors in exploring inequalities and differences in social conditions for particular population sub-groups at local area level.

Good evidence was provided for a continuing need for information on hours worked. Information on working patterns is frequently used by a range of stakeholders in conjunction with the other key labour market sub-topics, to contribute to analysis of economic activity at local area level. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on hours worked in the census in 2021. NRS will consider whether the detail of the information to be collected should be reviewed for 2021; specifically whether asking a banded hours question would meet user need.

Support was also received for the continuing collection of information on supervisory status. Whilst less use of this information was reported as compared to the key labour market sub-topics, nonetheless some important uses in analyses involving population sub-groups of interest (notably minority ethnic groups and those with long-term health conditions) were reported by research and third sector respondents, and a number of key users offered support for its inclusion as an important contributory variable to producing a high-quality NS-SeC classification. Concern was also noted about potential changes to NS-SeC comparability, were this sub-topic to be dropped, and the implications this may have for other non-census datasets which are used extensively in research. NRS therefore propose to continue to collect information on supervisory status in 2021.

Similarly, support was received for the continued collection of information on year last worked. Whilst much less use of this information was reported as compared with other major labour market sub-topics, support was offered from Local Authorities,

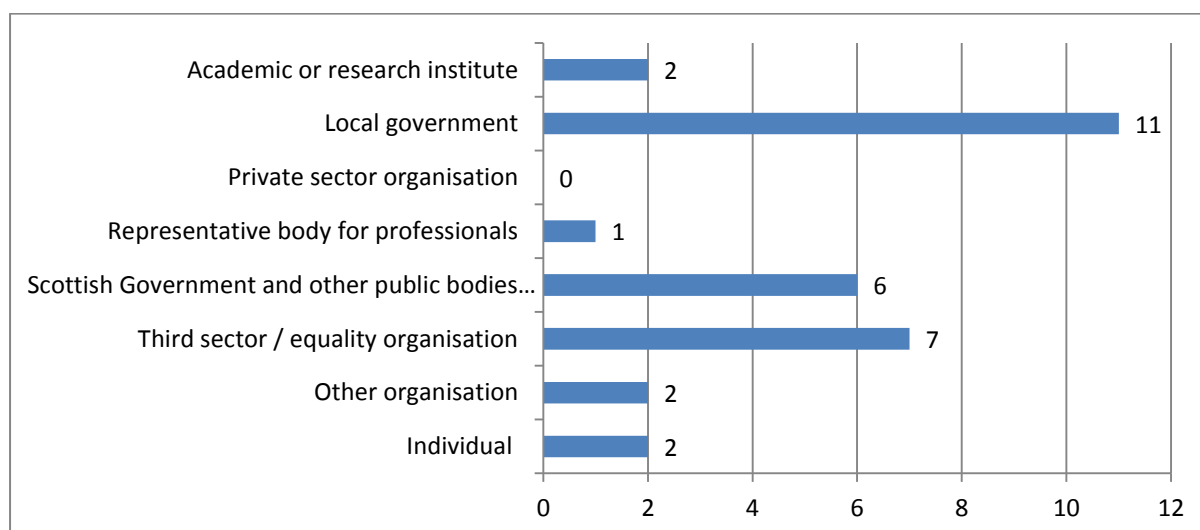
who use the data to profile and understand the needs of the number of long-term unemployed. It also allows identification of the long-term unemployed within NS- SeC. On these bases, NRS propose to continue to collect information on year last worked in 2021.

A range of organisations offered support for gathering information on voluntary work in the census, including a number of public bodies and third sector / equality organisations. Respondents identified a need for the information to help understand and deliver support to third sector service delivery, and to reflect the increasing importance being placed on community empowerment. However, some respondents acknowledged potential issues around definitions and the number of questions that might be required to gather good quality information. Although a question on voluntary work was asked in Northern Ireland in 2011, it is unlikely that it would meet the user need identified for 2021. NRS conclude that further consideration of whether to recommend collecting information on voluntary work in 2021 is required. This will include work to understand whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.

3.11 Sexual orientation

Topic	Initial View	Updated View
Sexual orientation	Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required

Chart 12: Sexual orientation – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Considerable user demand has been identified via the consultation for the collection of information on sexual orientation in 2021. Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic as set out in the Equality Act 2010, and the main requirement identified

is in relation to the monitoring and reporting duties for public bodies in that respect. The information is also required to inform equality impact assessments, which in turn inform policies and practices. The Equalities and Human Rights Commission require this information to use in a statutory review of equality and human rights, which is carried out every five years.

Respondents noted a requirement to undertake analysis of sexual orientation in relation to a number of other characteristics. Whilst sexual orientation is included as a core question in the Scottish Household Survey, Scottish Health Survey and Crime and Justice Survey, these sources do not provide data below local authority level, and do not allow for disaggregation of the information by other characteristics. Respondents noted a requirement for data on areas below local authority level for use in service planning and monitoring. Examples of areas for which information would be required included localities built up from output areas, data zones and intermediate zones.

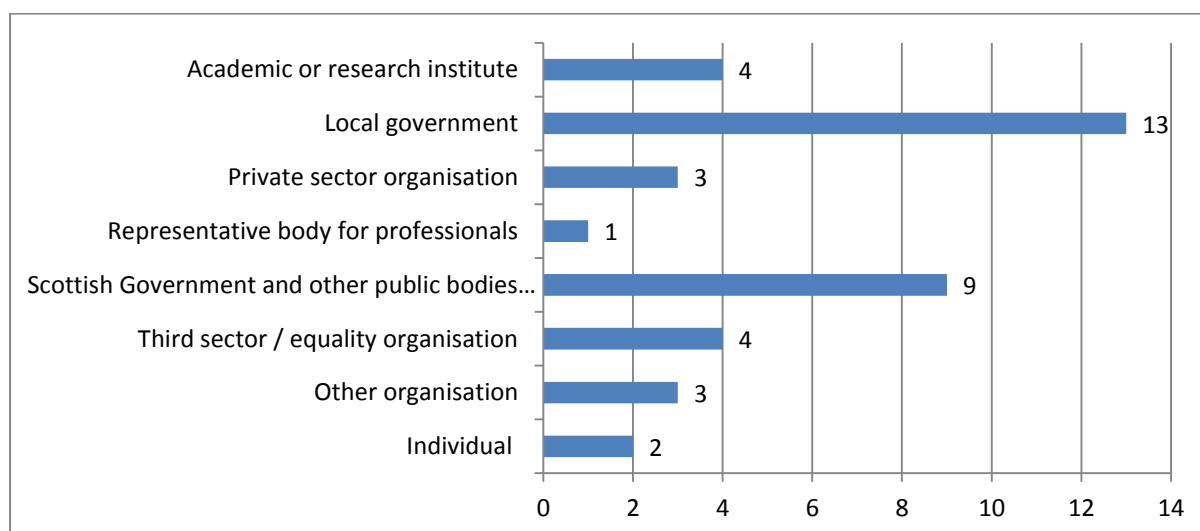
A number of respondents recognised the sensitive nature of a question on sexual orientation, although recognised that public views have changed considerably since the planning for the census in 2011. They also noted that the inclusion of a question should consider the likely proportion of respondents who would 'prefer not to answer', as a high proportion of such responses would undermine the aim of the question. A number of respondents felt that the question should not be asked of people under 16 years of age, and consideration would have to be given to allow respondents to provide their responses without revealing the information to other household members.

NRS acknowledge the strength of user need which exists for the collection of information on sexual orientation. We conclude that further work is required to understand whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information, and will therefore undertake question and public acceptability testing to help inform a decision on whether a question should be recommended for inclusion in the census in 2021. As part of this work, consideration will also be given to whether alternative ways of meeting the user need exist.

3.12 Income

Topic	Initial View	Updated View
Income	Further information required – not asked in 2011	Further work required

Chart 13: Income – number of responses, by type and sector of organisation



Considerable user demand has been identified via the consultation for the collection of information on income in 2021. It is required by central government, local government, public and private organisations and researchers for a multitude of purposes including deprivation analysis, area profiling, policy development and monitoring, service planning, and resource allocation. Many respondents noted that information on income is fundamental to understanding poverty and inequality and only modelled data or data from sample surveys is currently available, which does not meet their requirement for data at small area level.

Users told us that a question on personal income would be preferable, in order that analysis could be undertaken at an individual level, but that a question on household income would be an acceptable if that was not possible.

NRS acknowledge the strength of user need which exists for the collection of information on income. We conclude that further work is required to understand whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information, and will therefore undertake question and public acceptability testing to help inform a decision on whether a question should be recommended for inclusion in the census in 2021. As part of this work, consideration will also be given to whether alternative ways of meeting the user need exist.

3.13 Additional topics

Ex-Service Community

Topic	Initial View	Updated View
Ex-Service community	N/A	Further work required

A need for information on the ex-service community⁴ - Armed forces veterans, spouse, partners and dependents - in Scotland has been identified via the consultation. This information would help improve policy making and allocation of resources at local level, particularly in relation to the recommendations contained in the Armed Forces Covenant. The Scottish Government and all Local Authorities in Scotland are signatories to this covenant, and place a high priority on fulfilling the agreement to ensure that the ex-Service community in Scotland receives appropriate support.

Responses to the consultation indicated that currently available alternative sources of information are not regarded as sufficient to meet user need. Information on the ex-service community is collected via a survey run by the Royal British Legion, but the small sample size in Scotland means analysis can only be carried out at national level. The MOD publish statistics from administrative sources, but these are currently limited to only part of the community, for example Armed Forces pension and compensation recipients. The Annual Population Survey administered by ONS has recently included questions to collect information on veterans and a first summary of results was published by MOD earlier in 2016.

NRS conclude that further work is required to understand the exact nature of user need. Consideration will then be given to whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.

Gender identity

Topic	Initial View	Updated View
Gender identity	N/A	Further work required

A need for information on gender identity has been identified via the consultation. Gender reassignment is a protected characteristic as set out in the Equality Act 2010 and a range of organisations told us that data about those individuals was required in relation to fulfilling the duties specified for public bodies in that legislation. They told us that a reliable data source on the size and locality of the transgender population in Scotland is required to justify policy developments that will reduce inequalities experienced by trans people, and for designing and enhancing public services to meet specific needs, particularly in relation to the provision of health services. Because Scotland's transgender population is small and distributed widely across

⁴ Armed forces veterans, spouse, partners and dependents

the country, the census was suggested as the only source which would be comprehensive enough to provide accurate information on that population.

However the precise nature of the concepts to be measured need to be better understood. NRS conclude therefore that further work is required to understand the exact nature of user need. Consideration will then be given to whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.

Technology / digital

Topic	Initial View	Updated View
Technology / digital	N/A	Do not collect

Some requests were made for collection of information related to technology and digital issues - access to the internet and digital skills (including use of devices) and issues related to digital exclusion, due to the increasing importance of digital connectivity to the delivery of public services and lifestyle. However, NRS conclude that given the rate at which technology and issues related to digital change, any information collected by the census would quickly be out of date and it is therefore not an appropriate to collect information on this topic in Scotland's Census 2021.

4. Next steps

This report represents NRS' initial response to what users have told us they need from the census in 2021. In order to develop the question set that will be recommended for inclusion in the census questionnaire, we will work with users and undertake research and small-scale question testing to inform our decision making. This work will conclude by mid-2018, to allow us to prepare for the census rehearsal in spring 2019. It is important to remember that part of this work will involve an assessment of respondent burden, and therefore that some trade-offs may be required.

Table 5 below gives an overview of what needs to happen next for those topics or sub-topics where question changes or new questions may be required. More detailed plans will be published in Autumn 2016.

In order to develop a set of questions that wherever possible and necessary are harmonised across the UK, NRS will also be working with the other census offices across the UK to consider where joint research and testing is appropriate, going forward.

Table 5: Proposed development for existing and new topics

Topic	Sub-topic	Next Steps
Housing and Accommodation	Type of central heating	NRS will review the detail of the information to be collected in 2021 to ensure it meets user needs.
	Number of bedrooms	NRS will give further consideration to whether to recommend collecting information on number of bedrooms in 2021. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.
Basic demographics and household composition	Marital or same-sex civil partnership status	As a result of the introduction of the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014, the question will be reviewed and revised if appropriate for 2021, to reflect these changes.
	Student status	NRS will review the detail of the information to be collected on students to ensure the questions can be answered easily and accurately and better serve operational needs. The review will also consider whether additional questions are necessary to achieve this.
	Household and family relationships	NRS will review the collection of information on household and family relationships with a view to making it easier for respondents to understand how they should answer. Given the particular complexities with this question, the review will seek to maximise

		the advantages that online data collection can offer to make it easier for respondents to provide the correct information.
	Second address	NRS will give further consideration to whether to recommend collecting information on number of second addresses in 2021. In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.
Migration	Intended length of stay in the UK	Since decisions on the population enumeration base for Scotland in 2021 have not yet been taken, NRS will give further consideration to whether to recommend collecting information on intended length of stay in the UK, in 2021.
	Reason for migration	NRS will work with users initially to better understand user need for additional information on the topic of migration, including specifically information on reason for migration. We will then consider whether the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.
	Citizenship	As part of work to better understand user need for additional information on the topic of migration, NRS will give further consideration of whether to include a question on passports held in 2021 (as a proxy for citizenship). In the context of minimising respondent burden, trade-offs may be required.
Travel to work or place of study	Address of place of work	NRS will review the collection of information on address of place of work and will test a question asking only about address of place of work, rather than as part of a combined question asking about both work and study.
	Address of place of study	NRS will review the collection of information on address of place of study and will test a question asking only about address of place of study, rather than as part of a combined question asking about both work and study.
Ethnicity and national identity	Ethnic group	NRS will consider question testing and research requirements in light of a limited number of requests which were made for the response options to be reviewed and/or additional information to be collected. This work will involve discussions with users and consideration of the impact on others who

		use the question, including Scottish surveys.
Language	Scots language	NRS will review the collection of information on the Scots language to ensure it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.
	English language	NRS will work with users initially to better understand the exact nature of need; specifically whether information on both spoken proficiency and other abilities in English is required. Consideration will then be given to whether a review of the information to be collected is required.
	Other languages	NRS will consider whether a review of the collection of information on other languages is required, in light of user need for additional information identified via the consultation.
Health and care	Long-term health problem or disability	NRS will review the collection of information on long-term health problem or disability in light of the definition of disability introduced by the Equality Act (2010).
	Long-term health conditions	NRS will review the detail of the information to be collected will be reviewed to ensure it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.
Educational attainment	Qualifications held	NRS will review the detail of the information to be collected in 2021 will be reviewed to ensure it meets user needs in terms of outputs and quality.
Labour force and socioeconomic classification	Hours worked	NRS will consider whether the detail of the information to be collected should be reviewed for 2021; specifically whether asking a banded hours question would meet user need.
	Voluntary and unpaid work	NRS will give further consideration of whether to recommend collecting information on voluntary work in 2021. This will include work to understand whether including a question in the census is the most appropriate way of collecting the information and/or whether alternative methods of meeting the user need exist.
Sexual orientation		NRS will undertake question and public acceptability testing to help inform a decision on whether a question should be recommended for inclusion in the census in 2021. Consideration will also be given to whether alternative ways of meeting the user need exist.

Income		NRS will undertake question and public acceptability testing to help inform a decision on whether asking a question should be included in the census in 2021. Consideration will also be given to whether alternative ways of meeting the user need exist.
Ex-Service community		NRS will work with users initially to better understand the exact nature of user need.
Gender identity		NRS will work with users initially to better understand the exact nature of user need.

5. Annex

Organisation/Group name	Citizen Space Unique ID	File response ⁵
Aberdeenshire Council	361325257	
African Council	873946739	Yes
Angus Council	198225371	
Argyll and Bute Council	297197890	
Bòrd na Gàidhlig	44045144	
British Deaf Association Scotland	860657733	Yes
Carers Scotland	201870878	
Carers Trust Scotland	568981248	
Church of Scotland	1004750154	
City of Edinburgh Council	148656648	
Coalition for Racial Equality and Rights	580126403	
Creative Scotland	137507477	
Demographics User Group	599603166	
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	189692328	
Down's Syndrome Scotland	106034392	
Dundee City Council	907083939	
East Dunbartonshire Council	347850844	
East Renfrewshire Council	1058655169	
Economic and Social Research Council	175210911	
Education Scotland	954317928	
Equality and Human Rights Commission	879576798	
Falkirk Council	188456082	
Fife Council	977603229	
General Synod of the Scottish Episcopal Church	313029303	
Glasgow Centre for Population Health	611908809	
Glasgow City Council	550827283	
Health Analytical Services, Scottish Government	827122427	
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	889836740	
HIV Scotland	337710775	
Home Office Science	540549501	
Information Commissioner's Office	123966449	Yes
Institute for Jewish Policy Research	579804601	
JICPOPS (Joint Industry Committee for Population Standards)	395493049	
Keith Community Council	152502676	
LGBT Youth Scotland	60586086	Yes
Literature Alliance Scotland	372669648	
Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park Authority	999576173	
Market Research Society and MRS Census and Geodemographics Group	688440797	
Measuring Deprivation Advisory Group	1049883276	Yes

⁵ These responses were received and published in Word document format alongside the responses received via Citizen Space.

Mither Tongue	772326002	Yes
NAT (National AIDS Trust)	165030980	
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	412898387	
NHS Dumfries & Galloway	675695308	
NHS Forth Valley	89419473	Yes
NHS Health Scotland	432402547	
NHS National Services Scotland	56543890	
North Ayrshire Council	1052778208	
PAMS local authorities	173378483	
Poppyscotland and the Royal British Legion	481368448	
Rent Service Scotland	665047237	
RNIB Scotland	315026571	Yes
Scotland in Union	304213473	
Scots Language Centre	618933243	
Scottish Ambulance Service	892012124	Yes
Scottish Borders Council	920314738	
Scottish Council of Jewish Communities	723236197	Yes
Scottish Council on Deafness	1047775335	
Scottish Federation of Housing Associations	579715641	
Scottish Government Communities Analysis - Housing Statistics	609776343	
Scottish Government Employability, Skills and Lifelong Learning Analysis	1060373063	
Scottish Government Equality	774020377	
Scottish Government Health Analytical Services	827122427	
Scottish Government Local Government GAE Team	19800894	
Scottish Government Office of the Chief Statistician and Strategic Analysis	398221690	Yes
Scottish Language Dictionaries	351459804	
Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory	408831984	
Scottish Longitudinal Study	379253348	
Scottish Veterans Commissioner	178157779	
SG Strategic Analysis Team	20946502	
Shared Care Scotland	261344725	
South Ayrshire Council	367433324	
South Lanarkshire Council	524990317	
sportscotland	993541712	
Stonewall Scotland	212836947	
Tayside Population Health Intelligence Network	617791969	
The Coalition of Carers in Scotland	117759165	
The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	457667186	
Transport Scotland - Technical Analysis Branch	478046351	
Transport Scotland - Transport Analytical Services	1056443225	
UK Data Service	230345783	
Volunteer Scotland	783325258	Yes
Wheatley Group	1030875180	