



General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

Spring 2007

Census Consultation

Scotland's Census 2011
Scotland Counts

Table of Contents

1. Consultation Plan and Timetable.....	4
1.1. Introduction.....	4
1.2. Consultation so far.....	5
1.3. UK consultation.....	6
1.4. Future consultation plans.....	6
2. Making a Success of the 2011 Census.....	8
2.1. Making Scotland count.....	8
3. The 2006 Census Test and Related Issues.....	9
3.1. The 2006 Census Test in Scotland.....	9
3.2. The 2007 Census Tests in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.....	9
3.3. Evaluation of the 2006 Census Test in Scotland.....	10
3.4. Postal distribution of forms.....	10
3.5. Community liaison.....	10
3.6. Statistical evaluation.....	12
4. Topics and Questions other than Ethnicity.....	13
4.1. Introduction.....	13
4.2. Basic demographic information and social composition of households.....	14
4.3. Housing and other household topics.....	14
4.4. Income.....	16
4.5. Health and care.....	17
4.6. Religion.....	19
4.7. Travel to work or study.....	19
4.8. Language.....	20
4.9. Migration.....	21
4.10. Sexual identity.....	22
4.11. Economic activity and Socio-Economic Class (NS-SEC).....	22
4.12. Qualifications.....	23
4.13. Population bases and definitions.....	24
4.14. Glasgow Schools Question Design Competition.....	25
5.1. Introduction.....	26
5.2. Review of Census ethnicity classification.....	26
6. Carrying Out the Census.....	29
6.1. Date.....	29
6.2. Community liaison.....	29
6.3. Address registers.....	30
6.4. Communal Establishments.....	31
6.5. Confidentiality.....	31
6.6. Internet form completion.....	31
6.7. Gaelic language Census form.....	33
6.8. Procurement of support services.....	33
7. The Outputs of the Census.....	34
7.1. Introduction.....	34
7.2. Protecting confidentiality.....	35
7.3. Geography.....	36
8. Responding to this Consultation.....	38
8.1. How to Respond.....	38
8.2. Things to consider.....	38
Appendix A.....	40

1. Consultation Plan and Timetable.

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. The purpose of this document is to update Census users and other interested parties on the progress made by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) in preparation for the 2011 Census in Scotland and to seek views on a number of key issues.

1.1.2. The document also contains information on the Review of Ethnicity Classifications (which will inform the choice of ethnicity questions in the Census and other future surveys) and asks a number of key questions. Responses will be considered by the Equality Scheme Implementation Group in the Scottish Executive and will inform the next stages of the review.

1.1.3. Since our last consultation at the end of 2004, we have changed our plans for the Rehearsal which is an important stage in the run up to the Census. We have decided to match the date planned for the Rehearsal in the rest of the UK, and hold it in Spring 2009 instead of Spring 2008. The principal milestones are now:

Event	Timing
Present Consultation	April 2007
Consultation Findings Published	August 2007
Census Test in England & Wales and Northern Ireland	May 13 th 2007
Evaluation of 2007 Test	Winter 2007
Topics for 2009 Rehearsal Agreed	Spring 2008
Questionnaire for 2009 Rehearsal Finalised	Summer 2008
Census Rehearsal	Spring 2009
2011 Census Questionnaire Final draft	Autumn 2009
Parliamentary Approval of Questionnaire	Spring 2010
2011 Census	Spring 2011

1.1.4. Users and the wider public – and the Scottish Parliament, which will take the final decisions about the conduct and content of the Census - will be consulted in a number of ways during that period.

1.2. Consultation so far

1.2.1. Before the Scottish Census Test in April 2006, GROS consulted in a number of ways and the questionnaire used in the 2006 Census Test took into account the consultation responses.

1.2.2. *Autumn 2004 Census consultation.* A consultation document, similar to this one, was published in November 2004. It was discussed at four consultation meetings with Census users, two in Edinburgh and one each in Glasgow and Inverness. A number of other individuals and organisations met us to review the 2001 Census and start to discuss requirements for 2011. Information on the Autumn 2004 consultation can be found here:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/census-consultation/formal-consultations/index.html>

A report on the responses to this consultation can be found here:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/autumn2004consultationreport.pdf>

1.2.3. *Questionnaire consultation (web based).* In July 2005, users and others with an interest were invited to respond to a web based questionnaire based on the 2001 Census questions. Views on whether or not each 2001 Census question should be retained, modified or removed were obtained and comments were also captured. Although this was primarily an online process we were happy also to receive a number of replies on paper.

1.2.4. *Informal consultation in 2005.* As the GROS understanding of user and community requirements for the next Census evolved we published two informal reports detailing our current thinking on Census Topic Content. A number of users and community members responded to these documents.

1.2.5. *Specific events and initiatives.* Throughout 2005 we ran a number of specific events about particular communities and topic areas, including meetings on disability issues, the views of the LGB¹ community and the best way to enumerate the community of Travellers in Scotland. We also discussed questionnaire design and content with the Fife Arabic Society,

¹ Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual

Age Concern, Y-Sort It² and members of the crofting community in Stornoway.

1.2.6. *Review of Census ethnicity classifications.* The way that ethnicity data is collected in the Census sets the scene for other surveys and for the way that employers monitor the ethnicity of their workforces. The Scottish Executive is currently undertaking a review of the 2001 Census ethnicity classification which is being overseen by the Equality Scheme Implementation Group. Details of the review to date and the consultation carried out by the Group are available here:

<http://www.onescotland.com/ethnicityclassificationreview>

1.2.7. *Scots Language consultation.* The Scots Language Resource Centre, which acts as secretariat to the Cross-party Group of the Scottish Parliament on the Scots Language, conducted a consultation centred around an early draft of our language question. GROS has considered the results of this exercise. More information is available here:

http://www.lallans.co.uk/census_2011.html

1.3. *UK consultation*

1.3.1. The Government departments responsible for the Census in the rest of the UK – the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in England and Wales and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) - have also consulted widely. Many Census users want comparable information for the whole of the UK because they are interested in UK-wide statistics or to allow benchmarking of the Scottish position. So the 3 departments aim to harmonise key features of the Census, such as the date and the questions - unless there are compelling differences in circumstances. GROS, keeps in close touch with the outcome of consultation undertaken elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

1.4. *Future consultation plans*

1.4.1. In Autumn 2008, we plan to submit to the Scottish Parliament formal proposals, equivalent to a Westminster 'White Paper', about the way we plan to carry out the Census. These proposals will be informed by the 2006 Census Test evaluation, responses to this consultation document, by the

² A young mothers support group in West Dunbartonshire.

results of the Census Test being carried out in the rest of the UK in May 2007, and by the further preparatory work we will, by then, have carried out. The proposals will cover (amongst other issues):

- the aims of the Census;
- the date of the Census;
- the population which is to be enumerated;
- the proposed questions - and those considered but not included;
- how the Census forms will be distributed and collected;
- how the data will be processed;
- how the results will be published;
- how we will preserve the confidentiality of personal information.

1.4.2. We will encourage comment by the public and by Census users on these proposals. They will also give the opportunity for a formal debate in the Scottish Parliament. We plan that the results will be available at the same time as we carry out our rehearsal for the Census in Spring 2009.

1.4.3. Informed by the results of the consultation and the 2009 Rehearsal, we will put the finishing touches to our plans and prepare the 2 pieces of legislation which the Scottish Parliament must approve before the Census can go ahead - the Census Order (covering principally the Census date, who needs to be included on the Census forms and question topics) and the Census Regulations (which set out, precisely how the Census is to be conducted, and specify the Census forms themselves). It is likely that the Census Order and Regulations will be the subject of consultation by the Scottish Parliament in early 2010, before they are approved.

2. Making a Success of the 2011 Census

2.1. Making Scotland count

- 2.1.1. To achieve our aim of providing high quality population statistics as required by key users on a consistent and comparable basis for small areas and small population groups, there are 5 main steps we need to take for the 2011 Census.
- 2.1.2. First, we must ensure we ask the right questions. We know that users want to add new questions and we have consulted carefully and are working to check the practicality, costs and benefits of all the suggestions we have gathered so far.
- 2.1.3. Second, we must ensure that everyone gets a Census form which they can fill in. Better address lists will be a great help. But we need to pay careful attention to form design and the provision of special help for people with disabilities and language difficulties.
- 2.1.4. Third, we must strive to achieve a very high response rate. The role of the enumerator, careful tracking of forms and sensitive enforcement of the obligation to complete the Census form are the key elements. These need to be based on a clear understanding of why people do not return their forms.
- 2.1.5. Fourth, the processing of forms must be rapid and accurate. We will do more work on the right balance between cost and speed. We must be able to identify and compensate for under- and over-enumeration.
- 2.1.6. Finally, we must publish results in an accessible form which preserves confidentiality of individuals' information – at a speed which accords with user demand yet does not sacrifice accuracy or cost-effectiveness.
- 2.1.7. That is the challenge of the 2011 Census (and of the planned 2009 Rehearsal). We would welcome your help in meeting that challenge.

3. The 2006 Census Test and Related Issues.

3.1. The 2006 Census Test in Scotland

3.1.1. The Census Test took place on 23 April 2006 in parts of Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire, Highland, Stirling, Perth & Kinross and Argyll & Bute Council areas. About 52,000 households were asked to complete a Census Test form.

3.1.2. It was designed to evaluate possible improvements in the way the forms are distributed and returned and to test new or modified questions. Half of the questionnaires were posted to the households and half hand-delivered. Half of the questionnaires included a question about household income and half did not.

3.1.3. The Census Test was followed by a small follow-up survey in the South Glasgow Test area. This looked specifically at the new questions on state of repair and income and at the modified ethnicity questions.

3.2. The 2007 Census Tests in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

3.2.1. ONS and NISRA will embark on a Census test in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in May of this year. Information on the England and Wales test is available here:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census/2011Census/2011project/2007Test.asp>

and information on the Northern Ireland test is available here:

http://www.nisranew.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011_census_consultation.html

3.2.2. The 3 departments are sharing the results of their tests, which are different in detail (for example the 2007 Test will ask about personal income, rather than household income as in the 2006 Test).

3.3. *Evaluation of the 2006 Census Test in Scotland*

3.3.1. A full evaluation report of the 2006 Census Test will be put on the 'Census' section of the GROS website (www.gros-scotland.gov.uk) around the end of March. What follows here is a summary of the highlights which are likely to be of most interest to readers of this consultation paper.

3.4. *Postal distribution of forms*

3.4.1. The Test aimed to assess the effectiveness of delivery by the Royal Mail compared with hand delivery by enumerators. It demonstrated that enumerator delivery was likely to give better coverage. Royal Mail did not consistently deliver to all dwellings, especially vacant properties and holiday homes. It was easier for the enumerator to establish the internal living arrangements at an address, to avoid the risk of missing additional households. A personal visit from an enumerator made it easier to identify people who needed help filling in their form. The Test results also showed that a form was more likely to be completed and returned if it was hand delivered by an enumerator rather than arriving through the post.

3.4.2. The conclusion from the Test is that delivery by the Royal Mail could be the best option if an emergency (such as the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which preceded the 2001 Census) makes access to properties impossible for enumerators. Mail delivery could also be the best option in areas with a low population density (where enumerator delivery is very costly, the housing stock is comparatively stable and there are comparatively few 'hard-to-enumerate' groups of people); or – as a last resort – in areas which would be dangerous for enumerators even operating in pairs or as a team. GROS will work to identify these areas in the run up to the Census.

3.5. *Community liaison*

3.5.1. The preparations for the Test were designed to develop liaison with communities who might be apprehensive about completing the Census forms, or were in traditionally hard-to-count groups – and thereby to encourage participation.

3.5.2. The Test areas were deliberately selected because they had been hard to enumerate in the past. A well-developed community liaison network was put in place, involving the Scottish Executive, the local authorities, minority ethnic communities and organisations representing groups such as asylum seekers (particularly in the North Glasgow Test area) and the gypsy/traveller community (particularly in the Lochaber/Breadalbane Test area). Special efforts were made to recruit enumerators from minority ethnic communities and, to attract the attention of young men in West Dunbartonshire (a traditionally under-enumerated group). Beer mats advertising the Test were distributed to public houses in the area.

3.5.3. It is impossible to measure fully the effectiveness of these efforts. As expected, because the chosen areas were hard-to-enumerate, and because participation was voluntary, the response rate was much lower than in the Census itself – varying from around 32% in North Glasgow to 61% in Lochaber. But the low response rate suggested that efforts to engage local communities did not succeed and, for example, focus group work in West Dunbartonshire after the Test did not indicate that the beer mats had seeped into the consciousness of the young men in the area. On the other hand, there was some evidence of success with the gypsy/traveller community, with 24 responses from gypsy/traveller households, and one enumerator was recruited from a minority ethnic group.

3.5.4. As in the 2001 Census, the operation of the Census Test benefited greatly from co-operation with the local councils, who each nominated a member of staff to liaise with GROS.

3.5.5. The Test underlined the importance of community liaison and GROS will widen and deepen its programme in the run-up to 2011. Although little hard evidence can be brought forward to prove the success of the programme, it is vital that the Census is seen as inclusive and positive by the people who have to complete Census forms, if we are to secure maximum response rates.

3.6. *Statistical evaluation*

3.6.1. Because the Census Test was voluntary and we did not energetically pursue households which had not returned their form, the response rate was much lower than in the Census itself – varying from around 32% in North Glasgow to 61% in Lochaber. It is clear that some groups of people were more likely to submit a response than others. This means that any data from the Census Test cannot be considered representative of any larger populations. For this reason GROS is not planning widespread release of statistical information from the Census Test.

3.6.2. An important purpose of the Test was to investigate whether the inclusion of a question about income (to be answered by the household collectively, rather than individually) put people off responding. The Test did not indicate that there was a detrimental effect. Not everybody filled in the income question (an average of 88% of respondents did so), but 48% of households who were asked about income returned their forms, compared to 44% of households who were not asked about income. This is helpful background to the decision, which has yet to be taken, on whether an income question should be asked in 2011. That decision will also be informed by the Census Tests in England & Wales and Northern Ireland, which are testing an individual income question.

4. Topics and Questions other than Ethnicity.

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. The final 2011 questionnaire will collect as much of the information required by users as possible, without compromising data quality, placing an unacceptable burden on respondents, or jeopardising the primary aim of the 2011 Census which is to provide an accurate count of the population.
- 4.1.2. As always, users want more questions than can be fitted onto a form of reasonable size. We will need to prioritise candidate questions and it is inevitable that not all topics can be covered by the Census.
- 4.1.3. Our current working assumption is that the 2011 Census form will include three pages of questions per individual respondent like the 2001 Census. Adding a fourth page would increase the space available and allow the inclusion of extra questions. But it would also increase costs of printing, processing and fieldwork. It may also make people less willing to fill in the form and reduce the response rate.
- 4.1.4. The Appendix to this document includes an illustration of the possible layout of the 2011 Census form. This does not represent a settled view on content for 2011. Rather it is intended to make clear the kinds of potential compromises which may be considered when trying to best balance the space on the questionnaire with the user data requirements from the Census.
- 4.1.5. Consultation Point 1: We would welcome your views about our plans to have three rather than four pages of personal questions in the 2011 Census.**
- 4.1.6. This section, and Section 5 which considers questions about ethnicity, sets out our current view of the priority topics for the 2011 Census. The view will be revised in the light of replies to this consultation and the lessons of the 2007 Census Test in England & Wales and Northern Ireland.

4.1.7. Throughout these sections we make reference to the 2006 Census Test (Scotland) questionnaire and the 2007 Census Test (England and Wales) questionnaire. The 2006 Census Test questionnaire is available here:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/2006-census-test-form1.pdf>

and the 2007 Census Test questionnaire is available here:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pdfs/2007_test_H1_form.pdf

4.1.8. The following paragraphs detail our current understanding of data requirements for the 2011 Census and pick out a number of areas where we believe that input from users would help us advance our planning. You are welcome to respond to us on any point, not just those where we ask specific questions points are identified. We recognise that there are a large number of consultation points. We would welcome partial responses from respondents who are interested only in certain topic areas. Refer to Section 8 for more details of how to respond.

4.2. *Basic demographic information and social composition of households*

4.2.1. The questions on **date of birth** and **sex** will be asked in the 2011 Census.

4.2.2. We propose to change the question on **legal marital status**. We need to ask about same-sex civil partnerships which were introduced in December 2005. We propose to do away with the “remarried” category, so that the question will only ask about current status. The word “single” will be replaced with “never married and never formed a civil partnership”. We tried a new format in the 2006 Census Test. But the exact wording and format of the question are still being developed..

4.2.3. Information on the **composition of households** was collected in the 2001 Census using a relationship matrix question. This worked well and we expect to include a similar question in the 2011 Census with only minor modifications.

4.3. *Housing and other household topics*

4.3.1. The 2001 Census questions on **accommodation type** will be asked in 2011. A number of minor changes were included

in the 2006 Census Test question and these will be reviewed before the final form of the question is settled. The Census will continue to ask the **number of rooms** in the dwelling.

4.3.2. We do not expect to ask a question on whether or not the accommodation is **self contained**.

4.3.3. Household **tenure** and **type of landlord** will be included in the 2011 Census. These questions will be similar to those asked in 2001 but with modifications which reflect intercensal changes in the rented accommodation sector in Scotland.

4.3.4. The 2001 Census asked a question about whether the house has **central heating** available. We are considering dropping this question for 2011. As more and more households have central heating, the usefulness of this information decreases.

4.3.5. The 2006 Census Test included two questions which were proposed as alternatives to the availability of central heating question. As central heating was seen as an indicator of housing quality, we included a question on the **state of repair** of the dwelling. We also included a question on **type (fuel source) of central heating**. A fuel source question might well provide useful information to understand affordability of heating. We do not consider a more direct question on **affordability of heating** to be feasible. The question on fuel source used in the 2006 Census Test included a response option which allowed the household to indicate that they did not have central heating. If this were used, comparable output to 2001 would be achievable.

4.3.6. In the run-up to the 2006 Census Test we considered a number of indicators of housing quality, such as insulation, age of heating system and double glazing. In the end these were considered too complex to ask in a Census question.

4.3.7. Consultation Point 2: We would welcome views on the approaches to gathering information on housing quality.

4.3.8. The 2001 Census question on **availability of household amenities (bath/shower/WC)** is obsolete and we do not intend to ask it in the 2011 Census. More than 99% of respondent households in Scotland answered “yes” to this question in 2001.

4.3.9. The case for a question on the **number of vehicles** available for use by members of the household is strongly and consistently argued by users. We view this question as a strong candidate for inclusion in the 2011 Census.

4.3.10. The 2006 Census Test included a question on **crofting**, asking whether or not the household works or occupies a registered croft. We have further evaluative work to do on this question before coming to a view on its inclusion.

4.3.11. The 2006 Census Test included a question on access to an **allotment or garden**. We are not aware of a strong user requirement for this question and we do not propose to ask it in 2011.

4.4. *Income*

4.4.1. Consultation with users of Census data indicates a widespread demand for a question about **income**, because it would give more precise information about areas of affluence and deprivation than questions such as those on occupation and housing condition. In particular, central and local government users want the information to support the allocation of resources to particular areas and services, the identification of inequalities and social exclusion, the development of policies to tackle deprivation and the planning of housing, education and health services. The Census has a big advantage over other sources of information because its complete coverage makes it a good way of identifying relatively small pockets of households with a low income.

4.4.2. One of the purposes of the 2006 Census Test was to evaluate the effect on the response rate of including an income question in the form. To this end, half of the forms in the Test included an income question and half did not. As paragraph 3.6.2 explains, the results of the Test do not suggest that asking a household income question has a detrimental effect on response rates.

4.4.3. The question on income in the 2006 Test asked for the total household income from all sources. The 2007 Test will include questions about personal income. The question will be preceded by a question on sources of income. Early testing

suggests that this will improve the quality of the answers by focussing respondents on all sources of income, including some they may neglect, such as interest on savings or certain benefits.

4.4.4. There is some evidence that a household income question is problematic, especially where the household is composed of unrelated adults. In such circumstances, respondents may be unwilling to reveal their income in order to provide an accurate household response. As the Census form is an open document within the household, this problem is not fully resolved with an individual income question. Although people can request an individual form to maintain their privacy, few in practice do so.

4.4.5. The individual income question in the 2007 Test takes up nearly half a page of each personal questionnaire. This cannot be accommodated in the 2011 questionnaire without excluding other topics. We included a household, rather than a personal, income question in the 2006 Census test for this reason. Before taking a final decision on any income question, we will want to check the results of the 2007 Test and be sure that demand from users justifies its inclusion.

4.4.6. ***Consultation Point 3: We would welcome your views on whether or not a question on income should be included in the 2011 Census. In particular, if a personal income question takes up too much space, would a household question be sufficiently useful? If you believe a personal income question is vital, what other topics would you be prepared to exclude to accommodate it?***

4.5. Health and care

4.5.1. The Census in 2001 asked questions on general health and on limiting long term illness and disability. There is still a strong data requirement for both of these questions. GROS propose to retain them, with changes.

4.5.2. The **general health** question in 2001 asked “Over the last twelve months would you say that your health has been:” with response options “good”, “fairly good” and “not good”. There is general acceptance in the user community that, although this

is a subjective question, it provides a helpful indication of the demand for health services.

4.5.3. The 2007 Test in England and Wales will include a question on this topic, with modified wording and a five point scale “very good”, “good”, “fair”, “bad” and “very bad”. The question would allow better comparability of Census data with other surveys in the UK and internationally. If the question works well in the 2007 Test, we propose to use it in 2011.

4.5.4. The 2001 Census question on **limiting long term illness** asked “Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activity or the work you can do?” with answers “yes” and “no”. There is still a well established requirement for this question, which gives the only measure of disability in small areas.

4.5.5. We are aware of a number of stakeholder concerns about this question. The treatment of illness and disability in the same question is considered by some to be problematic. A modified question on longstanding conditions was included in the 2006 Test.

4.5.6. ONS has also developed this question to expand the range of data that it collects and to ask separately about limitation. While this is arguably a step forward from the approach adopted in 2001, the questions take more space on the Census form. If they are to be asked in either of these formats, other questions would have to be sacrificed. We are currently inclined to keep the 2006 version of the question which asks in more detail about specific conditions. Again, this is dependent on the available space.

4.5.7. The 2001 Census question on ‘**care**’ (unpaid help or support) is considered a high priority for the 2011 Census.

4.5.8. ***Consultation Point 4: We would welcome your views on the proposed changes to the questions on health and care. Would an extended question on limiting long term illness which identifies specific conditions add value to your use of Census data? Do you consider that the question on care should be a high priority?***

4.6. Religion

4.6.1. The 2001 Census in Scotland had two questions on **religion**: “What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?” and “What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?”. This contrasts with the single question in England and Wales in 2001 which asked “What is your religion?”.

4.6.2. We are currently considering whether or not we should continue to include two questions on religion in 2011 when there is so much pressure for space. Our current view is to ask only about current religion. The religion of upbringing of the population, and its relation to current religion, are unlikely to have changed greatly since 2001.

4.6.3. ***Consultation Point 5: What impact would dropping the question on religion of upbringing have for you or your organisation? If you think this is still a priority, what other topic would you be prepared to exclude to accommodate this question?***

4.7. Travel to work or study.

4.7.1. The 2001 Census had two questions about **travel to work or study**: “What address do you travel to for your main job or course of study?” and “How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study?”. The England and Wales Census did not include place of study in these questions and ONS do not propose doing so in 2011.

4.7.2. There is some concern that including **travel to study** has a negative impact on the quality of data on **travel to work**, particularly for people who both work and study. Informed by consultation to date, we currently consider that the user requirement for travel to place of study remains strong and propose using a similar approach to that used in 2001 combining work and study.

4.7.3. ***Consultation Point 6: Do you think that we should continue to ask a combined question on travel to work or study? Or should we only ask about travel to work (asking two separate questions is unfeasible on space grounds)?***

4.8. Language

- 4.8.1. GROS is aware of a number of different requests for the Census to collect information on language. These include Gaelic, Scots, literacy in English, minority ethnic languages and British Sign Language. Meeting all of these requirements would take up a lot of space on the Census questionnaire. The 2006 Test included an experimental language question in matrix format.
- 4.8.2. A question on **Gaelic** has been included in every Census in Scotland since 1881 and in the 2011 Census we will definitely continue to ask about Gaelic, probably, as in the 2001 Census, asking about ability to speak, read, write and understand spoken Gaelic. **The 2011 Census will definitely collect information on Gaelic.**
- 4.8.3. In preparation for the 2001 Census, GROS conducted research on the **Scots** language. There are arguments in favour of asking about Scots and there is some user demand for data on its prevalence. There are, however, difficulties in the understanding of the question: for example, people who speak Scots often do not recognise that they do so. Scots was included in the extended language question in the 2006 Test.
- 4.8.4. The need for information on **minority ethnic languages** is becoming more and more well-defined. This is especially true for local authorities and other agencies who provide service to minority ethnic communities, particularly where a proportion of the population are not literate in English. The matrix language question in the Census Test included Punjabi, because GROS took the view that this was the highest-incidence minority language in the Census Test areas. There was a write-in area for other languages.
- 4.8.5. **British Sign Language** was quoted in the Census Test question as an example in the instructions for the write-in area.
- 4.8.6. We hoped that the matrix language question would meet the various data requirements. But initial small-scale question testing suggests that respondents may have difficulty completing the question correctly and the quality of information collected may be unacceptable.

4.8.7. Analysis of the results of the 2006 Test, the 2007 Test and further small-scale testing will inform the decision on whether or not to collect information on languages other than Gaelic in the 2011 Census. This may require development of a simpler question to collect less information - for example only on *spoken* language. Or competing priorities for space may mean that we cannot include languages other than Gaelic.

4.8.8. ***Consultation Point 7: Do you consider that information on languages other than Gaelic should be a priority for the Census? If so, what aspects of language should be gathered? If a comprehensive question cannot be accommodated, would a simpler question be better than nothing? What languages are you interested in?***

4.9. Migration

4.9.1. **Country of birth** is a standard Census topic which was asked in the 2001 Census and is likely to be asked again in 2011.

4.9.2. **Address one year ago** is also likely to be included in the 2011 Census. In 2001, it gave a valuable snapshot of migration within the UK and from abroad – and migration is a topic of increasing policy importance.

4.9.3. Collection of **month and year of entry into the UK** has been suggested as a way to improve monitoring of international migration. Some users have suggested that, in Scotland, this question, if included, should ask month and year of entry into Scotland. The current GROS view is that, if this question is asked in 2011, the year of entry into UK would better meet user need. The extent to which this topic is a priority for Scottish users is not clear.

4.9.4. **Nationality** or **citizenship** has also been suggested for inclusion in 2011. Currently the UK is among a very small set of European countries which do not ask such a question. But Scottish users do not appear to see this topic as a priority.

4.9.5. ***Consultation Point 8: What are your priorities for migration information from the Census? What are your views on the collection of information on citizenship?***

4.10. *Sexual identity*

4.10.1. There is an increasing demand for information on sexual orientation or **sexual identity**. But it is hard to ask such a question in a survey like the Census which is often completed by one household member for all household members: there is scope for inaccurate replies and a risk of creating pressure on individuals to disclose information that they would not otherwise have chosen to reveal. There is also some evidence that it is difficult to formulate a question which is consistently understood by respondents. We do not currently plan to include a question on sexual identity in the 2011 Census.

4.10.2. ONS are leading work to find out more about users' data requirements and identify ways of meeting them. Further information is available by contacting:

ethnicity&identity@ons.gsi.gov.uk

4.11. *Economic activity and Socio-Economic Class (NS-SEC)*

4.11.1. The National Statistics Socio Economic Class (NS-SEC) is a derived variable and cannot be produced from a single Census question. There are three methods used to derive it (the full, reduced and simplified methods). More detailed information on NS-SEC is available here:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nssec>

4.11.2. The variables required to derive NS-SEC are

- Standard Occupational Class 2000 (SOC 2000) code
- Employment Status (self-employed, employee, manager or supervisor)
- Size of Organisation (number of employees)

4.11.3. It is proposed to continue to collect information on **economic activity status** in the 2011 Census. There is no evidence of reduced user requirement for this data.

4.11.4. There is an established user requirement for information on **occupation**. It is proposed to continue to collect occupation in the 2011 Census.

4.11.5. GROS currently proposes to drop the questions on **hours worked** and **size of workplace** (number of employees) from

the 2011 Census. Although there is still user demand for these data, it is not judged to be as strong as for other information in this topic area, and space is tight.

4.11.6. Given current plans to drop size of workplace It will not be possible to derive NS-SEC from 2011 Census information using the Full Derivation Method. It is estimated that the quality of NS-SEC would be reduced by about 2%, if the Reduced Method is used to derive the analytic classes, instead of the Full Method.

4.11.7. No decision has yet been taken on whether or not to ask about **industry**, although it is required in some cases to assign an SOC code. A final decision will take account of the length of the question and the cost of coding the information, against the user requirement and the reduction in quality of occupation coding if it were excluded.

4.11.8. A small trial carried out by ONS, estimated that, without industry information, there would be a change to approximately 7.5% of the SOC unit group codes assigned. The change to unit group codes would also have a knock-on effect on the derivation of NS-SEC. From the same trial, when coding occupation without industry, it was estimated that the quality of NS-SEC (Reduced Method) would be reduced by approximately 8% and NS-SEC (Simplified Method) by approximately 24%. ONS is carrying out further analysis to see whether this drop in quality is consistent for all socio-economic groups or whether some groups are affected more than others.

4.11.9. ***Consultation Point 9: We recognise that we are proposing to collect less detailed data on the labour market and NS-SEC topic. What impact would the changes discussed above have on your use of Census data?***

4.12. Qualifications

4.12.1. We are considering whether or not the 2011 Census will collect information on **qualifications**. A new question will be used in the 2007 Test in England and Wales. Early questionnaire testing has indicated that the new format is easier for respondents to understand.

4.12.2. We will consider the results of the 2007 Test before taking a final decision on the inclusion and format of a qualifications question for the 2011 Census in Scotland.

4.12.3. Consultation Point 10: Do you use qualifications data from the Census? If you consider it a high priority, please tell us why.

4.13. Population bases and definitions

4.13.1. Following earlier consultation, the three UK Census offices have agreed in principle that the 2011 Census will count 'Usual residents and visitors', rather than 'Usual residents' as in 2001. This reflects today's increasingly-mobile lifestyles, with more people commuting, working away from home during the week, or spending part of the year abroad. A robust estimate of that population base requires information about usual residence, visitors, and the term time address of students in full-time education.

4.13.2. Information on **second residence** would potentially enable outputs to be produced for more than one population base and would also be useful for housing and transport planning. The 2006 Test included questions on second residence and the 2007 Test will include revised versions of these questions. The second residence questions take up a considerable amount of space and it is not yet clear that the quality of information that can be collected is sufficiently high.

4.13.3. It is currently unclear whether or not it is feasible to collect information of sufficient quality to meet the needs of the 'Usual residents and visitors' population base. Evaluation of the Census Tests will be important in understanding this. Until then, we will not be deciding whether the second residence question will be asked in the 2011 Census.

4.13.4. Consultation Point 11: Would you use Census information on second residence? We welcome your views on the proposed population definitions.

4.13.5. The Census questionnaire in 2011 will ask for the respondent's name. This is not used to produce output. It is an operational requirement and is used in data processing.

4.14. *Glasgow Schools Question Design Competition*

- 4.14.1. As part of publicity and community liaison for the 2006 Test, GROS ran a competition in two secondary schools in the South Glasgow Test area. Under-enumeration of young people is an area of concern for the 2011 Census and this was part of a strategy to raise awareness of the value of the Census amongst younger people. Two questions which won the competition were included in the 2006 Census Test.
- 4.14.2. The winning question on the household page of the form asked “How many times last week did your household sit down at a table and eat a meal together?”. While the question addresses an area of concern for young people in Scotland, we are not aware of any more traditional business case to include this question in the 2011 Census.
- 4.14.3. The winning question which we included in the personal section of the questionnaire asked “Do you feel safe going out in the evening in your area?”. Again this question addresses an area of concern for young people in Scotland. It is similar to questions asked about fear of crime in other surveys but there does not at this stage appear to be a strong case for its inclusion in the 2011 Census.

5. Ethnicity

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. Scotland's ethnic make-up is changing and the Census is an important source (perhaps the most important source) of information about the changes. Ethnicity is not a straightforward concept: people's perceptions of their ethnicity vary and can change over time, and increasingly people have mixed ethnicity. It is thus a challenge for the Census to measure ethnicity, within the confines of a form short enough for people to be willing to complete it.

5.2. Review of Census ethnicity classification

5.2.1. Scottish Executive Ministers gave a commitment to review the ethnicity classification used in the Census, in response to recommendations made in the 2001 Race Equality Advisory Forum report and concerns raised by community groups about the inconsistent use of colour and geography in the 2001 Census ethnicity classification. The review aims to develop a more effective classification which reflects Scotland's changing population and provides the information needed to eliminate discrimination and tackle inequality. Further details of the review can be found at:

<http://www.onescotland.com/ethnicityclassificationreview>

5.2.2. Based on the outcomes of the review to date, the Executive formulated a revised ethnicity classification for inclusion in the 2006 Census Test. This is shown on page 28 alongside the classification used in the 2001 Census.

5.2.3. The 2001 ethnicity classification combined the concepts of ethnic group and national identity in a single question, whereas the 2006 classification included a question on national identity followed by a separate question on ethnic group. The national identity question yields information on a person's sense of 'Scottishness', 'Britishness' etc. and the ensuing ethnic group question yields information on a person's ethnic background/culture. These questions are designed to be used as a set, with the inclusion of the first question helping to improve the quality of response to the second, by helping the respondent give a more rounded account of their feelings about their identity.

5.2.4. In addition to this change, the 2006 ethnic group question included some new and expanded categories and category labels, in order to reflect more accurately the ethnic diversity of Scotland's population. Nonetheless, the 2006 questions aimed to capture similar information to the 2001 question, maintaining broad comparability. The Scottish Executive is working with GROS to compare ethnicity data from the 2001 Census and the 2006 Test, to establish the degree of comparability between the responses.

5.2.5. The questions included in the 2006 Test will not necessarily be adopted in the 2011 Census. That will depend on the conclusion of the review, and decisions taken in other parts of the UK (with which comparability is also desirable). **It is important that in the meantime organisations continue to use the 2001 Census classification to collect ethnic monitoring information.**

5.2.6. GROS and the Scottish Executive are working closely with the other Census offices on this topic. Complete harmonisation between Scotland, England & Wales and Northern Ireland would be desirable – but, If different user needs and the different ethnic composition of each country makes full harmonisation impracticable, slightly different ethnic group questions may be adopted. The Census offices would aim to achieve comparability by aggregating the results into broader ethnic groupings.

5.2.7. Responses to this document will inform the next steps in the review, which will culminate (provisionally in early 2008) in a Scottish Executive recommendation to GROS for an ethnicity classification to be included in the 2011 Census. The recommendation is likely also to affect social surveys and administrative data collection which often adopt Census classifications, since these have undergone significant testing and allow local data to be compared against national information.

5.2.8. Consultation Point 12. We have a number of specific questions on the possible changes to the ethnicity questions. These are detailed in the response template which accompanies this document. We would welcome your views.

6. Carrying Out the Census

6.1. Date

6.1.1. The choice of the date for the 2011 Census and the 2009 Census Rehearsal is a key decision since it is central to much of the planning that surrounds the event, and directly affects the quality of the data collected. Although there is no legislation restricting the choice of Census day (beyond the requirement that it be at least 5 years after the previous Census) the date must be chosen to maximise the number of households present and to ensure minimum interruptions to the delivery and collection of the questionnaires.

6.1.2. The 2011 Census will enumerate people at their usual place of residence. Traditionally Censuses in Scotland have been taken on a Sunday night. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), in the Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses, recommend that the family home should be regarded as the usual place of residence for people who work away from home during the week and return to the family home at the weekend. This means that the optimum date for the Census should be at a weekend when most people are likely to be at their usual place of residence.

6.1.3. The main issues that require consideration when choosing the date of the Census are:

- Avoiding holiday periods (school/university holidays, public holidays and other festivals) when more people are absent from home;
- Avoiding elections, to avoid confusion between enumerators and canvassers;
- The need for sufficient daylight hours, because enumerators often work in the evenings.

6.2. Community liaison

6.2.1. In preparation for the 2006 Census Test, we consulted key communities (see paragraphs 1.2.4 and 1.2.5 above) so that we could take account of how the Census affects them, and their needs for Census data, alongside more traditional user requirements. We did this partly to ensure that the Census is seen as relevant to their lives, thereby encouraging people to fill in their form.

6.2.2. The scope to continue to develop new question topics is now limited. But (as Sections 4 and 5 above show) it is still possible to influence the choice of questions and their detailed wording. GROS will continue to engage with communities to help them use their influence in that way, and to explore how best to ensure that the Census enumerates communities as fully as possible. Support of communities with special enumeration needs and the production of Census results in appropriate and accessible formats are two likely areas for discussion.

6.3. Address registers.

6.3.1. It is obviously vital to ensure that everyone gets a Census form to fill in. Part of the answer is ensuring that we have an accurate list of all household addresses. We are examining the results of the address checking exercise which was part of the early fieldwork for the Census Test. We will be working with local authorities, and the Improvement Service which is co-ordinating the development of the Definitive National Address register for Scotland, to ensure that we have the benefit of the most complete list available in 2011. We will play our part in this, by ensuring that any inaccuracies which we find in the address list in the course of field activity, in the Census rehearsal in 2009 or the Census itself, are fed back to the custodian of the list.

6.3.2. The 2006 Census Test included an address checking exercise. In November/December 2006, staff who were to be involved in the Test each checked about 4000 addresses (in urban areas) or 3000 addresses (in rural areas). Their findings, together with the experience of the enumerators during the Test itself, suggested that almost 9% of addresses on the current address list (the Postal Address File) were inaccurate, either because of new addresses which needed to be added or because of buildings which were demolished or derelict. But the pre-test address check only picked up about one third of these changes – which did not justify the cost of the exercise. By 2011, the address list is likely to have been improved. But it still seems worthwhile for enumerators, before delivering the Census forms, to reconnoitre their areas checking for changes to the address list – because of the great importance of delivering a form to every household.

6.4. *Communal Establishments*

6.4.1. A programme of work to develop enumeration strategies for Communal Establishments (such as hospitals, care homes, prisons and hotels) has started and it is hoped that robust proposals can be developed in order to deliver realistic and effective enumeration of such establishments in the 2011 Census. These proposals will be trialled in the 2009 Rehearsal.

6.5. *Confidentiality*

6.5.1. The Census form will promise that the information on it will be kept confidential. The procedures that we put in place to protect confidentiality will cover the whole Census process from fieldwork right through to the output stage, and will apply to all external service providers that we may use. As has been the case in previous Censuses, these procedures will be independently audited well in advance of the 2011 Census. Statistical Disclosure Control, described in section 7.2, is another important step in keeping information confidential.

6.6. *Internet form completion*

6.6.1. In recent years, a number of countries around the world have experimented with the collection of Census data over the internet. It is likely that GROS will offer the option of making returns by the internet in 2011 as an alternative to the completion of paper forms.

6.6.2. We will be working with the other UK Census offices to develop an internet data capture system that provides the high level of security that the public would expect in a system capturing sensitive personal information. Collecting information through the internet as well as on paper will add complexity to the Census operation, but we hope that it will be an option that many respondents find convenient. Evidence from other countries has been that, while the take-up of the internet option can vary widely, the quality of data collected is in many cases better than when using traditional methods.

6.6.3. Consultation point 13: Comments and views on the suggestion that we should offer the option of filling in the Census form on the internet are welcome.

6.7. Gaelic language Census form

6.7.1. In 2001 GROS did not produce a separate Gaelic language questionnaire. A Gaelic information leaflet, which included a full translation of the Census form, was provided on request. Respondents were required to return an English language form.

6.7.2. We are considering our Gaelic language policy for the 2011 Census and our view on a Gaelic form for 2011 is not yet finalised.

6.7.3. *Consultation point 14: Comments and views on the 2011 Census Gaelic language policy are welcome.*

6.8. Procurement of support services

6.8.1. As in 2001, the three UK Census offices have decided to act together to procure support services (principally printing the Census forms, tracking the forms while they are being distributed and returned, and processing the completed forms). Joint action is expected to offer better value for money and facilitate the production of outputs at UK level as well as for each country.

6.8.2. The three Census offices have short-listed two companies (Lockheed Martin UK and T-Systems Limited) for further refinement of requirements and costs before a final choice of supplier is made in early 2008. In the meantime, both companies are supporting the Census Test in England & Wales and Northern Ireland in May 2007. The chosen supplier will work with the three Census offices in the Census Rehearsal in 2009 and in the Census itself.

7. The Outputs of the Census

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. The three Census offices have agreed that the final product of the Census should be consistent, coherent and accessible statistics for the UK and for each component country, with a common approach to output specifications, quality, data format and timing of releases. The agreement is available here:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census/2011Census/ProducingData/default.asp>

7.1.2. The aims set out in the joint output strategy are to deliver:

1. Outputs free at point of delivery
2. Dissemination methods and media that keep up to date with technological innovation
3. Flexible table generation on-line
4. Improved data utility of some data outputs through differential access levels (providing specialised users with data fitting their needs)
5. An on-line facility for mapping and graphing of standard and user-defined output
6. A facility for comparing 2001 and 2011 results
7. A pre-release output prospectus and timetable that is adhered to
8. Concurrent first release of statistics across the UK
9. Statistics to be released concurrently for all areas within a country of the UK
10. Appropriate associated metadata published concurrently with statistical output
11. Joined-up and comparable UK outputs
12. Joining-up of Census output with other Government statistics
13. An effective and flexible approach to output geographies
14. A database fully adjusted for missing question responses and under- and over-coverage
15. Data which will not be subject to revision
16. A corrections policy in place in advance
17. A joined-up and co-ordinated quality assurance policy to involve internal and external experts and bodies.

7.1.3. Consultation Point 15: Which 3 of the 17 aims listed above are the most important to you? Would you prefer outputs on-line rather than on paper? Would you use a flexible on-line table generation system, or would you expect to rely on pre-planned output (in either paper or electronic form)?

7.1.4. Census output will be the subject of further consultation over the coming years.

7.2. *Protecting confidentiality.*

7.2.1. The promise of confidentiality includes ensuring that published statistical tables do not disclose previously-unknown information about an individual. To guard against that possibility, the three Census offices have agreed to aim for a common Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) methodology for 2011 Census outputs. This will help achieve the aim of harmonising the outputs from the 3 Censuses where that is in the interest of users.

7.2.2. As a first step, the Census offices have agreed a common SDC policy, covering, for example, what constitutes a disclosure risk in a Census context and tolerable risk thresholds. The statement setting out the SDC policy position is available here:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census/pdfs/SDCpolicy.pdf>

7.2.3. The choice of SDC methodology for 2011 Census outputs will be based on evaluation of the risk and utility of the various possible methods. Methods will be adopted that afford an acceptable level of protection and preserve the highest level of utility of outputs. Users expect that different output tables will be consistent with one another, and can be aggregated to consistent totals. That will be given a high priority in the assessment of SDC methods.

7.3. Geography

7.3.1. In 2001, the main building bricks for Census areas were Output Areas and all higher area geographies were built up from these Output Areas. The 2001 Output Areas were sufficiently small so that user-defined, or ad hoc, areas could be created from them while maintaining a sufficient level of quality. Each Output Area was assigned a master postcode and the Output Area inherited all the characteristics of the master postcode including its assignments to higher areas and its centroid grid reference. An index provided the link between the Output Area and larger areas enabling users to aggregate Output Area level Census results to 'higher' areas such as council area.

7.3.2. Output Areas were created as groups of postcodes nesting as well as possible into the following areas: council area, 2001 locality, 1991 Output Area, postcode sector and 2001 electoral ward (in descending order of preference when not all postcodes in the Output Area belonged to a single combination of these area types). The main aim governing this order of areas was to give continuity with the 1991 Output Area while ensuring, as far as possible, that 2001 Output Areas fitted into the locality or urban area, which was seen as an increasingly important area type.

7.3.3. For the 2001 Census, we finalised the Output Area boundaries as late as possible (in December 2000) and used these postcodes for Enumeration to underpin all Census geographies. The December 2000 date of freezing geography struck a balance between the need for current information and the lead time required for the production of maps for the enumerators. Any household found by enumerators which had a new postcode was allocated the most appropriate frozen postcode. The set of frozen postcodes and special indexes became ancillary geographic products allowing new postcodes to be referenced back to the frozen set.

7.3.4. Our view is that users in Scotland were largely content with this approach and we do not propose major changes. We will create Output Areas for 2011 of similar size and threshold to 2001 aiming for a high degree of continuity with 2001 Output

Areas. We propose that the approach to freezing geography in 2011 will be the same as that followed in 2001.

7.3.5. Consultation Point 16: Do you share our view that the 2001 approach to geography should be adopted again in 2011?

8. Responding to this Consultation

8.1. How to Respond

8.1.1. You can either respond using the enclosed response template which highlights the consultation points highlighted in this document or you can use the online version which is available here:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/2007censusconsultation>

8.1.2. When you respond, it would be helpful to make clear:

- Whether you are responding as an individual or as part of a group or organisation;
- Whether you agree to your responses being made available to the public (anonymously if you wish);
- Whether you would be prepared for GROS to contact you if we need to clarify your response.

8.1.3. Your response will be shared internally with the Scottish Executive and the other three UK Census Offices so that they can also take your views into account.

8.2. Things to consider

8.2.1. There are a number of specific consultation points throughout this document and these are repeated in the response templates. You are welcome to reply to all questions, or only those that interest you. We welcome partial responses.

8.2.2. When evaluating the case for inclusion of a Census question there are a number of specific things that we consider. In order for us to fully understand your data needs, please consider:

- How do you use Census information? For example, do you require data on a particular topic for resource allocation, service provision, research or other purposes?
- Why is it important that the information you require is available for small geographic areas, or for small populations?
- Do you need to consider the data you are interested in alongside other Census information, for multivariate

analysis? If so, what other topics are required for that analysis?

- Is your data requirement Scotland specific or is UK-wide data important to you?
- Do you have any other observations about the topic that you think are relevant?

8.2.3. Thank you for your time in considering this consultation document. If you need to get in touch with us at anytime you can email

census.consultation@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

or write to:

Census Consultation
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF

or telephone

0131 314 4675.

Appendix A

- What follows is an illustration of the possible layout of the 2011 Census form.
- This does not represent a settled view on content for 2011.
- It is intended to make clear the kinds of potential compromises which may be considered when trying to best balance the space on the household and personal pages of the questionnaire with the user data requirements from the Census.
- The relationship matrix question is not illustrated here and the approach to visitor data illustrated will change after the evaluation of the 2007 Test.



Scotland's Census



Proposed Content for 2011 Census

Household Form

Postcode									

CD

ED

Line Number

Form of

Dear Householder

I am writing to ask you to fill in this form as part of Scotland's Census.

Thank you for your help.

Duncan Macniven
REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND

What you have to do

- ◆ Please complete this form for your household. A household is:
 - one person living alone, or
 - a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities **and** share a living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen.
- ◆ Any other household at your address should complete its own form.
- ◆ When you have given the details for your household please complete the Visitors Page for any visitors.
- ◆ We need your views about this form. Please complete the back page.
- ◆ When you have finished, please sign the Declaration below.
- ◆ Post the form back (with any other forms for the household) in the reply-paid envelope as soon as possible after Census Day 2011.

If you have any problems completing this form, please contact us using the Helpline. If you do not return a form, an Enumerator will visit to offer help. All Census Enumerators carry official identification.

Helpline

For extra forms or help in answering questions:

- Phone 0845 xxx xxxx (local rate number)
- Text phone for deaf people 0845 xxx xxxx (local rate number)
- Website www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/xxxxxxx

Declaration

This form is completed to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

Signature(s)

Date

How to Complete the Form

Use black or blue ink.

Put a tick in the appropriate box, like this . If you mark the wrong box, fill in the box and put a tick in the right one, like this

If you tick a box with an instruction Like → Go to H8, you should move on to the question indicated.

Where you need to write in an answer, please use CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word. Continue on a new line if a word **will not** fit. See the example on right.

6 What is your country of birth?

Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country

S W I T Z E R L A N

D

Table 1- Household Members

- ◆ List all members of your household who usually live at this address, including yourself. Please:
 - Start with the householder or joint householders.
 - Include anyone who is temporarily away from home on the night of Census Day 2011 and who usually lives at this address.
 - Include any baby born before Census Day 2011, even if he or she is still in hospital.
 - Include schoolchildren and students if they live at this address during the school, college or university term.
 - Also include schoolchildren and students who are away from home during the school, college or university term **if this is their normal vacation address.** (Only basic information is required.)
 - Include anyone who works away from home for part of the time, or is a member of the armed forces **if this is the family home.**
 - Include other people with more than one address **if they live at this address for the majority of the time.**
 - Include anyone who is staying with you **if he or she has no other usual address.**
- ◆ The Enumerator can provide a private **Individual Form** and envelope for anyone who doesn't want to disclose information to others in the household. When anyone completes an Individual Form, tick (✓) his or her box in the column below marked 'Individual Form' and leave his or her three-page Person Section on this form blank.

Person No.	First name and surname of household member	Individual Form
Person 1		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 2		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 3		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 4		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 5		<input type="checkbox"/>
◆ You will need individual Forms if there are more than 5 household members. If you do, please contact the Helpline.		
Person 6		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 7		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 8		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 9		<input type="checkbox"/>
Person 10		<input type="checkbox"/>

◆ Please answer the questions about household accommodation on page 3 opposite and then complete the **Person questions** and the **Visitors Page** on the back page.

Thank you

Household – Possible content (illustrative only)

H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced (including end-terrace)

A flat, maisonette, or apartment that is:

- In a tenement
- In a purpose-built block of flats (including '4-in-a-block')
- Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)
- In a commercial building (for example, in an office building)

Mobile or temporary structure:

- Mobile caravan
- Static caravan
- Other mobile or temporary structure

H2 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- ◆ Do not count bathrooms, toilets, landings, utility rooms and cupboards.
- ◆ Please count all other rooms.

Number of rooms

H3 How many cars or vans are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of your household?

- ◆ Include any company car or van if available for private use.

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four or more, write in number

H4 What type of central heating does your household have?

- ◆ If the central heating system is available, ✓ the box whether or not you use it.

- Electric
- Oil
- LPG/bottled gas
- Mains gas
- Solid fuel
- Other
- None

H5 Does your house need any repairs or adaptations?

- ◆ ✓ all boxes that apply.

- No, only **regular maintenance** is needed (painting, etc.)
- Yes, **minor repairs** are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks, defective steps, etc.)
- Yes, **major repairs** are needed (bad plumbing or wiring, structural repairs, etc.)

H6 Does your household own or rent the accommodation?

- ◆ ✓ one box only.

- Owns outright
➔ Go to **H8**
- Buying with a mortgage or loan
➔ Go to **H8**
- Pays part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
➔ Go to **H7**
- Rents (includes rent paid by housing benefits)
➔ Go to **H7**
- Lives here rent free
➔ Go to **H7**

H7 Who is your landlord?

- Council (Local Authority)
- SEERAD (Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department)
- Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust or Non-profit housing company
- Private landlord or letting agency
- Employer of a household member
- Relative or friend of a household member
- Other

H8 What is your household's total income from all sources?

- ◆ ✓ the box for the range into which your income falls. **Count all income.**

Do not deduct:

- Taxes
- National Insurance contributions
- Superannuation payments
- Health insurance payments

Per week	or	Per year
Nil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nil
Up to £99	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to £5,199
£100 to £199	<input type="checkbox"/>	£5,200 to £10,399
£200 to £299	<input type="checkbox"/>	£10,400 to £15,599
£300 to £399	<input type="checkbox"/>	£15,600 to £20,799
£400 to £499	<input type="checkbox"/>	£20,800 to £25,999
£500 to £599	<input type="checkbox"/>	£26,000 to £31,199
£600 to £999	<input type="checkbox"/>	£31,200 to £51,999
£1000 or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	£52,000 or more

Person – Page 1 – Possible content (illustrative only)

1 What is your name? (Person 1 in Table 1)

First name

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Surname

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2 What is your sex?

- Male Female

3 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4 What is your marital or civil partnership status?

- Never married and never formed a civil partnership
 Married In a same sex civil partnership
 Separated (but still legally married) Separated from a civil partner (but still in civil partnership)
 Divorced Dissolved from a civil partnership
 Widowed Surviving civil partner

5 Are you a schoolchild or student in full-time education?

- Yes → Go to 6
 No → Go to 7

6 Do you live at the address shown on the front of this form during the school, college or university term?

- ◆ Only answer this question if you have answered 'Yes' to Question 5.

- Yes, I live at this address during the school/college/university term → Go to 7
 No, I live elsewhere during the school/college/university term → Go to End

7 What is your country of birth?

- Scotland England
 Wales Northern Ireland
 Republic of Ireland
 Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8 What was your usual address one year ago?

- ◆ If you were a child at boarding school or a student one year ago, give the address at which you were living during the school/college/university term.
 ◆ For a child born after Census Day 2011, tick 'No usual address one year ago'.

- The address shown on the front of the form
 No usual address one year ago
 Elsewhere, please write in below

9 What address do you travel to for your main job or course of study (including school)?

- ◆ Answer for the place where you spend most time for work or study.
 ◆ If you report to a depot, write in depot address.

- Not currently working or studying → Go to 11
 Work or study mainly at or from home → Go to 11
 No fixed place
 Work on offshore installation, please use the address panel below to write in where you travel offshore, for example "ABERDEEN"
 The address below, please write in

10 How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study (including school)?

- ◆ Tick one box only.
 ◆ Tick the box for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work or study.

- Underground, tube, metro or light rail
 Train
 Passenger in a car or van
 Motor cycle, scooter or moped
 Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)
 Bicycle
 Taxi, private hire or minicab
 On foot
 Driving a car or van
 Other

Household Questions excluded from this draft

H8 Does your household live on or work a registered croft?

- Yes, lives on
- Yes, works
- Yes, both
- No, none of the above

H9 Does your household have access to:

- An allotment?
- A shared green?
- A private garden?
- None of the above?

H5 Is your household's accommodation self-contained?

- ◆ This means that all the rooms including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet are behind a door that only your household can use.
- Yes, all the rooms are behind a door that only our household can use.
- No

Person Questions excluded from this draft

34 How many children have you given birth to?

◆ This question is for women only.

Write in the number of children.

None

35 Have you experienced negative discrimination on any of the following grounds in the last twelve months?

◆ Tick all boxes that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accent | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colour | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Faith/Belief | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> None |

36 Which languages can you understand, speak, read or write?

- ◆ ✓ all boxes that apply.
- ◆ ✓ the 'No ability' box if you do not understand, speak, read or write the language.

	Understand	Speak	Read	Write	No ability
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scottish Gaelic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Punjabi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please write in your 'Other' main language below (e.g. British Sign Language, Urdu, Arabic, Chinese, Bengali, Polish, etc.)

37 How many hours (to the nearest full hour) a week do (did) you usually work in your main job?

◆ Give average for last four weeks.

Number of hours worked a week

38 Do you live at other addresses for part of the week or year?

◆ ✓ all boxes that apply.

- No ▶ Go to End
- Yes, but I have no other fixed addresses ▶ Go to End
- Yes, where I stay when I work away from home ▶ Go to 39
- Yes, where I stay on holidays or weekends ▶ Go to 39
- Yes, where I stay because my parents/guardians are separated ▶ Go to 39
- Yes, where I stay when I am not at school/college/university ▶ Go to 39
- Yes, but none of the above apply to me ▶ Go to 39

39 What is your other address?

◆ If you have more than two addresses, choose the one which you stay at most.

Postcode

40 On average, how many nights a week do you stay at this other address?

- 1-2
- 3-4
- 5-6
- 7
- I do not stay there every week

41 How many weeks in the last 12 months did you stay at this other address?

- Up to 4 weeks
- 5 - 13 weeks
- 14 - 26 week
- 27 - 52 weeks

Visitors Page – Possible content (illustrative only)

V1 How many visitors stayed here on Census Test night?

visitor(s)

V2 Please complete the details of the first 4 visitors on Census Test night.

Visitor 1

First name

Surname

Address

Postcode

Date of birth

Male Female

No usual address

Visitor 2

First name

Surname

Address

Postcode

Date of birth

Male Female

No usual address

Address same as visitor 1

Visitor 3

First name

Surname

Address

Postcode

Date of birth

Male Female

No usual address

Address same as visitor 1

Address same as visitor 2

Visitor 4

First name

Surname

Address

Postcode

Date of birth

Male Female

No usual address

Address same as visitor 1

Address same as visitor 2

Address same as visitor 3