



# **ONS Census Transformation Programme**

The 2021 Census

Assessment of initial user  
requirements on content for  
England and Wales

Housing topic report

May 2016

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## 1. Introduction

In June 2015 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published the public consultation document ‘The 2021 Census initial view on content for England and Wales’<sup>1</sup>. This discussed the initial views of ONS regarding the potential inclusion of current (2011) and additional topics in the 2021 Census. The public consultation was open from 4 June 2015 to 27 August 2015 and aimed to promote discussion and encourage the development of strong cases for topics users wanted to be included in the 2021 Census. The focus was on information required from the 2021 Census, not the detailed questions that could be asked on the questionnaire.

ONS received 1,095 responses to the consultation; 279 of these were from organisations and 816 were from individuals. Of all consultation respondents, 435 answered at least one question on the ‘Housing’ topic.

There are 8 sub-topics within the ‘Housing’ topic:

- Type and self-containment of accommodation
- Tenure and landlord (if renting)
- Number of rooms
- Number of bedrooms
- Type of central heating
- Number of cars or vans
- Technology
- Pet ownership

Based on the evidence given by users and topic experts, sub-topics were evaluated using the criteria detailed in the consultation document using a standardised method. The criteria are listed in table 1 below. The criteria largely reflect those used in the 2011 Census topic consultation and have undergone expert review within ONS and via the Census Advisory Groups for use in the 2021 Census topic consultation. More detail on the scoring methodology is available in section 2 of the document ‘The 2021 Census - Assessment of initial user requirements on content for England & Wales: Response to consultation’<sup>2</sup>.

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/the2021censusinitialviewoncontentforenglandandwales>

2

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf>

**Table 1 Evaluation criteria**

<b>1. User requirement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Purpose</li><li>• Small geographies or populations</li><li>• Alternative sources</li><li>• Multivariate analysis</li><li>• Comparability beyond England and Wales</li><li>• Continuity with previous censuses</li></ul>	<b>2. Other consideration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data quality</li><li>• Public acceptability</li><li>• Respondent burden</li><li>• Financial concerns</li><li>• Questionnaire mode</li></ul>
	<b>3. Operational requirement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maximising coverage or population bases</li><li>• Coding of derived variables and adjustment for non-response</li><li>• Routing and validation</li></ul>

This report provides ONS’s updated view based on our evaluation of user responses against these evaluation criteria.

## 2. Background

The 2011 Census asked questions about accommodation type, self-containment and tenure, which form the basis for key household outputs from the census. For those renting a further question was asked about the type of landlord. The consultation sought to understand whether users' needs for private or social renting data have changed.

The question on the number of bedrooms was asked for the first time in 2011 to complement the question on number of rooms which had been shown to be complex, requiring detailed guidance. Bedrooms were a new measure of overcrowding introduced by the government which had implications on the national planning guidance. The 2011 Census Quality Survey (CQS) showed that the number of rooms question was poorly answered in comparison to the question about the number of bedrooms. Both questions are used to derive measures of overcrowding and under-occupancy to inform housing related policies.

Parliament has recently approved access for ONS to Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data which provides an opportunity to explore the potential of administrative data for meeting user needs for information about a range of housing related topics including number of rooms and number of bedrooms.

Respondents made additional topic requests for pet ownership and a range of specific topics related to technology including Internet usage, IT skills and digital connection.

Below is a table outlining the ONS initial views prior to the consultation.

**Table 2 ONS initial view**

<b>Topic detail</b>	<b>Initial view</b>	<b>Collected in 2011</b>
Type and self- containment of accommodation	Collect	Yes
Tenure and landlord (if renting)	Collect	Yes
Number of rooms	Further information required	Yes
Number of bedrooms	Collect	Yes
Type of central heating	Further information required	Yes
Cars or vans	Further information required	Yes
Technology	N/A – proposed new sub-topic	No
Pet ownership	N/A – proposed new sub-topic	No

### 3. Summary of consultation responses

Table 3 presents the number of responses by type of respondent and organisational sector. The organisations that responded to this topic are listed by sector in Annex A.

**Table 3 Housing - number of responses by type of respondent**

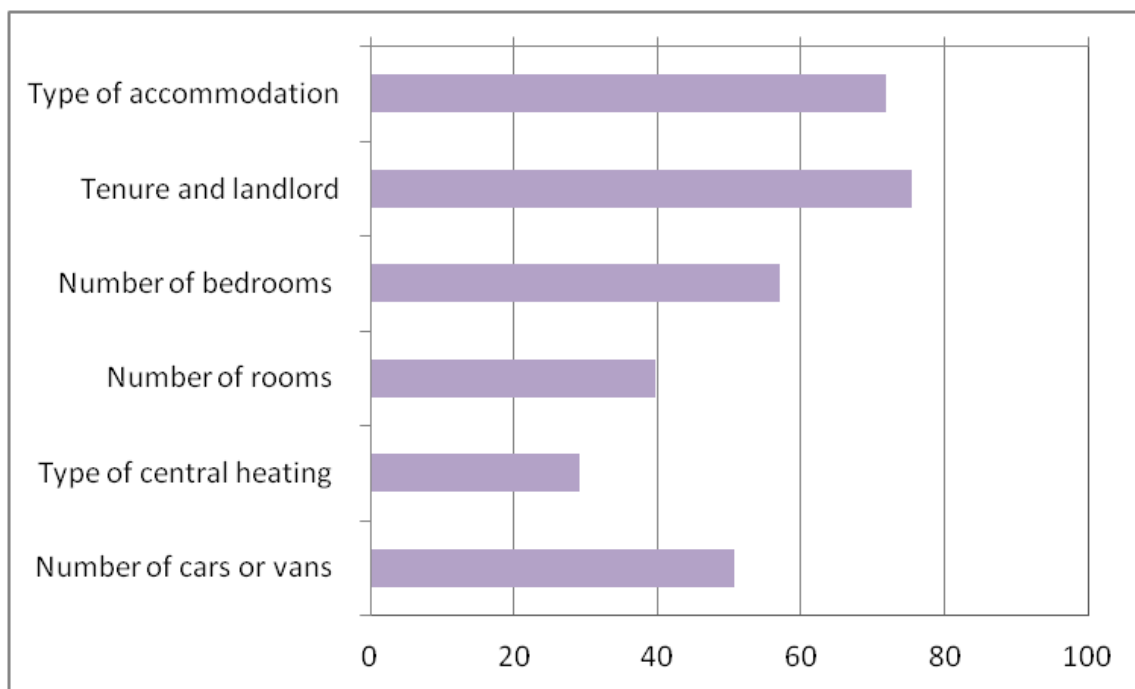
Type of respondent	Total responses	
	N	% total responses
Individual	<b>272</b>	<b>63</b>
Organisation (all sectors)	<b>163</b>	<b>37</b>
Sector		% organisation responses
- Government department/public body	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
- Local authority	98	60
- Health organisation	2	1
- Housing	5	3
- Academic/research	5	3
- Charity and voluntary	20	12
- Commercial	7	4
- Genealogist/family historian	3	2
- Other	8	5
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100</b>

*Note: Percentages might not add to 100% due to rounding.*

*Note: An organisation may have submitted more than one response*

Figure 1 below illustrates the different levels of impact, as articulated by respondents in the consultation, should ONS not collect the information about the housing sub-topics in the 2021 Census.

**Figure 1 Proportion of respondents who use 2011 Census housing data reporting a high impact if ONS did not collect information about housing sub-topics**



The quotes below are used to illustrate how respondents use information from the census about housing. These provide additional context to the evaluation.

The responses to the consultation indicated widespread support for the collection of data about type and self-containment of accommodation and about tenure, particularly for informing policy, meeting future housing demand and for the allocation of funding.

**Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG):** *“The census is an indispensable source of information on the stock of housing at the national and local level...The department’s main requirements for low-level data on housing (ie comprehensive and granular information at various spatial levels) are as follows:*

- *Formulation; implementation; and evaluation of housing strategies and policies*
- *Assessment of housing supply/ housing standards / housing needs*
- *Benchmarking information on the size and tenure of the nation’s dwelling stock*
- *Size and distribution of settlements, built-up areas*
- *Resilience and emergency planning*
- *Generation of fresh sampling frames for household surveys”*



**Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council:** *“This information is essential for a range of activities undertaken by the organisation, including for example:*

- Policy development and monitoring*
- Establishment of priorities in the Borough Strategy and Corporate Plan*
- Development of local plan policies*
- Development of housing strategy and complementary strategies*
- Monitoring of plans and strategic around housing change*
- Participating in sub-regional work on planning and housing”*

**Greater London Authority (GLA):** *“The GLA has responsibility for enabling appropriate housing provision across London as set out in the London Plan and Statutory Housing Strategy. The GLA provides more than £400m a year in funding for affordable and accessible housing. To meet these requirements the GLA must have information on the current and future housing needs of London’s population both in aggregate and at local level, and the characteristics of residents...”*

A number of organisations and individuals also emphasised the importance of collecting data about the number of rooms and bedrooms, with different views on the strengths and weaknesses of each as measures of overcrowding. Some respondents stated that the number of rooms was the most useful and/or reliable whilst others suggested that the number of bedrooms was most important. However, there was little evidence of a need to collect data about both.

**Individual:** *“Number of rooms and bedrooms: I reckon that number of rooms is still a better benchmark for measure like overcrowding than the number of rooms originally designed as bedrooms but not necessarily used as such, plus it allows longer continuity of trends over time from previous censuses. Keep.”*

**Blackpool Council:** *“...Open plan living makes the room question largely irrelevant with the number of bedrooms being more important, whilst changing heating technologies means that having central heating is less relevant than having a heating system capable of efficiently heating the whole home.*

*It is furthermore possible that the question on bedrooms would have a detrimental impact on response rates given publicity around the ‘bedroom tax’ - whether this is still relevant in 2021 is a moot point.”*

**Greater London Authority:** *“Rooms and bedrooms are used to measure household overcrowding. The more appropriate measure is that based on number of bedrooms, however for historical comparability the rooms measure is required. This latter measure is also used in CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation.”*

**London Borough of Hackney:** *“Data on number of rooms is key in calculating overcrowding, which is used to calculate unmet need and is used as evidence in agreeing housing supply targets...”*

In addition, there were needs expressed for information about type of central heating in relation to energy efficiency, fuel poverty and housing quality. There was also a need for information about cars and vans to assist with transport planning, transport modelling and parking provision.

**London Borough of Hounslow:** *“Type of central heating: This is used to identify areas where the quality of housing stock is poor and where vulnerable households are likely to be located. While the*

*percentage of households without central heating is low, the number of households is still substantial. The deaths of a significant number of individuals are still, in part, attributed to their inability to fully heat their homes. “*

**First UK Bus:** *“Household car ownership is a key driver for the propensity for bus travel - we know this from the DfT National Travel Survey. Households with no car or van are significantly more likely to travel by bus than households with one or more cars. Therefore this is a key statistic (probably the most important statistic of all) that we need in order to forecast demand for potential new bus services...”*

### 3.1 New topics

In the consultation, some respondents suggested possible new topics that most closely associate with the housing topic. ‘The 2021 Census: Initial view on content for England and Wales’ consultation document, did not include a topic related to technology, computer or Internet use. Thirteen respondents requested an additional topic related to technology, including HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and several local authorities. Topic requests were varied, including: ‘Digital connection’, ‘Digital Skills & Internet Access’, ‘Digital inclusion’ and ‘Broadband’. There was also a request for a topic on ‘Mobile telephone usage’.

The consultation resulted in requests for an additional topic on pet ownership by 6 charities and the British Veterinary Association (BVA). The British Sociological Association also asked for an additional topic on ‘companion animals’. The evaluation of these new sub-topics is available in section 4 of this document.

## 4. Evaluation

The following sections show the scores allocated to each sub-topic by individual criterion based on the evidence given by users. The criteria largely reflect those used in 2011, but have undergone expert review within ONS and via the Census Advisory Groups. The document 'The 2021 Census - Assessment of initial user requirements on content for England and Wales: Response to consultation'<sup>3</sup> gives details on the scoring methodology including:

- 'user requirements criteria', including a description of relative weights, are described in section 2.1 of the document. Note that, in the following tables, the overall score is weighted and is not the sum of the scores for individual criteria
- 'other considerations' are described in section 2.2 of the document. These will predominantly be used in conjunction with the user requirement score to steer the development of the census questionnaire and the production of administrative data research outputs
- 'operational requirements' are described in section 2.3, of the document. ONS has operational uses for some of the data collected in the census, of which the most important is maximising coverage of the 2021 Census. Each subtopic is categorised as being of maximum, moderate or minimum importance in relation to operational requirements.

### 4.1 User requirements – type and self containment of accommodation

To differentiate between type of accommodation and self containment, the following definitions have been included:

Type of accommodation - Houses, bungalows, flats, maisonettes and bedsits are types of accommodation used in the census. Houses include single storey bungalows.

Self containment - A household's accommodation is self-contained if all the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, are behind a door that only that household can use. Accommodation is not self-contained if any rooms, for example a kitchen, bathroom or toilet, are shared with another household, or access to any rooms require crossing a hall, landing or any other space that is used by another household.

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3

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf>

**Table 4 User requirement score by criterion - type and self containment of accommodation**

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>High user need</b>
Purpose	9	<p>Central government use information about type of accommodation and self containment for a variety of purposes.</p> <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) said:</p> <p><i>“The Census dwelling count provides the basis for DCLG’s own Dwelling Stock statistics. These are used, in turn, to re-weight DCLG’s English Housing Survey and the ONS Index of Private Housing Rental Prices and for calculating imputed and actual rentals for the National Accounts. They are also used by the Bank of England (BoE ) and ECB as structural indicators of housing.”</i></p> <p>Local authorities explained the importance of housing stock/dwelling stock data in resource allocation and preparing strategies.</p> <p>Southend-on-Sea Borough Council said:</p> <p><i>“The Census is one of the data sources used to help formulate our local Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) which in turn informs projections of future housing requirements and planning/policy/strategy, including our own development programmes for new affordable housing . In addition the data is used within our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), which informs commissioning decisions. Being able to directly or indirectly call upon housing data collected through the census assists with making bids for grant funding and therefore, in times of decreased public investment, helps us to acquire resources from outside the organisation to respond to the needs of our local community.”</i></p> <p>Tower Hamlets Council said:</p> <p><i>“The data are used to evidence and inform: the Council’s Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Statutory requirement for planning purposes); the Council’s Overcrowding and Under Occupation Statement; the Private Sector Housing Renewal and Empty Properties Policy Framework; the Tenancy Strategy; and the Tower Hamlets Allocation Scheme.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	9	Central government and local government use type of accommodation data at small area level to analyse housing need, as an input for forecasting models and service delivery.

		<p>The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) said:</p> <p><i>“The proportion of areas which are off-gas varies. Over 450,000 postcodes are currently not connected to the gas grid; census data is used to help understand the characteristics of the housing in these areas, and thus who will benefit from expansion of the gas grid. Similarly we will be wanting to use future census data to help understand the types of property and occupants who are benefiting and will in future benefit from the decarbonisation of heating policies, and how this has changed over time.”</i></p> <p>There was further recognition by local government for the importance of small geography data for neighbourhood planning and policies.</p> <p>Sheffield City Council said:</p> <p><i>“We use output area data to help with analysing housing need at neighbourhood level eg by comparing levels of existing provision of property/tenure types with affordability, demand and household growth information. The Housing Market Areas are also based on the output areas as this allowed our more recent data to be aligned with the 2011 Census data.”</i></p> <p>Bournemouth Borough Council:</p> <p><i>“The information is used to target particular geographies for example to help identify areas with HMOs/non-self-contained accommodation or areas with large numbers of rented accommodation to ensure the stock is well maintained.”</i></p>
<p>Alternative sources</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Respondents told us about a range of alternative sources, none of which were considered to fully meet their needs.</p> <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) stated:</p> <p><i>“DCLG has used, and continues to use, a whole range of surveys and other data sources to supplement the census. However, each of these sources would need to be considerably enhanced (eg. in scope, coverage) if they were to be promoted as adequate substitutes for the Census...The English Housing Survey (DCLG)... The Annual Population Survey (ONS)... Integrated Household Survey (ONS)... Valuation Office Agency – Property Records; Land Registry – Property Records; HMRC – Property Records; Energy Performance Certificate Register – Property Records”</i></p> <p>Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council added to this by saying:</p>

		<p><i>“We use benefits data, fuel poverty data, excess winter death data, EPC data, gas grid, our private landlord forum and social housing provider contacts with census data to provide a comprehensive picture. None of the above provide as comprehensive picture of housing type, tenure and central heating type as the census does, and are best used to either select areas for more detailed investigation or in conjunction with the census data to further improve targeting eg. areas with poor central heating and low incomes.”</i></p>
<p>Multivariate analysis</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Users stressed the importance of multivariate analysis at local authority level stating that information on type of accommodation and self containment is used in conjunction with a range of other census sub-topics. This was used predominantly to assess future housing need. For example,</p> <p>Walsall Council mentioned:</p> <p><i>“Housing information is used in multivariate analysis with many other topics as part of a range of housing needs assessments that inform local authority housing strategy - such as tenure, property type and size, with household size formation...”</i></p> <p>Tameside Council said:</p> <p><i>“Cross reference with a number of topics, for example housing type and health or housing type and family make-up. Helps us to determine future need and understand the differing needs of the population based on the types of homes they live in and the tenure.”</i></p> <p>Cyngor Sir Ceredigion/Ceredigion County Council mentioned a further use of data for service delivery:</p> <p><i>“The household is one of the basic units of local authority service provision. 80% of our work and information relates to the household, and so cross tabulation with other topics is essential. We also use Census household data together with Local Land and Property Gazetteers to model a range of issues at a very fine spatial level e.g. accessibility studies, local facility demand etc.”</i></p>
<p>Comparability beyond England and Wales</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Data about type of accommodation and self- containment are needed at a UK level for benchmarking and making comparisons. For example,</p> <p>Imperial College London - Small Area Health Statistics Unit said:</p> <p><i>“Many of our studies are UK-wide studies. The housing characteristics that form part of the Carstairs Index allow us the flexibility to construct deprivation indices across the UK.”</i></p>

		<p>Sheffield City Council mentioned:</p> <p><i>“...Finally, we use UK comparable data to identify the population groups in certain areas e.g. older people to inform decisions on the provision of specialist housing in the city.”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	9	<p>Data about type of accommodation have been collected since 1981 while data on self containment has been collected since 1961. Central government respondents told us about the importance of continuity in producing housing projections. Respondents provided evidence that they had compared 2011 Census type of accommodation with previous censuses.</p> <p>Welsh Government said:</p> <p><i>“We use data from 1991 and 2001 to assess change over time... Data from the 1991 and 2001 Census on household composition and population is also used in preparing household projections and estimates (for intra-censal years), by using Census data over multiple years as base points on which to base forward assumptions and interpolate for intra-censal years.”</i></p> <p>In addition, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) explained that information from successive censuses is used for:</p> <p>“</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Evaluating change over time in order to make decisions about funding</i></li> <li>• <i>Evaluating change over time in order to formulate policy and evaluate the relative success of different policy options</i></li> <li>• <i>Producing projections</i></li> <li>• <i>Service planning and delivery</i></li> <li>• <i>Socio-economic modelling”</i></li> </ul> <p>Local authorities also stated their use of data to compare with previous censuses.</p> <p>Bournemouth Borough Council said:</p> <p><i>“Where comparability allows it is very useful to see how particular characteristics have changed over time and this can help determine policy. For example over time Bournemouth has seen a substantial increase in flats and minimal increase in the number of houses and bungalows. Understanding this change helped to develop a policy in the Local Plan”</i></p>
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>High user need</b>

## 4.2 Other considerations – type and self containment of accommodation

**Table 5 ONS assessment of impact by criterion - type and self containment of accommodation**

Criterion	Operational Impact	Justification
Impact on data quality	Low	In general, data quality was of good standard as indicated by the CQS agreement rate of 91.6 per cent (Accommodation Type) and 98.6 per cent (Self-containment)
Impact on public acceptability	Low	There were no public acceptability concerns associated with collecting information on these sub-topics.
Impact on respondent burden	Medium	Some respondents may require time to understand the question, further instruction to understand the definition of response categories for self containment was highlighted
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to these sub-topics did not require manual coding or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	These questions generally displayed well online and on the paper questionnaire.

## 4.3 Operational requirements – type and self containment of accommodation

### Maximum operational requirement

The data collected from responses to these sub-topics are critical for improving coverage. This information is collected on the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), and allows for matching to ensure estimates for the numbers of households and number of dwellings are accurate. Type and self-containment of accommodation data are also used as a base to construct data about dwellings.



## 4.4 User requirements – tenure and landlord (if renting)

Table 6 User requirement score by criterion – tenure and landlord (if renting)

Criterion	Score	Evidence
Weighted Overall Score	82	High user need
Purpose	9	<p>Central and local government respondents told us how information about tenure and landlord is used to allocate resources.</p> <p>The Welsh Government said:</p> <p><i>“The data on household numbers by tenure would be used in the calculation formula for allocation of Social Housing Grant (recently around £80m - £100m a year)”</i></p> <p>The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames said:</p> <p><i>“Census data on housing tenure and occupancy ratings is considered in the Council’s Child Poverty Needs Assessment, which informs resource allocation and service planning through Kingston’s Child Poverty Strategy. The reduction of child poverty is a legal obligation for local authorities and a key outcome and performance indicator in both the Kingston Plan and in Kingston Council’s Children and Young People’s Plan.”</i></p> <p>Bristol City Council said:</p> <p><i>“This data has been used to inform decisions on: the allocation of LA affordable housing programme resources; the prioritisation of schemes for the development of new affordable housing by Registered Providers for the allocation of government Affordable Housing Programme resources; the introduction of local allocation schemes; the balance of tenure in new affordable housing development; the design of housing need and aspiration surveys for specific areas of Bristol; to inform the encouragement of balanced and sustainable communities in Bristol”</i></p> <p>Furthermore, some respondents were interested specifically in data about the growing private rental sector.</p> <p>Chesterfield Borough Council mentioned:</p> <p><i>“We have information about our own properties and housing associations but the private landlord sector is growing and we really need that data too - the Census is the only real way to get quality data on these issues.”</i></p>

<p>Small geographies or populations</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Respondents from central and local government authorities use OA level data to analyse and forecast social housing needs.</p> <p>The Greater London Authority stated:</p> <p><i>“The GLA uses data on household size, tenure and number of bedrooms to model the population yield of new housing developments in London. Data used are for output areas to capture if possible, the characteristics of specific housing developments. Data from the model are used to plan infrastructure requirements and negotiation section 106 payments with developers.”</i></p> <p>Sheffield City Council said:</p> <p><i>“We use output area data to help with analysing housing need at neighbourhood level eg. by comparing levels of existing provision of property/tenure types with affordability, demand and household growth information”</i></p> <p>Tower Hamlets Council said:</p> <p><i>“Small area data on housing are needed to map and profile the local housing stock, and to profile the type of households that live in different types and tenures of accommodation. These data inform assessments of housing need, strategy development and importantly, provide a baseline for planning ahead...”</i></p>
<p>Alternative sources</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Respondents gave examples of a range of sources such as Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data and social housing returns from DCLG that meet needs for this sub-topic, although none of them would fully meet needs by 2021.</p> <p>Salford City Council said they use other sources:</p> <p><i>“...For Tenure: collation of information from RP’s, LA owned Stock and intermittent household surveys, HCA’s Statistical Returns (NRosh+). However, for the private sector, and private rented there are no other sources except surveys but with cost implications, DCLG Live tables (only city level data)... The next best sources will be commissioning of surveys but there are cost implications and based on sample survey. DCLG live tables available are provided at city level only. The implication would be on some occasions unable to get the lower level data from current data sources...”</i></p> <p>Aylesbury Vale District Council stated:</p> <p><i>“We acknowledge the issue with type of landlord. We transferred our Council stock to a housing association several years prior to the 2011 Census, however, many respondents still</i></p>

		<p><i>stated their tenure as 'Council tenant'. We use the Homes &amp; Communities Agency's Statistical Data Return for data on the amount of social housing stock in our area. This is published annually, so is always more timely than the current Census period."</i></p>
Multivariate analysis	8	<p>Tenure data cross referenced with other census topics were used by local authorities to understand local populations to better target services and delivery.</p> <p>London Borough of Camden said:</p> <p><i>"Housing stats are regularly cross-tabulated against other census topics to gain a broader understanding of the characteristics of the Camden population. Numerous examples, but include the understanding of tenure among different ethnic and religious groups; with economic activity to better understand resident circumstances and the local labour force; with health and disability to better understand the impact of housing on health, etc."</i></p> <p>London Borough of Hackney said:</p> <p><i>"Tenure and overcrowding data is regularly used with a wide range of topics. Tenure, in particular, is used in targeting services and outreach eg. health promotion targeted at areas with high social housing and high health needs"</i></p> <p>Dudley MBC stated that:</p> <p><i>"Age of household with tenure to identify older people who may require downsizing housing options Mortgage free owners who may wish to downsize owing to health/age Identifying levels of overcrowding for households who have not registered for social housing"</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	7	<p>Data about tenure and landlord are needed at a UK level for benchmarking and making comparisons, and is used by central government and local authorities.</p> <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) stated:</p> <p><i>"DCLG's policy responsibilities for housing relate, in the main, to England but, in some areas, extend to England &amp; Wales, or GB, or UK. Regardless, we often need to make cross-administration comparisons, eg. for bench-marking purposes."</i></p>

		<p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council also said:</p> <p><i>“It is useful for us to be able to compare housing census information to the UK as a whole to gain a better understanding of any issues in particular faced by the East Riding ie a large and growing elderly population, a growing private rented sector, a fall in the proportion of people owning their home with a mortgage. Funding is often attained through comparisons with other areas and the country as a whole. In order to make the case for rural provision and rural funding it is very important to be able to make comparisons across the UK. The Rural Policy and partnerships team has contributed to a range of UK wide rural policy and delivery initiatives and consultations, for which the ability to make these comparisons is essential. These include delivery of the Humber Rural Pathfinder and the provision of evidence to the House of Commons Environment Food and Rural Affairs Select Committee for its 2012/13 inquiry into Rural Communities.”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	9	<p>Respondents told us that they had compared 2011 Census data with previous censuses for example,</p> <p>Shelter mentioned:</p> <p><i>“Recently, we have been comparing tenure between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses to understand which areas have seen the biggest change in private renting, and the biggest decline in owner occupation with mortgages. In the past, we’ve done comparison between the 2001 and 1991 Censuses to understand trends in overcrowding”</i></p>
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>High user need</b>

## 4.5 Other considerations – tenure and landlord (if renting)

Table 7 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – tenure and landlord (if renting)

Criterion	Operational Impact	Evidence
Impact on data quality	Medium	In general, data quality was of good standard which was indicated in the CQS agreement rate of 95% for Tenure though the agreement rate for Landlord was lower 87.6%. The difference between council and Registered Social Landlord (RSL) was poorly understood which led to tenants being confused as to who their landlord was.
Impact on public acceptability	Low	There were no public acceptability concerns associated with collecting information on these sub-topics.
Impact on respondent burden	Medium	Respondents may need to take time to consider what this question means. Further instructions to understand the definition of response categories; and understanding the difference between council owned and social housing for this sub-topic was highlighted.
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to these sub-topics did not require manual coding or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	These questions generally displayed well online and on the paper questionnaire.

## 4.6 Operational requirements – tenure and landlord (if renting)

### Maximum operational requirement

The data collected from responses to this sub-topic are critical for improving coverage. Information on tenure is collected in the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), and is used to inform the estimation of households and dwellings.

## 4.7 User requirements – number of rooms

Table 8 User requirement score by criterion – number of rooms

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>
Purpose	8	<p>Information about number of rooms is used to derive measures of overcrowding.</p> <p>London Borough of Hackney said:</p> <p><i>“Data on number of rooms is key in calculating overcrowding, which is used to calculate unmet need and is used as evidence in agreeing housing supply targets, collection should continue.”</i></p> <p>Bolton Council mentioned that:</p> <p><i>“Number of rooms – assists us with calculating households that are over-crowded and under occupying. We would use this data to cross reference with other census data eg. to identify areas with a high proportion of older households who are under-occupying.”</i></p> <p>Two of the major uses of rooms data by central government and academic departments is to form the Carstairs Index and used in the derivation of indices used to understand socio-demographic inequality.</p> <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) said:</p> <p><i>“... DCLG uses census information on ‘number of rooms’ as an indicator of household overcrowding in our English Indices of Deprivation. This is because households’ sleeping arrangements are not always confined to bedrooms”</i></p> <p>Imperial College London - Small Area Health Statistics Unit said:</p> <p><i>“We use information about numbers of people per room and number of cars per household which are two of the input variables used to construct the Carstairs Index. SAHSU uses the Carstairs Index frequently to adjust for deprivation in health studies. This is a vital part of any health analysis because without adjusting at level of analysis, results are often meaningless as most health outcomes are strongly influenced by deprivation.”</i></p>

<p>Small geographies or populations</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>County Councils use LSOA level data for town and neighbourhood planning; and housing stock allocation.</p> <p>Suffolk County Council said:</p> <p><i>“Number of rooms/bedrooms - Super output area, local authority, other. For pupil yield forecasts comparisons could be made at micro-level with existing housing estates or blocks of flats. As far as the NPPF is concerned “Town/parish councils and designated neighbourhood forums (qualifying bodies) preparing neighbourhood plans can use this guidance to identify specific local needs that may be relevant to a neighbourhood but any assessment at such a local level should be proportionate.” In other words plans may be at a micro level, the area concerned is designated by the Town or Parish Council in agreement with parishioners and the Plan does not have to follow administrative or analytical boundaries such as LSOAs.”</i></p>
<p>Alternative sources</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Users of ‘rooms’ data indicated there were some sources of data which partially met this need and none that were reliable. Administrative sources such as Valuation Office Agency (VOA) are available but would require further exploration before being able to fully meet their needs. For example,</p> <p>Bolton Council said:</p> <p><i>“This is data that is not available anywhere else at such a small scale and level of accuracy. Data available from VOA cannot be relied upon as completely accurate and is only collected for households where an inspection has taken place. (At a time when the VOA data is more comprehensive, this could be used as an alternative). Not having data available on number of rooms would mean that any work on over-crowding/under-occupancy for Bolton’s housing strategy would be severely diminished.”</i></p> <p>Health Statistics User Group (HSUG) also said:</p> <p><i>“The association between quality of housing and health status is an important public health issue, particularly overcrowding. Number of rooms is a long standing data item used over time in census, but we note the comments on the poor quality of this data item. We note that Valuation Office Agency Data may be more useful, but would like to see census data collected in 2021 and compared with Valuation Office Data and the more reliable data about numbers of bedrooms.”</i></p>
<p>Multivariate analysis</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Respondents told us that information about number of rooms was used in combination with a small range of other census topics such as central heating, general health, numbers of cars and vans and age of household residents.</p>

		<p>Walsall Council said:</p> <p><i>“Housing information is used in multivariate analysis with many other topics as part of a range of housing needs assessments that inform local authority housing strategy - such as tenure, property type and size, with household size formation...”</i></p> <p>North Yorkshire County Council said:</p> <p><i>“Information on central heating and household overcrowding combined with health and age data has been used in measuring the wider determinants of health at the small area level.”</i></p> <p>New Economy, who works on behalf of Greater Manchester Combined Authority and the Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership, said:</p> <p><i>“We use cross tabulated data to get a more detailed picture of the housing characteristics across the housing market areas. For instance, housing type crossed with tenure or overcrowding.”</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	7	<p>There was some evidence from respondents that supported the need for the data at UK level and this was used in the main for the formulation of UK wide indices and the Carstairs Index.</p> <p>Imperial College London - Small Area Health Statistics Unit, said:</p> <p><i>“Many of our studies are UK-wide studies. The housing characteristics that form part of the Carstairs Index allow us the flexibility to construct deprivation indices across the UK.”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	8	<p>Users of ‘number of rooms’ data said they compare these data to data collected in other/previous censuses.</p> <p>Salford City Council said:</p> <p><i>“Number of rooms – This is used to as a check against the bedroom measure of under occupancy and overcrowding, and also because the bedroom measure was only introduced in 2011 and so the only way of identifying whether levels of under occupancy and overcrowding have changed over time is to use the rooms measure as data is available for 2001.”</i></p> <p>An individual also said:</p> <p><i>“Essential time series on overcrowding (I use persons/rooms - a longer time series than more recent occupancy measures, and less changed by policy).”</i></p>
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>



## 4.8 Other considerations – number of rooms

Table 9 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – number of rooms

Criterion	Operational Impact	Evidence
Impact on data quality	High	Although significant, instructions were provided to help respondents answer this question, the results from the 2011 <a href="#">Census Quality Survey (CQS)</a> <sup>4</sup> showed a poor agreement rate of 66.5 per cent. This likely indicates that respondents found the question for this sub-topic difficult to interpret and may not have included some rooms, for example, conservatories or utility rooms.
Impact on public acceptability	Low	There were no public acceptability concerns associated with collecting information on this topic.
Impact on respondent burden	Medium	Differences between the census and the Census Quality Survey (CQS) occurred because respondents had misunderstood the question, for example had not included spaces such as conservatories or utility rooms. The process of working out which spaces meet the definition of a ‘room’ increases burden for respondents.
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to this sub-topic did not require manual coding, lengthy or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	Although instructions took up room on paper, questions displayed well online.

## 4.9 Operational requirements – number of rooms

### Moderate operational requirement

The data collected from responses to this topic were used to derive the census household variable ‘Occupancy rating (rooms)’ which is used as an indicator of under-occupancy or overcrowding.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/assessing-accuracy-of-responses--census-quality-survey-/index.html>

## 4.10 User requirements – number of bedrooms

Table 10 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – number of bedrooms

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>
Purpose	8	<p>Information about number of bedrooms is used by central and local government to derive measures of overcrowding which are used for housing planning strategy and resource allocation. These requirements are supported by submissions received from other local authorities. Furthermore, the information facilitates wider understanding of overcrowding.</p> <p>Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames said:</p> <p><i>“Resource allocation - Kingston Council uses housing data from the Census including occupancy ratings (based on number of bedrooms), numbers of households with no central heating and numbers of social rented households (along with a wide range of non housing-based data from various sources) as indicators of deprivation to identify priority LSOAs. These LSOAs are singled out for resource allocation in the Council’s Localities Strategy, which sets out the aims of understanding community needs, empowering residents to have greater influence and control in decision making and increasing the uptake of Public Health improvement opportunities.”</i></p> <p>While the Welsh Government said:</p> <p><i>“Type of accommodation, tenure and landlord, and number of bedrooms are all essential for quality checking the rent officers’ data. There are no alternative sources to assist rent officers in mix-adjusting their data sample...Data on room and bedroom numbers is needed when assessing impacts of Welfare Reform and also in assessing supply in relation to need across tenures. Data on overcrowding can be used to assess impact on different population groups or tenures.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	9	<p>Number of bedrooms data is used at OA/LSOA level to identify HMOs, overcrowded accommodation, occupancy ratings and supports project development.</p> <p>Greater London Authority mentioned:</p> <p><i>“The GLA uses data on household size, tenure and number of bedrooms to model the population yield of new housing developments in London. Data used are for output areas to capture if possible, the characteristics of specific housing developments.”</i></p>

		<p>The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames said:</p> <p><i>“Kingston Council uses census data on tenure, occupancy ratings (based on number of bedrooms)... LSOA and OA data on tenure and occupancy ratings provided baseline information for the development of the Hogsmill Valley area of the borough.”</i></p> <p>Bournemouth Borough Council said:</p> <p><i>“Information on... bedroom numbers has been used to look at child poverty and help identify the numbers of dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation and in particular to help mitigate the impact this could have on their education.”</i></p>
Alternative sources	6	<p>Respondents told us about a range of alternative sources which partially met their needs for information about number of bedrooms, but with some concerns about quality. For example,</p> <p>Swansea Council:</p> <p><i>“Number of rooms – Agree, in principle. Census information on number of rooms has traditionally been the main source of information on overcrowding and under-occupancy for our policy, research and service planning purposes. However, our latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment used Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data (which is now being explored as an alternative). Only if this is considered robust nationally, including for small geographies, then I could accept its removal from the form, with the number of bedrooms question remaining.”</i></p> <p>Salford City Council said:</p> <p><i>“...For number of bedrooms: RP’s collation of information, and LA internal data updates, but for the private sector, and private rented there are no other source except surveys, DCLG Live tables (only city level data )...”</i></p> <p>While Hertfordshire County Council said:</p> <p><i>“...Housing characteristics, especially the number of bedrooms, contribute to the forecasting of pupil numbers at a local level... The VOA data on accommodation type and bedrooms would be a good alternative however there is an issue with the coverage not being 100% and the data not being available at output area level.”</i></p>
Multivariate analysis	7	<p>Local authorities use information about number of bedrooms in combination with other census variables to support a range of decision making.</p>

		<p>Suffolk County Council confirmed this by saying:</p> <p><i>“The NPPF indicates size (expressed in terms of the number of bedrooms) needs to be cross-tabulated against households of older people aged 65 or more, tenure and household composition.”</i></p> <p>The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) said:</p> <p><i>“Housing information is needed for comparison between different groups of people who share protected characteristics as identified within the Equality Act 2010 and by NS-SEC classes. This allows us to compare different groups within the population, for example the percentages living in overcrowded accommodation.”</i></p>
<p>Comparability beyond England and Wales</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>There was some evidence from central and local government that supported the need for the data at UK level which was used for the formulation of UK wide policies.</p> <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) said:</p> <p><i>“DCLG’s policy responsibilities for housing relate, in the main, to England but, in some areas, extend to England &amp; Wales, or GB, or UK. Regardless, we often need to make cross-administration comparisons, e.g. for bench-marking purposes.”</i></p> <p>The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) also said:</p> <p><i>“The Equality and Human Rights Commission’s remit covers Great Britain, and as a minimum we require comparable data for England, Scotland and Wales. According to the analysis, we may also require data at a regional and/or local authority level.”</i></p>
<p>Continuity with previous censuses</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Users of number of bedrooms data said they compare this data to other censuses to monitor trends over time.</p> <p>Oldham Council said:</p> <p><i>“Overcrowding and the growth of the private rented sector are both issues we would monitor over time, and which have a high probability of impacting on the health and well-being of residents. Funding and policy decisions will be made on the back of those long term trends.”</i></p> <p>An individual said:</p> <p><i>“Key part of the evidence we need to prepare planning policy at a local level, eg. number of bedrooms, over or under occupancy,</i></p>

		<p><i>types of dwellings, unoccupied dwellings - important in monitoring change over time and to determine if policies are having an effect on stock...Bedrooms - ditto above. Size of homes by bed is now a key factor that we should be monitoring according to national planning guidance and we cannot do this at the moment any other way."</i></p> <p>While another individual said:</p> <p><i>"For example, assess whether associations between overcrowding and health are consistent across time/periods in the life course."</i></p>
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>

#### 4.11 Other considerations – number of bedrooms

Table 11 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – number of bedrooms

Criterion	Operational Impact	Evidence
Impact on data quality	Low	The agreement rate from the 2011 <a href="#">Census Quality Survey (CQS)</a> <sup>5</sup> was high at 91.4 per cent and the non-response rate fairly low at 2.6 per cent.
Impact on public acceptability	Low	Asking for information on this sub-topic was considered to be publicly acceptable
Impact on respondent burden	Low	The response burden is low as the vast majority of accommodation is likely to have well defined or recognised bedroom spaces as evidenced by the high agreement rates with the quality survey.
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to this sub-topic did not require manual coding or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	This question displayed well online and on the paper questionnaire.

#### 4.12 Operational requirements – number of bedrooms

##### Moderate operational requirement

The data collected from responses to this topic were used to derive the census household variable ‘Occupancy rating (bedrooms)’ which is used as an indicator of under-occupancy or overcrowding.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/assessing-accuracy-of-responses--census-quality-survey-/index.html>

### 4.13 User requirements – type of central heating

Table 12 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – type of central heating

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>
Purpose	7	<p>Respondents told us about how central heating data are being used for policy development and monitoring, as well as targeting of resources for heating grant schemes and planning for the delivering of services.</p> <p>The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) said:</p> <p><i>“DECC uses a variety of housing data from the Census as part of analysis and evaluation of energy efficiency policies. Property characteristics are key to understanding why a household uses a certain amount of energy. Information on which fuels are used to heat homes is key to understanding progress against the UKs decarbonising heat goals. A further breakdown of the fuel categories for central heating (eg splitting wood from coal) will help monitor these heat goals”</i></p> <p>The combined response from Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council stated:</p> <p><i>“Type of heating can be very useful for identifying need for areas for targeting of energy advice and planning and targeting of grant schemes. In partnership with Worcestershire County Council, this was used in constructing a recent bid to the DECC Central Heating fund, and we plan to use the data much more within our in the future...”</i></p> <p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council:</p> <p><i>“Central heating information is useful in respect of analysing the impact of fuel poverty in rural contexts, and although generally the % of housing with no central heating is small there are two rural wards (Driffield and Rural and East Wolds and Coastal) where levels exceed the national norm. Information on type of central heating is useful due to the fact that many older off-gas rural properties may rely on coal, oil or LPG for central heating, and monitoring uptake and growth in renewable technologies (now being installed by some country estates in some of their rented properties) is helpful.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	8	Information about type of central heating is used by central government at LSOA level to understand types of property for policy development.

		<p>Welsh Government said:</p> <p><i>“Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) uses central heating data for the housing domain (lower super output area level); without this information, or development of an alternative, there would be insufficient data to construct a WIMD housing domain”</i></p> <p>The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) stated:</p> <p><i>“Current policies are in place to both extend the gas network to parts of the country that are currently ‘off- grid’, and to promote the use of other forms of heating (such as heat networks and renewable forms of heat, such as heat pumps and biomass technologies). The proportion of areas which are off-gas varies. Over 450,000 postcodes are currently not connected to the gas grid; census data is used to help understand the characteristics of the housing in these areas, and thus who will benefit from expansion of the gas grid.”</i></p> <p>Some local authorities explained how data on central heating was used to target specific sub-groups of the population.</p> <p>Uttlesford District Council said:</p> <p><i>“Central heating availability and energy conservation is used to identify areas where support may be needed - older and very young residents unable to afford adequate heating with impacts on health and well being.”</i></p>
Alternative sources	7	<p>Some respondents mentioned use of alternative sources for central heating data however none of these were a complete alternative to the census data.</p> <p>Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council said:</p> <p><i>“We use benefits data, fuel poverty data, excess winter death data, EPC data, gas grid, our private landlord forum and social housing provider contacts with census data to provide a comprehensive picture. None of the above provide as comprehensive picture of housing type, tenure and central heating type as the census does, and are best used to either select areas for more detailed investigation or in conjunction with the census data to further improve targeting eg. areas with poor central heating and low incomes.”</i></p> <p>And Powys County Council said:</p> <p><i>“We do not know of any alternative sources for types of central heating. We also use this as an indicator of poor housing quality which cannot be found in other data sources ‘no national</i></p>

		<p><i>housing condition survey'. HEED (Homes Energy Efficiency Database) data gives us some data on housing quality, but because that only records properties that have had improvements done, it doesn't provide any estimates for a whole area and its incompleteness means it is hard to use effectively to allocate resources"</i></p>
Multivariate analysis	6	<p>There is evidence of multivariate use of type of central heating data.</p> <p>North Yorkshire County Council expressed the following:</p> <p><i>"Information on central heating and household overcrowding combined with health and age data has been used in measuring the wider determinants of health at the small area level."</i></p> <p>Oldham Council said:</p> <p><i>"Other cross-tabs would be used more for funding bids or occasional projects, on an ad-hoc basis. We have also used housing data to support our local Warm Homes project, convincing health partners to invest in initiatives to improve housing conditions. Census data was vital in establishing the initial models and processes behind this successful project."</i></p> <p>Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) also said they use the data when:</p> <p><i>"When attempting to analyse whether the occupants of homes can impact on energy use; e.g. over/under occupancy; homes with elderly occupants."</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	5	<p>There was evidence from central government that supported the need for central heating data at UK level used to meet EU requirements.</p> <p>The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) said:</p> <p><i>"The decarbonisation of the heating policy is UK wide. EU targets relating to improvements in energy efficiency (the energy efficiency directive, <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-directive">http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-directive</a>) are UK wide. Whilst fuel poverty and energy efficiency is a devolved policy, comparisons and synergies between levels depend on consistent property/household data."</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	8	<p>Evidence of usage over time was provided by both local and central government.</p>



		<p>The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) told us:</p> <p><i>“Information on which fuels are used to heat homes is key to understanding progress against the UK’s decarbonising heat goals... Previous census data has been used for trend analysis, particularly when examining drivers to changes in energy use.”</i></p> <p><i>...Similarly we will be wanting to use future census data to help understand the types of property and occupants who are benefiting and will in future benefit from the decarbonisation of heating policies, and how this has changed over time...”</i></p> <p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council stated:</p> <p><i>“The team frequently looks at comparisons between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses to study trends relating to population projections, as well as tenure, age, and general health of the residents of the East Riding... Central heating. This was used to inform the Council's Affordable Warmth Strategy”</i></p>
<p><b>Weighted Overall Score</b></p>	<p><b>69.5</b></p>	<p><b>Medium user need</b></p>

#### 4.14 Other considerations – type of central heating

Table 13 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – type of central heating

Criterion	Operational Impact	Evidence
Impact on data quality	Medium	Results from the 2011 <a href="#">Census Quality Survey (CQS)</a> <sup>6</sup> showed an agreement rate of 90.2 per cent and was based on collapsed categories of the tick box options in this question. This indicates that most respondents were able to interpret the question accurately.
Impact on public acceptability	Low	There were no public acceptability concerns associated with collecting information on this sub-topic.
Impact on respondent burden	Medium	This question can be burdensome for respondents, as it can involve multiple ticks, and has additional instructions. The question has a technical dimension, and respondents may need to consider which type of heating their household has, and whether this is supplemented by electric heaters or solid fuel fires.
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to this sub-topic did not require manual coding or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	This question displayed well online and on the paper questionnaire.

#### 4.15 Operational requirements – type of central heating

##### Minimum operational requirement

There is minimum census operational requirement to collect data on this sub-topic.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/assessing-accuracy-of-responses--census-quality-survey-/index.html>

## 4.16 User requirements – number of cars and vans

Table 14 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – number of cars and vans

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>
Purpose	8	<p>Information about the number of cars or vans is used by central government in resource allocation, developing parking schemes, as well as the provision and allocation of residential parking.</p> <p>The Department for Transport (DfT) said:</p> <p><i>“Household access to a car is an important factor in transport modelling, and an important factor in assessing the social and distributional impact of transport schemes. Household access to a car is also currently one of the factors used in allocating 17.5% of the Integrated Transport block grant to LAs within England (total IT grant approx £250m per year).”</i></p> <p>There is also evidence from several local authority and county council respondents that data are being used in service planning and delivery and resource allocation.</p> <p>Bristol City Council explained:</p> <p><i>“We use the number of cars/vans to inform a range of transport policies covering issues such as parking standards, transport modelling, deprivation mapping, sustainability mapping, and plans to reduce private car use. The data is also used to assess the demand for public transport and provide services to areas with low vehicle ownership and poor transport links. Residents Parking Schemes - Bristol City Council recently introduced 13 Residents Parking Scheme areas in and around Central Bristol.”</i></p> <p>North Yorkshire County Council stated:</p> <p><i>“...We use census information on the availability of cars and vans heavily as they are often the only means of transport available in rural areas. We have used this information in allocating resources to support rural bus services and in modelling the ease of access for residents to health services, schools, libraries etc. Information for these purposes would not be available from the travel to work flow data.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	9	<p>Local authorities explained that they use OA level data on cars or vans for uses like town planning and traffic modelling.</p> <p>Bristol City Council said:</p>

		<p><i>“A number of proposed Residents Parking Zones have been identified in Bristol based on local community boundaries. The zones do not fit any administrative or statistical geography (see map) and so best fit estimates need to be made based on allocation of whole or proportions of Output Areas and/or LSOAs. Without small area census data – both output area and LSOA level - Bristol would not be able to provide a strong evidence base for the planning of and implementation of the Residents Parking Schemes. Small area data is used extensively by Bristol City Council and our partners.”</i></p> <p>Suffolk County Council said:</p> <p><i>“Ward level sub-division of Suffolk’s market towns is too coarse for traffic modelling and for assessing car ownership of planning applications as each ward comprises a mix of housing types for which car ownership levels differ...If the planning application were to be refused, an authority could be challenged if it had used a crude assessment of car ownership based on an average for a large area that is a mix of rural/ urban topography. The DCLG guidance states, “To assist their understanding of these effects within their areas, local planning authorities can obtain from National Statistics the census data set out in Appendix A, broken down to smaller geographical levels such as wards or Census Output Areas (COAs). This data can then be used to examine in detail car ownership patterns in a particular settlement or for a part of an urban area, such as a city centre.”</i></p> <p>First UK Bus said:</p> <p><i>“We need the small OA geography because catchment areas for bus routes are just 400m from each bus stop along the route - people are generally only prepared to walk for about 5 minutes to get to a bus stop. In cities and town centres we usually find the OAs are sufficiently small areas to work with, although it becomes more difficult for planning bus services in rural areas when a single OA can cover vast areas.”</i></p>
<p>Alternative sources</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>There was evidence of use of data from Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) data as a potential alternative source however some respondents highlighted the limitations of this.</p> <p>The Department for Transport (DfE) said that:</p> <p><i>“Information on the number of cars, vans and other vehicles currently registered is held by the DVLA (a DfT agency) along with a contact address for the registered keeper. The keeper address does not always correspond to who has the use of the vehicle, or where it is used, so this information is not a complete alternative to census data, and crucially, cannot currently be cross-analysed with other census fields. DfT agrees that further research is worthwhile into the use of administrative data in this</i></p>

		<p><i>area to improve future census data, but if similar or better data cannot be obtained by new methods, the existing sub-topic needs to be retained.</i></p> <p>Somerset County Council said:</p> <p><i>“... the car/van accessibility is not available elsewhere. For example, the DVLA data is nowhere near topical enough.”</i></p>
Multivariate analysis	6	<p>Local authorities use information about numbers of cars or vans in combination with data about health and demographics in order to understand areas of deprivation or need for services. For example,</p> <p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council said:</p> <p><i>“The Rural Policy and Partnership’s team - Information is used with other topics such as health statistics (eg nos of people with limiting long term health or disability and likely to need door-to-door transport provision) basic demographic and household composition (lone pensioners and other potentially isolated groups, nos of people in specific age ranges) to assess likely demand for new community transport services.”</i></p> <p>Bristol City Council said:</p> <p><i>“Information on number of vehicles would be analysed with a wide range of other Census variables to achieve the uses ... Analyses with economic activity, travel to work, household composition, income (if collected), age, sex, ethnicity, health, tenure, NS-SEC and accommodation type are all useful cross-tabulations.”</i></p> <p>Walsall Council also said:</p> <p><i>“Car and van availability has been used extensively with characteristics such as age, living alone, general health, long-term health problems and disability, lack of English language proficiency, unemployment - in order to understand issues of social isolation and barriers to accessing local services. This has informed budget setting and resource allocation.”</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	7	<p>There was some evidence from local government that supported the need for number of cars or vans data at UK level for this specific sub-topic.</p> <p>Blaby District Council said:</p> <p><i>“We use this particularly as an indicator of wealth. eg. the more cars a household has generally the more affluent they are, the lower the access to central heating the less well off they will be and vulnerable. This is useful to compare nationally to see if we</i></p>

		<i>are falling behind.”</i>
Continuity with previous censuses	9	<p>Data on the number of cars or vans is used in models and forecasts by central government. For example, the Department for Transport (DfT) also said:</p> <p><i>“The latest available census data underpin many DfT transport models, forecasts and to some extent resource allocation or evaluation exercises. Therefore consistency with the previous census is often critical at the point of transition from one census to another, and the impact on results can be highly sensitive if there are large winners or losers, or if the previous basis of the modelling is brought into question.”</i></p> <p>Local authorities also used the data when considering changes in trends between censuses.</p> <p>Essex County Council:</p> <p><i>“Analysing censuses over time (between 2001 and 2011), enables us to assess how the population has changed and thereby how the needs of the population have changed, in order to respond to these changing needs and trends. For example, changes in terms of car ownership and thereby demand for bus and passenger transport services”</i></p>
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>Medium user need</b>

## 4.17 Other considerations – number of cars and vans

Table 15 ONS assessment of impact by criterion – number of cars and vans

Criterion	Operational Impact	Evidence
Impact on data quality	Low	Although this question was not asked in the 2011 <a href="#">Census Quality Survey (CQS)</a> <sup>7</sup> , other measures like the non- response rate of 2.3% indicated responses to this sub-topic were of good quality.
Impact on public acceptability	Low	There were no public acceptability concerns associated with collecting information on this sub-topic.
Impact on respondent burden	Low	The instructions and question in this sub-topic were clear, and testing results suggested a low level of respondent burden.
Impact on financial concerns	Low	The response to this sub-topic did not require manual coding or complex processing.
Impact on questionnaire mode	Low	This question displayed well online and on the paper questionnaire.

## 4.18 Operational requirements – number of cars and vans

### Minimum operational requirement

There is minimum census operational requirement to collect data on this sub-topic.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/assessing-accuracy-of-responses--census-quality-survey-/index.html>

#### 4.19 User requirements – technology

Respondents requested a range of new sub-topics associated with technology:

1. Internet access and use (ICT literacy)
2. Something that would capture use of IT and social media
3. Access to IT - computer usage and broadband access
4. Digital connection
5. Internet usage
6. Digital accessibility/awareness/capability
7. Digital inclusion
8. Internet usage
9. Broadband
10. Mobile telephone usage
11. Digital skills and internet access
12. Technology/internet access

Unlike other sub-topics, the new sub-topic requests for technology were closely related conceptually. Evaluating these sub-topics together allowed ONS to assess if there was a case for including technology questions on the 2021 Census.



**Table 16 ONS assessment of impact by criterion - technology**

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>Low user need</b>
Purpose	7	<p>HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) requested a topic on ‘Digital Accessibility/Awareness/Capability’ and would like information on a variety of Internet uses including finding out if users:</p> <p><i>“feel they have the skills and trust to use it for personal information, such as online banking, share trading, paying tax etc.”</i></p> <p>HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) also said that:</p> <p><i>“We use information on digital availability and propensity to help develop and deliver new customer services.”</i></p> <p>Reported purposes included local authorities targeting activities to encourage people to make more use of the Internet.</p> <p>Wealden District Council, who requested a topic on ‘Digital connection’, said that the data:</p> <p><i>“Enables us to target activity to encourage local people online to have the opportunity to benefit from the digital economy, be more socially connected and access public services where digital is increasingly becoming the primary access route. The impact of lacking broadband in rural areas needs to be understood.”</i></p> <p>The Market Research Society (MRS) and Census &amp; Geodemographics Group also requested topics on ‘Internet usage’ and ‘mobile telephone usage’ and said that the data:</p> <p><i>“would help analysts make key decisions on service provision, network improvement and coverage.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	7	<p>Respondents were interested in internet access and data technology to look at specific populations and issues in rural areas. Local government required information on internet access and use. For example,</p> <p>South Norfolk District Council requested data at small geography level and stated that:</p> <p><i>“We would like to have digital inclusion statistics at all levels including ward level. This would help us identify trends in the usage of the internet and related activities such as online</i></p>

		<p><i>shopping. If this were not available it could compromise the economic development and investment work done to date by the Council."</i></p> <p>Lancashire County Council also said:</p> <p><i>"A wide range of census variables were used to inform the targeting of digital inclusion work undertaken as part of the rollout of superfast broadband across the county. This includes housing tenure, age, gender and ethnicity data at ward, and single year of age data at LSOA, was used for targeting the work at older age groups in rural areas. Variables were chosen that were considered indicative of likelihood of access to the internet at home being low. This targeting could be done with more confidence if a question on access to the internet at home was asked."</i></p> <p>Other respondents requested data on information on broadband and mobile phone usage.</p> <p>The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) requested information on 'Broadband' in relation to:</p> <p><i>"Rural populations, including people in the most remote rural and sparse areas..."</i></p> <p>The Market Research Society (MRS) and MRS Census &amp; Geodemographics Group also requested information on mobile phone usage at lower geographies for:</p> <p><i>" Service planning at a local area level"</i></p>
Alternative sources	4	<p>Some alternative sources were mentioned, such as quarterly data on Internet users published by the Office for National Statistics (now published annually)<sup>8</sup>, district citizen surveys and data from the Office of Communication. However, it was stated that these sources do not fully meet needs as they do not provide detail to the level of geography required.</p> <p>Carmarthenshire County Council said that:</p> <p><i>"Other data sources do not provide digital statistics at a LA or lower geographical level."</i></p>

<sup>8</sup> Statistical bulletin: Internet Users, 2015, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/itandinternetindustry/bulletins/internetusers/2015>

Multivariate analysis	5	<p>Some local authority and county councils respondents indicated that multivariate analysis with a range of topics would be useful when using data related to technology.</p> <p>Carmarthenshire County Council said this would be useful for:</p> <p><i>“Looking at impact of digital access &amp; skills on: Age groups, Employment, Housing tenure, Qualifications.”</i></p> <p>Warrington Borough Council said:</p> <p><i>“Use in association with vulnerable elderly, isolated young, struggling families, school performance, health and wellbeing indicators, participation in community life etc”</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	2	<p>The proposed sub-topics were quite wide ranging and there was little evidence provided of a need for a consistent evidence base to underpin specific uses across the UK.</p> <p>HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) said:</p> <p><i>“This topic will differ widely across the country, with expected differences between rural and urban areas; as well as areas with higher concentrations of certain types of population who may have different levels of interaction with digital services.”</i></p> <p>Lancashire County Council said that comparable data would be used:</p> <p><i>“As a benchmark against which to measure digital inclusion in Lancashire and district council areas.”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	0	Not previously collected by the census
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>Low user need</b>

#### 4.20 Other considerations and operational requirements – technology

As a question on this sub-topic was not asked in the 2011 Census there is no evidence available to assess the ‘ONS Considerations’ evaluation criteria. Additionally, there is no operational requirement to collect this data. If development of questions on this topic were to be taken forward, ONS would integrate consideration of these criteria into the development process.

## 4.21 User requirements – pet ownership

Table 17 User requirement score by criterion – pet ownership

Criterion	Score	Evidence
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>Low user need</b>
Purpose	5	<p>Charities explained how they use existing non-census data to monitor and support decisions regarding where to target resources, such as where to establish animal re-homing centres.</p> <p>The Dogs Trust stated that:</p> <p><i>“We frequently use geographical data to identify areas of need in the UK. From where we choose to build a new re-homing centre, to where we hold free micro-chipping events, distribute neutering vouchers, or hold educational workshops, geographical information about the nation’s dog owning population is vital to our work...Identifying areas with high dog ownership can also assist us with policy development, particularly relating to dog control and responsible ownership. With the introduction of compulsory micro-chipping for all dogs in England, Wales, and Scotland in April 2016, the collation of reliable geographical data will enable us to match up dog ownership with micro-chipping rates, and target our free micro-chipping service in areas where people are failing to comply with the new law.”</i></p> <p>Organisations also reported requiring the data to advise government on animal related issues.</p> <p>The British Veterinary Association (BVA) said that:</p> <p><i>“A large part of BVA research and policy development is based around the One Health concept (recognition that human health, animal health, and ecosystem health are inextricably linked and addressing challenges accordingly) and advising the government on strategies for the control of zoonotic disease. For example, the development of an outbreak control strategy for avian influenza would be greatly assisted by data on the number of poultry kept in small numbers or as pets in the UK, both in the provision of advice and guidance to the UK veterinary profession and also directly to government departments.”</i></p>
Small geographies or populations	7	<p>Some charities stated a need for data below local authority level, and in some cases, in relation to groups that may constitute small populations. This would be used to support decisions around where to target campaigns and resources.</p>

		<p>Cats Protection said that:</p> <p><i>“We could target homing to where census data showed low levels of cat ownership – for example it could inform localized use of our advertising budget and help re-home cats (and so free us up to take more in). We could also target homing to particular social groups as identified by other census data eg. targeted to older people and/or those who live alone and may benefit from the companionship a cat can provide.”</i></p> <p>People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA) would use the data to target educational programmes in schools:</p> <p><i>“PDSA has a youth education programme which facilitates workshops in schools and with other groups of young people. The sessions include a variety of topics, from the 5 welfare needs of pets to dog safety and dog bite prevention. Geographic information about areas with higher pet populations would allow us to target areas where our educational work would have the biggest impact, in particular around the safety of young people and dogs.”</i></p>
Alternative sources	6	<p>Respondents referred to alternative sources such as regional level data about pet ownership produced by the Pet Food Manufacturers Association (PFMA). However, they explained that these data sources do not fully meet their needs.</p> <p>The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) stated that:</p> <p><i>“We currently rely on the data collect by the PFMA but we cannot do much with it as it is not broken down by well defined areas, nor does it provide enough detail. Impacts of continuing to use this data is that we will always underestimate the level of provision required for pets and pet owners.”</i></p> <p>The British Veterinary Association (BVA) commented on the drawbacks of survey data that is currently available:</p> <p><i>“The limited commercial data that is available annually on populations of specific species are extrapolated from samples of the population and subject to a degree of bias. Consequently, there is significant variation between commercially available data.”</i></p>
Multivariate analysis	3	<p>Some respondents said that the ability to carry out multivariate analysis would be useful, particularly in relation to housing, household composition and labour market topics. For example,</p> <p>Dogs Trust would use data on housing to identify areas with high levels of renting to target their ‘Lets4Pets’ campaign. They stated that:</p>

		<p><i>“We are concerned that many homeless dog owners are on the streets because they can find nowhere that will accept them and their dogs... Dogs Trust advises, through our specialist lawyer, and supports councils in introducing well thought-out, thorough tenancy agreements. Our Lets4Pets campaign encourages private landlords to take tenants with pets. A reliable dataset revealing levels of home ownership would help Dogs Trust to identify local authority areas with high levels of renting, and thus, high numbers of tenancy agreements for which dog ownership would potentially need to be taken into consideration.”</i></p> <p>Cats Protection would use information on household composition in order to target re-homing strategies. For example, they stated that:</p> <p><i>“...if we found low numbers of families with cats in a particular geographic area we may do a campaign around adding a cat to the family!”</i></p> <p>Dogs Trust also said that labour market and socio-economic classification would be cross-referenced with data on pets to help target neutering vouchers where need is greatest.</p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	8	<p>Pet charities and the British Veterinary Association (BVA) explained why they would require UK comparable data. Their reasons related primarily to their UK wide remits. Specific uses of the data were also given.</p> <p>Cats Protection said that:</p> <p><i>“Our operational work is also delivered according to country based boundaries with associated budgets, staff and volunteers. Comparisons of cat ownership across the UK are helpful to identify geographic concentrations of cat populations both by country and within countries down to whatever small geographic area is available.”</i></p> <p>The impact of devolved policies could also be measured. The Blue Cross said that:</p> <p><i>“It is also useful in terms of animal welfare legislation. Animal welfare is devolved and therefore it is important to be able to compare how different policies effect pet population. For example do stricter breeding regulations in Wales mean the population of dogs is lower?”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	0	Not previously collected on the census
<b>Weighted Overall Score</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>Low user need</b>

#### 4.22 Other considerations and operational requirements – pet ownership

As a question on this sub-topic was not asked in the 2011 Census there is no evidence available to assess the 'ONS Considerations' evaluation criteria. Additionally, there is no operational requirement to collect this data. If development of questions on this topic were to be taken forward, ONS would integrate consideration of these criteria into the development process.

## 5. Updated view

The following tables give the updated views of ONS at the sub-topic level and the justification for these.

**Table 18 Updated view**

Sub-topic Detail	Initial View	Updated View	Justification
Type and self-containment of accommodation	Collect	Collect	Evidence confirmed that accommodation type and self containment information was essential to users of census data. Given there were no public acceptability or financial concerns about including type and self- containment of accommodation on the census questionnaire, and the data are considered critical for improving coverage, the updated view remains to collect these data, with no further development required.
Tenure and landlord (if renting)	Collect	Collect	Evidence confirmed that tenure and landlord (if renting) information was essential to users of census data. Given there were no public acceptability or financial concerns about including tenure and landlord on the census questionnaire, and the data are considered critical for improving coverage, in particular for the private rental sector, the updated view remains to collect this data. Further work to improve instructions for the landlord question may be considered.
Number of rooms	Further information required	Consider how/whether to meet need	Information about number of rooms and number of bedrooms is used across a range of sectors to understand overcrowding, and inform decision making through housing strategies and needs assessments.
Number of bedrooms	Collect	Collect	<p>‘Number of rooms’ data has been used in the derivation of the Carstairs Index and Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The number of bedrooms data is considered to be more straightforward for respondents to answer compared to rooms, and the agreement rates from the 2011 Census Quality Survey support this – 66.5% for number of rooms and 91.4% for number of bedrooms.</p> <p>In the context of minimising respondent burden ONS does not believe it is appropriate to continue to ask two questions designed to meet a single information need if there is not a clear requirement to do this. Therefore, despite the</p>



			<p>evidence to suggest there was a moderate need for information on both the number of rooms and the number of bedrooms, and in light of concerns about data quality and respondent burden, the updated view is to collect information on the number of bedrooms, and will consider how and whether to meet the need for information about number of rooms.</p> <p>ONS is required to provide data on number of rooms to Eurostat, however there is potential for administrative data from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to be explored as an alternative to meet Eurostat requirements.</p>
Type of central heating	Further information required	Collect	<p>Although there was a moderate user need, evidence confirmed information on type of central heating was required. Given there were no public acceptability or financial concerns about including type of central heating on the census questionnaire, the updated view remains to collect this information. In addition, some further exploration of requirements with stakeholders, particularly the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Welsh Government (WG) will be undertaken to ensure that the detailed question fully meets user needs.</p>
Number of cars or vans	Further information required	Collect	<p>Evidence confirmed that although there was a moderate user need, number of cars or vans information was useful to users of census data. Given there were no public acceptability or financial concerns about including number of cars or vans on the census questionnaire, the updated view remains to collect these data, with no significant further development required.</p>
Technology	N/A	Do not collect	<p>The evidence of user need was not sufficient to include ahead of other topics.</p>
Pet Ownership	N/A	Do not collect	<p>The evidence of user need was not sufficient to include ahead of other topics.</p>

## 6. Equality implications of ONS's updated view

The Equality Act 2010 and associated public sector equality duty require public bodies to work towards eliminating discrimination and promoting equality of opportunity with regard to nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. These requirements are reinforced by secondary legislation in both England and Wales<sup>9</sup> as well as by the Equality Objectives published recently by the Welsh Government which seek to address the key equality challenges faced in Wales and to support progress towards the well-being goals in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

The proposals made for the 2021 Census content will consider identified 'User requirements' for data alongside other factors such as 'Other considerations' and 'Operational requirements' specified in our evaluation criteria. In addition, it will be important to take account of the impact of any decisions that we may make on equality. Impacts can be:

- positive - actively promote equality of opportunity for one or more groups, or improve equal opportunities/relations between groups
- adverse or negative - cause disadvantage or exclusion (any such impact must be justified, eliminated, minimised or counter-balanced by other measures)
- neutral - have no notable consequences for any group

Housing is not classified as a protected characteristic by the Equality Act 2010. It has equality implications through its links with a number of protected characteristics particularly age, sex, disability and race. For example, data about tenure and landlord (if renting) can be used to understand housing affordability for different ethnic groups.

Evidence from the consultation revealed that respondents used housing data to monitor equalities and make specific uses relating to tenure and landlords (if renting), cars or vans, number of bedrooms and types of central heating. Specified uses included monitoring fuel poverty and disability, type of central heating and age, and to understanding transport based inequalities. The availability of census information helps organisations to meet specific statutory equality obligations.

**The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC):** "Housing information is needed for comparison between different groups of people who share protected characteristics as identified within the Equality Act 2010 and by NS-SEC classes."

In order to allow inequalities to be accurately measured, especially information on tenure and landlords (if renting), it is important to maintain the quality of the data. ONS therefore wishes to consider improving instructions for the collection of information on landlords.

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<sup>9</sup> *The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Regulations 2011 and The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011.*

ONS does not intend to collect number of rooms in the 2021 Census but will consider the potential impact of such a decision. While this may potentially hide inequalities, ONS will seek to mitigate this by using administrative data from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA).

The next steps for this topic, discussed below, take into account the identified equality implications. As research and stakeholder engagement continues, if further equality implications emerge, these will be considered and mitigated where necessary. Further information on the research linked to question development and testing, and stakeholder engagement will be published as required.

## 7. Next steps

There is a clear user need for data on housing sub-topics from central and local government and across other sectors.

ONS will be undertaking further development and testing of the questions for the 2021 Census, informed by responses to the topic consultation.

For the Housing topic, the following areas of development have currently been identified:

- Number of rooms / number of bedrooms

As part of the European Regulations (Regulation (EC) No 763/2008) ONS is required to provide census derived statistics, or equivalent data, on number of rooms to Eurostat cross-tabulated with a limited number of other sub-topics (e.g. tenure). In March 2015, Parliament approved an Information Sharing Order to allow the Valuation Office Agency to share information about addresses with ONS, including physical attributes which covers the number of rooms. ONS will therefore conduct research using these data which will include exploring the potential to use them as an alternative source of information about number of rooms and fulfilling our requirements under European regulations.

If necessary, ONS will explore the impact of moving from a pair of closely related questions on household spaces to just one. ONS will redesign the question about number of bedrooms so that it no longer refers to number of rooms.

- Central heating

ONS will engage with stakeholders including Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Welsh Government (WG) to explore requirements and ensure the detailed question fully meets user needs.

- Development of an online questionnaire

The move to a predominantly online questionnaire provides many opportunities and we will be seeking to exploit these for the whole questionnaire. In particular, the use of self-coding, auto routing, and validation checks to minimise burden and improve data quality.

Following the development and testing stages there will be a period of evaluation and further stakeholder engagement to support the final decision regarding any changes to the sub-topics. These activities will be sufficiently progressed to provide a clear proposal for the 2021 Census questionnaire which will be included in the Census White Paper in 2018 before the questions are submitted to Parliament for approval in 2019.

## Annex A: List of organisations that responded, by sector

This list includes organisations that responded to at least one consultation question, or discussed collection of data, on the 'Housing' topic. If multiple responses were received from an organisation the name only appears once.

### **Government department/public body**

College of Arms  
Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)  
Department of Health (DH)  
Department for Transport (DfT)  
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)  
Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)  
Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)  
HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)  
Local Government Data Unit Wales  
National Assembly for Wales  
Office for National Statistics (ONS)  
Sport England  
sportscotland  
Welsh Government (WG)

### **Local authority**

Arun District Council  
Association of North East Councils  
Aylesbury Vale District Council  
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council  
Bedford Borough Council  
Birmingham City Council  
Blaby District Council  
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council  
Blackpool Council  
Bolton Council  
Bournemouth Borough Council  
Bristol City Council  
Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council  
Buckinghamshire County Council - Children's Social Care & Learning  
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council  
Caerphilly County Borough Council  
Carmarthenshire County Council  
Chelmsford City Council  
Cheshire East Council  
Cheshire West and Chester  
Chesterfield Borough Council

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council  
City of London Corporation  
City of York Council  
Colchester Borough Council  
Cornwall Council  
Cumbria County Council  
Cyngor Sir Ceredigion/Ceredigion County Council  
Derbyshire County Council  
Devon County Council - Public Health  
Dorset County Council  
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council  
Durham County Council  
East Northamptonshire Council  
East Riding of Yorkshire Council  
East Sussex County Council  
Essex County Council  
Gateshead Council  
Gedling Borough Council  
Gloucestershire County Council  
Greater London Authority  
Gwynedd Council  
Haringey Council  
Hertfordshire County Council  
Horsham District Council  
Kent County Council  
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council  
Lancashire County Council  
Local Government Association  
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham  
London Borough of Bexley  
London Borough of Camden  
London Borough of Hackney  
London Borough of Harrow  
London Borough of Havering  
London Borough of Hounslow  
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames  
Manchester City Council  
Mole Valley District Council  
Newcastle City Council  
North York Moors National Park Authority  
North Yorkshire County Council  
Northampton Borough Council  
Northumberland County Council  
Oldham Council  
Oxfordshire County Council

Powys County Council  
Reigate & Banstead Borough Council  
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea  
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames  
Salford City Council  
Sheffield City Council  
Shropshire Council – Intelligence and Research Team  
Snowdonia National Park  
Somerset County Council  
South Norfolk District Council  
Southend-on-Sea Borough Council  
St Helens Council  
Suffolk County Council  
Surrey County Council  
Swansea Council  
Tameside Council  
Tower Hamlets Council  
Uttlesford District Council  
Walsall Council  
Waltham Forest Council  
Warrington Borough Council  
Warwickshire Observatory  
Wealden District Council  
West Suffolk Councils - St Edmundsbury Borough Council and Forest Heath District Council  
West Sussex County Council  
Westminster City Council  
Wookey Parish Council  
Worcestershire County Council  
Wychavon District Council  
Wycombe District Council

**Health organisation**

Hywel Dda University Health Board  
Public Health Wales National Health Service Trust

**Housing**

Chartered Institute of Housing  
Cymorth Cymru  
Habinteg Housing Association  
Residential Landlords Association  
Yarlington Housing Group

**Academic/research**

British Sociological Association  
Centre for Longitudinal Study Information and User Support (CeLSIUS)  
Economic History Society  
Imperial College London – Small Area Health Statistics Unit  
University of York - Centre for Housing Policy

**Charity and voluntary**

Battersea Dogs and Cats Home  
Blue Cross  
Cats Protection  
Chwarae Teg  
Dogs Trust  
Family and Childcare Trust  
Friends, Families and Travellers  
Irish in Britain  
Leeds Gypsy and Traveller Exchange (Leeds GATE)  
Mental Health Foundation  
Muslim Council of Britain  
National Association of British Arabs  
Older Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Association (OLGA)  
People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)  
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)  
Royal Town Planning Institute  
Shelter  
The Salvation Army  
The Vegan Society

**Commercial**

CACI Ltd  
David Simmonds Consultancy Ltd. (DSC)  
Demographics User Group (DUG)  
First UK Bus  
HR Wallingford  
Operational Research in Health Ltd (ORH Ltd)  
Sainsbury's



**Genealogist/family historian**

Lyminge Family History Group

Powys Family History Society

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

**Other**

Academy of Social Sciences

British Veterinary Association (BVA)

Emergency Planning Society - West Midlands Branch

Health Statistics User Group (HSUG)

Market Research Society (MRS) and MRS Census & Geodemographics Group

New Economy

Royal Geographical Society with the Institute of British Geographers (IBG)

Tees Valley Unlimited

