



# Non household groups Position Paper

Theodore Joloza  
Equalities and Wellbeing Branch – ONS  
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## Contacts

### This publication

For information about the content of this publication, contact

Theodore Joloza

Tel: 01633 455706

Email: [theodore.joloza@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:theodore.joloza@ons.gsi.gov.uk)  
[equalities@ons.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@ons.gov.uk)

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ONS Customer Contact Centre

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## Non-household Groups

### Summary

As a result of the 2007 Equalities Review, the ONS undertook an Equality Data Review (EDR) which confirmed that there were significant data gaps in certain areas, including non-household groups (NHGs). It recommended that “...**ONS builds on existing development work on collection of information from the non-household population in collaboration with Communities and Local Government (for both the homeless and gypsies and travellers where not in households), Department of Health (care homes), Ministry of Justice (prisons) and in partnership with devolved governments and produces regular progress reports on this topic**”.

This position paper is the first of regular reports that ONS will be providing to members of the Equality Measurement Group and relevant stakeholders. Subsequent reports will be in the form of brief status reports on the projects covered in this paper.

The paper identifies three main user requirements for data on NHGs:

- Recognition of non household communities
- Population estimates
- Service provision and equality monitoring

In line with the EDR recommendation, and in recognition of the user needs, the ONS is undertaking work to improve the collection of data from people living in communal establishments.

The Special Enumeration Branch at the ONS Census has produced a strategy to be used in the 2011 Census to ensure that those living in communal establishments are not undercounted, as has been the case in the past. The branch has identified five categories of non-household groups:

- Health and care establishments
- Access restricted establishments
- Educational establishments
- Managed residential establishments
- Other miscellaneous establishments and groups

The ONS is also developing a communal establishment component of the Integrated Household Survey. The primary purpose for this component is to obtain more comprehensive and timely information about migrants. However, this work will also provide the opportunity to also assess the feasibility of effective and efficient data collection from communal establishments more generally.

An evaluation of both the Communal Establishment Survey and the Special Enumeration Strategy would be necessary in order to check whether wider application would be feasible.

### Background

In 2007 the Cabinet Office carried out an Equalities Review that set out what needs to be done to improve equality in Britain and why it is important to do so. One key finding was that there were significant gaps in the coverage of data sources. In particular, the review highlighted that because most data sources are based on household surveys, non-household groups who are at high risk of inequality are excluded. It recommended that a special data collection effort is required to ensure coverage.

As a result of the Equality Review, the ONS undertook an Equality Data Review (EDR), guided by a cross-government task force consisting of members from eight Whitehall departments and the three devolved governments. The report confirmed that there were indeed data coverage issues, including that of non-household groups, across the UK.

The review made 22 recommendations to improve data collection, coordination, comparability and quality, accessibility and presentation. The recommendation on non-household groups is “...ONS builds on existing development work on collection of information from the non-household population in collaboration with Communities and Local Government (for both the homeless and gypsies and travellers where not in households), Department of Health (care homes), Ministry of Justice (prisons) and in partnership with devolved governments and produces regular progress reports on this topic”.

This paper will explore:

- Definition
- Background research
- User requirements
- Stakeholders
- Current data availability
- International approaches
- Current work in ONS

## Definition

Non-household group (NHG) is an umbrella term referring to people who are either homeless or live in communal settings.

There does not appear to be much literature about the concept of non-household groups, and no standard definition is available. However, a definition can be inferred from the definition of household used by government for statistical purposes.

For statistical purposes in the UK, a household is defined as "one person or a group of people who have the accommodation as their only or main residence and for a group, either share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room.

Hence, a household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, a flat, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants of a household may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

From this, we can deduce that non-household groups are those not living in a house, flat, mobile home or separate quarters.

The Special Enumeration Team in ONS has identified five categories of non-household groups that would fall in this description

- Health and care establishments
- Access restricted establishments
- Educational establishments
- Managed residential establishments
- Other miscellaneous establishments and groups

## **Background research**

To date ONS has undertaken an internet trawl of academic journal databases, relevant search engines, and lobby groups. Government stakeholders with an interest in this issue were also contacted for information on user requirements, potential issues and signposting to further research. Input was received from the following organisations:

- Welsh Assembly Government
- Scottish Government
- Internal ONS Stakeholders
- Communities and Local Government
- Department of Health
- Ministry of Justice

In addition, ONS looked into practice in other countries via further internet research and contacting National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) enquiring as to the methods they used in obtaining data from non-household groups. This is discussed separately in the international perspective section.

## **User requirements**

Apart from the recommendation in the EDR, there has not been any active lobbying in terms of data collection. However, a lot of work is being done in readiness of the 2011 Census to ensure that groups that had been undercounted previously are included. The literature highlights three user needs: population estimates, community recognition and service provision. These are discussed as follows:

### **i. Recognition of non - household communities**

There is a need to recognise the existence of a community of people who are not resident in households (in the survey research sense) and are thus excluded from major household surveys on which government policy is based. It is also important to acknowledge that such people would feel isolated if not involved in consultations that are used for policy formulation. Key policy decisions are often made in regard to these groups and it is important that adequate and good quality data that are uniform across countries is available.

### **ii. Population estimates**

The need to gather population estimates only applies to some of the subgroups of the non-household groups as accurate estimates are already available for hospitals, care homes, individuals who live in barracks or those who are incarcerated (see data availability section).

There is a need to have population estimates for homeless people and gypsy travellers. For example, there is a strong user requirement for data on gypsy/travellers, evidenced by calls for more than one tick box for gypsy/travellers on the 2011 Census. The data would provide a realistic assessment of the number of travellers in the UK and help to determine the make up of the group.

Further, it is important that a survey should capture data reflecting the experience of the whole population. The Scottish Government mentioned in consultation that “the overarching reason behind many of our data requirements is the fulfilment of the Purpose and Outcomes of the Scottish Government. These (the Purpose and Outcomes and the associated national indicators) should relate to all people in Scotland and therefore our interest would be in capturing data for all people and being able to look at the experience of people in different equality groups within the entire population.”

### iii. Service provision and equality monitoring

Population estimates of the non-household groups are necessary for the same reasons of service provision and equality monitoring as other equality strands. By carrying out research, government will be able to formulate better policy that will enable the implementation of services that are targeted at the needs of both household and non-household groups. For example, there is a need to understand the indicators associated with homelessness for any effective interventions to be introduced. According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation 'risk factors associated with homelessness are well established in the research literature. They include: poverty; unemployment; sexual or physical abuse; family disputes and breakdown; a background of local authority care; experience of prison or the armed forces; drug or alcohol misuse; school exclusion; and poor mental or physical health'. Knowing the make up of the sub groups of the NHGs will make it easier for government to tailor services in the way that they will deliver the desired outcomes.

There is also a need for population estimates of gypsy travellers to be established so that urban regeneration programmes, health service providers and others can take into account their needs and requirements. In addition, the availability of good data will make it easier for organisations to see how different equality groups are affected by policy. For example, the Welsh Assembly Government reported that when they carried out the initial Impact Assessment on the new Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales, it highlighted that there was a gap in the evidence around the impact of homelessness on the various religious groups.

### Stakeholders

In order to effectively resolve the issues relating to NHGs highlighted in the Equality Review, it is important to identify the various subgroups that make up NHGs. This will simplify the process of identifying key stakeholders who will work with the ONS in the implementation of the recommendation to improve the coverage of equality data regarding non-household groups. Potential stakeholders are listed below.

Subgroup	Stakeholder
Health and care establishments	Department of Health - In patient hospital patients Department of Health- Committed mental health patients Department of Health - Care home residents Private and Charity healthcare organisations
Access restricted establishments	HMPS/Ministry of Justice – Prisoners Home Office - Immigration detention centres Ministry of Defence Prison Service
Educational establishments	University Governing Bodies NUS Universities
Managed residential establishments	Property Management organisations
Other miscellaneous establishments and groups	Charity organisations e.g. Shelter - Homeless people, hostel dwellers Communities and Local Government/ Local Authorities -Gypsies and travellers

## Current Data Availability

It is important to note that, with the exception of gypsy/traveller data and to some extent homeless people, administrative data exists for prisoners, care home residents, hospital patients and mental health patients. Data on students living in halls of residence is also available through the Labour Force Survey. The Ministry of Justice can provide data on prisoners and the Department of Health can provide data on long term patients in hospitals and residents of care homes. Local authorities and charity organisations can provide data on gypsies and travellers and hostel residents respectively. Some charities like Shelter, have also made considerable progress in collecting data on homelessness and work hand in hand with local authorities, which may prove useful in the recruitment of homeless people for participation in research.

## International Perspective

When conducting this type of work it is necessary to find out what other countries have done in progressing similar work. This enables us to adopt best practice and learn from their experience in terms of things that did not work. To this effect, 30 countries were contacted by email. Twenty countries responded but the responses indicated that none of the countries had yet made any progress in including all Non-Household Groups in one sample survey. What is evident is that, as in the UK, currently all non-household groups are covered once every 10 years during population censuses. Government departments and other interest groups do carry out surveys on specific sub groups of the non-household groups but the same resultant problems arise as for the UK, in terms of lack of coordination in the collection and lack of comparability of the data. It appears that by highlighting these problems and seeking to address them the UK is actually leading in this area of work.

## Current Work in ONS

The Office for National Statistics is currently working on two projects to improve the collection of statistics from non-household groups, focusing in particular on those living in communal establishments.

The first project is specifically focused on improving the quality of data that are collected from non-household groups during censuses. This involves a special enumeration strategy for the 2011 Census. This includes the vulnerable groups that were mentioned in the Equality Data Review. The five categories of non-household groups that would fit the above description are:

- Health and care establishments
- Access restricted establishments
- Educational establishments
- Managed residential establishments
- Other miscellaneous establishments and groups

### 1. Health and care establishments

This group includes NHS and private hospitals and hospices, care homes, nursing homes, residential homes, mental health establishments, children's homes, maternity units and rehabilitation centres.

### 2. Access restricted establishments

This group is divided into three main sub-groups:

2.1 **Prisons and other detention accommodation** include prisons, remand homes, detention centres, immigration / asylum centres, probation / bail hostels, young offender institutes, secure training units, court or police cells.

2.2 **Military** – Camps, naval vessels, service hospitals, USAF bases, married quarters.

2.3 **Other** – Royal Households, Embassies, Consulates.

### **3. Educational establishments**

This group includes university halls of residence, boarding schools, residential schools/homes for disabled children, theological colleges, training colleges

### **4. Managed residential establishments**

This group includes hotels, guest houses, B&Bs, health farms, holiday camps, youth hostels, static caravan parks, marinas, camp sites and communal establishments which accommodate migrant workers. Small guest houses and B&Bs with 10 or less bed-spaces will be excluded from this communal establishments group and enumerated as Households.

It is important to note that caravan parks and marinas are not technically communal establishments. They are included here only because it is difficult to establish who lives there as a household rather than just a holiday. In addition, only hotels, guest houses and B&Bs with 10 or more guest bed spaces are classed as communal while those of less than 10 guest beds are considered households.

### **5. Miscellaneous communal establishments and Special Groups**

This group is divided into three main sub-groups – rough sleepers/homeless, gypsies and travellers and other smaller sub-groups such as commercial shipping and oil rigs.

While the strategy being proposed to collect data in these settings may be workable in a census scenario, it may prove too expensive for social survey data collection. However, should the strategy be a success with some adaptations it could be applied to social surveys (See Annex 1 for more details).

The second project is interested in improving migration statistics but is cited here as a model that could potentially be applied to other subgroups. In this project some other communal establishments were excluded because better information is available from alternative sources (e.g. prisons) or because they are covered by LFS (nurses' accommodation). It is not clear what the scope of future surveys is likely to be - the main issue for ONS is the lack of a comprehensive communal establishments register from which to draw the sample for the survey. If a similar approach to the pilot is adopted for future surveys it would be difficult to include gypsy/travellers in the survey but a decision has not yet been made. So far a pilot has been carried out and the following communal establishments were involved:

- Educational establishments (including halls of residence)
- Hotels/motels
- B&Bs
- Boarding/lodging houses
- Residential homes
- Sheltered accommodation
- Guest Houses
- Hostels

While this project is limited to collection of migration statistics, important lessons could be learnt from it with best practice adopted and any shortcomings improved for effective data collection from other groups (See Annex 2 for more details).

## **Conclusion**

Since non-household groups do not live in traditional household establishments, they are systematically excluded from household surveys on which policy is based. Because of the gap that this creates, researchers consider them as hard to reach groups. However, other quarters have suggested that in fact no group is hard to reach but that organisations just need to be more creative and be more efficient in their allocation of resources to reach them. It is also important to note that with effective coordination between relevant organisations, equality data can easily be collected from some of these so called hard to reach groups.

There are many policies that are made with members from non-household populations in mind. Considering that government policy is now more evidence based, it is important that all sectors of the UK population are heard. With most evidence being collected through surveys, non-household groups may be vulnerable to ill informed policies due to lack of information. Although this is labour intensive and costly to enumerate, there is both a legal and political need to maximise coverage as far as possible within reasonable limits.

It may not be practical to have one survey covering all the non-household groups at the same time other than the census. An option would be to have different surveys (where robust administrative data are not already available) for the sub groups ensuring that all the equality variables are collected. The data from such surveys would then be aggregated with data from household surveys.

Both the Special Enumeration Project and the Communal Establishments Survey provide the opportunity for solutions to problems that those seeking to collect data from the non-household groups face. However, they cannot simply be adapted to the survey setting in the case of the Special Enumeration Project, or applied to other equality groups in the case of the Communal Establishments Survey. There is need for their success to be measured and then to explore ways of how they can effectively be adapted to collect robust data, either through surveys or administrative databases that would more clearly inform equality policies.

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ONS - Interviewer handbook

ONS Special Enumeration Strategy – 2009 and 2011

ONS – Transgender Position Paper

Shelter website [http://england.shelter.org.uk/professional\\_resources/policy\\_and\\_research](http://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/policy_and_research)

US Bureau of Census [U.S. Census: Current Population Survey - Definitions and Explanations](http://www.census.gov/c2k0/c2k0br01/br010101.html)

Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Household>

## Annex 1: Special Enumeration Project

Subgroup	Recommended approach
Health and care establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CEs in this group will be enumerated by hand delivery and collection.</li> <li>• For hospitals, the Census Coordinator will contact managers of large hospitals 3-5 weeks before census day to make local arrangements for enumeration e.g. questionnaires may need to be delivered to one central point, or distributed to staff at different wards. (Census Coordinators may make similar early contact for other establishment types at their discretion.)</li> <li>• For all CEs in this group, the Special Enumerator will deliver the census packs to the CE Manager 1 to 2 weeks before census day and agree a collection time.</li> <li>• The Manager is responsible for completion of the CE questionnaire for the establishment and distribution and collection of Individual questionnaires for residents.</li> <li>• If residents are unable to complete their own questionnaires, relatives or CE staff will be encouraged to help complete what they can. If there are problems with this approach, Special Enumerators may be called on to assist.</li> <li>• Special Enumerators will make return visits to an establishment to collect outstanding questionnaires up to two weeks after Census day.</li> </ul>
Access restricted establishments; prisons and other detention accommodation and military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CEs in this group will be enumerated by hand delivery and collection.</li> <li>• Formal agreement of the Enumeration procedures between the Special Enumeration team and the appropriate authorities (MOD/Ministry of Justice) is essential. The expectation is that every Local Commanding Officer/Governor will receive written instructions from their authority outlining their responsibilities. They will therefore be expecting contact from Census Field staff and will have thought about how they will deal with the enumeration.</li> <li>• The Census Coordinator will contact the person in charge of each establishment in their area 3- 5 weeks before Census Day (CD). They will ensure that the manager knows who will require a questionnaire, review the need for special requirements such as translations or audio versions of the forms and arrangement the delivery visit.</li> <li>• The Census Coordinator will deliver the census packs to the Commanding Officer/Governor 1-2 weeks before Census Day and agree a preferred collection time.</li> <li>• The Commanding Officer/Governor is responsible for completion of the CE questionnaire for the establishment and distribution and collection of Individual questionnaires for residents.</li> <li>• The Census Coordinator will make return visits to an Establishment to collect outstanding questionnaires up to two weeks after Census day</li> </ul>
Educational Establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CEs in this group will be enumerated by hand delivery and collection.</li> <li>• For University Halls of Residence the Census Coordinator will make contact with the accommodation manager around 2 months prior to Census Day. This contact will be used to establish the locality and size of the Halls, deliver a publicity pack, check term times, access restrictions and agree how</li> </ul>

	<p>the enumeration will be carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For all types of CE in this group a Special Enumerator will hand deliver questionnaires to the CE manager/accommodation manager/Hall manager 1-3 weeks prior to Census Day and agree a collection date/time. Collection will take place in the 2 weeks following Census Day.</li> </ul>
Managed residential establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CEs in this group will be enumerated by hand delivery and collection.</li> <li>• Most of these establishments will have very few usual residents. Therefore there will not usually be a requirement for Census Coordinators to visit them before delivery. However, if local knowledge suggests a visit will be beneficial e.g. on a mixed caravan site where a manager may find it difficult to apply definitions, contact may be made 2-5 weeks before Census day.</li> <li>• For all CEs in this group, the Special Enumerator will deliver the census packs to the CE Manager 1 to 2 weeks before Census day and agree a collection time.</li> <li>• The Manager is responsible for completion of the CE questionnaire for the establishment and distribution and collection of Individual questionnaires for residents.</li> <li>• Special Enumerators will make return visits to an establishment to collect outstanding questionnaires up to two weeks after Census day.</li> </ul>
Other miscellaneous establishments and groups: rough Sleepers	<p><b>Recommended approach 1, for rough sleepers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 2 months before Census Day, the Community Liaison Officer/Census Coordinator will contact the local authority and local community organisations to confirm the areas where rough sleepers are usually present and explain the procedure on Census night. The routes taken by any mobile soup kitchens will also be requested. This approach is still in development and may change prior to the 2011 Census.</li> <li>• One week before Census day, Special Enumerators will make contact with local community contacts previously identified and confirm arrangements for Census night.</li> <li>• On Census night, Special Enumerators (working in pairs or with community workers) will visit areas identified and/or work alongside Soup kitchens to count rough sleepers, or where possible arrange for completion of questionnaires.</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended approach 2, for those staying in night shelters or very short term hostels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 2 months before Census Day, the Community Liaison Officer/Census Coordinator will contact the local authority and local community organisations to confirm the location of night shelters. They will also check opening hours/curfew times and explain the procedures for Census night.</li> <li>• 1-3 days before Census day, Special Enumerators will contact the shelter to arrange delivery.</li> <li>• On Census night, Special Enumerators will visit shelters to count occupants or where possible arrange for completion of questionnaires.</li> </ul>

**Recommended approach 3, for those staying in longer term homeless hostels**

- At least 2 months before Census Day, Census Coordinators will contact the managers of local homeless hostels to explain the procedure and review any special requirements such as the need for translation leaflets.
- Around a week before Census Day, Special Enumerators will visit the hostel manager to deliver questionnaires and arrange for collection.
- The manager is responsible for completion of the CE questionnaire for the establishment and distribution and collection of Individual Questionnaires for residents.
- If residents are unable to complete their own questionnaires, managers or staff will be encouraged to complete what they can on their behalf.
- Special Enumerators will make return visits to collect outstanding questionnaires up to two weeks after Census Day.

**Recommended Approach – Gypsies and Travellers**

- The Community Liaison Officer/Census Coordinator will contact the LA and check the location of all authorised and unauthorised Gypsy/Traveller sites in their area and obtain the contact details for the site managers, where available. Information will also be requested for all Transit sites in the area. This will take place 2 months prior to Census Day.
- Approximately one month prior to Census Day the Census Coordinator will contact the site manager(s) for all authorised sites and make arrangements for the special enumerator(s) to visit. These arrangements will include a discussion of any literacy issues.
- Approximately one week prior to Census Day the Census Coordinator will contact the LA for an update on the location of any unauthorised sites and any potential issues which may arise from an enumerator visit.
- As near as possible to Census Day a Special Enumerator(s) will visit each authorised and unauthorised site and arrange for the hand delivery and collection of questionnaires.
- A Special Enumerator(s) will visit each Transit site on Census Day to enumerate any Gypsy/Traveller groups present on the day.

**Recommended Approach –Travelling Show People**

- The Special Enumeration Team will contact The Showman's Guild around a month before Census day, to confirm the location of working fairs or circuses during the Census period. This information will be fed back to appropriate Census Coordinators.
- At the same time, Census Coordinators will contact the LA for details of fairs/circuses in the area during the Census period. At Census time, it is anticipated that a proportion of Travelling Show people will still be living in their Winter accommodation.
- The Census Coordinator will contact the fair/circus in the week leading up to Census day and make local arrangements for a special enumerator to call.
- A Special Enumerator will visit the fair/circus, a few days before Census Day, to hand deliver questionnaires. An option

	to post questionnaires back will be offered if the fair/circus will be in transit on Census Day, although collection would be preferable.
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## **Annex 2: Communal Establishment Survey**

### **1. Introduction**

The Communal Establishment Survey (CES) is being developed to take forward the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Taskforce on Migration Statistics to obtain more comprehensive and timely information about migrants living in this country. In particular, the recommendation stated that:

Development of a communal establishment component of the Integrated Household Survey should be undertaken and a migration module included in the survey on a regular basis. Suitable survey information collected by local authorities or those covering the employers or agencies providing work for migrants should be used by the National Statistics Centre for Demography to provide a more complete national picture of migrants in the UK. Improvements to statistics could be delivered in three years (Recommendation B1).

This paper summarises the current position regarding development of the communal establishment survey.

### **2. Progress**

The key objectives for the CES project as a whole are to:

- identify key ONS Centre for Demography (ONSCD) requirements and statistical outputs
- develop a survey design, using as a starting point the methodologies developed through previous pilot surveys of CEs undertaken by ONS in 2000 and 2005
- develop appropriate fieldwork approaches
- develop a questionnaire design for the migration information requirements based on the IHS core questionnaire
- develop appropriate IM systems to deliver the survey and output
- maximise synergies with other areas of ONS activity that include a CE element
- identify opportunities and consider synergies with Census development for longer-term CES design

Significant progress has been made against each of the objectives, the main focus to date being to develop and test survey methodology that would deliver outputs in line with

ONSCD requirements. Whilst these requirements focus primarily on obtaining information on migrant CE residents, other potential benefits of a CES in terms of assisting with the development of a CE element of the Life Opportunities Survey and further development of labour market statistics are also recognised.

A pilot survey has been conducted in advance of the development of the mainstage survey. The pilot survey has been developed based on a two stage approach: stage 1 focussing on establishing a valid sampling frame and making first contact with the selected CEs while stage 2 covers face to face interviews with CE managers and a sub-sample of residents within the CEs, supplemented with paper questionnaire as appropriate. Survey sampling methods have been developed along with associated fieldwork processes and survey questionnaires for both the initial contact and main interview stages and pilots of the two stages of the survey process were conducted in November 2008 and March-April 2009 respectively.

The definitions of CEs and CE residents used for the pilot survey are broadly consistent with LFS definitions in order that CES can sample the population not currently covered by LFS. The CES resident questionnaire developed for the pilot is similar to the IHS core questionnaire with some questions modified either to fit a CES setting or to suit a self-completion format.

### **3. Pilot Results**

Pilots of both stages of the survey process have been conducted to prove the validity of the survey and sample specification in advance of a main survey. The stage 1 pilot was conducted during November 2008 to test the initial sample selection and validation approach along with the get in touch process. A pilot of stage 2 of the survey was conducted March-April 2009. This phase of the pilot aimed to test survey sampling procedures (at CE and resident level), the survey questionnaire and field materials and general field processes (e.g. respondent selection process and self-completion stage).

Overall the results of the pilot survey have indicated that significant further development work is needed if a survey of communal establishments is to be developed that is fit for purpose. Areas of particular concern are:

- lack of a readily available and comprehensive address register which could lead to potential under-coverage of CEs that are not readily identifiable from available register sources
- high level of non-contact at the initial get-in-touch stage
- low level of resident response - this was an issue of particular concern in halls of residence.

Analysis of the pilot results has shown that whilst the pilot survey design met requirements in terms of collecting the type of information required it was unlikely to meet requirements in terms of the quality of outputs.

#### **4. Future Plans**

Given the concerns that the pilot survey approach will be unable to deliver main stage survey outputs to the required level of quality, further work is now being undertaken to consider how the design can be improved and how development of a CES can be better aligned with Census CE development work. Any changes to current plans will impact on the survey design and timetable for delivery of outputs and will therefore need to be approved by the Migration Statistics Improvement Programme Board.