



Final recommended questions for the 2011 Census in England and Wales

Second addresses

April 2010

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1. Summary

Question development for the 2011 Census began in 2005. An iterative and comprehensive process of user consultation, prioritisation of user requirements, and both qualitative and quantitative question testing has been carried out to inform the decision on the questions to be included in the 2011 Census.

This paper outlines the development of questions on second addresses, drawing on evidence from cognitive question testing and results of the 2007 Census Test, a series of postal tests, and other strands of research.

An increasing number of people in the UK have more than one residence in the UK, for example, children of separated or divorced parents; people with a second address for work and people with holiday homes. This situation has led to the need for a new question to collect information on second addresses. Potential users of the data include central government departments, local authorities, academics, businesses, and ONS itself (to ensure an accurate count of the population in the census by identifying duplicate returns that are received from different locations).

The 2011 Census will collect address details and information on the purpose of the address from respondents who have a second address that they stay at for more than 30 days a year. A question to collect the length of time spent at the second address was proposed and tested in several forms, but was ultimately not recommended for inclusion in the 2011 Census as a result of high response burden and expectations of low, or variable, data quality for the information provided.

In recent phases of testing, after the 2009 Census Rehearsal content was finalised, a decision was taken to reposition the second address questions so that they were answered by students at both their home and term time addresses. There will be numerous benefits of this approach, and both cognitive testing and the March 2009 Postal Test found the revised question order was working well and it was therefore recommended for the 2011 Census.

The questions on second address and purpose of second address are new questions that were not included in the 2001 Census. Therefore, there are no issues of comparability with previous census results.

The questions presented over the page are the final recommended questions for the 2011 Census, for England and Wales, subject to Parliamentary approval:

2. Introduction

The next census will take place on 27 March 2011. The topics to be included were announced in the 2011 Census White Paper, 'Helping to shape tomorrow', published in December 2008¹. A paper explaining the development process for the questions recommended for inclusion in the 2011 Census along with detailed recommendation papers for all topics is available on the ONS website at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations-for-2011/index.html>.

Development of the population questions for the 2011 Census began in 2005. An iterative and comprehensive process of user consultation, evaluation and prioritisation of user requirements, and qualitative and quantitative question testing has been carried out to inform the decisions on the questions to be included in the 2011 Census. The questions for England and Wales have been developed with the Welsh Assembly Government and through close collaboration with the census offices of Scotland and Northern Ireland. A key aim of this collaboration is to minimise differences between questionnaires across the UK, although it is recognised that differing circumstances will sometimes require different solutions. A paper on the UK differences in census questions will be available on the National Statistics website in 2010.

This paper outlines the development of the questions on second addresses for England and Wales, including the Welsh language versions. It will begin by outlining the user requirements and the methods of question testing that have been employed. It will then describe the development of the questions through the various stages of testing and present the final recommended questions.

¹ This document is available on the ONS website at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/2011-census-white-paper--english.pdf>.

3. User requirements

3.1 Consultation process

The inclusion of questions in the census must be supported by a clear user requirement for the information. The main user consultation process for the 2011 Census began in 2005 with a general topics consultation. In addition to this a Population Definitions Working Group (PDWG) was set up in September 2004 to provide clear definitional advice to ONS on population issues, particularly those relating to the 2011 Census. The PDWG consisted of mostly external stakeholders from central government, local authority and academic backgrounds, as well as staff from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). It was primarily an England and Wales group, led by a designated topic lead in the ONS Centre for Demography, but members of staff from the statistical offices in Scotland and Northern Ireland were correspondence members.

The PDWG group met several times a year until 2007 when a final statement of requirements was produced. The recommendations of the PDWG were considered, tested and adopted where possible, although it has not been possible to satisfy users' requirements in all instances.

The key user needs for information on second addresses are outlined in the following section.

3.2 Second address

Information on respondents' second address was not collected in the 2001 Census. An increasing number of people in the UK have more than one residence in the UK, for a range of reasons, including:

- children of separated or divorced parents
- people with a second address for work (such as people who live in one place during the week for work, but elsewhere with their families at weekends)
- people with holiday homes

These changes in society have led to the need for a new question to collect information on second addresses. Potential users of the data include central government departments, local authorities, academics, businesses, and ONS itself.

ONS uses

The census must avoid counting people twice, while ensuring that everyone is counted in the correct location. This is made more difficult if someone has more than one address they may stay at during the year. Collecting second address information will help ONS:

- ensure an accurate estimate of the population in the census by identifying duplicate returns that are received from different locations, and to inform coverage adjustment calculations (for example, to adjust for over-count where people have been included on a questionnaire in two locations, as in the case of children of separated parents)
- understand sub-national differences between the census, administrative data sources and mid-year population estimates
- produce outputs under different residence definitions, for example, to provide a population base for estimates of the weekday / weekend population
- To allow demographic analysis of family structure, including students / schoolchildren (away from home during term time) at their family home and children with parents who live apart at either parental address

- improve journey to work data

Central and local government uses

Data users in various central government departments have indicated that collecting information on second addresses would improve understanding of the increasingly complex living patterns in the UK and help population profiling and modelling.

In the 2005 consultation one central government department stated that information on second addresses will be used in the evidence base for policy development in housing growth management. The availability of affordable housing at a local level is an important consideration in the development of housing strategies, and the impact of second residences at the local level needs to be assessed. High levels of second residence ownership can push up house prices in some areas. This demand will impact on the ability of first-time buyers in these areas to enter the housing market. As a consequence, there will be increased housing need and increased demand for social housing.

In combination with other variables such as transport to work, second address data will allow better understanding of commuting patterns and improve journey to work data. In the 2001 Census, origin-destination flows (recorded from the usual place of residence) sometimes gave a false impression because the commutes were originating from a weekday second address.

The 2005 consultation process generated a very strong response from local authorities that indicated they would use the information to better inform planning of public services and housing policy decisions. Measuring the incidence of second home owners in a local area would improve local authorities' ability to effectively target public finance for health and GP services, waste and recycling services, and public transport services. It is important to quantify the number of people spending part of their time living in areas where they are not usually resident, to provide information on where people are using significant resources at a second address.

Consideration was given to asking the second address questions of the entire household, rather than individuals, as there are severe space constraints on the individual pages. It was found, however, that the data would be less accurate and would not be able to fully meet the user needs identified above. It was decided to include the question for all individuals.

4. Methods of question testing

This section gives an overview of the testing that was completed in the development of the content for the 2011 Census. The relevant findings from these tests are discussed in the following section on the development of the questions.

4.1 Cognitive testing

The Data Collection Methodology (DCM) branch of ONS was commissioned to carry out a programme of cognitive question testing on census questions in English and in Welsh. The English language testing began in February 2005, and the Welsh language testing began in October 2007. The aim of this testing was to develop questions that collect accurate and meaningful information that meet user requirements, minimise the burden on respondents, and are designed to conform as close as possible to best practice of questionnaire design. The testing was split into four main phases:

1. Pre-testing for the 2007 Census Test

- Waves 1 to 4 (February 2005 to April 2006)

2. Whole Questionnaire Testing for the 2007 Census Test

- Waves 1 to 2 (June to August 2006)

3. Testing for the 2009 Census Rehearsal

- Wave 1 (November 2006 to January 2007)
- Wave 2 (April to May 2007)
- Wave 3 (July to September 2007)
- Wave 4 (October to November 2007)
- Wave 5 (January to March 2008)
- Wave 6 (April to July 2008)
- Welsh language testing, Wave 1 (October to November 2007)
- Welsh language testing, Wave 2 (June to July 2008)

4. Testing for the 2011 Census

- Wave 7 (March to April 2009)
- Whole Questionnaire Testing—English language (June to July 2009)
- Whole Questionnaire Testing—Welsh language (June to July 2009)

The second address questions have been tested since the first phase beginning in 2005.

4.2 Quantitative testing

Analysis on the performance of the second address questions has been conducted for several quantitative tests since June 2006.

4.2.1 Lambeth Postal Test

During June and July 2006, a test of postal enumeration procedures was carried out in the London Borough of Lambeth. Although this was designed to test aspects of the census field operation, it also allowed the opportunity to analyse and evaluate the performance of the questions. A response rate of 25 per cent was obtained and the data was keyed for 366 households and 787 individual respondents.

4.2.2 2007 Postal Test

The ONS Questionnaire Design and Content team ran a postal test of 10,400 households across England in April 2007. Although the main objective of this test was aimed at testing issues related to questionnaire length, it also provided valuable information on the acceptability and understanding of definitions and questions.

4.2.3 2007 Census Test

A large-scale census test, covering 100,000 households, was carried out across England and Wales in May 2007. The questionnaire that was used for the test was 24 pages long and included four pages of individual questions per person. This allowed the opportunity to test new and updated questions.

The evaluation report about the 2007 Census Test, is on the ONS website at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census/2011-census-project/2007-test/2007-test-questionnaire-evaluation.pdf>.

4.2.4 2008 Postal Test

In July 2008 two postal surveys were carried out, each with a sample of 10,200 households, one across England, and the other in Northampton. The main purpose was to test any impact on response rates of including a question on intended length of stay in the UK.

The test also allowed valuable analysis to be conducted on the performance of the questions developed for the 2009 Rehearsal.

4.2.5 March 2009 Postal Test

In March 2009, a postal test was conducted with the primary aim of assisting the development of questions relating to the student population. Around 20,000 questionnaires were sent to three separate sample areas. 10,000 were sent to a random sample of households in England, 5,000 were sent to the city of Durham and 5,000 were sent to an area of central Norwich. The latter two areas were chosen because they are known to have a high concentration of students.

This postal test was designed to assess the effect of questionnaires being received during term time or outside of term time. It also incorporated some changes to the question in order to collect second address information from all respondents, including students, before the student status filter question.

4.2.6 July 2009 Postal Test

In July 2009, a postal test was conducted with the primary aim of testing the questions relating to ethnicity and identity. 27,000 questionnaires were sent to areas selected for characteristics that were desirable for the purposes of the test.

5. Development of the questions

This section provides a detailed description of how each question evolved from the beginning of testing through to the finalisation of the question. It uses evidence gathered from all the strands of research described in the previous section.

5.1 Second address

At the start of testing three questions were developed, asking respondents whether they had a second address, the purpose of the address and the length of time spent at the second address.

The question on length of time spent at second address was not successful in testing and has not been recommended for inclusion in the 2011 Census.

5.1.1 Length of time at second address

In the early stages of question development, it was thought that if information was collected on the second address, the address's purpose, and time spent at the second address, it may be possible to produce data on a base that is consistent with the mid-year population estimates, according to where people spend the majority of their time.

The first question tested in Wave 1 asked how many weeks a year respondents lived at their second address.

Figure 5.1 – Pre-testing for the 2007 Census Test, Wave 1

The screenshot shows a digital questionnaire interface. At the top, there is a small checkbox labeled 'Other'. Below it, question 16 is displayed: 'Do you live at this address for part of each week?'. There are two main response options: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' option includes a sub-instruction '(please write in the number of days a week you live here)' followed by a small empty text box. Below the 'Yes' option is a blue arrow pointing right with the text 'go to 18'. The 'No' option has a blue arrow pointing right with the text 'go to 17'. Below question 16 is question 17: 'How many weeks a year do you live at this address?' followed by two empty text boxes for input.

Results showed that respondents varied between giving rough estimates, averages and exact figures. Those giving exact answers found the question difficult to answer.

Over several waves of question testing, the question wording, format and response categories evolved as a result of feedback received from respondents. Many options were tested for these questions, ranging from a series of questions to one simplified question.

The question that was used for the 2007 Census Test is shown below.

Figure 5.2 – 2007 Census Test

The screenshot shows a single question, 19, with three radio button options. The question is: 'How long do you stay at this other address?'. The options are: 'Less than half the time', 'About half the time', and 'More than half the time'. Each option has an empty radio button next to it.

In testing, it was found that calculating the amount of time spent at a second address, even to fit the three categories in the above question, was demanding for respondents.

A decision was taken not to include a question on the length of time spent at the second address, due to excessive response burden and also because the responses given are likely to be of poor, or at least variable, quality.

5.1.2 Second address and purpose of address

The first questions tested included a filter question where respondents were asked whether they lived at any other address during the week or year; those who ticked 'yes' were asked to record this second address and then to indicate 'what do you use this address for?'.

Figure 5.3 – Pre-testing for the 2007 Census Test, Wave 1

13 Do you live at another address for part of the week or year?

- where you stay if you work away from home
- where you stay if you have a holiday home
- where you stay if your parents/guardians are separated
- where you stay in your non-term time address

Yes ▶ go to 14

No ▶ go to 18

14 What is your other address?

_____ Postcode _____

Overseas, *please write in country below*

15 What do you use this address for?

Work

Holiday

Other

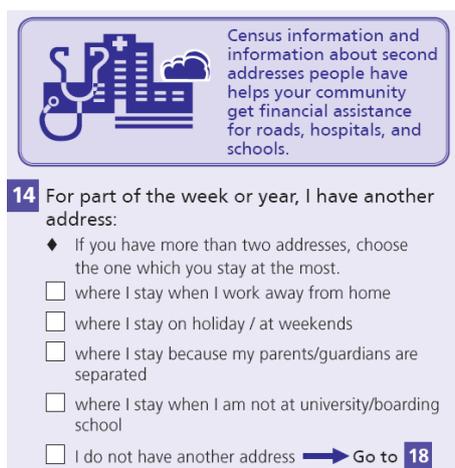
In testing, respondents were not sure which addresses should be included in the second address filter question. Generally, the instructions were missed and respondents often used the answer categories in question 15 'What do you use this address for?' to decide whether they had a second address. Types of addresses that caused confusion included investment properties, B&Bs, hotels and holiday homes.

The 'purpose of address' categories in question 15 were not clear for everyone; students could not find an appropriate category, and respondents from families where the parents are separated were confused that there was an instruction for them in question 13 (see figure 5.3) but no answer category in question 15.

In Wave 2, the second address filter and purpose of address questions were combined into one question, but this format was found to be difficult for respondents to understand and determine the appropriate response. It was also found that participants felt these questions were unnecessary and intrusive.

In an attempt to address this issue, the question was redeveloped for Wave 3 with an information bubble to explain why information on second addresses is important. A new instruction was also added for people with more than one second address; 'If you have more than two addresses, choose the one which you stay at the most'. Other changes for Wave 3 included removing the word 'regularly' from the question and adding 'at weekends' to the end of the holiday category, to make it more salient for respondents who use their second address for weekends. The student instruction was changed to 'where I stay when I am not at university' to remove the reference to 'term time' which did not work for all respondents.

Figure 5.4 – Pre-testing for the 2007 Census Test, Wave 3



The image shows a screenshot of a questionnaire question and an information bubble. The information bubble is a purple box with a white background, containing an icon of a house with a question mark and a plus sign, and the text: "Census information and information about second addresses people have helps your community get financial assistance for roads, hospitals, and schools." Below the bubble is question 14: "14 For part of the week or year, I have another address:". It includes a diamond-shaped instruction: "◆ If you have more than two addresses, choose the one which you stay at the most." and six checkbox options: "where I stay when I work away from home", "where I stay on holiday / at weekends", "where I stay because my parents/guardians are separated", "where I stay when I am not at university/boarding school", and "I do not have another address". A blue arrow points from the last option to a box containing the number 18, with the text "Go to 18".

During testing, the information bubble was not always noticed or read. When pointed out, it appeared to improve understanding of why this information was needed, although respondents expressed that they thought it could be explained better. The new instruction for people with more than one additional address was sometimes confusing for respondents with only one second address.

Respondents did not understand the new phrasing used in the filter question and found it difficult to read, partially because it differed to the style used in the rest of the questionnaire. Despite removing 'regularly' from the question, respondents continued to use how often they stayed at the address as the deciding factor to include or exclude it from their answer. The 'purpose of address' categories within the filter were not clear to everyone.

These questions underwent further development, and consequently for Wave 4:

- the information bubble was removed
- the filter question was changed back to a simple yes/no format. Respondents who ticked 'yes' were asked to write in their address 'below', combining the filter and write-in address questions. A specific instruction for overseas addresses was also included, because respondents had sometimes missed the 'overseas' tick-box below the address write-in boxes
- the 'purpose of address' categories were placed under 'please include' in the filter question but were also once again in a separate 'purpose of address' question
- the 'where I stay because my parents/guardians are separated' category was changed to 'other parent/guardian address' and a category was added for armed forces personnel. 'Holiday homes' were specifically mentioned to encourage respondents to include them
- two new instructions were added to clarify uncertainties in previous waves; 'you do not have to be the owner of this property' and 'do not include investment properties that you do not stay in'
- due to the confusion over 'more than two addresses' in Wave 3, this instruction was changed to 'If you have more than one extra address@

categories were rephrased from plural to singular and re-ordered. The armed forces category was changed from 'home address' to 'base address' to reflect the decision that in many cases, armed forces would be enumerated as usually living at their permanent or family home.

Figure 5.7 – Whole Questionnaire Testing for the 2007 Census Test

17 Do you stay at another address for part of the week or year?

◆ Count:

- another parent/guardian address for children
- an address you use when you work away from home
- a student's home address
- a holiday home
- a member of the armed forces' base address

◆ You do not have to be the owner of this property.

◆ Do not count investment properties which you do not stay in.

No, I do not have a second address → Go to **20**

Yes, write in below

Overall, respondents understood that this question was asking them about addresses where they stayed 'overnight' and so they found it easy to answer. However, some respondents were confused about the wording of the question and the phrases used in the instructions. Other respondents commented that they did not really understand what the question was asking them until they read the option 'No, I do not have a second address'. Testing also revealed there was some risk that respondents could misinterpret terms such as 'stay' and 'work away from home' and incorrectly tick that they have a second address. These issues would adversely affect data quality.

Testing indicated that this question requests information that respondents may not always know, for example, the postcode of their second address. Therefore there may be missing or inaccurate data for this question.

The purpose of address question was re-ordered to be the same as the filter question. 'I work away from home' was changed to 'I stay here when I work away from home' in line with the other categories.

Figure 5.8 – Whole Questionnaire Testing for the 2007 Census Test

18 Why do you stay at this other address?

I stay here with another parent/guardian

I stay here when I work away from home

It's my holiday home / second home

I stay here when I'm not at university / boarding school

I stay here when I'm on duty (armed forces)

Other

At around this time, in April 2007, a postal test was conducted which found that 2.5 per cent of respondents indicated that they had a second address in the UK, with a

In the 2007 Census Test, the second address question had a reasonable non-response rate of 6.1 per cent. Of the 4,023 respondents who indicated they had a second UK address, 5.1 per cent did not provide an address and postcode. A further 17.1 per cent of respondents provided an address but did not provide a postcode and 0.6 per cent provided a postcode but not an address. It is anticipated that this will still be of sufficient quality to help understand increasingly complex living patterns. It is also expected that in the 2011 Census, when completion of the questionnaire is compulsory, the completeness of the address information will be better.

Of those who ticked to say they stayed at an address abroad, 2.8 per cent of respondents failed to write in the country of their second residence.

Only a very small percentage (0.7 per cent) of respondents made a routing error in the address question, by answering 'no, I do not stay at another address for part of the week or year' but then answering the second address purpose question in error.

Not all of the recommendations from cognitive testing were implemented for the first round of testing for the 2009 Census Rehearsal questionnaire, because the user needs were reviewed and there was an attempt to simplify the second address questions. A single question was tested in a more succinct 'yes / no' write-in format. Only two of the instructions for what to count were provided. It was found that the simplified version did not work well for respondents, and there was confusion regarding what should be included as a second address.

A modified version of the question was then tested in Wave 2. The new question used the word 'live' instead of 'stay', and 'sometimes' instead of 'usually'. The address write-in, time spent at address, and purpose of address questions were also reinstated with modifications.

Figure 5.10 –Testing for the 2009 Census Rehearsal, Wave 2

16 Do you sometimes live at another address ?

No → Go to **19**

Yes, write address below

_____ Postcode _____

18 What is that address ?

Address when working away from home

Student's home address

Another parent or guardian's address

Holiday home

Other

These questions performed adequately in Wave 2 testing and respondents could often provide examples of the information that was required. Occasionally, respondents misunderstood the question to be asking for previous addresses or other property, but the word 'live' in the question and the length of stay question helped to clarify the purpose of the question. Respondents occasionally missed the routing when answering 'no' to the filter question.

Using the word 'live' instead of 'stay' had an unexpected impact on the way respondents answered. Several respondents excluded a second address because

In testing of the Wave 3 questions, respondents generally understood what type of address should be included. All respondents completed the question correctly, although a respondent who stayed at hotels when working away from home ticked 'yes' and wrote in 'hotels with work'. Those with second addresses where they stayed for more than 30 days were usually able to provide the full address and its purpose. Respondents who stayed at a second address for less than 30 days did not declare them.

However, there was some confusion surrounding 'more than 30 days per year'. Although respondents usually interpreted this to mean 30 days in total per year, some respondents misinterpreted this to mean 30 days consecutively.

Apart from reinstating the overseas address tick-box under the address write-in boxes, there were no more changes to these questions. The questions continued to work well in testing and respondents with second addresses were able to provide them.

On occasion, respondents interpreted the question to refer to holidays so ticked the 'yes' box and the 'outside the UK' box. Some respondents wrote in an address abroad before noticing the 'outside the UK' box, and commented that it would be "*more logical*" to have the 'outside the UK' box above the address to ensure that overseas addresses are not written in unnecessarily. One other issue that arose in testing was the reporting of both a UK and an overseas address.

The Welsh language equivalents of the English Wave 3 second address questions were developed and tested. The Welsh testing revealed issues similar to those in the English version, such as whether 30 days was consecutive, and postcode queries.

The question continued to perform well in Wave 4, however a small clarification was recommended for the filter question. This specified writing in an 'other UK' address in the write-in boxes, and stating 'OR' for 'Yes, outside the UK, write in country'. This was an attempt to avoid respondents starting to record their overseas address in the first section before noticing the outside UK tick-box. This was incorporated for Wave 5

In the 2008 Postal Test, non-response to the second address question was low at 3.7 per cent, and only 0.1 per cent of responses were invalid multi-ticked responses. Of the respondents who indicated that they had a second address in the UK, 21.4 per cent of these ticked, 'Yes, write in the UK address below' but did not write in the address, while 6 per cent wrote in the address but did not tick the 'Yes, write in other UK address below' tick-box.

Further to this, 4.1 per cent of the responses who indicated they had a second address outside the UK did not write in the country and 16.0 per cent wrote in the country but did not tick the 'Yes, outside the UK, write in country' tick-box.

The second address purpose question had a relatively high non-response rate, at 9.0 per cent, especially compared to the 2007 Census Test, which had a non-response rate of 2.8 per cent and did not identify any problems.

As with the results of the 2007 Census Test, it is anticipated that this will still be of sufficient quality for the intended uses, and it is also expected that in the 2011 Census, when the questionnaire is compulsory, completion of the address information will be better.

The questions put forward for the 2009 Rehearsal questionnaire are shown below.

Figure 5.13 – 2009 Census Rehearsal English and Welsh languages

<p>12 Do you stay at another address for more than 30 days a year?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ➔ Go to 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, write in other UK address below</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____ Postcode</p> <p>OR <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, outside the UK, write in country</p> <p>_____</p> <p>13 What is that address?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces base address</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another address when working away from home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Student's home address</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another parent or guardian's address</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Holiday home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>12 A ydych yn aros mewn cyfeiriad arall am fwy na 30 diwrnod y flwyddyn?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nac ydw ➔ Ewch i 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ydw, yn y DU - nodwch y cyfeiriad</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____ Cod Post</p> <p>NEU <input type="checkbox"/> Ydw, y tu allan i'r DU - nodwch enw'r wlad</p> <p>_____</p> <p>13 Pa fath o gyfeiriad yw hwn?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cyfeiriad un o ganolfannau'r Lluoedd Arfog</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cyfeiriad arall wrth weithio oddi cartref</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cyfeiriad cartref myfyriwr</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cyfeiriad cartref rhiant neu warcheidwad arall</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cyfeiriad tŷ gwyliau</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Arall</p>
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5.1.3 Changes to the question after the 2009 Rehearsal questionnaire was finalised

The Rehearsal questionnaire was finalised in October 2008. The ideal of the census rehearsal was as a final opportunity to test the questions for the 2011 Census on a large scale. However, in some instances issues arose which required further investigation and testing.

Concerns were raised over the numbers of students that could potentially be missed due to the census falling within university holidays for around 28 per cent of universities, with the follow-up period also occurring when some school and university students are still on holiday.

ONS intends to make use of information provided in the new second address question and information from the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) to make adjustments for population overcount and undercount. However, if students are included as a usual resident at their home address, but not their term time address, data from the parental address will not be used to inform any adjustments. Second address information would not have been collected due to the routing applied in the questionnaire.

As a potential solution, it was proposed that asking the second address question to all students at both term time and home addresses would allow a more accurate assessment and adjustment of undercounting at term time addresses. Asking the second address question to all students required the addition of a tick box to the purpose of second address question, and amendments to the design of the questionnaire.

Several options were considered, and the best alternative was implemented for the March 2009 Postal Test, with the aim of assessing how well the questionnaire is completed by students in areas where students are in term time or on holiday. It was also used in the final phase of cognitive question testing, Wave 7 that commenced in March 2009.

Figure 5.14 – Testing for the 2011 Census, Wave 7 and March 2009 Postal Test

5 Do you stay at another address for more than 30 days a year?

No → Go to **7**

Yes, write in other UK address below

_____ Postcode _____

OR Yes, outside the UK, write in country

6 What is that address?

Armed Forces base address

Another address when working away from home

Student's home address

Student's term-time address

Another parent or guardian's address

Holiday home

Other

Figure 5.15 Welsh language Whole of Questionnaire Testing for the 2011 Census

5 A ydych yn aros mewn cyfeiriad arall am fwy na 30 diwrnod y flwyddyn?

Nac ydw → Ewch i **7**

Ydw, yn y Deyrnas Unedig - nodwch y cyfeiriad

_____ Cod post _____

NEU Ydw, y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig - nodwch enw'r wlad

6 Pa fath o gyfeiriad yw'r cyfeiriad hwnnw?

Cyfeiriad un o ganolfannau'r lluoedd arfog

Cyfeiriad arall wrth weithio oddi cartref

Cyfeiriad cartref myfyriwr

Cyfeiriad myfyriwr yn ystod y tymor

Cyfeiriad cartref rhiant neu warcheidwad arall

Cyfeiriad tŷ gwyliau

Arall

During Wave 7 testing, it was found that generally, respondents understood what this question was asking them and answered correctly. Those respondents with children away at university were able to answer the question on their behalf, although were not always able to provide a full address. Generally, they also correctly demonstrated that this was a 'student's term time address'. Respondents occasionally misinterpreted the question and consequently did not provide an address.

Analysis of the March 2009 Postal Test found that, among students, the non-response to the second address was low at 2.2 per cent. This suggests that the question is working well in picking up the second addresses of students. Furthermore, a substantial proportion (23.3 per cent) answered that they have a second address, as would be expected of students. This is much higher than the non-student population, of which just 4.3 per cent answered that they had a second address.

Table 5.16- 'Type of second address' responses for students that have a second address

Response	Frequency	Per cent
Armed forces	5	1.8
Working away from home	1	0.4
Student home	100	35.1
Student term time	104	36.5
Another parent or guardian	36	12.6
Holiday home	3	1.1
Other	9	3.2
Non-response	27	9.4

The response breakdown was found to be broadly in line with expectations for students, indicating that the question is being well understood and students are not selecting 'working away from home' by mistake. The non-response rate was fairly high at 9.4 per cent, though this is in line with the 2008 test which had a non-response rate of 9.0 per cent.

Table 5.17- 'Student home' and 'student term time' responses by area, frequencies

Response	Durham	Norwich	England	Total
Student home	61	31	8	100
Student term	27	30	47	104

As expected, many more students were answering at their term time addresses (and therefore had a 'home' second address) in the targeted Durham and Norwich samples than in the England sample. This suggests students answered the question accurately.

The same question was tested during Whole Questionnaire Testing for the 2011 Census where it was found that respondents appeared to make correct decisions regarding whether to include an address or not. Those respondents who did not stay at another address for more than 30 days a year followed the routing correctly. When answering on behalf of other household members, some respondents initially failed to include a second address. However, respondents sometimes realised their mistake and subsequently provided the address. In one particular case, a respondent did not know the address but felt that they would find out this information on census

night. Therefore, the question worked well for those answering for themselves, but didn't always work for proxy responses. It was also found that occasionally respondents were concerned about the confidentiality of this question, but this concern did not affect how they answered in the testing environment.

5.1.4 Final recommended second address questions

The questions below are the final recommended question for the 2011 Census subject to approval by Parliament through the legislative process

Figure 5.18 – Final question for England and Wales (English language)

5 Do you stay at another address for more than 30 days a year?

No ➔ Go to **7**

Yes, write in other UK address below

Postcode

OR Yes, outside the UK, write in country

6 What is that address?

Armed forces base address

Another address when working away from home

Student's home address

Student's term time address

Another parent or guardian's address

Holiday home

Other

Figure 5.19 – Final question for Wales (Welsh language)

5 A ydych yn aros mewn cyfeiriad arall am fwy na 30 diwrnod y flwyddyn?

Nac ydw ➔ **Ewch i 7**

Ydw, yn y Deyrnas Unedig - nodwch y cyfeiriad

Cod post

NEU Ydw, y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig - nodwch erw'r wlad

6 Pa fath o gyfeiriad yw'r cyfeiriad hwnnw?

Cyfeiriad un o ganolfannau'r lluoedd arfog

Cyfeiriad arall wrth weithio oddi cartref

Cyfeiriad cartref myfyriwr

Cyfeiriad myfyriwr yn ystod y tymor

Cyfeiriad cartref rhiant neu warcheidwad arall

Cyfeiriad tŷ gwyliau

Arall

6. Conclusion

The questions on second address and purpose of the second address were developed, refined and tested over a lengthy period of time. There are no issues with comparability with the 2001 Census as the questions are new so the information will be available for the first time in the 2011 Census.

The majority of people who do not have a second address will be required to answer 'no' in the first question and are routing away from the second question. Those with a second address are asked to select a category to describe the purpose of the second address.

The question is asking whether people stay at a particular address (or more than one address) for more than 30 days a year. This specific time period was chosen to help ensure respondents only identify an address where they spend a significant amount of time. For example, information is not required for a hotel where a respondent may occasionally stay. This approach has been shown to provide the highest level of respondent understanding and best meets user needs.