



ONS Census Transformation Programme

The 2021 Census

Assessment of initial user
requirements on content for
England and Wales

Income topic report

May 2016

Table of contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Background	3
3	Summary of consultation responses	4
4	Evaluation	6
4.1	User requirements - income	6
4.2	Other considerations - income	9
4.3	Operational requirements - income	10
5	Updated view	11
6	Equality implications of the updated view of ONS	12
7	Next steps	13
	Annex A: List of organisations that responded, by sector	14

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](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/the2021censusinitialviewoncontentforenglandandwales)’¹. 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 279 answered at least one question on the ‘Income’ topic.

There are no sub-topics within the ‘Income’ topic.

Based on the evidence given by users, the topic was 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](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf)’².

Table 1 Evaluation criteria

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

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

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/the2021censusinitialviewoncontentforenglandandwales>

² <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf>

2. Background

Income data are most frequently used as a measure of the material living standards of households. Areas of deprivation and affluence can be identified, often to inform resource allocation and policy development by central and local government. Voluntary organisations use income information to target support and services more effectively, while for private companies income data are used to estimate consumer purchasing behaviour and inform business planning (for example where to locate a new retail store).

There was considerable interest in collecting income data in previous censuses. An income question was included in the 1997 and 2007 Census Tests. The 2007 Census Test showed that the inclusion of income questions reduced overall response rates by a statistically significant 2.7 percentage points. These results were consistent with findings from the 1997 Census Test. In terms of data quality and field operations, there were also concerns about the quality of income data collected using the census test questionnaire and whether respondents understood, and were content to answer, income questions.

An income question has never been included in UK censuses. Census questions about accommodation type, condition and ownership; occupation, and car ownership have been used as proxies for deprivation and affluence, although this method is not very reliable for special population groups. A number of alternative sources of income data exist³, but have limited scope for multivariate analysis, particularly at lower levels of geography. Given these limitations, as well as the [National Statistician’s recommendation](#)⁴ to make increased use of administrative data to enhance statistics from the 2021 Census, ONS have been investigating the production of income statistics using administrative data. These considerations led to ONS’s initial view on income, as published in the consultation document ‘[The 2021 Census: Initial view on content for England and Wales](#)’⁵ reproduced in table 2 below.

Table 2 Initial view of ONS

Topic detail	Initial view	Collected in 2011?
Income	Do not collect Explore administrative data potential	No

³ For more information about the current landscape of income and earnings data sources, please refer to the ONS Guide to Data on Income and Earnings: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/methodologies/aquidetosourcesofdataonearningsandincome>

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/beyond2011censustransformationprogramme/thecensusandfutureprovisionofpopulationstatisticsinenglandandwalesrecommendationfromthenationalstatisticianandchiefexecutiveoftheukstatisticsauthorityandthegovernmentsresponse>

⁵ https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/the2021censusinitialviewoncontentenglishfinal_tcm77-405920.pdf

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 Income topic - number of responses by type of respondent

Type of respondent	Total responses	
	N	% total responses
Individual	154	55
Organisation (all sectors)	125	45
Sector		% organisation responses
- Government department/public body	14	11
- Local authority	79	63
- Health organisation	2	2
- Housing	1	1
- Academic / research	7	6
- Charity and voluntary	10	8
- Commercial	5	4
- Genealogist/family historian	1	1
- Other	6	5
Total responses	279	100

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

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

The following quotes reflect the views of a range of consultation respondents on how data on income are or could be used.

The majority of evidence about income data came from local authorities, showing how income data would be used for policy development and resource allocation:

North Yorkshire County Council: *“Information is required below MSOA level to be of use in targeting initiatives and for funding bid applications at small area level.”*

Powys County Council: *“I couldn’t imagine many more important topics that ONS could be producing data on than income... If we had this data, it would help enormously our work on deprivation, helping identify areas that need assistance. Without ONS data, we would have to spend thousands of pounds each year on this data.”*

Oldham Council: *“If available we would crosstab with ethnicity, social class and possible other measures. Housing colleagues would like to cross-reference to tenure and overcrowding in order to inform and improve housing strategy.”*

Westminster City Council: *“We have used [income data] to inform policy around housing rents and model affordability. It is also used to generally profile and understand the deprivation of areas beyond the simplicity of benefits claimants - it is very useful to help understand low income areas.”*

Voluntary organisations also described how they use income data to identify groups that may require additional services and support:

Shelter: *“We use earnings data with census data on basic demographics and household composition and housing to understand the relationship between house prices and incomes, and make assessments about housing affordability.”*

Chwarae Teg: *“We do a lot of research into the gender pay gap, so we compare the situation in Wales with other regions of the UK and nationally.”*

Commercial organisations explained how they would use income data to target specific markets:

Sainsbury’s: *“Income of our customers plays a big part of resource allocation as we need to determine if the demand for our stores and our products is there before we commit any investments of our stores.”*

First UK Bus: *“Income is a key driver for propensity for bus travel. We use postcode level data, aggregated to OAs in order to assess the potential bus trips that may be generated from the 400m catchment area of a new bus route. It would be very useful indeed to have income as a census statistic.”*

Although other sources of income data exist and were referenced by many respondents, some sources are not suitable or respondents were concerned about the cost:

Bedford Borough Council: *“The only source we have is ASHE data which is not available below the LA level. Budget limitations do not allow us to subscribe to a commercial service such as CACI’s PayCheck.”*

Uttlesford District Council: *“Could obtain this information via segmentation analysis Mosaic or CACI which would depend on availability of resource to purchase licence.”*

A small number of respondents said they would prefer having an income question on the census questionnaire, but others were broadly supportive of using administrative data:

Welsh Government: *“Even though the precise definitions are different, the personal (and household?) income available through linking administrative data to census data would provide a rich, complementary source of information which would enable us to drill down into incomes available to people living in different parts of Wales; and in different sub-groups of the population.”*

Caerphilly County Borough Council: *“Including an income question in the 2021 Census would be of great benefit, however we understand the possible impacts of its inclusion on lower response rates and the issues this may cause. We would encourage ONS to investigate administrative data sources as a possible alternative to the inclusion of a specific income question.”*

Paul Allin: *“We recognise the issues raised over collecting detailed income data but we are not persuaded that these would apply if income bands were used. That would at least start to give the prospect of analysis by the distribution of income and move discussion forward from the current position based on aggregates.”*

4. Evaluation

The following sections show the scores allocated to the 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 & Wales: Response to consultation](https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf)'⁶ 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 predominately 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 sub-topic is categorised as being of maximum, moderate or minimum importance in relation to operational requirements.

4.1 User requirements - income

Table 4 User requirement score by criterion

Criterion	Score	Evidence
Weighted Overall Score	64.5	Medium user need
Purpose	7	<p>Income data are used to inform central and local government service planning, policy development and implementation. Evidence supports the use of income data in policy planning and implementation; for example HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) said:</p> <p><i>"...having a general income estimate on the census would be extremely powerful and potentially extremely useful when designing policies and operational changes."</i></p> <p>Similar evidence was received from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP):</p> <p><i>"Income data (across all income components) from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) is used throughout DWP. FRS data feeds into the Policy Simulation Model (PSM). The PSM is used extensively by analysts in DWP for policy evaluation and costing of policy options."</i></p> <p>A number of local authorities also use income data for service planning and provision; for example the London Borough of Hackney said:</p>

⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/census/censustransformationprogramme/consultations/2021censustopicconsultation/assessmentofinitialuserrequirementscontentforenglandandwalesresponsetoconsultation.pdf>

Criterion	Score	Evidence
		<p><i>“Income data is used for a range of purposes, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Assessing housing market affordability [...]</i> - <i>Development and implementation of the boroughs child poverty strategy</i> - <i>Work to tackle debt and promote financial inclusion</i> - <i>Welfare rights advice</i> - <i>Targeting specific projects, e.g. sustainability/fuel poverty, food poverty, etc.”</i>
<p>Small geographies or populations</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Income data for small geographies are used to identify small areas of disadvantage which may be hidden when looking at data for larger areas. Evidence identifies uses of income data at OA level; for example Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea said:</p> <p><i>“The council also uses this data to gain an estimate of the resources required for an area and uses OA level data in most of its bespoke research. For example, a particular housing estate or a travellers site.”</i></p> <p>Other organisations use income data at OA or LSOA level and require information for specific groups. The London Borough of Camden said:</p> <p><i>“Inequality and disadvantage are often found clustered in small areas (hence the local nature of the Indices of Deprivation at LSOA level), which are otherwise hidden, averaged out among larger areas. It could definitely help pinpoint some of the people most in need of assistance.”</i></p>
<p>Alternative sources</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>There are a range of official statistics that cover different aspects and definitions of income, for example the Family Resources Survey (FRS), the Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) and the Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income (ETB). Users said that alternative sources of income data exist but do not fully meet their needs. The UK Data Service and Administrative Data Service said:</p> <p><i>“There has been consistent user demand for income data at small area level and ongoing frustration at its absence from past censuses. None of the available survey sources is able to provide reliable income distribution data at small area level.”</i></p> <p>Users also explained about the lack of coherence between different measures. Tower Hamlets Council said:</p> <p><i>“...No single data source is able to supply what we need, so in practice we have to rely on a wide variety of different measures as proxy/partial measures... we would like ONS to revisit the issue of including an income question on the census and to explore the potential of administrative data...”</i></p> <p>There were also limitations in terms of the frequency and timeliness of alternative sources. Northumberland County Council said:</p> <p><i>“Currently use ONS data at a county level. Frequency of the data and geographical level of the data means that we don’t use it frequently. In the past we have also bought data on income from CACI to use in local area profiling but this is expensive to purchase.”</i></p>

Criterion	Score	Evidence
Multivariate analysis	6	<p>A need for the cross-tabulation of income data with other topics was shown. Evidence implies occasional use of income in multivariate analysis with a wide range of sub-topics. East Riding of Yorkshire Council said:</p> <p><i>“Income data currently purchased from Experian is combined and cross-referenced with census topics such as demography, housing, economic activity, and travel flows to assist in the monitoring of income deprivation in small geographical areas.”</i></p> <p>The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) said:</p> <p><i>“Income 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.”</i></p>
Comparability beyond England and Wales	7	<p>UK comparability was considered to be important for income data, for example to help organisations such as local authorities to compare figures for smaller geographical areas with national level figures. East Riding of Yorkshire Council said:</p> <p><i>“We make comparisons across our region, England and the UK for the vast majority of our work as a means of benchmarking. In addition to this we use the CIPFA ‘Nearest Neighbour Model’ to identify other local authorities with similar characteristics... This has been of vital importance for activities such as obtaining funding, service redesign, and developing policies and strategies...”</i></p> <p>Users said that alternative income sources provide limited opportunity for regional comparisons. Imperial College London – Small Area Health Statistics Unit said they would use income data:</p> <p><i>“To make comparisons across countries which is not possible with the Income domain from the IMD [Index of Multiple Deprivation] which we currently use as a proxy for income deprivation.”</i></p> <p>The Market Research Society (MRS) and MRS Census & Geodemographics Group said:</p> <p><i>“We need to be able to plan service, distribution networks etc. that work across the UK. An ideal census would have common questions throughout the UK.”</i></p>
Continuity with previous censuses	0	<p>Since information on income has not been collected on the census no comparisons would be possible if a question was to be included in the 2021 Census. However, because income is used as an outcome measure to examine social inequality, change in income is pertinent, in addition to having the snapshot in time a single census provides.</p> <p>Users gave evidence of a need to compare income data over time; for example Chwarae Teg said:</p> <p><i>“We collect information on income so we can calculate the gender pay gap in various regions and sectors. We also track the gender pay gap over a time period.”</i></p> <p>Similarly the Welsh Government said:</p>

Criterion	Score	Evidence
		<i>"[...] We use survey data on household income to assess levels of poverty over time. However these sources are not sufficient to fully understand the characteristics of people with low incomes across Wales and whether there are specific issues we need to be aware of within Wales [...]"</i>
Weighted Overall Score	64.5	Medium user need

4.2 Other considerations - income

Table 5 ONS assessment of impact by criterion

Criterion	Operational impact	Justification
Impact on data quality	High	<p>The 2007 Census Test showed that the inclusion of income questions reduced overall response rates by a statistically significant 2.7 percentage points. A total of 404 individuals who completed the 2007 Test income level question also took part in the Census Test Evaluation Survey (CTES), in which they were asked the income questions again. Responses matched in only 66.8 per cent of cases, indicating that the question was difficult to answer. This suggests that including an income question in the census would lower the quality of the census as a whole.</p> <p>An administrative data approach also requires further development. ONS does not currently have ongoing access to administrative data on income to produce census type statistics. This would require legislative approval. ONS has though recently acquired some limited feasibility data which is being used to explore what kind of outputs could be produced. Methods and definitions would then need to be developed. These factors will have a considerable impact on the statistical quality of income data produced, for example, which components of income are included and whether income information is available at individual or household level.</p>
Impact on public acceptability	High	<p>Past research has identified public concerns about income and the census. Results from Beyond 2011 research on public acceptability⁷ indicated that:</p> <p><i>"...three quarters of people are happy to provide potentially sensitive personal information on a census form, although one in five object to giving information about their income..."</i></p> <p>Public acceptability for using administrative data may differ to that for collecting income data using a traditional census questionnaire; these views may also change over time. Therefore ONS will need to monitor public acceptability, to ensure there is sufficient acceptance for using administrative data about income.</p>

⁷ *The Census and Future Provision of Population Statistics in England and Wales: Public Attitudes to the Use of Personal Data for Official Statistics, March 2014* <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/beyond2011censustransformationprogramme/reportsandpublications>

Criterion	Operational impact	Justification
Impact on respondent burden	High	<p>The 2007 Census Test used two questions to measure income, one on sources, and one on income levels. These involved a large number of tick-boxes, and some additional instructions, making the questions burdensome to answer. The Census Test Evaluation Survey report⁸ noted that although there were few contact centre queries on the income question, more individuals who returned income questionnaires stated that they had difficulty in answering the income level question than the ethnic identity or qualifications questions. It is anticipated that some respondents would pause when answering an income question to check their financial records resulting in high respondent burden.</p> <p>If income data are collected from administrative sources, rather than via a census questionnaire, respondent burden will be lower for income than other topics.</p>
Impact on financial concerns	Medium	<p>Based on previous experience of census testing the data collected from income questions could potentially require high rates of editing and imputation, and the pair of questions would take up a relatively large amount of space. There is an additional concern that inclusion of this topic may affect overall response to the 2021 Census and hence increase costs associated with follow-up field force operations.</p> <p>Further clarification is required as to the cost of acquiring, processing and analysing administrative data that could be used to produce income statistics.</p>
Impact on questionnaire mode	Medium	<p>The income questions used on the 2007 Census Test were moderately long, with multiple instructions. A question on the 2021 Census may therefore display differently online to a paper questionnaire. There is insufficient evidence at this stage to assess whether the quality would be impacted by the mode of collection, and so a medium level of concern is assumed.</p> <p>If income data are collected from administrative sources, rather than via a census questionnaire, the questionnaire mode will not have an impact on the income data produced.</p>

4.3 Operational requirements - income

This question has not been asked in any previous England and Wales censuses and we do not anticipate any operational requirement to collect this information from the census.

⁸ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/howourcensusworks/howweplannedthe2011census/censusrehearsalandtests>

5. Updated view

The following table gives the updated view of ONS at the topic level and the justification for this.

Table 6 Updated view

Topic detail	Initial view	Updated view	Justification
Income	Do not collect Explore administrative data potential	Do not collect Explore administrative data potential	Evidence provided to the topic consultation has confirmed that income information at local area level would be useful to users of census data. There are alternative sources available, however users have indicated that they do not fully meet their needs. Given past public acceptability concerns about including income on the census questionnaire, as well as the relative availability of administrative data about income compared to other census topics, ONS's view continues to be to explore the potential of administrative data.

6. Equality implications of the updated view of ONS

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 Wales⁹ 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

The Equality Act 2010 does not consider income to be a protected characteristic. However, as income is often used as an indicator of deprivation, it is likely that the relationship between income and a number of protected characteristics would be of interest to users of census data. In their response to the consultation, the Equality and Human Rights Commission said:

"Income 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."

Not including income on the 2011 Census limited the extent to which income and living standards could be compared across the protected characteristics, particularly at low geographical levels. For example, data about sex and income could be used to inform analysis of the gender pay gap, which could also be compared across different regions of England and Wales. Deprivation clustered in small areas can often be masked when using data for larger geographical areas, so small area income data could help to identify clusters of deprivation for those with protected characteristics.

Therefore, ONS plans to explore the potential of administrative data to provide income information that could, potentially, be cross-tabulated with 2021 Census data to improve understanding about the income of those with different protected characteristics. This approach also mitigates the risk of lower overall response rates, perhaps from some of those with protected characteristics, by not including income questions on the census questionnaire.

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.

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

7. Next steps

A user need has been established for income data, particularly with regards to multivariate analysis at smaller geographical levels, which is currently not possible using other data sources. ONS will continue income research using administrative data sources. In developing and improving methods, ONS will continue to consider user requirements for income measures. In particular comparing what is possible using administrative sources with what users require. We intend to publish the first results from this research as part of the autumn 2016 administrative data research outputs . The aims of these research outputs are to:

- update users on progress with administrative data and to seek feedback with the aim of improving methods
- support work with data suppliers to improve data quality for statistical purposes

ONS will also continue assessing the public acceptability of using administrative data to produce statistics about the population and its characteristics, including income. Income will not be included in the 2017 Census Test.

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 ‘Education’ topic. If multiple responses were received from an organisation the name only appears once.

Government department/public body

College of Arms	Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Local Government Data Unit Wales
Department of Health (DH)	National Assembly for Wales
Department for Transport (DfT)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Sport England
Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)	Welsh Government

Local authority

Arun District Council	Cornwall Council
Association of North East Councils	Cumbria County Council
Aylesbury Vale District Council	Cyngor Sir Ceredigion/Ceredigion County Council
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Derbyshire County Council
Bedford Borough Council	Devon County Council - Public Health
Birmingham City Council	Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
Blaby District Council	Durham County Council
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Blackpool Council	East Sussex County Council
Bournemouth Borough Council	Gateshead Council
Brent Council	Gedling Borough Council
Bristol City Council	Gloucestershire County Council
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	Greater London Authority
Caerphilly County Borough Council	Gwynedd Council
Carmarthenshire County Council	Haringey Council
Cheshire East Council	Hertfordshire County Council
Cheshire West and Chester Council	Horsham District Council
Chesterfield Borough Council	Kent County Council
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council
City of London Corporation	Lancashire County Council

Local authority (continued)

London Borough of Bexley
London Borough of Camden
London Borough of Hackney
London Borough of Harrow
London Borough of Havering
London Borough of Hounslow
Manchester City Council
Merton Council
Mole Valley District Council
Newcastle City Council
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
Surrey County Council
Swansea Council
Tameside Council
Tower Hamlets Council
Uttlesford District Council
Walsall Council
Waltham Forest Council
Warwickshire Observatory
Westminster City Council
Wookey Parish Council
Worcestershire County Council
Wychavon District Council

Health organisation

Hywel Dda University Health Board

Public Health Wales National Health Service Trust

Housing

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

Institute for Jewish Policy Research
UK Data Service and Administrative Data Service
University of York - Centre for Housing Policy

Charity and voluntary

Chwarae Teg
Fair Play South West
Family and Childcare Trust
Friends, Families and Travellers
Muslim Council of Britain
National Association of British Arabs

Older Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans
Association (**OLGA**)
Shelter
The Salvation Army
The Vegan Society

Commercial

CACI Ltd
Demographics User Group (**DUG**)
First UK Bus

Operational Research in Health Ltd (**ORH Ltd**)
Sainsbury's

Genealogist/family historian

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Other

Emergency Planning Society - West Midlands
Branch
Health Statistics User Group (**HSUG**)
Market Research Society (**MRS**) and MRS
Census & Geodemographics Group

New Economy
Older People's Commissioner for Wales
Tees Valley Unlimited

