

Statistics for the non-Household Population, Experience from the England & Wales Census 2021

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Overview

- Definition – Non-household population
 - Challenges faced
 - COVID 19 pandemic
 - Confusion between households and communal establishments
 - Adaptions made
 - Learnings
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- Paper covers 2021 Census for England & Wales only

Non-Household Population

- ‘Communal Establishments’ (CE) also know as ‘Group Quarters’ or ‘Collective Dwellings/Residences/Living Quarters’
- In the United Kingdom censuses these are defined as establishments providing managed residences and includes students halls of residence, care homes and prisons
- In 2011, 1.7% of the population lived in a CE
 - Geographically clustered
 - Can have different profile to wider household population
- In the paper we set out how the design for CEs was intended to work in 2021

Challenges Faced

COVID-19 Pandemic

- Making initial contact
- Uncertainty with address to use

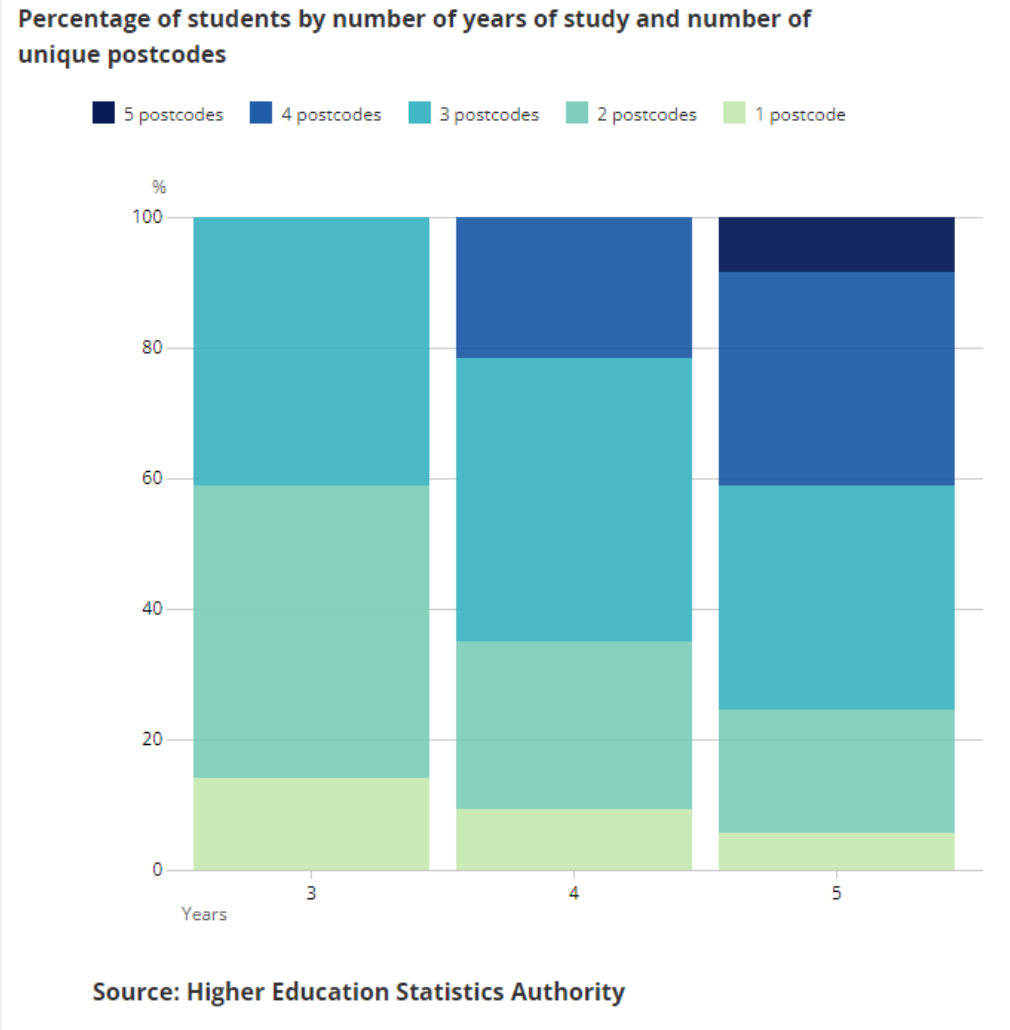
Confusion between Household and Communal Establishment (duplication, response type)



Pandemic Response

- Direct contact with students through universities
 - Using online data collection approach without needing to deliver paper to the hand of the student
- Copying students from parents address questionnaire to term-time address
 - Linking to term-time address to check a response has not been provided
- Collecting administrative data from universities and private hall providers
 - Number of students with a contract to stay, regardless of whether they were there in March 2021
 - Used to adjust for any undercoverage
- Validating census estimates through administrative data
 - Understand student numbers by combining a range of administrative sources and cohort analysis
 - Working with local government ahead of publication as part of quality assurance

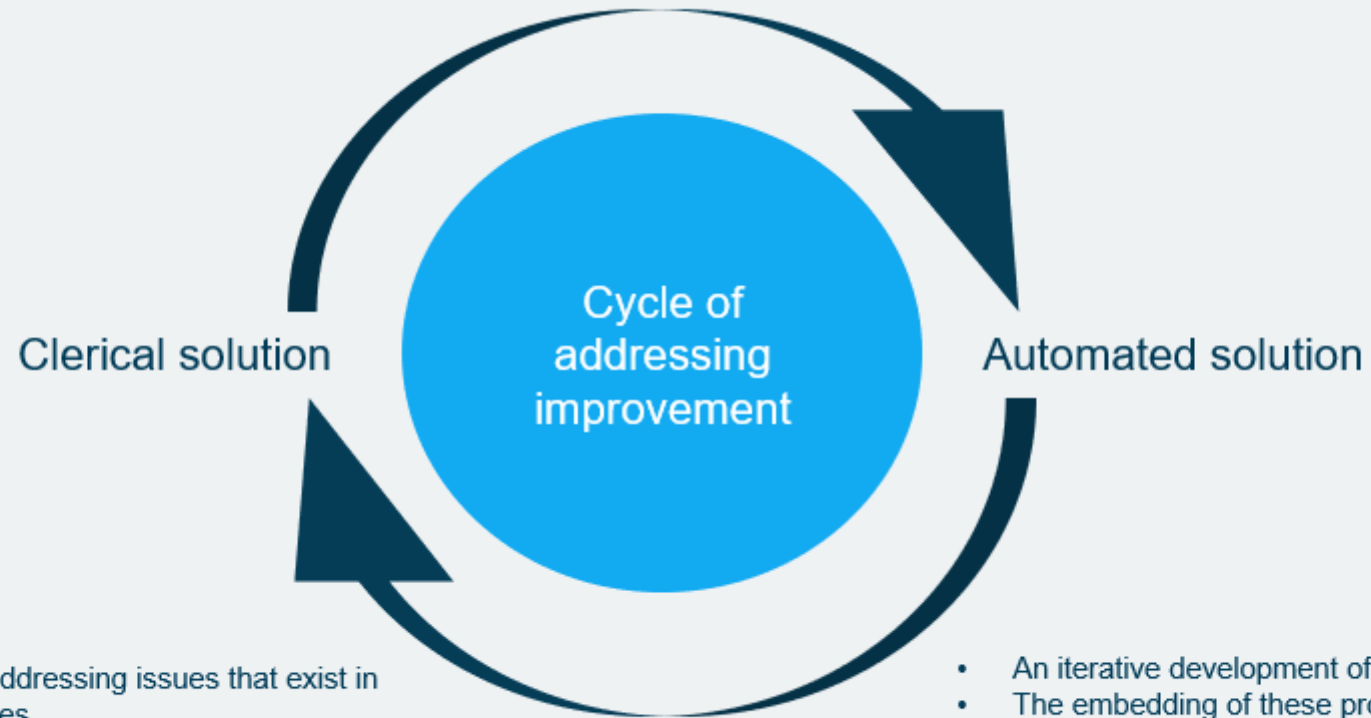
How well does administrative data capture student moves?



Confusion between Household and Communal Establishments

- Clerical resolution and detailed analysis of information collected
 - Duplication of addresses
 - Complex address structures
 - Mix of household and communal establishment form types
- Built on capability developed in constructing the address frame
- Record level investigation provides depth of insight but not breadth
- Automated solutions using record level learning provide breadth

Clerical and automation working side by side



- Develop understanding of addressing issues that exist in admin data sources / supplies
- Targeted investigation based on a range of evidence

- An iterative development of automated address
- The embedding of these processes into teams using address, or address-based data
- Learning can be reused without detailed investigation

Learning from Census 2021

- Closer partnership with organisations who run communal establishments (contact and coverage estimation)
- Communal establishments have evolved over time so how we define and measure these population needs to evolve as well
- Complex address structures can be problematic regardless of how data are collected (through census, surveys or administrative data)
- Processes need to be in place to identify and learn from how this complexity is translated into the data collected – using a combination of micro and macro approaches