

***2007 Census Test
Evaluation Survey (CTES)
Non-responders' Report***

We called but you were out

Northern Ireland
Census
Test²⁰⁰⁷

Please complete and return your Census
Test questionnaire today

ENM FL 01T (NI)



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Executive Summary

- The CTES (Census Test Evaluation Survey) follow-up survey of non-responding households to the Census Test¹ was conducted in order to explore the reasons for non-participation in the Census Test.
- The CTES follow-up of non-responding households to the Census Test found that over two-thirds (68%) of non-responding households said that they had received a Census questionnaire.
- The CTES asked non-responding households to the Census Test the main reason they were not able to send back the completed Census form. The main reasons given were “too busy” (39% of responses) and “started it but then forgot” (22% of responses).
- The CTES found that 55% of non-responders to the Census Test (and 56% of responders to the Census Test) would not be willing to complete the Census on the internet.
- When the CTES asked those who were unwilling to complete the Census on the internet why this was the case, the most commonly mentioned reason was lack of access to the internet - 47% non-responders to the Census Test; 43% responders to the Census Test.
- The CTES follow-up to the Census Test found that 51% of both responder and non-responder households have access to the internet.
- The vast majority of CTES participating households who have internet access, have access at home - 93% non-responders to the Census Test; 94% responders to the Census Test.
- The CTES found that around a third of non-respondents to the Census Test (35%) said they had seen the advance card for the Census Test that was delivered about a week before the Census questionnaire. In contrast around two-

¹ Non-responding households are those households who did not return a Census Test questionnaire.

thirds (67%) of responders to the Census Test remembered seeing an advance card.

- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that only one household reported having visitors to stay overnight on 13th May 2007. (The CTES follow-up of responders to the Census Test found 4 households with overnight visitors on Census Test night.)

Chapter 1: Introduction & Background

1.1 Background

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest and most complex statistical exercise undertaken in Northern Ireland, which provides a fundamental role in the provision of comprehensive and robust demographic statistics. It is imperative that detailed testing precedes the Census operation. As a result, three major phases are planned during the 2011 Census cycle, namely:

- Census Test in May 2007;
- Systems Integration Test in Autumn 2008; and,
- Dress Rehearsal in Spring 2009.

The purpose of this report is to present the background and findings from the Census Test Evaluation Survey (CTES) that was undertaken as part of the May 2007 Census Test in Northern Ireland. The remainder of this chapter describes the Census Test and the CTES. This particular report then goes on to describe that part of the CTES that involved a follow-up survey of people who, while selected for the Census Test, did not respond to the Census Test.

1.2 Census Test

In May 2007 a Census Test was undertaken in 5 Northern Ireland Local Government Districts, (LGDs) Belfast, Coleraine, Craigavon, Magherafelt, and Fermanagh. (Maps included in [Appendix 1](#).) The test incorporated a trial of proposed operational procedures, processes, and associated systems in addition to statistical testing on the effect of delivery method and form content have on response level.

Following detailed analysis of 2001 Census information at output area level, target areas were chosen for their specific socio-economic characteristics known to provide difficulties with the enumeration process. The desire to test the factors across a balanced set of socio-economic strata led to the selection of 96 Output Areas (OAs) for the test across the four treatment combinations (See [Appendix 2](#)). In line with arrangements across the rest of the UK, it was agreed that the main design variables should be delivery method, with the success of enumerator delivery and post-out being assessed, and the effect of the inclusion of an income question.

In order to arrive at the 96 OAs, all of the OAs across the five chosen LGDs were categorised into 12 strata (urban / rural, deprived / non-deprived, Protestant /

Roman Catholic / Mixed) as illustrated in Table 1 of [Appendix 2](#). OAs were classified as:

- Urban if their population weighted centroid (average grid reference) fell within (bands A to E of the “Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements”²) any settlement with a population of 4,500 persons or more; and
- Rural if their population weighted centroid fell within any settlement (in bands F or G of the “Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements”) within a population of less than 4,500 persons or in open countryside, a small village or hamlet.

OAs were categorised as deprived / non-deprived using the economic deprivation measure from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005, using the median rank (2,511 out of 5,022 OAs) as the break-point. For community background, OAs were classified (using 2001 Census data) as predominantly Protestant if over 80% of the population were Protestant (or other Christian), predominantly Roman Catholic if over 80% of the population were Roman Catholic and Mixed for all other areas. Eight OAs were then chosen at random from within each of the 12 stratum to give 96 OAs in total.

As shown in [Appendix 2](#), the attempted enumeration of all households across the 96 OAs led to the Census Test sample size of approaching 12,000 households.

1.3 Census Test Evaluation Survey

Following on from the Northern Ireland Census Test a Census Test Evaluation Survey (CTES) was conducted, the aim of which was to examine the quality of the information given in the Census Test questionnaire by repeating the Census Test questions with a sample of respondents. A number of questions were also asked to determine the acceptability of the questionnaire in terms of its overall appearance and to find out whether there were any questions which had caused particular difficulties or which respondents found unacceptable. In addition, respondents were asked to provide feedback on whether or not related Census Test materials, such as information leaflets and follow up cards, were received; and to provide an opinion on how effective they were perceived to be.

² NISRA Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group “Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements” February 2005

The CTES questions asked of the Census Test responding households fell into four categories:

- questions to assess coverage of people within the household;
- questions on attitude to the questionnaire and to sensitive questions and about the burden imposed on householders;
- questions relating to related Census Test material; and,
- questions on quality of answers to, and understanding of, the other Census Test questions.

This is reported in a separate document, the Responders' Report.

The questions asked of Census Test non-responding households were used to explore reasons for non-response, and particularly whether this was associated with one (or more) of the key design variables of the Test.

1.4 Methodology

The CTES was based on a target sample of 1000 responding households (selected in two batches of 500) and 400 non-responding households from the Census Test, with CTES responses secured from as many households as possible.

These addresses were selected from 48 Census Output Areas across each of the 5 LGDs chosen for the Census Test, such that each of the area variants (in delivery method and socio economic strata) and form variants which made up the design strata of the Test were sampled in a balanced fashion. As shown in [Appendix 2](#), the Test itself involved two OAs for each treatment/strata combination; the CTES used one of these two OAs for each treatment/strata combination. Within each OA at least 10 responding households and 8 non-responding households were selected for the CTES. (Over sampling of households occurred at the selection stage.) Thus, the CTES sample was balanced across the four treatment combination and socio-economic strata.

One person per responding household was scheduled for interview.

Each batch was sampled at key points in the Census Test in order to provide insight into:

- early responders (i.e. those householders who returned a Census Test questionnaire without any intervention from Census follow up field staff);
- late responders (i.e. those householders who returned a Census Test questionnaire following the initiation of Census follow up activity); and,
- non-responders (i.e. those householders who did not return a Census Test questionnaire).

Once a batch had been sampled, all of those addresses eligible for that selection (i.e. the sampling base) became ineligible for the next batch selection. As such, early responding households were not included in the sample base for Batch 2.

Table 1 below outlines key dates in the sampling process.

Table 1:

Census Test Evaluation Survey Timescale			
Process	Number of Households Sampled		Date
Selection of Batch 1 Responders	480 targeted	500 over-sampled	18th May 2007
Selection of Batch 2 Responders	480 targeted	500 over-sampled	1st June 2007
Selection of Non Responders	384 targeted	396 over-sampled	15th June 2007

Following selection, addresses were passed to CSU in a Microsoft Excel file in order to facilitate a mail merge with a pre-designed advance letter which was posted to each address in the sample, providing the householder with information regarding the CTES and informing them that a CSU interviewer would be visiting them.

As a parallel process, Census Test questionnaires (for each household) were located (using individual questionnaire identification numbers linked to addresses) and key information (pertaining to the answers that householders had provided to questions for each usual resident relating to qualifications, income, and language ability in addition to visitor information i.e. whether or not visitors were present at that address on Census Test night) was entered onto a Microsoft Access database and imported into Blaise.

1.5 Questionnaire development

The questionnaire was developed jointly between Census Office and the Office for National Statistics (ONS), with some input from CSU. Amendments were made for Northern Ireland specific questions, resulting in a Northern Ireland version of the questionnaire that differed slightly from that being used by ONS. The final version of the questionnaire was prepared as a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) questionnaire in the statistical package called Blaise. CAPI has many advantages over traditional paper and pencil survey techniques in that range checks, internal validity and consistency checks in addition to complicated routing can all be handled with ease. In essence, the use of CAPI means that the interview data is largely validated at the most appropriate point in the research process, namely the interview. The initial programming was carried out by colleagues from ONS who provided CSU with a working draft version of the Blaise questionnaire. CSU then amended the programming to reflect the Northern Ireland version of the questionnaire and carried out final testing of the programme.

1.6 Questionnaire Structure

NON RESPONDERS QUESTIONNAIRE

9 Reasons for Non-response

Non-responders are asked why they didn't respond to the Census Test.

10 Household Composition

The composition of non-responding households is asked, including information on age, sex and ethnicity.

11 The Census and the Internet

Non-responders are asked whether they would be willing to fill in an on-line Census form.

1.7 Fieldwork

Addresses were issued to a panel of 51 interviewers. (The instructions given to interviewers are included in [Appendix 6](#).) The fieldwork periods for each batch of addresses were:

Batch 1: Tuesday 29th May – Saturday 16th June

Batch 2: Monday 11th June – Saturday 30th June

A few interviews were conducted after the end of the original fieldwork period, where it had not been possible to contact respondents before this.

A letter ([Appendix 3](#)) was sent to each selected address a week before fieldwork.

The letter introduced Central Survey Unit, explained the purpose of the survey and stated that an interviewer would call in the next few weeks.

1.8 Non-responders to the Census Test

Follow-up response rates

As part of the CTES follow-up survey 266 households that were recorded as non-responders to the Census Test were successfully contacted by CTES interviewers. Table 2 below shows that 206 households were confirmed as not having responded to the Census Test.

Table 2:

Non-responders to the Census Test – CTES Follow up		
Status	Number	%
Non-responding household	206	52.0%
Responding household	57	14.4%
Don't know	3	0.8%
Refusal to co-operate	33	8.3%
Non-contact	97	24.5%
Base*	396	100.0%

* Addresses sampled

Table 3 shows that of those 206 households 170 agreed to participate in the CTES.

Table 3:

Non-responders – CTES participation		
Status	Number	%
Continue interview	170	82.5%
Refuse to continue interview	36	17.5%
Base*	206	100.0%

* Non-responding households

1.9 Census Test Evaluation Survey Response Rates (Non-responders)

Overall

Non-responders to the Census Test

The response rate to the CTES for non-responders to the Census Test was 43%.

Table 4:

Overall CTES response rates			
	Target Sample	Achieved Sample	Response Rate
Non responders (Census Test)	396	170	42.9%

By Area

Non-responders to the Census Test

Table 5:

Non-responders to the Census Test			
Response rates by area			
	Target Sample	Achieved Sample	Response Rate
Belfast	78	38	48.7%
Coleraine	17	4	23.5%
Craigavon	86	41	47.7%
Fermanagh	110	42	38.2%
Magherafelt	105	45	42.9%
All areas	396	170	42.9%

By Delivery Method

Non-responders to the Census Test

There was no significant difference in response rate to the CTES between post out and enumerator delivery methods.

Table 6:

Non-responders to the Census Test			
Response rates by delivery method			
	Target Sample	Achieved Sample	Response Rate
Post Out	199	90	45.2%
Enumerator Delivery	197	80	40.6%
Both	396	170	42.9%

Chapter 2: Coverage

2.1 Coverage of the 2007 Census Test

- Provide a summary of the reasons and patterns for household non-response in the 2007 Census Test

Non response - Coverage	
1	Did you receive a Census Form? This is what it looked like.
2	Can I just ask why you weren't able to send to send the completed test questionnaire to us?
3	How many people usually live here? We are asking this to find out if we have missed contacting important household groups.
4	I need to get a few details of each person living here. This is to help us identify characteristics of households. Is it possible for you to tell me what is your <their> name, age, sex and ethnic group?

The analysis of non respondents to the Census Test is based on 396 households that enumerators attempted to contact. A separate CTES instrument was used for these households.

At the beginning of the set of questions there was a check to confirm that the household had not responded to the Census Test (Table 7 below).

Table 7:

Please confirm that this interview is with a non-responding household before continuing.		
Response	Number of households	% of households
I confirm this is a non-responding household	206	52.0%
This is a responding household	57	14.4%
Don't know	3	0.8%
Refusal/non-contact	130	32.8%
Target sample	396	100.0%

The 57 households who answered that this was a responding household had probably been contacted before their returned form had been received by Census Office and were consequently asked questions relevant to a responding household.

2.2 Non-responders to the Census Test

For the 206 non-responders, once their status as a non-respondent was confirmed, the interviewer asked whether or not he/she could continue the interview or if there was a completed Census Test questionnaire to return.

Table 8:

I would like to ask some general questions about why you were not able to take part in the 2007 Census Test		
Response	Number of households	% of households
Continue with interview	170	82.5%
Interview refused	36	17.0%
Questionnaire collected by interviewer	0	0.0%
Base*	206	100.0%

* Confirmed non-responder households

In the case of an interviewee refusing to answer the further questions the interview was then terminated.

2.3 By Income question

Table 10 shows that the confirmed non-responder households were fairly evenly split between those who would have received an income version of the Census Test questionnaire (105 households) and those who had received a no income version (101 households).

Table 9:

Non respondents by presence of an income question		
	Number of households	% of non respondents
No Income question	101	49.0%
Income question	105	51.0%
Base*	206	100.0%

* Confirmed non-responder households

2.4 By Household Size

Table 10:

Non respondents by Household Size		
Household Size	Number of households	% of households
1 person	43	20.9%
2 persons	38	18.4%
3 persons	29	14.1%
4 persons	25	12.1%
5 persons	13	6.3%
6 persons	12	5.8%
7 persons	3	1.5%
8 persons	0	0.0%
9 persons	1	0.5%
Refusal	3	1.5%
No information	39	18.9%
Base*	206	100.0%

* Confirmed non-responder households

Table 11:

Number of persons living in households				
	CTES Non-responders	2001 Census		
Household Size	Number of households	% of households	Number of households	% of households
1 person	43	26.2%	171573	27.4%
2 persons	38	23.2%	176180	28.1%
3 persons	29	17.7%	103629	16.5%
4 persons	25	15.2%	95317	15.2%
5 persons	13	7.9%	49927	8.0%
6 persons	12	7.3%	21911	3.5%
7 persons	3	1.8%	5343	0.9%
8 or more persons	1	0.6%	2838	0.5%
Valid households	164	100.0%	626718	100.0%

Table 11 shows that 82% of CTES non-respondent households were made up of 4 persons or less. (In the 2001 Census 87% of households consisted of 4 persons or less.) The CTES proportions for non-respondent households were not dissimilar to the 2001 Census proportions for households in Northern Ireland.

2.5 Ethnicity of household members

Given the small sample size for ethnic minorities (ethnic group other than white) the CTES figures were not dissimilar to the 2001 Census data for Northern Ireland.

Table 12:

Ethnicity of household members – CTES Non - responders		
Response	Number	%
White British/Irish	444	93.9%
Irish traveller	1	0.2%
Other - White	10	2.1%
<i>Czech</i>	2	0.4%
<i>Lithuanian</i>	2	0.4%
<i>Polish</i>	6	1.3%
Chinese	1	0.2%
Indian	1	0.2%
Pakistani	0	0.0%
Bangladeshi	0	0.0%
Black Caribbean	3	0.6%
Black African	0	0.0%
Any Other Black background	0	0.0%
Any other Mixed background	1	0.2%
Any other Ethnic group	9	2.0%
Refusal	3	0.6%
Total	473	100.0%

Table 13:

	Ethnicity			
	CTES Non - responders		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
White	455	96.9%	1672698	99.3%
Other - Chinese	1	0.2%	4145	0.3%
Other - Indian	1	0.2%	1567	0.1%
Other - Pakistani	0	0.0%	666	0.0%
Other - Bangladeshi	0	0.0%	242	0.0%
Other - Black Caribbean	3	0.6%	255	0.0%
Other - Black African	0	0.0%	494	0.0%
Other - Black Other	0	0.0%	387	0.0%
Mixed Ethnic Group	1	0.2%	3319	0.2%
Any Other Ethnic Group	9	1.9%	1484	0.1%
Total	470	100.0%	1685257	100.0%

Chapter 3: Results

3.1 Did you receive a census questionnaire?

Interviewees were then asked if they had received a Census Test questionnaire. Thirty-two non-responder households reported that they did not receive a questionnaire.

Table 14:

Did you receive a census questionnaire?		
Response	Number	%
Yes	115	67.7%
No	32	18.8%
Don't remember	16	9.4%
Other	4	2.4%
Refusal	3	1.8%
Base*	170	100.0%

*CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

Half of those (16 respondents) who reported not having received a questionnaire were from the Fermanagh district.

Table 15:

	Did you receive a census questionnaire?					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Other	Refusal	All
Belfast	32	3	3	0	0	38
Coleraine	4	0	0	0	0	4
Craigavon	26	9	4	2	0	41
Fermanagh	20	16	3	2	1	42
Magherafelt	33	4	6	0	2	45
Overall base*	115	32	16	4	3	170

* CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

Analysis by delivery method showed no significant difference between post out and enumerator delivery in the number of households who reported not receiving a questionnaire.

Table 16:

	Did you receive a census questionnaire?					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Other	Refusal	All
Post Out	63	17	6	2	2	90
Enumerator Delivery	52	15	10	2	1	80
Overall base*	115	32	16	4	3	170

* CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

3.2 Why weren't you able to send the completed questionnaire to us?

This question was asked to all those who answered “yes” or “don’t remember” to “Did you receive a census questionnaire?” (131 households). Table 17 shows a breakdown of the reasons given for not returning a Census Test questionnaire.

Table 17:

Why weren't you able to send the completed questionnaire to us?			
	Reason	Number	%
1 reason	Question(s) too intrusive	1	0.8
	Questionnaire not in appropriate language	3	2.3
	Did not understand questionnaire or some questions	3	2.3
	Too busy	40	30.5
	Started it but then forgot	25	19.1
	Someone else usually deals with these sorts of things	2	1.5
	Thought someone else did it	2	1.5
	Don't trust government	2	1.5
	Don't like to disclose personal details	1	0.8
	Don't feel it's important	4	3.1
2 reasons	Other	29	22.1
	Question(s) too intrusive and don't trust government	3	2.3
	Question(s) too intrusive and don't want to give information as don't know what use it for	1	0.8
	Too busy and questionnaire too long	1	0.8
	Too busy and started but then forgot	1	0.8
	Too busy and don't trust government	1	0.8
	Too busy and other	4	3.1
	Did not understand questionnaire or some questions/don't want to give information	1	0.8
	Don't trust government and don't feel it's important	1	0.8
3 reasons	Don't feel it's important and other	1	0.8
	Did not understand questionnaire/questions)/too busy/started it but then forgot	1	0.8
	Too busy/questionnaire too long/started it but then forgot	1	0.8
	Too busy/started it but then forgot/other	1	0.8
4 reasons	Too busy/don't feel it's important/other	1	0.8
	Question(s) too intrusive/don't trust government/don't want to give .../don't feel it's important	1	0.8
All	Base*	131	100.0

* Those who answered “yes” or “don’t remember” to “Did you receive a census questionnaire?” (131 households)

Altogether 92 of the responses to “Why weren't you able to send the completed questionnaire to us?” could be described as general apathy towards completion of the questionnaire. Fifty-one of the reasons given for not returning a Census questionnaire cited being too busy. An additional 29 responses related to starting the

questionnaire but forgetting to finish it. Eight responses cited not feeling it was important and 4 responses referred to thinking someone else had completed it.

In all only 28 responses related to problems with the questionnaire. Of these 18 responses cited personal data security reasons - questions too intrusive (6 responses); not willing to disclose their personal details or not trusting the government with them (12 responses). The remaining 10 responses were problems with the questionnaire itself - unable to answer questionnaire in English (3 responses); difficulty understanding one or more of the questions (5 responses); questionnaire too long (2 responses).

The following table (Table 18) shows a collated list of the other reasons given for not returning the questionnaire (36 responses). In total 33 of the 36 other reasons were not related to problems with the Census questionnaire. Of these non-census related reasons - 26 responses could be regarded as apathy type responses – not compulsory/didn't get round to doing it/don't remember receiving or seeing it/not sure what to do/lack of interest/lost form/threw form away/can't remember if posted/away from home. An additional 7 responses referred to health as a reason for non-completion.

Table 18:

Reasons for not returning a Census Test questionnaire - Other	
Reason	Number
Did not complete as it was not compulsory	2
Didn't get around to doing it	6
Didn't remember receiving it	5
Didn't see it	1
Difficulties with form	3
Ill health	6
Initial form only held 5 peoples info, however 6 in family. phoned + received 2nd paper but not sure if to do it all again or include household section, then no support phone number in evening	1
Just had a baby	1
Lack of interest	2
Lost the form	2
Away on holiday/ with work	4
Threw the form away by accident	2
Was completed fully - cannot remember if it was posted	1
All other responses	36

3.3 Intrusive questions

Can I just check which questions did you find too intrusive?

This question was only asked of the 6 people who responded that a question or all the questions were too intrusive when asked “Why weren’t you able to send the completed questionnaire to us?” 1 person cited the income question as being intrusive, 1 person couldn’t remember their reason for feeling the form was too intrusive and the remaining 4 people answered spontaneously that all the questions were too intrusive.

Table 19:

Can I just check, which questions did you find too intrusive?	
Response	Number
Income	1
Can’t remember	1
All questions	4
Base – question(s) too intrusive	6

3.4 Difficult to understand questions

Can I just check, which questions did you find difficult to understand?

This question was asked in a multiple response format to the 5 people who replied that they didn’t understand some or all of the questions when asked “Why weren’t you able to send the completed questionnaire to us?”

It is apparent from the results that this small sample of people who had problems with the questionnaire, had problems with many or all of the questions. (The mean number of problems reported per person is 4.6.)

Table 20:

Can I just check, which questions did you find difficult to understand?	
Response	Number
Household composition questions	2
Questions on tenure	2
Income	2
Ethnicity	2
National Identity	2
Religion	2
Language	2
Marital/civil partnership status	2
Second residence	2
Other questions	2
Can't remember	3
All responses*	23

*Based on 5 respondents

3.5 Census on the internet

Would you be willing to complete the Census on the internet?

Table 21 shows that 55% of CTES non-responders to the Census Test (and 56% of responders to the Census Test) would not be willing to complete the Census on the internet.

Table 21:

Would you be willing to complete the Census on the internet?				
Response	Census Test non-responders		Census Test responders	
	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	58	34.1	325	40.9
No	93	54.7	443	55.8
Maybe	12	7.1	24	3.0
Don't know	1	0.6	0	0.0
Refusal	6	3.5	2	0.3
Base*	170	100.0	794	100.0

* CTES confirmed non-responders/responders to Census Test

Table 22 shows that over three-quarters of Census Test non-responders questioned in Craigavon (76%) said they would not be willing to complete the Census on the internet (31 of 41 respondents) significantly higher than those from Fermanagh (54%), Belfast (50%) and Magherafelt (47%) who would also be unwilling to complete their Census form on-line.

Table 22:

Would you be willing to complete the Census on the internet?						
Local Government District (LGD)						
Response	Belfast	Coleraine	Craigavon	Fermanagh	Magherafelt	All
Yes	39.5%	50.0%	19.5%	33.3%	42.2%	34.1%
No	50.0%	25.0%	75.6%	50.0%	46.7%	54.7%
Maybe	7.9%	25.0%	4.9%	9.5%	4.4%	7.1%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Refusal	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	6.7%	3.5%
Base*=100%	38	4	41	42	45	170

* CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

Table 23 shows that 54% of CTES non-responders to the Census Test who received their form by post out were unwilling to complete their Census form on-line as were 55% of those who received their form via enumerator delivery.

Table 23:

Would you be willing to complete the Census on the internet?			
Delivery Method			
Response	Post Out	Enumerator Delivery	Both
Yes	31.1%	37.5%	34.1%
No	54.4%	55.0%	54.7%
Maybe	8.9%	5.0%	7.1%
Don't know	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Refusal	4.4%	2.5%	3.5%
Base*=100%	90	80	170

* CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

When the 93 CTES confirmed non-responders to the Census Test who would not be willing to complete their Census form on-line were asked why they would be unwilling to do this - 60% cited not having a computer or not having internet access as the reason (Table 24). An additional 16% said that they could not use a computer or the internet and a further 10% said that they didn't trust computers. Altogether 80 out of the 93 responders questioned (86%) gave computer or internet related reasons for their unwillingness to complete the Census on-line.

The most commonly mentioned reason for both non-responders to the Census Test and responders to the Census Test for their unwillingness to complete the Census on-line was lack of internet access – 47% non-responders to the Census Test; 43% responders to the Census Test.

Table 24:

Why are you unwilling to complete the Census on the internet?		
Collated response	Number	%
No internet	44	47.3
No computer	12	12.9
Can't use computer/internet	15	16.1
Don't like/trust computers/not secure/prefer paper	9	9.7
Too much bother/too complicated/unwilling/too busy	6	6.5
Don't know/no at present	4	4.3
Big brother/don't give government information	2	2.2
Questions too intrusive	1	1.1
Base*	93	100.0

* Unwilling to complete Census on the internet

3.6 Internet Access

Do you have access to the internet?

Table 25 shows that just over half (51%) of Census Test non-respondent households have internet access. (51% of Census Test respondent households also have internet access – 405 of 794 households.)

Table 25:

Do you have access to the internet?		
Response	Number	%
Yes	86	50.6%
No	73	42.9%
Maybe	2	1.2%
Don't know	1	0.6%
Refusal	8	4.7%
Base*	170	100.0%

* CTES confirmed non-responders to Census Test

Where do you have access to the internet?

Table 26 shows that of those non-responder households to the Census Test who can access the internet – 93% (80 of the 86 households) have access at home. 94% of responder households to the Census Test (with internet access) have access at home

Table 26:

Where do you have access to the internet?				
Response	Non-responders to Census Test		Responders to Census Test	
	Number	%	Number	%
Home	51	59.3	215	53.1
Work	4	4.7	18	4.4
Relatives or friends home	2	2.3	4	1.0
Internet café or library	0	0.0	1	0.2
Home and work	23	26.7	144	35.6
Home and internet café or library	3	3.5	3	0.7
Home and elsewhere	0	0.0	1	0.2
Work and internet café or library	0	0.0	1	0.2
Relatives or friends home and internet café or library	0	0.0	1	0.2
Home/work/relatives or friends	0	0.0	2	0.5
Home/work/internet café or library	1	1.2	6	1.5
Home/work/mobile phone	0	0.0	3	0.7
Home/relatives or friends/internet café or library	0	0.0	2	0.5
Work/relatives or friends/internet café or library	0	0.0	1	0.2
Home/work/relatives or friends/internet café or library	1	1.2	1	0.2
Home/work/relatives or friends/internet café or library/mobile phone	0	0.0	2	0.5
Home/relatives/friends/ internet café or library/mobile phone	1	1.2	0	0.0
Base*	86	100.0	405	100.0

*Base CTES participants who have internet access

Table 27 shows that 55 of the 86 non-responder households (64%) with internet access would be willing to complete their Census form on-line. However, only 3 of the 73 non-responder households (4%) without internet access would be willing to complete their Census form via the internet. (75% of Census Test respondent households with internet access would be willing to complete the Census on-line compared to only 6% of responder households without internet access.)

If households do not have access to the internet they are not in a position to utilise on-line completion.

Table 27:

Internet access	Complete Census on internet					
	Yes	No	Maybe	Don't know	Refusal	All
Yes	55	19	12	0	0	86
No	3	70	0	0	0	73
Maybe	0	2	0	0	0	2
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	1
Refusal	0	2	0	0	6	8
All*	58	93	12	1	6	170

*Base CTES 170 non-responders (to the Census Test)

3.7 Advance Card

Did you see the advance card for the Census Test that was delivered about a week before the Census questionnaire?

The CTES follow-up survey found that 67% of responders to the Census Test remembered seeing an advance card and only 11% reported not receiving it. However for non-responders to the Census Test the CTES found that only 35% of non-responders were sure they had seen the advance card and 31% reported not receiving it.

Table 28:

Did you see the advance card for the Census Test?				
Response	Census Test Non-responders		Census Test Responders	
	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	60	35.3	534	67.3
No	53	31.2	86	10.8
Can't remember	52	30.6	133	16.8
Don't know	1	0.6	12	1.5
Refusal	4	2.4	29	3.7
Base*	170	100.0	794	100.0

* CTES confirmed non-responders/responders

3.8 Visitors

Can I just check, did any visitors stay overnight on 13th May 2007?

The CTES follow-up survey of non-responder households to the Census Test showed that only one non-responder household reported having visitors to stay overnight on the 13th May 2007. (The CTES follow-up survey of responder households to the Census Test showed that only 4 households reported having visitors to stay overnight on Census Test night.)

Table 29:

Did any visitors stay overnight on 13th May 2007?				
Response	Census Test Non-responders		Census Test Responders	
	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	1	0.6	4	0.5
No	158	92.9	789	99.4
Don't know	6	3.5	1	0.5
Refusal	5	2.9	0	0.0
Base*	170	100	794	100.0

* CTES confirmed non-responders/responders

Chapter 4: Conclusions

CTES - Non – respondents to the Census Test

Characteristics of Participating Households

Household Composition

- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that over a quarter (26%) of non-responder households are single person households (2001 Census 27%), with two person households accounting for an additional 23% of households (2001 Census 28%). Together one and two person households account for nearly half (49%) of CTES non-responder households (2001 Census 55%).
- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that over two-thirds (67%) of CTES non-responder households are 3 persons or less (2001 Census 72%).
- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that 42% of households are made up of working age couples with children (2001 Census 34%).

Housing

- 94% of CTES non-resident households live in traditional housing stock, whether detached, semi-detached or terraced (2001 Census 92%).

Age Group

- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that over two-thirds (68%), of confirmed non-respondents are of working age. (2001 Census 63%).

Gender

- CTES non-responders are split 50:50 between males and females (2001 Census 49% males; 51% females).

Census Test

Census Test Questionnaire

- The CTES follow-up survey found that the majority (68%) of non responding households stated that they had received a Census questionnaire.
- The CTES asked non-responders to the Census Test the main reason they were not able to send back the completed Census form. The main reasons given were “too busy” (39% of responses) and “started it but then forgot” (22% of responses).

On-line Census Completion

- The CTES follow-up survey to the Census Test found that 55% of non-responders and 56% of responders to the Census Test would not be willing to complete the Census on-line.
- When the CTES asked those who were unwilling to complete the Census on the internet why this was the case the most commonly mentioned reason was that they had no internet access (47% non-responders to the Census Test; 43% responders to the Census Test).

Internet Access

- The CTES follow-up surveys found that around half (51%) of both non-responders and responders to the Census Test have access to the internet.
- The vast majority of CTES participating households who can access the internet can do so at home. (93% of non-responders and 94% of responders to the Census Test can access the internet at home.)

Advance Card

- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that around a third of respondents (35%) said they had seen the advance card for the Census Test that was delivered about a week before the Census questionnaire. In contrast around two thirds (67%) of responders to the Census Test remembered seeing an advance card.

- 31% of non-responders to the Census Test said they did not see the advance card compared to 11% of responders to the Census Test.

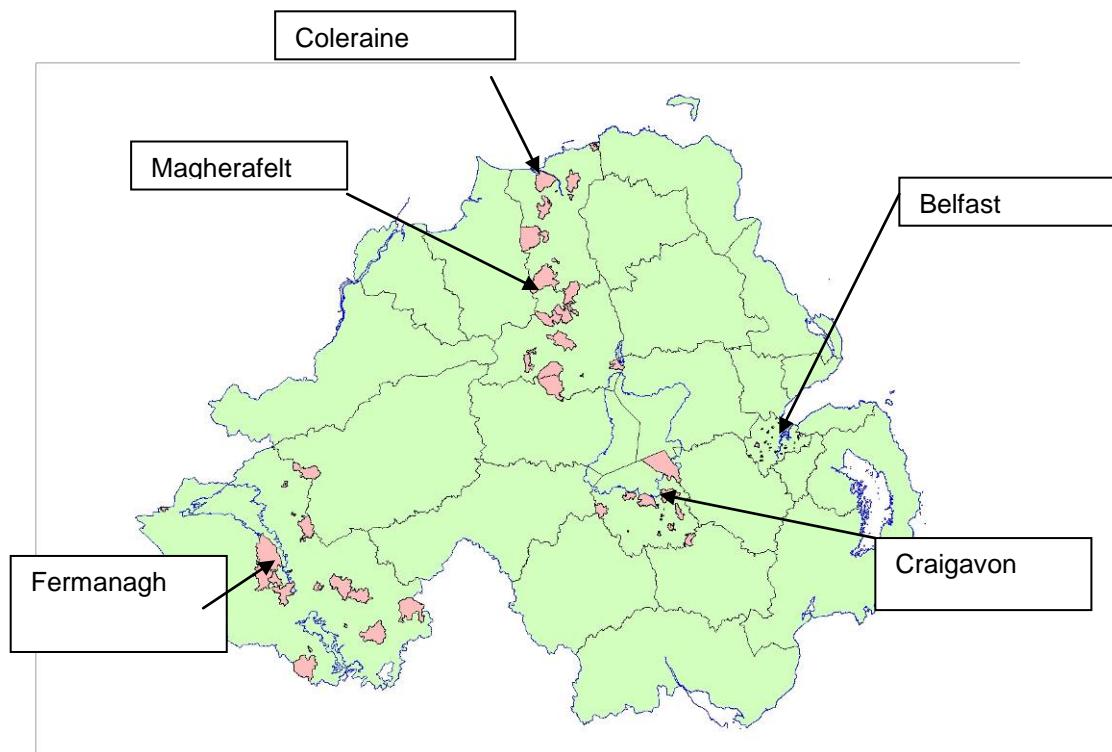
Visitors

- The CTES follow-up survey of non-responders to the Census Test found that 93% of non-responder households had no visitors staying overnight on 13th May 2007. (The CTES follow-up survey of responders to the Census Test found that 99% of responder households had no visitors to stay overnight.)

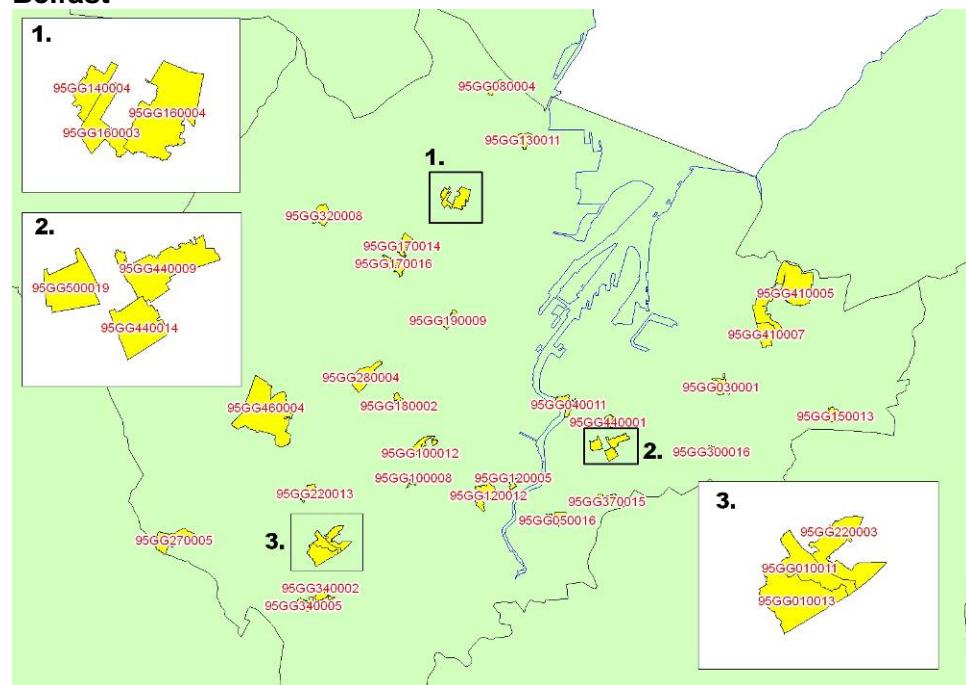
Appendices

Appendix 1

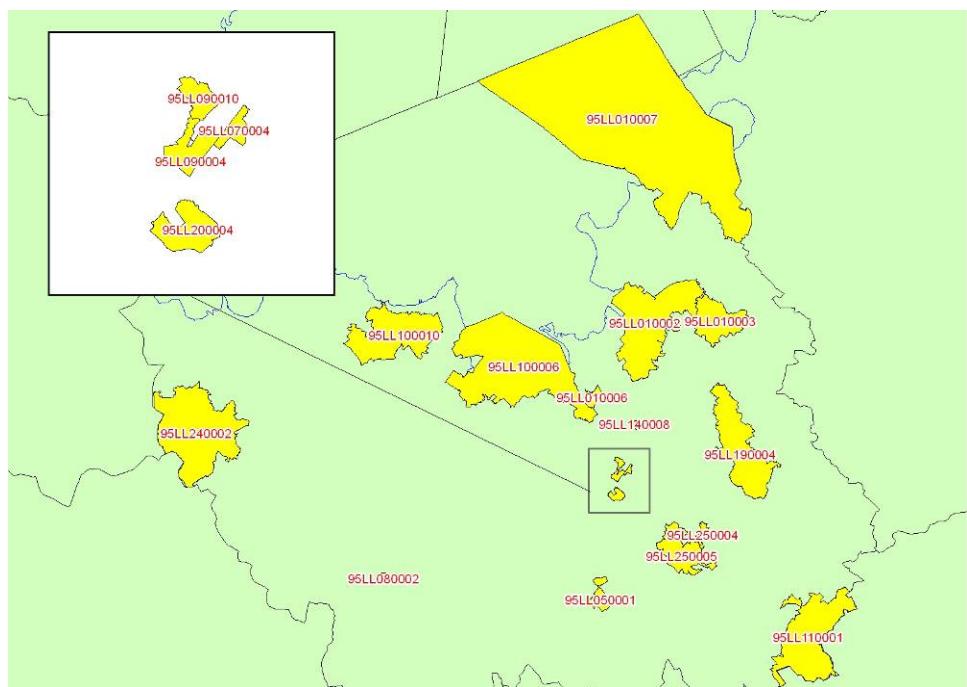
2007 Test Areas



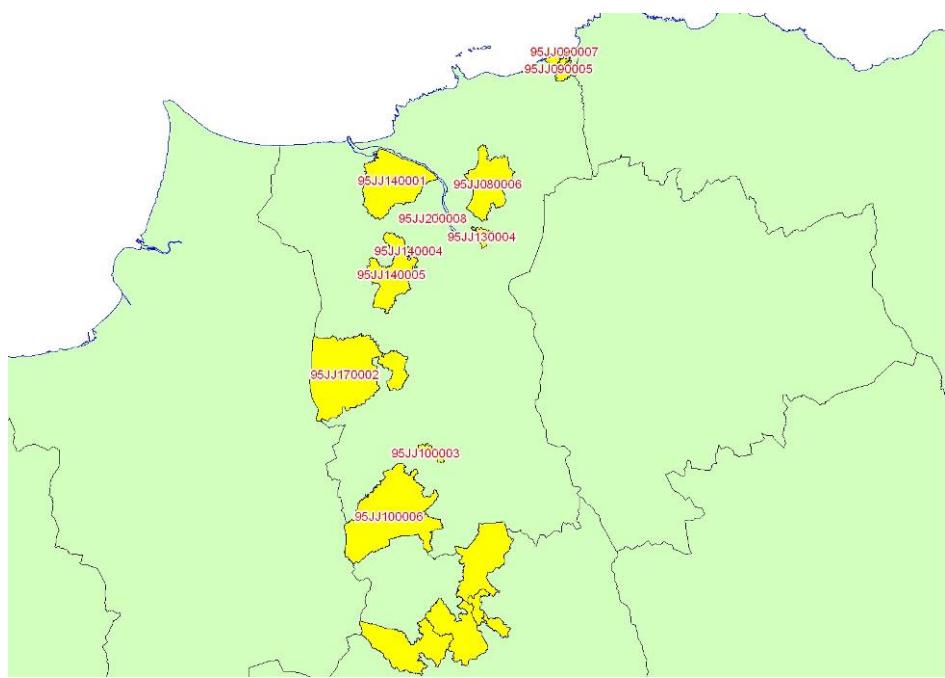
Belfast



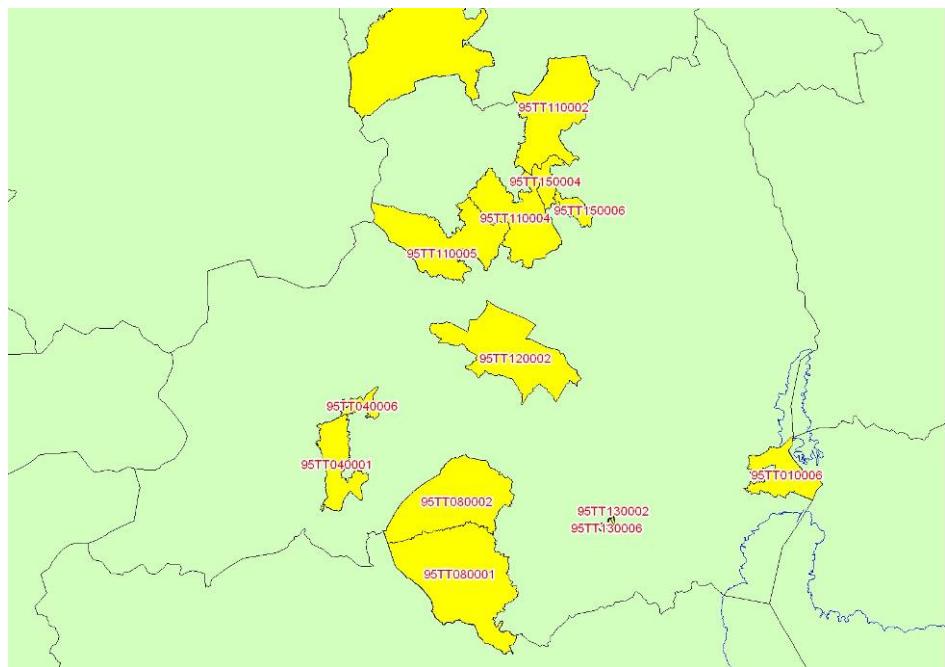
Craigavon



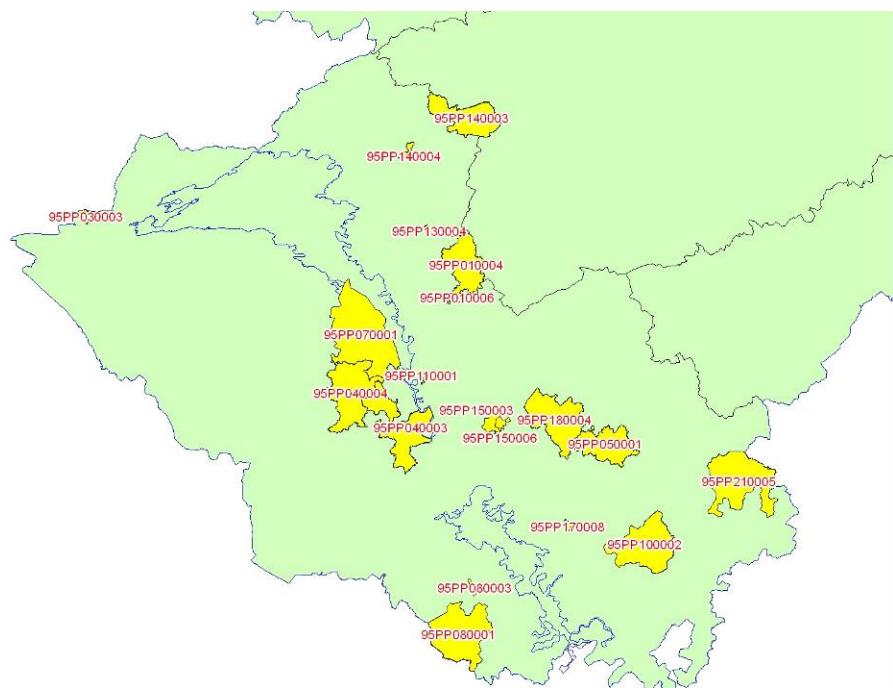
Coleraine



Magherafelt



Fermanagh



Appendix 2

Table 1. Design Strata by Output Area

Design Strata			Design Variables						Total OAs	
			Post-out		Enumerator Delivery					
			Income	No Income	Income	No Income	In 2007 Test	In whole of NI		
Urban	Deprived	Protestant	2	2	2	2	8	627	627	627
		Roman Catholic	2	2	2	2				
		Mixed	2	2	2	2				
	Non-deprived	Protestant	2	2	2	2	8	790	790	790
		Roman Catholic	2	2	2	2				
		Mixed	2	2	2	2				
Rural	Deprived	Protestant	2	2	2	2	8	131	131	131
		Roman Catholic	2	2	2	2				
		Mixed	2	2	2	2				
	Non-deprived	Protestant	2	2	2	2	8	391	391	391
		Roman Catholic	2	2	2	2				
		Mixed	2	2	2	2				
Total			24	24	24	24	96	5022	5022	5022

Table 2. Design Strata by 2001 Census Household Count

Design Strata			Design Variables				Total Households	
			Post-out		Enumerator Delivery			
			Income	No Income	Income	No Income	In 2007 Test	In whole of NI
Urban	Deprived	Protestant	253	231	248	192	924	77804
		Roman Catholic	249	255	247	305	1056	80515
		Mixed	245	248	237	264	994	47974
	Non-deprived	Protestant	245	263	241	239	988	98940
		Roman Catholic	248	221	230	266	965	21567
		Mixed	259	250	237	217	963	103982
Rural	Deprived	Protestant	216	252	220	234	922	16102
		Roman Catholic	215	256	234	246	951	38818
		Mixed	228	252	254	239	973	50455
	Non-deprived	Protestant	249	232	238	232	951	48830
		Roman Catholic	236	244	246	259	985	7534
		Mixed	268	213	241	251	973	34197
Total			2911	2917	2873	2944	11645	626718

Appendix 3

Date as postmark

Dear Occupier,

Census Test Follow-up Survey

On the 13th May 2007, a Census Test took place which you were invited to take part in. If you have taken part thank you for your cooperation. The next full Census will be in 2011 and will provide important statistics for use by central government, local government and the community to help plan services for the future.

The Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency has been asked to carry out a Follow-up Survey on behalf of Census Office.

This Follow-up Survey is to gather views on Census procedures and the questions to help Census Office improve them. Your address has been randomly selected for inclusion in this Follow-up Survey. The information you provide, whether you completed the Census Test questionnaire or not, is valuable to Census Office and will contribute to the development of the next Census in 2011.

EVERYTHING YOU TELL US is treated in confidence. The results will only be used to evaluate the test.

Within the next few weeks one of our interviewers will call on you. The interviewer will show an official identification card, explain the survey to you in more detail and ask to talk to one adult in your household. The interviewer will call in the evening if you are not at home during the day and will be happy to call again if you are busy at the first call.

If you would like any further information or have any queries please feel free to telephone Paul Coleman on: (028) 9034 8238. (Outside office hours please phone 02890 348200 and quote reference CTES).

Thank you for your help.

Yours faithfully



K F SWEENEY (Dr)
Head of Central Survey Unit

Appendix 4

Census Test Advance Letter



I am writing to ask for your help with the Census Test on 13 May.

Every ten years a census is held in Northern Ireland, the next one will be in 2011. Statistics produced from the collected information help central and local government plan services for the future.

To ensure the success of the next Census, trial questions and procedures need to be tested. You will shortly receive a Census Test questionnaire which we would like you to complete and return to us. Some questionnaires are being hand delivered by census staff while others will be posted out. This is part of the procedures we are testing.

During the period of the Census Test a member of census staff may call with you. If they do, please ask to see their official authority card which will include a photograph.

Your participation in the Census Test will help make the 2011 Census a success.

Thank you for your help.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Caven'.

Dr T N Caven - Registrar General, Northern Ireland

Census Helpline (open from 23 April 2007)

Telephone
0845 607 2011

Textphone (for hearing impaired people)
0845 608 2011

Web
www.nisra.gov.uk/censustest

PUB IL D1 T (NI)

Appendix 5

Census Test Follow-up letter

We called but you were out

Northern Ireland Census Test²⁰⁰⁷

Please complete and return your Census
Test questionnaire today

ENM FL 01T (NI)



If you have yet to complete and return your Census Test questionnaire, please do so today

To ensure the success of the next Census, it is important that every household included in the Census Test returns their questionnaire so that we can fully test our procedures and trial questions.

Please complete your questionnaire and return it in the prepaid return envelope provided. If you have mislaid your questionnaire, prepaid return envelope or require assistance, please contact us.

If you have recently returned your Census Test questionnaire please ignore this reminder.

Thank you for your help.

Census Helpline:

- 0845 607 2011
- Textphone (for hearing impaired people)
0845 608 2011
- www.nisra.gov.uk/censustest



Questionnaire Structure

The order of the topics in the CTES questionnaire is shown in Table 1. The questionnaire is divided into two main sections, for responders and non-responders, each containing individual topic blocks as shown below.

Questionnaire Structure

RESPONDERS QUESTIONNAIRE

0 Introductory questions

The questionnaire starts with a check question to ensure that the person who you are talking to is the person (or main person) that filled in the Census Form. You should have confirmed that the respondent is the person (or main person) that filled in the Census Form at the doorstep. If this person is persistently not available you may take information from another householder.

1 Coverage of the Census Test Form

Includes questions on: the names of usual residents, names of visitors, whether household members also live elsewhere (such as second homes), the reasons visitors were staying during the Census Test, where visitors usually reside.

2 Quality of the Census Test Form

Includes questions on: the time taken to fill in the Census form, the appearance of the Census form, problems with specific questions.

3 Language

This section aims to check the language question on the Census Test form. Respondents are asked which languages they can understand, speak, read, or write.

4 Qualifications

This section aims to check the qualifications question on the Census Test form.

5 Income

This section aims to check the income questions on the Census Test form.

6 Delivery of Census Test Forms

This section of the questionnaire asks respondents their opinions about the packaging and condition of the package containing the Census Test form.

7 Publicity for the Census Test

This section aims to find out what respondents thought about the publicity for the Census Test (such as advance letters) and whether they were influenced to respond by them.

8 Future Census Forms / Internet

The last part of the questionnaire deals with how respondents would like to fill in future Census forms. Several questions on the internet are asked.

NON RESPONDERS QUESTIONNAIRE

9 Reasons for Non-response

Non-responders are asked why they didn't respond to the Census Test.

10 Household Composition

The composition of non-responding households is asked, including information on age, sex and ethnicity.

11 The Census and the Internet

Non-responders are asked whether they would be willing to fill in an on-line Census form.

General points

Opinion questions (*)

Remember that only the standard probes can be used at [*] questions:

- How do you mean?
- Can you explain that a little more fully?
- In what way?
- Is there anything else/are there any other reasons?

Other (specify) and open questions

At several questions we ask you to record 'other answers'. Please only use the 'other' category when the respondent's answer does not fit appropriately into one of the existing pre-codes. If you need to think about the coding, record the answer in the 'other' category. You should then code the answer after the interview and delete the 'other' answer. There is a field in the admin block that reminds you to recode your answers.

There are also a few questions which ask for open responses. Please record what people say as fully as you can so that we can understand the main points - there is no need to record every single word.

Showcards (S)

There are eight showcards in all, four conventional A5 cards (Qualifications, Income 1, Income 2, Ethnic), two Census Test cards (advance, follow-up) and a specimen Census Form.

Questionnaire Blocks – Responders questionnaire

Introductory questions

CensusFo (S = specimen Census form), CensusF2, CensusF3

The questionnaire starts with a question about which parts of the Census form the respondent has filled in (*CensusFo*). You should have identified the primary responder to the Census Test beforehand so this question is just asking for confirmation that the respondent filled in the Census form. Should the respondent state that they didn't fill in any of the household section they are asked *CensusF2* "Can I speak to the person you think may have completed the household section". If the respondent says that this person is available you have the opportunity to ask *CensusFo* again or to postpone the interview (*CensusF3*).

Coverage of the Census Test form

CN1, Fname2, Finame

This section aims to establish the identity of each usual resident of the household. *CN1* offers a list of resident's names from the Census Test and the option to enter extra names as necessary. You should enter one name at a time by selecting the necessary code from the list or by entering 21 to add a new name to the list (this brings up *fname2*). When all names have been entered you should enter 22 at *CN1*. *Finame* shows the name of each respondent. Please make sure that the respondent gives their name first at *CN1*. Please take care when entering new names. Please do not prompt the respondent to add more names even if you can see them on the screen. A check question will appear later in the questionnaire along with a comprehensive probing of who lives in the household.

Who to include:-

The Census definition of a usual household resident is slightly different to that used on SVS/SDCAS surveys and reflects the aims of the Census Test, see paragraph 4 for details of definitions.

VisitChk, VN1, VName2, Viname

These questions ask the names of visitors to the household at the time of the Census Test. This section works in exactly the same way as the section for usual residents. Please do not prompt the respondent to add more names even if you can see them on the screen. Additional names will be probed later in the questionnaire (at *VCTCOV1 & VCTCOV2*).

Anymore

Anymore is a check question, it gives the names of the residents listed by the respondent and asks whether anyone else lives at the address.

XCN1, XFname2, XFiname

If the respondent answers that someone else lives at this address at '*Anymore*' they are asked to provide details in the same way as at *CN1* and *VN1*. These questions follow the same pattern as the questions on usual residents and visitors.

CTCOV1 and CTCOV2

If a usual resident was mentioned on the Census form but not mentioned during the coverage part of the questionnaire, the question of why they haven't been mentioned is asked (*CTCOV1*). *CTCOV2* provides space for recording 'other specify' answers to *CTCOV1*.

CTCOV3 and CTCOV4

If a usual resident was not present on the Census form the question of why they were not present is asked. *CTCOV4* provides space for recording 'other specify' answers to *CTCOV3*.

VCTCOV1 and VCTCOV2

If a visitor was mentioned on the Census form but not mentioned during the coverage part of the questionnaire the respondent is asked why the visitor hasn't been mentioned (*VCTCOV1*). *VCTCOV2* provides space for recording 'other specify' answers to *VCTCOV1*.

VCTCOV3 and VCTCOV4

If a visitor was not present on the Census form the question of why they were not present is asked. *VCTCOV4* provides space for recording 'other specify' answers to *VCTCOV3*.

Whelse, Whyels, WhyOth

For each usual resident in the household we ask whether they could have been resident elsewhere at the time of the Census Test and where/why that may have been. *WhyOth* provides a space for other specify answers.

WhelseV, WhyelsV, WhyOthV

For each visitor in the household we ask whether they could have been resident elsewhere at the time of the Census Test and where/why that may have been. *WhyOthV* provides a space for other specify answers.

WhyVis1, WhyVis2, Visadd, Visadd1

For each visitor in the household we also ask why they were staying at the time of the Census Test and where they usually live.

Quality of the Census Test form

Htime, HtimeS, ITime, ITimeS

HTime and *ITime* ask whether the respondent was happy with the time taken to fill in the household and individual sections of the Census Test form. These questions are in the form of a running prompt. Should the respondent have a different opinion this can be recorded in *HTimeS* and *ITimeS* by answering other to *HTime* and *ITime*.

Cappear, Capp2

Cappear concerns the respondent's opinion of the appearance of the Census Test form. Please use the probes if necessary.

QDiff1, QDiff2a, QDiff2b, QDiff3

QDiff1 asks whether the respondent had any difficulties with Census Test questions. If the answer is yes the question *QDiff2a* is asked, this shows a list of all the household questions that respondents may have had problems with, please code all that apply. If the respondent identifies any questions from the individual section these can be coded by entering 14 which brings up *QDiff2b*. Please use the specimen Census form in your packs as a prompt if needed, but respondents should not be encouraged to "just pick something". They should answer this from memory.

HowDiff

For each question raised as being a difficulty at *QDiff2a* or *QDiff2b* the question *HowDiff* is asked. Please code all that apply.

Qunha1, Qunha2a, Qunha2b, Qunha3

Qunha1 asks whether the respondent was unhappy with any Census Test questions. If the answer is yes the *QunHa2a* is asked, this shows a list of all the household questions that respondents may have had problems with, please code all that apply. If the respondent identifies any questions from the individual section these can be coded by entering 14 which brings up *QUnha2b*. Please use the specimen Census form in your packs as a prompt if needed, but respondents should not be encouraged to "just pick something". They should answer this from memory.

HowUnh

For each question that caused unhappiness at *QUnha2a* or *QUnha2b* the question *HowDiff* is asked. Please code all answers that apply.

QOther1, QOther2

QOther1 and *QOther2* provide respondents with the opportunity to add any further comments on the Census form. Please collect any opinions offered by the respondent.

Language

LangUsw, LangSpw, LangdW, LangWtW

These four questions ask about the respondents language abilities. Please code all languages that the respondent claims they can understand when spoken, read or written. We do not have a measure of ability in (or knowledge of) a language - please code what the respondent feels.

Languages not present on the coding frame should be coded using the other option. Please remember to include English.

Welsh

This question goes to Welsh cases only and is an exact copy of the question on the Census form. Please code all responses that apply.

Qualifications

QualsA (S = Qualifications), QualsAC

QualsA is very similar to the qualifications question on the Census form. Please code all responses that apply. *QualsAc* provides space for you to note down any questions the respondent asks when answering this question, please record this as accurately as possible.

QualsB, QALEV, QOLEV, ASLE, QGCSE, QNVQ

QualsB is a similar question to *QualsA*. Its purpose it to provide Census Division with greater detail on the types and numbers of qualifications held by the respondent in order to check that the question they ask on the Census form is accurately capturing information.

If a respondent says that they have A-levels, As-levels, O-Levels or GCSEs they are asked a follow up question about how many of each type of qualifications they have. If a respondent says that they have a NVQ they are asked which level they hold.

If the respondent has no qualifications at *QualsA* they are routed out of *QualsB*.

Income

IncSou1 (S = Income 1), IncSou2, IncAmo (S = Income 2), IncAmoQ

The income questions are asked in the same way as on the Census form. If a respondent says they have no sources of income they are not asked how much income they receive. *IncAmoQ* asks how the respondent calculated their income. Please code one answer only.

NB. Not all respondents will have had an income question on their Census form, but they will all be asked this question on the CTES questionnaire.

Future Census Forms / Internet

This section asks about how the respondent would like to complete future Census forms. A large part of this section is taken up by questions on access to the internet as this is one possible means of delivering future censuses.

Howcom, WillInt, WhyNot, Whycon, AccInt, Whrint, WhrOth

The section begins with asking how the respondent would like to fill in future Census forms (*Howcom*). If they don't reply that they would most like to fill future Census forms in on the internet they are asked whether they would be willing to (*WillInt*). If the respondent is unwilling to fill in the Census form online they are asked to provide a reason (*WhyNot*). If the respondent says that they may be willing to fill in Census form online they are asked what conditions apply (*Whycon*).

All respondents are asked whether they have access to the internet (*AccInt*), those who do have access are asked to say whereabouts they have access to the internet. Please code all that apply (*Whrint*).

Delivery of Census Test Form

Census Division are interested in what people thought of the packaging of their Census forms and whether it was clear that it was an official form rather than junk mail.

DJunk, DjunkN, DOffi, Dcond, DCondO, DCond1, DCond2

The first question of this section (*DJunk*) asks whether it was clear that the package was not junk mail, if the respondent thought it did look like junk mail they are asked *DjunkN*. Respondents who were clear that package was not junk mail are asked if they realised it was an official document.

All respondents are asked a running prompt question about the condition of the census package (*DCond*), they are then asked an individual prompt which asks about a range of possible damage to the census package (*DCond1*).

[add routing info]

DCond2 provides space for other forms of damage to the census package to be recorded.

Publicity for the Census Test

The final section of the questionnaire deals with the publicity for the Census Test. Respondents are asked whether they saw various articles of Census Test publicity and whether these materials influenced their decision to take part.

PAdVc(S = Advance card), PAdvcR, PInf(S = Information leaflet), PInfR, PFoIC(S = Follow up letter), PFoICR

Respondents are asked whether they saw the advance card (*PAdVc*), the information leaflet (*Pinf*) and the follow up letter (*PFoIC*). If they respond that they saw one of these materials there are asked whether that influenced their taking part in the Census Test. Each type of document is available as a showcard.

Questionnaire Blocks – Non-responders questionnaire

The non-responders questionnaire is completely different to the responders questionnaire. The main elements of this part of the questionnaire are establishing why households declined to take part in the Census Test, the composition of households who decline to take part and then a few questions on how they would prefer to fill in Census forms. If a respondent offers a fully or partially completed Census form you should accept it (see paragraph 3.6). *IntroNR*, *NRQ1* and *NRQ2* all provide you with an option to code that the respondent handed in the Census form. This will end the questionnaire.

Reasons for non-response

NRQ1, NRQ2, NRQOT, NRQIn, NRQUn

Responders are asked whether they received a Census Test form (*NRQ1*) and then why they didn't complete it (*NRQ2*). Please code all responses that apply. If the respondent says they didn't respond to the Census form because they found the form too intrusive or difficult to understand they are asked a follow up question about which questions they had problems with (*NRQIn* and *NRQUn*). Please code all that apply.

Household composition

Name, Birth, Age/F, Sex, Ethnic1(S = Ethnic)

As with typical SVS/SDCAS surveys 'Name' is asked for every member of the household. Following this the birth, age (if date of birth is refused or not known), sex and ethnicity of each member of the household is asked.

The Census and the internet

NRint1, NRint1A, NRint2, NRint3, NRadvC(S = Advance Card)

The final part of the non-responders questionnaire asks whether respondents would be willing to fill in a Census form on the internet (*NRint1*). If the respondent says they would be unwilling to fill in the Census on the internet they are then asked why they are unwilling (*NRint1A*). *NRint2* asks whether a respondent has access to the internet and *NRint3* follows this by asking where the respondent has access to the internet. Code all that apply.

The final question (*NRadvVC*) asks whether the respondent saw the advance card for the Census Test. The advance card is available as a showcard.

Appendix 7

Census Test Information Leaflet

If you have any questions or comments about the 2007 Census Test please contact the Census Helpline:

Telephone: **0845 607 2011**

Textphone
(for people with hearing impairment):
0845 608 2011

Or, you can write to:

Census HQ
PO Box 1048
McAuley House
BELFAST
BT1 9DS

Thank you for your help

www.nisra.gov.uk/censustest

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PUB ILO4T

Në qofte se keni nevojë përkthimi në Shqip,
ju lutemi telefononi 0845 607 2011

[٠٨٤٥ ٦٠٧ ٢٠١١] إذا كنت بحاجة إلى المساعدة في اللغة العربية : البرجاء الإتصال بالرقم

ଆପନାର ଯାଇ ସିଲେଟି ବାଲ୍ପାଗ୍ରା କୌନ ଶାହାରୀ ମରକାର ହୁଏ ଫଳେ
0845 607 2011 ମାତ୍ର କମ୍ବା କମ୍ବା ।

如果您需要我們用中文提供幫助，請撥打電話
0845 607 2011

Má bhíonn cuidiú de dhíth ort trí mhéan na
Gaeilge, cuir scárt ar 0845 607 2011 le do tholl

Pour une assistance en français, veuillez appeler le
0845 607 2011

如果您需要我们用中文提供帮助，请拨打电话
0845 607 2011

Pomoc w języku polskim można uzyskać dzwoniąc
na numer telefonu 0845 607 2011

Se necessitar de ajuda em português, por favor
ligue para o 0845 607 2011

మీలు ఇంగ్లాండ్ ఫోన్‌లో వివరాలను ఉన్నాయి, కిము ఇంగ్లైష్
0845 607 2011 లో కోల్ చెస్తాలి

Если Вам необходима помощь на русском языке,
пожалуйста, позвоните на номер 0845 607 2011

Haddid aad u baahan tahay AASoomalli in lagugu
caawiyiyo, fadlan was telefoonka 0845 607 2011

If you're leukin fer heft i Ulster-Scotch get
oantaa 0845 607 2011

اگر آپ کو اردو میں مدد کی ضرورت ہے تو پریمہ میر بانی
پر فون کریں۔ 0845 607 2011

Census
Test²⁰⁰⁷

About the 2007 Census Test



Large Print and Braille

Booklets are available in large print and
Braille which may help you to complete
the questionnaire.

Telephone **0845 607 2011** for a copy



Who are we ?

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the government agency responsible for conducting the Census. It is also responsible for providing registration services for births, deaths and marriages and for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics.

Why we have a Census ?

A Census is a survey of all people and households within the country. It provides important statistics from national to neighbourhood level for use by central and local government and the community. The Census is independent of any political party and is typically held in Northern Ireland every ten years. The next one will be in 2011.

How will the Census help me ?

The Census is used to work out how much money is needed to pay for the services that you may use in your local community. These include schools, hospitals, transport, police and refuse collection. The amount of money available for such services is based on the number and characteristics of the people living in each local area, which is why it will be important for you to take part and be counted in 2011.

What's happening on 13 May 2007 ?

People living in 14,000 households in Belfast, Coleraine, Craigavon, Fermanagh and Magherafelt have been invited to take part in the 2007 Census Test.

The Census Test helps us to check our procedures and potential questions to make sure that the 2011 Census will be a success, and that the needs of your household will be recognised.

How do I take part ?

Please complete the enclosed questionnaire on 13 May or as soon as possible afterwards and return it in the pre-paid envelope. It should only take about 20 minutes of your time to complete. Remember to include babies and any visitors who are staying with you overnight on 13 May.

If you have any questions, please telephone the Census Helpline or visit our web page. If you would prefer to write, please send your query to the address on the back of this leaflet. Please do not enclose any letters with your completed questionnaire.

If you forget to return the questionnaire, one of our representatives will visit you a few days after Census Test day. They will have formal photographic identification and can provide help if you are having any difficulties answering the questions.

You may be asked to take part in a follow up interview after the Census Test, to take your views on how well it worked.

Who will see my details ?

NISRA will use the information you provide to plan the Census. No one else will be able to look at your personal information.

Other NISRA surveys

NISRA carries out surveys such as the Labour Force Survey, in which you may have recently taken part. These other surveys are not connected with the Census Test.

Please complete the questionnaire and help make the 2011 Census a success.

Did you know in 2001 ?



2.65

was the average household size in Northern Ireland.



41,259

people in Northern Ireland travelled to work by bus, minibus or coach.



185,066

people provided unpaid care in Northern Ireland.



334,344

children were of school age (4-16 years) in Northern Ireland.

Source: 2001 Census

Thank you for taking part in the 2007 Census Test.

Appendix 8

Characteristics of Confirmed Non Respondents

Table C1 Household Size

Household Size	Number of persons living in households			
	CTES Non-responders		2001 Census	
	Number of households	% of households	Number of households	% of households
1 person	43	26.2%	171573	27.4%
2 persons	38	23.2%	176180	28.1%
3 persons	29	17.7%	103629	16.5%
4 persons	25	15.2%	95317	15.2%
5 persons	13	7.9%	49927	8.0%
6 persons	12	7.3%	21911	3.5%
7 persons	3	1.8%	5343	0.9%
8 or more persons	1	0.6%	2838	0.5%
Valid households	164*	100.0%	626718	100.0%

* Non-respondent (to the Census Test) households. Excludes 6 refusals/no information.

Single person households make up over a quarter (26%) of CTES non-responder households (2001 Census 27%), with two person households accounting for an additional 23% of households (2001 Census 28%).

Together one and two person households account for nearly half (49%) of CTES non-responder households (2001 Census 55%).

Over two-thirds (67%) of CTES non-responder households are made up of 3 persons or less (2001 Census 72%).

Table C2 Household Composition Type

Type of household	CTES Non-responders		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Single person household, not retired	21	13.2%	91087	14.5%
Elderly/retired household	25	15.7%	121255	19.3%
Lone parent	12	7.6%	79627	12.7%
Couple 1 or both working age (with children)	67	42.1%	213544	34.1%
Couple 1 or both working age (no children)	24	15.1%	79766	12.7%
Multi-person household (students, sharers)	6	3.8%	21782	3.5%
Other	4	2.5%	19657	3.1%
Valid households	159*	100.0%	626718	100.0%

* Non-respondent (to the Census Test) households. Excludes 11 ineligible/not known/uncertain.

42% of households are made up of working age couples with children (2001 Census 34%).

Table C3 Type of Accommodation

Accommodation Type	CTES Non-responders		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Detached	71	44.5%	230406	36.8%
Semi-detached	56	26.5%	174781	27.9%
Terraced (including end-terrace)	36	22.9%	169433	27.0%
In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement	6	3.2%	42830	6.8%
Part of a house/converted house/other	1	0.3%	7448	1.2%
Mobile home, caravan or houseboat	0	0.0%	1760	0.3%
Some other kind of accommodation	0	0.0%	60	0.0%
All valid households	170*	100.0%	626718	100.0%

* 170 confirmed non-resident (to the Census Test) households

94% of CTES non-resident households live in traditional housing stock, whether detached, semi-detached or terraced (2001 Census 92%).

Table C4 Age – Group

Age Group	CTES Non-responders		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 15	108	23.6%	398056	23.6%
16 - 24	82	17.9%	211482	12.5%
25 - 34	75	16.4%	242221	14.4%
35 - 44	66	14.4%	246974	14.7%
45 - 54	65	14.2%	200890	11.9%
55 - 64	24	5.2%	162319	9.6%
65 - 74	24	5.2%	123193	7.3%
75 - 84	9	2.0%	76831	4.6%
85 +	5	1.1%	23301	1.4%
All ages	458*	100.0%	1685267	100.0%

* Excludes 22 refusal/don't know

Nearly a quarter, (24%) of CTES non-respondents are under sixteen (2001 Census 24%).

Those of working age (aged 16 – 64) account for over two-thirds (68%), of confirmed non-respondents (2001 Census 63%).

Those aged 65 and over account for the remaining 8% of participants (2001 Census 13%).

Table C5 Sex (Gender)

Gender	CTES Non-responders		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Males	235	50.2%	821449	48.7%
Females	233	49.8%	863818	51.3%
All persons	468*	100.0%	1685267	100.0%

*Excludes 12 refusal/don't know

CTES non-responders are split 50:50 between males and females (2001 Census 49% males; 51% females).