Report of Census Pilot Survey carried out in April 2009

1. Introduction

Under EU regulation, Ireland is obliged to conduct a Census of Population in 2011. In preparation for the Census, a Pilot Survey (Pilot) was carried out in April 2009. The legal basis for the Pilot was the Statistics Act 1993.

The Pilot began with a public consultation followed by the establishment of a Census Advisory Group (CAG). The membership of this group was made up of experts from a broad range of relevant areas with a remit to advise on the content of the Census Questionnaire. The reference date for the Pilot was 19 April 2009. The sample covered approximately 11,400 addresses located in 32 Enumeration Areas (EAs) in 8 counties. The areas were representative of urban and rural as well as deprived and non-deprived areas.

This report describes

- the pre-Pilot consultation process
- the survey design
- the results of testing the national address database (GeoDirectory), Small Areas¹ based geography and new fieldwork techniques
- the analysis of the Pilot responses and recommendations based on the findings.

2. The consultation process

Consultation on the Pilot took place between August and November 2008. Submissions were invited from the public and interested bodies in August 2008 on the content of the questionnaire. Submissions were received from 91 different organisations and individuals. These covered Government Departments, Local Authorities, Government Agencies, the research and academic communities and private individuals. The submissions covered 31 different topics.

Two meetings of the CAG were held in September and November 2008. The group was composed of persons from Government Departments, Local Authorities, public bodies, the social partners, universities and research institutes and the Central Statistics Office. Subgroups made up of representatives from various appropriate bodies and interest groups were also convened to discuss and agree the following topics:

- Disability
- Education
- Enumerating the Homeless.

¹ Approximately 19,000 small areas, averaging 110 households in each, were devised by Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) with a view to providing homogeneous output areas.

The content of the Pilot questionnaire was decided on the basis of the consultations and discussions which took place. A strategic decision was taken at senior management level in CSO to adhere to the 24-page layout used in the 2002 and 2006 Censuses. This provided three pages per person enumerated for up to six persons in each household. Two versions of the Pilot questionnaire (reproduced in Appendix 1) were devised to allow controlled testing of the new and revised questions. The two versions were evenly distributed among households in the Pilot areas (i.e. Version A was delivered to every second household with Version B being offered to the remaining households).

The topics chosen for inclusion were a combination of existing topics and those which had been proposed during the public consultation. The questions on Ethnicity and Religion included in the 2006 Census were excluded from the Pilot questionnaire in order to facilitate the inclusion of new and revised questions. However, this did not preclude either or both topics from appearing on the Census 2011 form.

3. Survey Design

For the Pilot, the selection of EAs was restricted to 8 counties in order to facilitate the supervision of the field operation and with a view to containing administrative costs. Within these counties, 4 sample areas were then chosen. The 32 sample areas were selected to provide a test of GeoDirectory coverage (see section on GeoDirectory below) and to provide a sample population broadly representative of all socio-economic classes. Other stipulations were that:

- one or more EAs would include apartment blocks
- one or more EAs would be a combination of urban and rural areas. These would be areas on the periphery of towns or areas that contain a small town with its surrounding hinterland.

Five types of strata were identified for the Pilot:

Strata	Description
City	EAs within Dublin and Cork administrative cities
Suburbs	EAs within the suburbs of Dublin
	EAs within large towns with a population of 10,000 or more in
Large Towns	the 2006 Census
Mixed Urban/Rural	EAs that contain both Urban and Rural areas
Rural	All EAs with at least 75% of their populations living in a rural
Trai ai	area.

The 32 Pilot EAs were constructed by joining complete Small Areas so that their boundaries approximated the corresponding 32 EAs from 2006. Each county contained 4 EAs. The table in Appendix 2 shows the Pilot EAs chosen and the field techniques that were used in them.

4. Results of testing new techniques in Census geography and fieldwork

GeoDirectory

The GeoDirectory is the national address database developed by An Post and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi). It contains the spatial coordinates of approximately 2 million buildings throughout the State and lists the address points within each building. The linkage of Census data to the addresses and coordinates contained within the GeoDirectory is intended to:

- provide a quality assurance check on the work undertaken by the enumerators,
- reduce the labour input into certain aspects of post-Census processing operations,
- facilitate the production of completely flexible geographical outputs for existing and new boundaries,
- allow the automated identification of disclosure risks through differencing,
- allow for the possibility of comparative analysis at address point level with future Censuses and other CSO-related surveys, and
- facilitate sample selection for other CSO surveys such as the Quarterly National Household Survey, the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions and the Household Budget Survey.

With a view to assessing the impact of the GeoDirectory on the Census field operation, the Pilot tested the integration of the GeoDirectory into the methodology of Census geography. This had direct implications for the appearance of the enumerator maps and the Enumerator Record Books (ERBs). Pre-assigned dwelling numbers, which were linked to each GeoDirectory address selected for enumeration, were labelled on all the enumerator maps for the Pilot. In addition, half of the enumerators were supplied with ERBs which contained the pre-assigned dwelling numbers and addresses of the GeoDirectory points displayed on the map. The remaining enumerators were supplied with blank ERBs to test whether having an address list reduced the thoroughness of the visual enumeration performed by the enumerators.

The results of the Pilot highlighted the following issues:

- Approximately 4% of dwellings enumerated during the Pilot were not listed on the GeoDirectory. However, a greater number of dwellings not on the GeoDirectory were found by enumerators using blank ERBs (4%) compared with those using pre-addressed ERBs (3%).
- In addition there were 5 EAs where the enumerator found no additional dwellings. In each of these EAs pre-addressed ERBs were used. Following closer examination of the 5 EAs it was concluded that local factors rather than under-enumeration provided the explanation.
- During debriefings, enumerators expressed the opinion that having pre-printed addresses in the ERB contributed to a reduction of their administrative burden.
- Certain enumerators had reservations on the sequencing of the dwelling numbers on the maps. There were also issues with overlapping labels appearing on the maps.

• The GeoDirectory provides a flag indicating whether a building is under construction, vacant, a holiday home or derelict. This flag is based on the date it was last validated by An Post staff member. The results of the Pilot suggest that these flags cannot be taken as a reliable guide to the current status of these buildings. This pattern is more pronounced in rural areas.

Comparing pre-addressed and blank ERBs

One of the concerns of using pre-addressed ERBs and Maps with Dwelling IDs assigned was that enumerators might not follow instructions to carry out a full visual enumeration and might only enumerate those dwellings marked on the map and listed in the ERB. In Census 2002 and 2006 enumerators were supplied with maps on which red dots indicated the location of dwellings. However, the dwellings were not numbered and further more there was no indication on the map of the expected number of dwellings in multi occupancy buildings. In advance of the Pilot there was a concern that the GeoDirectory might be variable in its coverage with quality being dependant on the An Post updating schedule (every six months in Urban Areas and every year in Rural Areas). The October 2008 version of the GeoDirectory was the source for the pilot. For Census 2011 the April 2010 GeoDirectory will be used².

Enumerators were instructed that the dwellings on the listing/map might not be complete and to carry out a full visual enumeration covering all thoroughfares within the boundary of their EA as they had done in Census 2006.

All enumerators were provided with maps with the dwellings marked. Half of the enumerators were provided with blank ERBs in which they had to write the address of each dwelling marked on the map while the remaining enumerators were provided with ERBs with the in which the address was pre-filled.

The following table compares the number of additional dwellings, over and above those indicated by the GeoDirectory, found by the enumerators in the Pilot:

Strata	Blank ERB	Pre-addressed ERB
Dublin City	53	0
Cork City	18	0
Dublin Suburbs (Fingal)	6	86
Large Towns	35	4
Mixed Urban/Rural	19	25
Rural	110	95
Total	241	210

² This will allow enough time for the production of over 10,000 map sheets and 5,000 pre-addressed ERBs. The July and October 2010 versions of the GeoDirectory will be used to identify areas where significant development has taken place.

4

During the enumerator debriefings, the majority of enumerators felt that having pre-printed addresses in the ERB was more user-friendly than having a blank ERB. In addition, they felt that having the addresses on the ERB contributed to a reduction in their administrative burden.

The maps marked up during the visual enumeration were examined for all EAs to check that the enumerator had carried out a full and proper visual enumeration. In all rural EAs a good distribution of additional dwellings across the EA and in more remote areas within the EA were taken as an indication of a complete visual enumeration. There was one rural EA in which only one additional point was found. In the remaining eleven EAs the number of additional points found varied between 12 and 30.

Given the outcome of the investigation described above CSO has concluded that using the GeoDirectory with pre-printed ERBs and labelled maps does not pose an under-coverage threat to the Census. In order to maximise dwelling coverage in advance of Census 2011, CSO plans to contact all Local Authorities looking for details of dwelling registers maintained by them.

Small Areas

The Small Area is a new administrative unit developed by the National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) at the behest of OSi and in collaboration with CSO. Small Areas were devised in order to meet user demands for more homogenous units of geography. Approximately 19,000 Small Areas have been created, each containing 75-150 households. Small Areas nest within existing Electoral Divisions.

For the Pilot study, the designation of EAs was based upon the amalgamation of complete Small Areas using a Geographical Information System (GIS). The enumerators were asked to record the Small Area code on the Census forms and to summarise their returns at Small Area level in order to test the production of a preliminary count at this level of geography. In six rural EAs, enumerators were asked to also record the Townland on the form and preliminary summarisation was done to Townland within Small Area.

Overall, the concept of using Small Areas as 'building blocks' for the Pilot EAs proved successful. Using GIS to perform the designation resulted in major time savings compared with the manually intensive logistics associated with drawing boundary changes on paper maps for amendment and reprinting by OSi. The enumerators also felt that providing a summarisation of population and households at Small Area level was more straightforward and efficient compared with the previous methodology of summarisation at street/townland within Electoral Division level.

Mapping

OSi was retained by CSO to print the maps used by all field staff in previous Censuses. However, for the Pilot the CSO assumed primary responsibility for the creation and printing of the maps required for the enumeration. Maps of the EAs were created within the GIS which in turn produced PDFs of each EA for printing.

During the debriefing sessions, the enumerators expressed their satisfaction with the appearance of the maps, particularly the background detail and the use of colour compared with Census 2006. It is planned, therefore, that the production of the enumerator maps be undertaken by the CSO for Census 2011, while allowing that volume map printing may need to be professionally printed.

SMS Messaging

Each enumerator in the Pilot was provided with a mobile phone and instructed to provide daily SMS updates to both their Field Supervisor and the CSO on their progress in delivering and collecting Census forms. Despite some initial problems with the content of the information being relayed, the SMS system provided valuable real-time information. It gave Field Supervisors an up to date picture of the work being done by each of their enumerators and enabled the CSO to produce daily reports on the overall progress of the field operation. Furthermore, enumerators found the system and the phones easy to manage. It is envisaged that for Census 2011 the SMS system will be enhanced to enable Field Supervisors to access a web-based application displaying the progress of their enumerators compared with the national picture. It will also allow the CSO to quickly identify areas in the field where problems may be arising and which may require the deployment of extra resources.

Census Reconciliation Form

During the course of the field operation in Census 2006 a small percentage of dwellings were identified as being occupied but the relevant enumerators were unable to collect a completed Census form for them despite their best efforts over the ten week period of the enumeration. The CSO, based on feedback from the enumerators, had to subsequently impute for the persons in these dwellings who had been missed in the enumeration process. In order to develop a more structured approach to this potential shortcoming and in line with best international practice, the Pilot tested the use of a Census Reconciliation Forms (CRF). A copy is reproduced in Appendix 1.

Enumerators were instructed to complete a CRF for every dwelling in their EA for which a Census form was not collected. In the case of dwellings identified as being occupied, the number of occupants along with their sex, age and nationality was to be indicated on the CRF. Enumerators were encouraged to contact neighbours for this information if it was not forthcoming from the households in question. For dwellings which were deemed unoccupied, the enumerator was instructed to indicate why the dwelling was unoccupied (e.g. vacant, holiday home, derelict, under construction).

The use of the CRF in the Pilot proved successful. Enumerators found the forms easy to complete and they provided structured information on the status of dwellings for which no Census form had been returned. Analysis done on CRFs returned for dwellings considered occupied, but for which no completed census form was returned, provided an insight into the profile of relevant persons. These persons were disproportionately non-Irish, male and aged 21-40 years. It will be important to target resources at ensuring such populations are properly enumerated in Census 2011. It has to be borne in mind however that the proportion of CRFs collected in a full scale Census is likely to be lower than in a Pilot test given the statutory nature of the former and the impact which a public awareness campaign will have on response.

5. Pilot questionnaire: Analysis and recommendations

The following section examines each of the questions on the Pilot questionnaire as well as those questions omitted from the Pilot but included in Census 2006. It provides background on new and revised questions, analyses the results from the Pilot for each question and contains the recommendations of the Census Advisory Group for incorporation into a memorandum for the

Government on the content of the 2011 census form. The table also indicates whether the question is required for inclusion in the Census by EU regulation.

The group was aware of a number of important caveats in finalising its proposals.

- The main household form to be used in Census 2011 will be 24 pages long. This allows for
 one page for questions on the household's accommodation and three pages per person for
 individual questions. Furthermore given that a number of questions have to be included by
 EU regulation, spacing would be a key consideration when deciding on the content of the
 final questionnaire.
- The group was mindful that only question formats that have been tested could be considered possible candidates for inclusion on the 2011 form.

In analysing the data returned, all references to 2006 data in the following table, unless otherwise stated, relate to data in the same Enumeration Areas and not to national data from 2006.

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
Individual Questions			
Q1 Name (1)		5 received.	No change.
Not Specified			
Sex (2)		2 received.	No change.
EU Regulation			
Date of birth (3)	The date of birth question was moved from Q4 to Q3 (above the	2 received.	The group recommended that this
EU Regulation	relationship matrix) and the labels 'Day', 'Month' and 'Year' were replaced with watermarks inside the text boxes DD MM YYYY. Non-response increased significantly from 0.85% to 2.06%.		question should be retained in its 2006 format.
Relationship (4)	There were three changes to this question tested in the Pilot. The	15 received.	The group recommended that the new
EU Regulation	relationships listed included one new category for 'grandparent' in order to meet the requirement under the EU Regulation to capture data on skipped generation households in a comprehensive manner. Secondly, the explanatory note on how to complete the matrix aspect of the question was shortened in order to accommodate more notes on other questions. Thirdly, the category 'Partner' was changed to 'Partner (including same-sex partner)'.	No scope for putting in relationship of person 5 to person 6.	variant of the question be adopted for 2011 with the issue of the explanatory note to be decided in conjunction with other form design issues yet to be finalised.
	The responses to the question were well behaved and in line with 2006 data. The data captured on second family households were of the same order of magnitude and quality as 2006 indicating the question has not been compromised by the smaller explanatory note.	Include step-siblings. No mother-in-law, brother-in-law etc.	

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
Place of Birth (5)	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	13 received.	No change.
EU Regulation		Place of birth not always same as place where mother lived.	
Nationality (6)	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	3 received.	No change.
EU Regulation			
Usual residence (7)	There is a requirement under the EU Regulation to produce person	5 received.	Notwithstanding the disappointing
EU Regulation	counts of usual residents at LAU2 area level, which for Ireland is Electoral Division. This entails capturing the full address of persons who		result regarding response rates there is an obligation on CSO to capture full
and	are not enumerated at home on Census night. The decision was made to expand the write-in for usual residence one year ago to full address		address of usual residence for all persons. The group therefore agreed
Usual residence one year ago (8)	also. Expanding the write-in boxes to allow for full address of place of usual residence had no impact on response rates (tick boxes) generally on the question. However the non-response for persons who were not at		that the revised question be adopted for 2011. Careful consideration will need to be given to how this change will be incorporated into the census
EU Regulation states	home on Pilot night and who were asked to write in their address was		outputs.
that at least one of the two following options must be included :	10% compared with 4% in 2006 (when county only was required). In comparison, the response rates on usual residence one year ago were high at 95% - in line with the 2006 rate, indicating that people may have		Regarding usual residence one year ago the group decided to adhere to the 2006 version as it considered that
Previous place of usual residence and	had a particular issue with giving their address of usual residence. In 2011 over 300,000 persons are expected to have had a different		the costs involved in coding movements within counties down to ED level would far outweigh the
date of arrival in the current place.	usual residence one year ago. There is no obligation under the Regulation to code this to below country level (in 2006 this was coded		benefits.
I	to county for Ireland and country for outside Ireland). However, there is		

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
2. Place of usual residence one year prior to Census.	a cost involved as it is estimated that only about 60% of such addresses would be coded automatically during processing leaving 100,000 to be manually coded at a cost of between €50,000 and €80,000.		
Year of last return to Rol (9) See above for EU Regulation status	In 2006 the non-response among non-Irish nationals to this question was the highest of all questions on the Census form at 39%. In order to address this issue, a new version of the question aimed at improving response rates, especially among the non-Irish, was tested. Two variants were tested, one to assess the impact of putting those born outside Ireland first and the other putting those who had ever lived outside Ireland first.	9 received. Unclear which country 'this country' refers to.	Given the detrimental effect on the data for Irish born persons the group agreed that neither of the revised versions should be adopted. The group accordingly recommended that the version used in 2006 should be retained.
	The results show that the wording of the question had a detrimental effect on the response rates for Irish born persons, falling from 9.6% in 2006 to 6.5% of the total Irish born population in the Pilot and a positive effect on the response rates among non-Irish persons by birth going from 59% to 70%. However considering that the true answer for non-Irish born persons is 100% (they were born aboard and so should enter the year they came to live in Ireland) the results are disappointing.	Too many 'if' and 'or' clauses.	
Fertility (10) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	21 received. Section for adopted children should be included. Question is insensitive.	While acknowledging that the question is important for demographic analysis and the study of fertility the group recommended that the question could be retained if the space available allowed.

Topic (Q No.) EU Status	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
Marital status (11) EU Regulation	The government published the heads of a civil partnership bill in early 2009. In anticipation of same sex civil partnership being a legal marital status in 2011, a new variant of the marital status question was included on version B of the form to test the acceptability of categories that include a reference to same-sex civil partnership. The results show that the level of non-response was significantly higher at 4.6% on version B compared with 2.0% for version A. In addition the percentage of single people was lower on version B than version A (37% v 40%). Version B did not have the word 'single' in the any of the categories. Of those who selected one of the categories that dealt with civil partnerships (18 households) only 2 of these households were possibly correct with the remainder having clearly misunderstood the question categories.	Co-habiting partners should be an option. No option for legally separated or divorced and re-married. Does not account for marriages which took place abroad but which are not recognised in Ireland. Question appears to apply only to same-sex partnerships.	Given these results and the uncertainty about how the proposed legislation will develop, the group agreed that the 2006 variant of the question be retained for 2011. The group noted that under the EU regulation, there is a requirement to capture data on legal marital status and that the 2006 variant of the question is a mixture of legal and defacto (separated) marital statuses.
Irish language (12) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006. The results agreed reasonably well with those observed for previous censuses.	23 received.	No change.
Other languages (13) Not specified	There is strong support for the inclusion of a question on other languages from the ESRI and the broader research community. The analysis of the question is best divided into Irish nationals and non-Irish nationals. The overall level of non-response to the question among Irish nationals was 12%. Among those who responded 5% indicated that	15 received. Unclear that English speakers should not fill out second part of	The group supported the inclusion of this question.

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
	they spoke another language at home with French being the most popular followed by German and Spanish. Among non-Irish nationals, just under two-thirds (64%) indicated they spoke another language at home. The languages given correlated almost exactly with nationality, raising doubts about the usefulness of capturing such a write-in. Among those who answered yes to speaking another language at home, over 81% went on to tick either 'very well' or 'well' to their ability to speak English while fewer than 2% indicated 'not at all'.	question.	
Disability (14 & 15) Not specified	Several changes were made to the two disability questions in the Pilot. These entailed separating out blindness and deafness, separating out intellectual and learning disabilities, and making specific reference to pain in the 'other' category. The 2006 version of the question was left unchanged on Version A of the form to act as a control. The results showed an increase in the disability rate compared with 2006 on both versions of the form, from 8.5% in 2006 to 10.3% in 2009 on Version A, and to 11% with the revised version of the question on form B. Looking at the individual disabilities, not surprisingly the new version of the question shows an increase in people indicating blindness and deafness, and in 'other' conditions.	31 received. No provision for temporary conditions. Suggest Yes/No and if yes then go on to Q 15. 'Emotional condition' is very vague.	The group supported the inclusion of the revised version of the questions.
Caring (16) Not specified	Several submissions were received on the 'carers' topic and two important changes were tested in the Pilot. Firstly, the question was moved before the age filter to capture data on children who act as carers. Secondly, the hour bands were expanded to include a category	6 received. Does 'unpaid' imply not employed by someone or would	The group agreed that the question should be placed before the age filter to capture data on children. It also agreed the revised version of

Topic (Q No.) EU Status	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
	for more than 57 hours a week, with a write-in on hours tested on Version B of the form. The results show that 27 children between the ages of 9 and 14 indicated that they engaged in caring activities accounting for 2.5% of carers (results for younger children may be 'noise' on the form). Regarding the hours spent caring, comparison between the two Pilot form versions gives broadly similar results with just over half of all carers providing up to 14 hours a week of caring and between 22% and 26% (depending on the version) spending more than 43 hours a week caring. However, the introduction of the higher band category caused a noticeable move from the '43 hours or more' category up to the new higher band of '57 hours or more', which in the Pilot accounted for between 19% and 24% (depending on the version) of carers.	HSE/DSFA payment for carers be classified as paid. Explanatory note is ambiguous as it mentions carer's allowance, and this is paid. Perhaps you should add a question 'do you receive carer's allowance'.	the question with a write in for hours should be used given the comparability of the results with the tick box categories and the possibilities for more analyses.
General Health (17) Not specified	A number of submissions were received during the consultation phase suggesting the inclusion of a question on levels of physical activity. After discussion with the Census Advisory Group it was decided to test a more general question on health which was previously tested by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The results show that over 60% of all people believe their health is 'very good', with another 27% indicating 'good'. By the age of 50 only half of people ticked 'very good' and by age 65 this had fallen to one in four. The number of people who believe their health is only 'fair' rises steadily with age, from 1 in 10 at age 50 to 1 in 3 by age 75. The level of general health shows a strong correlation with social class. 75% of persons with social class 1 having 'very good' health, compared with only 51% of social class 6. Only 3% of social class 1 persons had a 'fair'	3 received. Question overly subjective.	Bearing in mind the correlation between the actual and perceived health status of individuals the group recommended the inclusion of this question.

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
	level of health against 12% of social class 6. In summary, the data from this question appear to be robust.		
Travel to work, school or college & Time leaving home (18-20) Not specified	There were several changes made to the questions. The option 'not at work school or college' was moved to the top of the tick box categories in Q18 & Q19, and 'lorry' was moved to be part of the 'other' category (in order to get better data on the 'van fleet') in Q18. The write-in for kilometres was dropped in Q20 as it was felt that people generally are not familiar with their distance to work, whereas the time taken is generally known. The results show that overall non- response for means of travel increased from 5% to 8%. The category 'not at work school or college' accounted for 24% which is the same as 2006. 3.4% ticked 'van' in 2009 compared with 3.7% ticking 'lorry or van' in 2006 while the 'other' category showed a corresponding increase in 2009. For Q20, the exclusion of journey distance has resulted in a higher response rate for time travelled. Journey times were slightly longer, but still in keeping with 2006 data.	65 received. No question on time taken to return home. Does not allow for working from home but travelling to customers. Does not account for shift workers or flexi workers.	The group recommended that the new version of the 'means of travel' question should be adopted for 2011 and the minutes only should be asked in the 'journey to work' question. The group also agreed to retain the question on time of leaving home.
Currently in education or training (22) Not specified	In 2006 this question was misunderstood by large numbers of people (as could be seen by their subsequent answers on the form). The question was re-worded to ask if a person was currently attending education, and to include a category for part-time education. The age education ceased was also dropped. The level of non-response on the question was 16%, the highest for any question in the Pilot survey. It is difficult to interpret the high non-	2 received. What about apprenticeships?	The group proposed retaining the 2006 version of this question.

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
	response rate other than to conclude that the question proved		
	confusing for large numbers of people. The total number in full and part-time education in the Pilot was 14%, compared with 14% who		
	indicated they had not completed their <u>full-time</u> education in 2006.		
	indicated they had not completed their <u>idil-time</u> education in 2000.		
Level of education (23)	The wording of the question was revised in consultation with the	24 received.	The group agreed that level of
	Department of Education to include National Framework of		education should be compatible with
EU Regulation	Qualification (NFQ) levels and increase the number of examples of	Difficult to answer if	the National Framework of
	qualifications in each level of education. The number of response	qualification obtained	Qualification and accordingly
	options was also reduced from 13 to 11.	abroad.	recommended the revised version of
	Feedback from the public highlighted some issues with the new wording	Unsure as to where	the question.
	of this question: it was difficult to answer for those educated abroad	nursing qualification	
	and for older persons who completed their education some time ago.	fits in.	
	Given the major changes to this question, the results appear reasonable		
	when compared to 2006. There was some concern over the numbers		
	educated to Ordinary Degree level (1,180 persons against 1,429 with		
	Honours Degrees), but it is plausible that persons who were previously		
	reporting ISCED 5b may be now (more accurately) reporting ISCED 4c.		
	The distribution of level of education among the social classes was		
	broadly in line with expectations, with managers, professionals etc		
	having higher educational attainments, while those in the lower		
	categories were most likely to have lower levels of education.		
Field of study (24)	The question used in 2006 on post-secondary qualifications was limited	9 received.	The group recommended that the
	to 'third level qualifications after 2 or more years of study' thus	_	revised version of the question should
Not specified	automatically excluding a wide range of qualifications, particularly in	What if respondent has two qualifications at	be included given that it takes up less

Topic (Q No.) EU Status	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
	the technical and vocational areas. The new write-in question was designed to address this shortcoming. Overall the question resulted in a higher response rate of 38% compared with 24% in 2006. As expected the technical and vocational areas showed the highest increase. When analysed by level of education, the response rates for those educated to 'advanced certificate or completed apprenticeship' was very high at 86%. Similar levels of increase in response rates were found for 'upper secondary' and 'technical and vocational'. There were 6,400 responses to this question to be coded in the Pilot. The six most popular responses, each with a frequency of more than 100, were farming, accountancy, nursing, business, engineering, and education (the first two appear as examples on the Pilot form).	same level in different fields?	space, has significantly improved the level of response and will provide very detailed data (87 unique field of study categories).
Voluntary activities (25) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	7 received. Four week qualification is overly restrictive – much voluntary work is seasonal.	Given that sufficiently robust data at national and regional level could be got from a dedicated survey (such as a QNHS module) the group recommended that this question should not be included in Census 2011.
Present principal status (26) EU Regulation	General feedback from the public indicates that, with the increase in more flexible, family-friendly working, life-long learning and retirees returning to the workforce, there is a need to capture data on secondary economic status among a growing cohort of the population. To this end an amended version of the Present principal status question was tested on version B of the pilot form which asked respondents to	19 received. No option for maternity leave. Does not allow for short term sickness or	Given the results achieved, the difficulty posed by the incompatible nature of the responses, and the further complication of how the data could be analysed and interpreted for users, the group agreed to retain the

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
	mark 'additional status only where applicable'. The results for version B were disappointing. Just under 10% of persons marked an additional status, and of those 1 in 10, or 88 persons, marked the same status as the principal status, a further 22 marked a status that was incompatible with the principal status (at work and unemployed for example) leaving 442 responses which could be classified as useful data, or 5% of all persons. Furthermore, some of the results were difficult to interpret. For example of the 1044 people who indicated 'housewife' as their principal status, 134 marked an additional status as follows: 59 marked 'at work' (yet 318 went on to fill in the occupation question), 14 marked 'unemployed', 13 marked 'student', 16 marked 'housewife' again, 16 marked 'retired', 7 marked disabled and 7 marked 'other'. The results for the other categories of principal status were similarly confusing.	disability.	2006 version of this question.
Employment status (28) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	9 received.	No change.
Occupation (29) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	12 received.	No change.
Business of employer (31) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	9 received.	No change.

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
Place of work, school or college (33) EU Regulation (for address of place of work)	In 2006 the name and address of place of work was asked of all persons at work, which was then coded to x,y coordinates and made available as a research micro-data file under strict conditions to researchers (POWCAR). However the data are somewhat incomplete as data on students were not captured. It was decided to test capturing this information for all persons at work, school or college. The response rate for workers has increased marginally in the Pilot relative to Census 2006 (from 81.9% to 82.5%) suggesting that the inclusion of place of school or college has not damaged the results for workers. The response rate for students/pupils is higher still at 89.8%.	25 received.	The group agreed to keep this question and to extend it to cover address of school or college.
Household Questions			
Accommodation type (H1) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	3 received. Should be category for bedsits with own facilities.	No change.
Year built (H2) EU Regulation	In order to produce comparable data across all EU states there is a requirement to provide data for the period 1919 to 1945, and from 1946 to 1960. The results showed 18.5% of dwellings falling into the period 1919 to 1960 in the pilot compared with 21% in 2006.	5 received. Is this the year the house was completed or construction started?	The group recommended the new categories are adopted.
Nature of occupancy (H3)	In 2006 the category 'renting from a voluntary body' was introduced for the first time. The results showed over 50,000 dwellings in this category which was generally regarded as being too high. The question was	3 received. Doesn't take into	The group agreed that the new version of the question should be adopted for

Topic (Q No.)	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
EU Status			
EU Regulation	changed to simplify the language used and to get improved data on tenure. The results of the first part of the question showed strong comparability for overall numbers of 'owners' and 'renters' compared with 2006. In the second half of the question, the numbers renting from a voluntary body seemed quite high but on investigation proved to be a cluster in a particular area in Tralee town. The level of non-response for the landlord part of the question was 302 households compared to 312 in 2006.	account if members of the household are tenants.	2011.
Rent paid (H4) Not specified	The introduction of the new RAS (Rental Accommodation Scheme) whereby rent is paid by the local authority on behalf of a tenant in private rented accommodation raises the question as to how this question will be answered in 2011. Two different versions of the question were tested, one asking 'how much rent is paid' and the other asking for the 'gross rent paid' with explanatory notes on the back page explaining what was required. The results show little difference in the overall level of rent paid between the two versions. However the comparison with 2006 is more interesting; there is a decided fall in the number of households paying low rent from 11% in 2006 to 4% in 2009 and a corresponding increase in the number of 'not stated' from 3% in 2006 to 11% in 2009. It would appear that people whose rent is paid on their behalf (under the new RAS scheme) have possibly left the question blank (when examined by area there is a strong correspondence between the shift from low rent (<€25) to not stated in certain areas in Dublin city and Cork city).	5 received. Confusion over definition of 'gross'.	The group agreed that the 2006 version of the wording be retained.

Topic (Q No.) EU Status	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
Rooms (H5) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	6 received.	No change.
Heating (H6) Not specified	In order to meet the demand for statistics on energy use a new question on type of central heating, rather than a yes/no formulation, was tested. The wording of the question appears to have confused some householders. The results showed an increase in the number of households with central heating from 88% in 2006 to 96% in 2009. This seems at least partly attributable to the fact that householders, particularly in rural areas, marked peat and coal as providing their main source of central heating. It is a matter for conjecture whether some of these households use peat and/or coal in an open fire rather than to fuel a central heating system.	12 received. House has storage heaters but are rarely used – coal fire is used but only to heat one room. Does not account for dual sources of heating. Electricity is not a type of fuel.	Notwithstanding the difficulties raised, the group felt that providing more detailed information on fuel and energy use out-weighs the problems with the overall level of central heating and accordingly agreed to include the new version of question in 2011.
Water supply (H7) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	5 received.	No change.
Sewerage (H8) EU Regulation	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	5 received.	No change.
Cars or vans (H9) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	2 received.	No change.

Topic (Q No.) EU Status	Results	Respondent comments	Recommendations
PC (H10) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	4 received.	No change.
Internet (H11) Not specified	This question was the same as in Census 2006.	4 received.	No change.

Appendix 1 - Forms Used In 2009 Pilot Survey

Questions on Household's accommodation Version 'A'

Questions about your acco	mmodation	
START HERE	Does your household own or rent your accommodation? Mark—one box only. Own with mortgage or loan Own outright Rent	What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have? Mark—one box only. Connection to a Public Main Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply.
What type of accommodation does your household occupy? Mark one box only. A whole house or bungalow that is: Detached Semi-detached Terraced (including end of terrace) A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained: In a purpose-built block Part of a converted house or commercial building	4 Live here rent free If renting, who is your landlord? 1 Private landlord 2 Local Authority 3 Voluntary/Co-operative housing body H4 If you rent your accommedation, how much rent does your household pay? Enter amount to the nearest Euro € Mark one operant 1 Per week	Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.) Connection to other private source (e.g. welf, lake, rainewater tapk, etc.) What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have? Mark one box only. Public sewerage scheme Individual septic tank Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
A bed-sit: Bed-sit (with some shared fadlities e.g. toilet) A mobile or temporary structure: A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	Per manta Per year His How many tooms do you have for use only by your household? Do Not count bain soms, toilets, bichenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, steps, halls or landings, or rooms, that can only be used for storing storings cupboards.	4 Other sewerage facility 5 No sewerage facility How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household? Include any company car or van if available for private use. Mark—one box only. 1 One
When was your house, flat or a partment first built? Mark — the year in which is a built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended of renovated. 1 Before 1919 2 1919 - 1915 inclusive 3 1946 - 1960 inclusive 4 1861 - 1979 inclusive	Do count all other tooms for example kitchens, Itang froms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studes If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room. Number of rooms What is the main type of fuel used by the central heating in your accommodation?	Two Three Four or more None H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)? Yes No
4 1961-1979-inclusive 5 1971 - 1980 inclusive 6 1981-1990 inclusive 7 1991 - 2000 inclusive 8 2001 - 2005 inclusive 9 2006 or later	Mark — one box only. 1 No central heating 2 Oil 3 Natural Gas 4 Electricity 5 Coal (including anthracite) 6 Peat (including turf) 7 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) 8 Wood (including wood pellets) 9 Other	Does your household have access to the Internet? Mark — 'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home. 1 Yes, Broadband connection 2 Yes, other connection 3 No H12 Go to next page

Page 2 Household Form A

Questions about your acco	mmodation	
	Does your household own or rent	What type of piped water supply
START HERE	your accommodation? Mark — one box only.	does your accommodation have? Mark—one box only.
START HERE	Own with mortgage or loan	Connection to a Public Main
	2 Own outright	2 Connection to a Group Water
7 5	3 Rent	Scheme with a Local Authority
	4 Live here rent free	source of supply, Connection to a Group Water
What type of accommodation		Scheme with a private source
does your household occupy? Mark — one box only.	If renting, who is your landlord? Private landlord	of supply (e.g. borehole, lake,
A whole house or bungalow that is:	2 Local Authority //	Confection to other private
1 Detached	3 Voluntary/Co-operative	source (e.g. well, lake,
2 Semi-detached	housing body	5 No-piped water supply
3 Terraced (including end of	If you rent your accommodation, what is the gross rent paid?	What type of sewerage facility
terrace)	^ ~	does your accommodation have? Mark one box only.
A flat or apartment (including	Enter amount to the near ast Euro	
duplexes) that is self-contained:	€ (())00 ⟨	Public sewerage scheme
4 In a purpose-built block	Mark — one per on	2 Individual septic tank
5 Part of a converted house or commercial building	1 Pgfoveck	Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
	2 Perunanta	4 Other sewerage facility
A bed-sit:	3 Per year	5 No sewerage facility
 Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet) 	Hew gramy rooms do you have for	How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by
	use only by your household?	one or more members of your household?
A mobile or temporary structure: A caravan or other mobile or	Do NOT count bain corns, toilets, bitchenettes, utility points, consulting	Include any company car or van if
temporary structure	richenettes, unio mons, consulting rooms, offices, steps, halls or landings, or come that can only be	available for private use.
(used for storage such as cuptoards.	Mark ——one box only.
When was your house, flat or	Do count all other rooms for example kitchens, libring rooms, bedrooms,	1 One
a partment first built?	conservatories you can sit in, and	2 Two 3 Three
Mark the year in which has built even if the building was subsequently	(If two rooms have been converted into	
converted, extended or renovated.	one, count them as one room.	Four or more None
1 Before 1919	Number of rooms	H10 Does your household have a
2 1919 - 19 15 inclu sive	What is the main type of fuel	personal computer (PC):
3 1946 - 1960 inclusive	used by the central heating in your accommodation?	1 Yes
4 1861 1970 inclusive	Mark — one box only.	2 No
5 1971 - 1980 inclusive	No central heating	Does your household have access to the Internet?
6 1981-1990 inclusive	2 Oil	Mark —— 'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home.
7 1991 - 2000 Kolusive	3 Natural Gas	Yes, Broadband connection
8 2001 - 2005 Inclusive	4 Electricity	2 Yes, other connection
9 2006 or later	5 Coal (including anthracite)	3 No
((1)	6 Peat (including turf)	
7	7 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)	H12 Go to next page
~	8 Wood (including wood pellets)	
	9 Other	

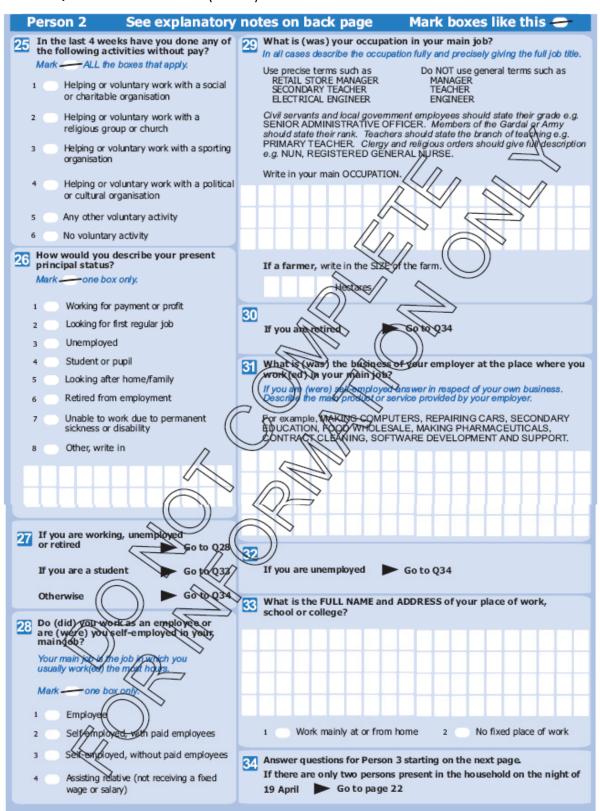
Page 2 Household Form B

Person 2 See explanate	ory notes on back page	Mark boxes like this 👄
1 What is your name? (Person 2) First name and surname.	Where do you usually live? HERE at this address Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland)	What is your current marital status? Answer if aged 15 years or over. Mark — one box only.
2 Sex 1 Male 2 Female	(induding Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS	1 Single (never married)
3 What is your date of birth?		2 Married (first marriage)
DD MM YYYY		3 Re-married (following (vidowthood)
What is your relationship to Person 1?		Re-mached (following-divorce/annulment)
Markone box only.	3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY	5 Separated (Including deserted)
Relationship of Person PERSON 2 to 1		6 DIVORCED
Husband or wife 1		7 Widowed
Partner 2 (including same-sex partner)	8 Where did you usually live one year ago?	Can you speak Irish?
Son or daughter 3	Answer if aged Lyestror over.	1 Yes
Step-child 4 Brother or sister 5	1 SAME AS TOPE AND	No No
Mother or father 6	2 Elsewhilde in SRELAND (including Worthern Ireland), white in year FULL ENDRESS.)) If Warf da you anaak Inish?
Grandparent 7		If 'Yes', do you speak Irish? Mark — the boxes that apply.
Step-mother/father 8		Daily, within the education
Son/daughter-in-law 9		system 2 Daily, outside the education
Grandchild 10 Other related 11		system
Unrelated 11		3 Weekly
(including foster child)	3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the CODN/TRY	4 Less often 5 Never
What is your place of birth? Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth.		
If IRELAND (including Northean Ireland), write in the COUNTY.		Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?
	If you have lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a	1 Yes
	continuous period of 1 year or more, or if you were born abroad, when did you last take up	2 No Go to Q14
If elsewhere ABROAD, while in the COUNTRY.	residence in this country?	What is this language?
II discussion Selection, with it the Contraction	Write in the year.	
6 What is your Nationality? If you have more than one rationality, please declare all of them.	10 How many children have you given birth to?	(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)
please declare all of there	This question is for women only.	How well do you speak English?
2 Other NATSONALITY, write in	Write in number of children born alive.	Mark ——one box only.
		1 Very well 2 Well
	1 None	3 Not well
3 No nationality	1 Note	4 Not at all

Page 7 Household Form A

Person 2	Write	in BLOCK CAPITALS	Mark boxes like this 👄
Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions?	ng	How is your health in general?	21 If you are aged 14 or under Go to Q33
(a) Blindness, deafness or a your severe vision or hearing impairment	es No	Mark — one box only. 1 Very good 2 Good	Are you currently at school or college or participating in any form of education/training?
substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching,	es No	3 Fair 4 Bad 5 Very bad	Yes, full-time Yes, part-time No What is the highest level of otherstion (training (full-time or national))
lifting or carrying (c) A learning or intellectual Y disability	es No	How do you usually travel to work, school or college? Mark — one box only,	eglycation/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date? Mark No formal-education/training
(d) A psychological or Y emotional condition	es No	for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.	2 Primary education NFO Levels Nor 2 FE In C Level To N2 Cent. or equivalent
chronic illness	es No	1 Not at work, school or college 2 On foot	NFO bevell NFO bevell Junior/Her/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert., FAS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert.
If 'Yes' to any of the conditions specified in Question 14, do yo have any difficulty in doing any the following activities?	su .	3 Bicycle 4 Bus, militars of coach 5 Coac BABY or LUAS	Upper Secondary NFO Levels 4 or 5 Daving Cert, (including Applied and Vicational programmes) or equivalent Technical or Vocational
(a) Learning, remembering Y or concentrating	es No	6 All tor sysje or scooter 7 Driving a car	NFQ Levels 4 or 5 FETAC Level 4/5 Cert, NCVA Level 1/2, FAS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert, in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert, or equivalent
getting around inside the home	es No	9 Van Other, howitsling varry	6 Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship NFQ Level 6 FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FAS National Certificate, Teagase Farming Cert., CERT Professional Cookery Cert, or equivalent
alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery	es Mo	11 Work-maint after from home	7 Higher Certificate NFQ Level 6 NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
(d) Working at a job or business or attending school or college	es No	leave home to go to work, school or college?	Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma NFQ Level 7 Honours Bachelor Degree/
(e) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport	es No	or college Before 06:30	Professional qualification or both NFQ Level 8 10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or far member with a long-termiline.	mily	3 06:30 - 07:00 4 07:01 - 07:30 5 07:31 - 08:00	NFQ Level 9 Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
health problem or disability? Include problems which are due to old age.		6 08:01 - 08:30	NFQ Level 10 What is the main field of study of
Personal help includes help with be tasks such as feeding by drassing.	nsic	7 08:31 - 09:00 8 09:01 - 09:30	the highest qualification you have completed to date? Exclude Secondary school qualifications. Write in the field of study.
1 Yes, 1-14 hours a Week 2 Yes, 15-28 hours a week		9 After 09:30 20 How long does your journey to work, school	
3 Yes, 29-42 bours at week 4 Yes, 43-58 hours a week 5 Yes, 5 X or more hours a wee	ı.	or college usually take? Write in minutes.	
5 Yes, 5X or more hours a wee	in.		(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)

Page 8 Household Form A



Page 9 Household Form A

Person 2 See explanate	ory notes on back page	Mark boxes like this 👄
What is your name? (Person 2) First name and sumame.	7 Where do you usually live? 1 HERE at this address 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND	What is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status? Answer If aged 15 years or over.
2 Sex	(including Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS	Mark — one box only.
1 Male 2 Female		 Never married and never registered a same-sex civil
3 What is your date of birth?		partnership Married
DD MM YYYY		2 Married 3 Separated, but still legally married
What is your relationship to		4 Divorsed
Person 1? Mark — one box only.	3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in	5 Widowed
Relationship of Person	the COUNTRY	6 In a registered same-sex
PERSON 2 to 1		eixH pactinership
Husband or wife 1		7 Separated, but still legally in a same-sex dvil partnership
Partner 2 (including same-sex partner)	Where did you usually live one year ago?	8 Formerly in a same-sex dvil
Son or daughter 3	Answer if ages Lyegror over.	partnership which is now legally dissolved
Step-child 4	1 SAME PRODU	Surviving partner from a
Brother or sister 5	2 Elsewhere in TRELAND (method), with in your FULL CORRESS.	same-sex civil partnership Can you speak Irish?
Mother or father 6	White In you'r FULL ADDRESS	Answer if aged 3 years or over.
Grandparent 7		1 Yes
Step-mother/father 8		2 No If 'Yes', do you speak Irish?
Son/daughter-in-law 9 Grandchild 10		Mark — the boxes that apply.
Other related 11		Daily, within the education system
Unrelated (including foster child)	3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in	Daily, outside the education system
5 What is your place of birth? Give the place where your mother lived		3 Weekly
at the time of your birth.		4 Less often
If IRELAND (including Norther Treamd), write in the COUNTY.		s Never
	If you were born abroad or have lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of 1 year or more, when did you last	Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?
	take up residence in this country?	1 Yes
If elsewhere ARROAD, write in the COUNTRY.	Write in the year.	2 No Go to Q14
		What is this language?
What is your Nationality	Have many shildren bases you	
Mhat is your Nationality! If you have more that one rationality, please declare all of them.	How many children have you given birth to?	(o.o. DOLICH CERMAN INTOLUCION
1 Irish	This question is for women only.	(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)
2 Other NATSONALITY, write in	Write in number of children born alive.	How well do you speak English?
4/1		Mark — one box only. 1 Very well
		2 Well
No college!	1 None	3 Not well
3 No nationality		4 Not at all

Page 7 Household Form B

Person 2	W	rite	in BLOCK CAPITALS	Mark boxes like this 👄
Do you have any of the follow long-lasting conditions or dif		ies?	How is your health in general?	21 If you are aged 14 or under Go to 033
(a) Blindness or a serious vision impairment	Yes	No	Mark — one box only.	22 Are you currently at school or college or participating in any form of
(b) Deafness or a serious	Yes	No	1 Very good 2 Good	education/training?
hearing impairment		-	3 Fair	1 Yes, full-time 2 Yes, part-time ∧
(c) A difficulty with basic physical activities such as	Yes	No	4 Bad 5 Very bad	3 No
walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying			How do you usually	What is the highest level of education/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?
(d) An intellectual disability	Yes	No	travel to work, school or college? Mark — one box only,	Mark Ine box brig
(a) A difficulty with learning	Vos	No	for the longest part, by distance, of your usual	No formal education/training Primary education
(e) A difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating	Yes	No	journey to work, school or college.	NFC Level Tyn 2 Cert. ar equivalent
(f) A psychological or emotional condition	Yes	No	Not at work, school or college	/3 Lower Secondary NFQ basel3 // Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert.,
	V		2 On foot	FAS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert. or aquivalent
(g) A difficulty with pain, breathing, or any other chronic illness or condition	Yes	No	3 Bicycle 4 Bus, mythos or coach	Upper Secondary NFQ Levels 4 or 5 Voaving Cert. fincluding Applied and Vocational programmes) or equivalent
If 'Yes' to any of the categorispecified in Question 14, do	ies		5 TOWN DABY OF LUAS	Technical or Vocational NFO Levels 4 or 5
have any difficulty in doing a the following?			6 Motor existe or scooter	FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FAS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent
(a) Dressing, bathing or	Yes	No	7 Driving a car 87 Passenger in a car	6 Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship
getting around inside the home			((9))Van	NFQ Level 6 FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS
(b) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a	Yes	190	Other, housing larry 11 Work-main(k at or	National Craft Cert. Teagsso Farming Cert. CERT Professional Cookery Cert., or equivalent Higher Certificate
doctor's surgery	4		from home	NFQ Level 6 NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
(c) Working at a job or business or attending school or college	res))	leave borne to go to work, school or college?	, 8 Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma NFQ Level 7
(d) Partidipating in other	/ke	No	Not at work, school or college	9 Honours Bachelor Degree/ Professional qualification or both
activities, for example leisure or using transport		//	Before 06:30	NFQ Level 8 10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
Do you provide regular unpa personal help for a friend or	famil	1/4	3 06:30 - 07:00 4 07:01 - 07:30	NFQ Level 9 Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent
member with a long-term ill health problem or disability?	ŋess,		5 07:31 - 08:00	Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher NFQ Level 10
Include problems which are due old age.	M	1	6 08:01 - 08:30 7 08:31 - 09:00	24 What is the main field of study of the highest qualification you have completed to date?
Personal nell includes help with tasks such as beeding by dressin	basic g.	~	8 09:01 - 09:30	Exclude Secondary school qualifications. Write in the field of study.
1 Yes 2 No			9 After 09:30	Ante in the lieu of study.
If 'Yes', for how many hours	per		How long does your journey to work, school or college usually take?	
week?	,,,			
Write in hours.			Write in minutes.	
				(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)

Page 8 Household Form B

Person 2 See explanatory	notes on back page Mark boxes like this 👄
In the last 4 weeks have you done any of the following activities without pay?	What is (was) your occupation in your main job?
Mark —— ALL the boxes that apply.	Use precise terms such as Do NOT use general terms such as
Helping or voluntary work with a social or charitable organisation	RETAIL STORE MANAGER MANAGER SECONDARY TEACHER TEACHER ELECTRICAL ENGINEER ENGINEER
Helping or voluntary work with a religious group or church	Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardai or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g.
3 Helping or voluntary work with a sporting organisation	PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE. Write in your main OCCUPATION.
4 Helping or voluntary work with a political or cultural organisation	White in your main occoration.
5 Any other voluntary activity	
6 No voluntary activity	
How would you describe your present principal status?	If a farmer, write in the SIXE of the farm.
Mark additional status only where applicable. Principal Additional	Hestores
Status Status Status	30
Working for payment or profit 1	If you and retired 60 to Q34
Looking for first regular job 2	
Unemployed 3	What is (was) the business of Jour employer at the place where you work (ed.) in your main job?
Student or pupil 4	(If you are (were) sex-employed answer in respect of your own business.
Looking after home/family 5	Describe the make product or service provided by your employer.
Retired from employment 6	For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, ROOF WHOLESALE, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT.
Unable to work due to 7 permanent sideness or	CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT.
disability	
Other, write in 8	
If you are working, (nemployed)	(20)
or retired Go to 028	If you are unemployed Go to Q34
If you are a student Go to 033	
Otherwise Go to 03	What is the FULL NAME and ADDRESS of your place of work, school or college?
28 Do (did you work as an employee of are (wexe) you self-employed in your	
Your main job of the job yr Which you	
usually work(ed) the thest hours	
Mark one box only	
1 Employee	West milet as from hours and the fourthfact of
2 Self-employed, with paid employees	Work mainly at or from home 2 No fixed place of work
3 Self-employed, without paid employees	34 Answer questions for Person 3 starting on the next page.
4 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed	If there are only two persons present in the household on the night of
wage or salary)	19 April Go to page 22

Page 9 Household Form B





ζ,				unday 19 Apr s Reconcili			1	•	
nis form n	nust be co		ou the Enui	tor. merator for every ous questionnaire.	dwelling lis	sted in	your		
Addres	ss								
	unty ode	Emunera Area C		Small Area Code	Townl			D. No.	
	Number	of violto to	the dwelli	0.0					
	Number	of visits to	u ie aweiii	19					
	ng Status								
Occ	ng Status cupied	Temporarily	Absent	Vacant House	Vacan		Only	Holiday F	łome
Occ	ng Status		Absent			t Flat nercial C	Only	Holiday H	lome
Occ Der	ng Status cupied relict	Temporarily Under Cons	Absent truction ease enter t	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	nercial C			
Occ Der	ng Status cupied relict	Temporarily Under Cons	Absent truction	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	nercial C			
Der If the dwe Person 1.	ng Status cupied relict elling is O	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der If the dwe Person 1. 2.	ng Status cupied relict elling is O	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der If the dwe Person 1. 2. 3.	elling is O Male Male	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der If the dwe Person 1. 2. 3. 4.	elling is O Male Male Male Male	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der Der If the dwe Person 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	elling is O Male Male Male Male	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Person 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	elling is O Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Mal	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der	Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der	elling is O Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Mal	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der	Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			
Der	elling is O Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Mal	Temporarily Under Cons CCUPIED, ple Sex Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female	Absent truction ease enter t Approximate age	Vacant House Does Not Exist he following detail	Comm	of the			

Appendix 2 – Survey design used in Pilot Survey

Geographical Classification			EA Identifier Codes			
Strata	Field District	County	Blank ERB	Pre addressed ERB	Blank ERB	Pre addressed ERB
Dublin City	1	Dublin	02/136	02/314	02/345	02/464
Cork City	5	Cork	17/008	17/018	17/073	17/101
Dublin Suburbs	2	Fingal	04/138	04/164	04/183	04/215
Large Towns	6	Kerry	19/087	19/088	19/111	19/145
Mixed						
Urban/Rural	7	Galway	27/016	27/020	27/059	27/068
Rural	3	Laois	08/005	08/009	08/020	08/027
Rural	4	Wicklow	15/011	15/016	15/017	15/088
Rural	8	Monaghan	34/003	34/014	34/022	34/056

Each Pilot Enumeration Area (EA) is represented by its unique EA Code and categorised by geographical stratum, field district number and county. The EA codes are classified into either 'Blank ERB' or 'Pre-addressed ERB' indicating whether the enumerator in that EA was provided with a blank Enumerator Record Book or one which was pre-filled with addresses for that EA from the GeoDirectory.

Enumerators were asked to summarise their population data at Small Area level, except in the six shaded EAs where enumerators were asked to summarise the population data at Townland by Small Area level.