Step 1: Obtain sample survey microdata and small area constraints

| Survey microdata |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household | Characteristics |  |  |
|  | size | adults | children |
| (a) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (e) | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Known small area constraints [Published small area census tabulations]

1. Household size
2. Age of occupants

| Household <br> size | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 |
| $5+$ | 0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| Type of <br> person | Frequency |
| :--- | :---: |
| adult | 3 |
| child | 2 |

Step 2: Randomly select two households from survey sample [ (a) \& (e)] to act as an initial small-area microdata estimate

Step 3: Tabulate selected households and calculate (absolute) difference from known small-area constraints

| Household <br> size | Estimated <br> Frequency <br> (i) | Observed <br> Frequency <br> (ii) | Absolute <br> difference <br> $\mid$ (i)-(ii) $\mid$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $5+$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total: |  |  |  |


| Age | Estimated <br> Frequency <br> (i) | Observed <br> Frequency <br> (ii) | Absolute <br> difference <br> $\mid$ (i)-(ii) $\mid$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| adult | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| child | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | Sub-total: | 2 |  |

Total absolute difference $\quad=4+2=6$
Step 4: Randomly select one of selected households (a or e). Replace with another household selected at random from the survey sample, provided this leads to a reduced total absolute difference

Households selected: (d) \& (e) [Household (a) replaced]
Tabulate selection and calculate (absolute) difference from known constraints

| Household <br> size | Estimated <br> Frequency <br> (i) | Observed <br> Frequency <br> (ii) | Absolute <br> difference <br> $\mid$ (i)-(ii) $\mid$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $5+$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total: |  |  |  |



Total absolute difference $\quad=2+1=\mathbf{3}$

Step 5: Repeat step 4 until no further reduction in total absolute difference is possible:
Result: Final selected households: (c) \& (d)

| Household <br> size | Estimated <br> Frequency <br> (i) | Observed <br> Frequency <br> (ii) | Absolute <br> difference <br> $\mid$ (i)-(ii) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $5+$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total: |  |  |  |


| Age | Estimated <br> Frequency <br> (i) | Observed <br> Frequency <br> (ii) | Absolute <br> difference <br> $\mid$ (i)-(ii) $\mid$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| adult | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| child | 2 | 2 | 0 |
|  | Sub-total: | 0 |  |

Total absolute difference $\quad=0+0=\mathbf{0}$

Figure 1 A simplified combinatorial optimisation process

