

## Glossary

Ref no.	Term	Description
1	2007 Census Test	A large scale census test, covering 100,000 households, was carried out across England and Wales on 13 May 2007. The questionnaire that was used for the test was 24 pages long and included four pages of individual questions per person for five respondents. This allowed the opportunity to test new and updated questions.
2	2007 Census test evaluation survey	From June to July 2007, a sample of 2007 Census Test households who returned valid 2007 Census Test questionnaires (respondents) and a sample of households who did not return a questionnaire ('non-respondents') were asked to participate in the Census Test Evaluation Survey (CTES). One individual from each household that agreed to participate (preferably the individual who completed the household section and, failing that, their own individual section) was interviewed. Analysis of the results of the CTES together with analysis of the Census Test was used to assess the overall quality of question responses.
3	Address register	A list of all household addresses/spaces, whether occupied or not, containing postal address information and geographical location.
4	Administrative data	Administrative data refers to information collected primarily for administrative (not research) purposes. This type of data is collected by government departments and other organisations for the purposes of registration, transaction and record keeping, usually during the delivery of a service.
5	Anonymised data	Data relating to a specific individual, where personal information has been removed to prevent identification.
6	Annual Population Survey	The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined statistical survey of households in Great Britain which is conducted quarterly by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
7	Beyond 2011 public consultation	The Beyond 2011 public consultation ran for 12 weeks from 23 September to 13 December 2013. The consultation covered two potential approaches for taking the census in the future: A census once a decade but primarily online, or, a census using existing government data and compulsory annual surveys.
8	Big data	Big data is high-volume, high-velocity and high-variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making. Big data are large, often unstructured data sets that are available potentially in real time.

9	Census quality survey (CQS)	The CQS is a voluntary survey carried out shortly after the census. It aims to measure the accuracy of answers given to census questions by asking a sample of households the census questions again in a face-to-face interview.
10	Census Transformation Programme	Following the Government's recommendation, the vision for the Census Transformation Programme (CTP) is to make the best use of all available population data to help shape tomorrow. The programme will deliver the 2021 Census while making more use of administrative data, and also looking how we produce population statistics beyond the 2021 Census.
11	Citizenship	The 2011 Census could not ask a question directly on Citizenship, as testing found that many respondents were not happy to answer such a question using a "United Kingdom" response option, as they consider themselves to belong to one of its constituent countries. A question asking about Passports Held was found to be acceptable and a close proxy for Citizenship.
12	Civil Partnerships	Civil partnerships in the United Kingdom, granted under the Civil Partnership Act 2004, allow same-sex couples aged 16 or over to obtain essentially the same rights and responsibilities as civil marriage. You need permission from your parents or guardians if you're under 18 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
13	Cognitive testing	The primary purpose of cognitive testing is to investigate how well questions perform when asked of survey respondents, that is, if respondents understand the question correctly and if they can provide accurate answers.
14	Communal establishment	Communal establishments are managed residential establishments. These include prisons, hotels, nursing homes, military barracks, halls of residence and children's homes.
15	Coverage	The extent to which you identify and contact everyone in the target population (in the case of the 2021 Census the primary target population is all usual residents).
16	Coverage: Over-coverage	People and households counted more than once.
17	Coverage: Under-coverage	People and households missed from the census count.
18	CQS disagreement rate	Disagreement rates are calculated as the number of disagreements between census values and Census Quality Survey (CQS) responses as a percentage of the total sample who responded to that question in the CQS.
19	Customer Information System data	The CIS held within DWP, provides information on all individuals who have ever had a national insurance number (NINo), including children whose parents have made a child benefit claim relating to them, but are yet to be issued with their NINo.

20	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	The Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) is the department for economic growth. The department invests in skills and education to promote trade, boost innovation and help people to start and grow a business. BIS also protects consumers and reduces the impact of regulation. BIS is a ministerial department, supported by 50 agencies and public bodies.
21	Derived variable	Derived variables are variables that are created from other variables using an expression. For example, you might create a numeric derived variable to show the sum of the values stored in two or more other numeric variables e.g. The variable 'Age' is derived from date of birth.
22	Disclosure control	Statistical disclosure control covers a range of methods to protect individuals, households, businesses and their attributes (characteristics) from identification in published tables (and microdata). ONS has legal obligations under the Statistics and Registration Service Act (SRSA) 2007 and the Data Protection Act 1998 in this respect. In addition, the Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires ONS not to reveal the identity or private information about an individual or organisation.
23	Dissemination	Provision of census outputs to users.
24	Dwelling	A dwelling is a unit of accommodation which may comprise one or more household spaces (a household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household). A dwelling may be classified as shared or unshared.
25	Enumeration base	The enumeration base describes the way in which the population is counted.
26	Ethnic group	Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.
27	Eurostat	Eurostat is a directorate-general of the European Commission located in Luxembourg. Its main responsibilities are to provide statistical information to the institutions of the European Union (EU) and to promote the harmonisation of statistical methods across its member states and candidates for accession as well as EFTA countries.
28	Follow-up	An operation to contact and enumerate all members of the public who have not submitted a completed census questionnaire.
29	Geography: National	Refers to the geographical level of England and Wales.

30	Geography: Regional	<p>A region is a geographical area formerly known as Government Office Regions (GORs). After the Comprehensive Spending Review, it was confirmed that the GORs would close on 31 March 2011, shifting focus away from regions to local areas.</p> <p>However, there is still a requirement to maintain a regional-level geography for statistical purposes. The GSS Regional and Geography Committee agreed that from 1 April 2011, the former GORs should be referred to as 'regions'.</p> <p>These areas retain the names, codes and boundaries of the former GORs.</p> <p>There are 9 regions in England and for statistical outputs Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are treated as individual regions.</p>
31	Geography: Local authority	<p>England and Wales: Local authority districts (LAD) is a generic term to describe the 'district' level of local government in Great Britain. It includes non-metropolitan districts, metropolitan districts, unitary authorities and London boroughs in England; Welsh unitary authorities; and Scottish council areas. The areas are made up of whole electoral wards/divisions.</p>
32	Geography: Ward	<p>Electoral wards/divisions are the key building block of UK administrative geography, being the spatial units used to elect local government councillors in metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, unitary authorities and the London boroughs in England; unitary authorities in Wales; council areas in Scotland; and district council areas in Northern Ireland.</p>
33	Geography: Super output area	<p>Super output areas (SOA) are a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. There are currently two layers of SOA, lower layer super output Area (LSOA) and middle layer super output area (MSOA). The SOA layers form a hierarchy based on aggregations of output areas (OAs).</p>
34	Geography: Middle layer super output area (MSOA)	<p>Middle super output areas are aggregations of LSOAs. They have a minimum size of 5,000 residents and 2,000 households with an average population size of 7,500. They fit within local authority boundaries. Following the 2011 Census 0.11% of MSOAs were changed in order to maintain minimum and average population criteria. There are now 7,201 MSOAs in England and Wales.</p>

35	Geography: Lower layer super output area (LSOA)	Lower Layer Super Output Areas are built from groups of contiguous Output Areas (OA) and have been automatically generated to be as consistent in population size as possible, and typically contain from four to six Output Areas. The Minimum population is 1000 residents and 400 households and the mean is 1500 residents and 650 households. Following the 2011 Census 1.09% of LSOAs were changed in order to maintain the characteristics described above. There are now 34,753 LSOAs in England and Wales.
36	Geography: Output Area	Output areas (OAs) are the smallest geographical area for which census outputs are published and consist of clusters of adjacent unit postcodes. To ensure the confidentiality of data the minimum OA size was 40 resident households and 100 resident people. The total number of 2011 OAs 181,408 (175,434 in 2003). OAs and SOAs align to local authority district boundaries. The average population in an OA has increased from 297 in 2001, to 309 in 2011.
37	Geography: Workplace zone	Workplace zones are a new output geography for the 2011 Census. Workplace zones were created by splitting and merging the 2011 output areas to produce a workplace geography that contains consistent numbers of workers. The workplace zones will therefore align to the existing output area hierarchy. For the 2011 Census workplace zones have been constrained to middle layer super output areas to provide consistency between the output area and workplace zone geographies, and to allow comparison of the 2001 and 2011 England and Wales Census workplace outputs at the middle layer super output area.
38	Harmonised outputs	Producing datasets based on common classifications, definitions and standards will lead to improved comparability of statistics.
39	Household	<p>For the 2011 Census a household is defined as: One person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities)</li> <li>• All people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a</p>

		household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.
40	Household space	A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.
41	Intention to stay	In addition to helping to identify census usual residents for outputs, the inclusion of an intended length of stay in the UK question also assisted with the identification of short-term UK residents.
42	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all. 185 of the 193 UN member states are members of the ILO.
43	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels	The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the standard framework used to categorise and report cross-nationally comparable education statistics. The ISCED classification serves as an instrument to compile and present education statistics both nationally and internationally. The framework is occasionally updated in order to better capture new developments in education systems worldwide. The ISCED 2011 classification was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 36th session in November 2011.
44	Item non-response	The percentage of people that did not complete a question. Item non-response, can be unintentional, for example where a respondent misses a question or thinks they can tick more than one option, or intentional where a respondent either does not know the answer or does not want to provide the answer.
45	Labour Force Survey	The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the employment circumstances of the UK population. It is the largest household survey in the UK and provides the official measures of employment and unemployment.
46	Location data	Any data processed in an electronic communications network or by an electronic communications service indicating the geographical position of the terminal equipment of a user of a public electronic communications service.
47	Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013	The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 legalised full same-sex marriage starting from March 2014, although civil partnership also remains available. Later in 2014 it is planned to grant those in a civil partnership in England or Wales the ability to convert their partnership into a marriage.

48	Multivariate analysis	Multivariate analysis is a generic term for any statistical technique used to analyze data from more than one variable. Multivariate analysis (MVA) is based on the statistical principle of multivariate statistics, which involves observation and analysis of more than one statistical outcome variable at a time.
49	National identity	National identity is a measure of self-identity, reflecting the subjective nature of national identity. A question on national identity allows a person to express a preference as to which country or countries, nation or nations that they feel most affiliated to.
50	NS-SeC	NS-SeC provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.
51	Opinions survey	The Opinions Survey (previously the Omnibus Survey), is a survey conducted monthly by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain in order to collect information for different government departments as well as non-profit organisations in the academic and voluntary sector. In January 2008, the Opinions (Omnibus) Survey became part of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) and also changed its name to the Opinions Survey.
52	Origin - destination	Origin-destination data (also known as flow data) include the travel-to-work and migration patterns of individuals, cross-tabulated by variables of interest (for example occupation). Products for the 2011 Census also provided the migration patterns of those living at a student address one year ago and provide information on individuals with second residences.
53	Out-of-term population	The out -of- term population is a redistribution of the usually resident population to their place of residence in out of term periods. Students who reported a second address which was a student's home address are counted at that second address. Students that did not provide an out of term address and usual residents who are not students are counted at their usual residence. The following population groups are excluded from the out of term population of an area: Students who reported an out of term address outside of England and Wales; short-term residents.
54	Religious affiliation	Religious affiliation is the connection or identification with a religion irrespective of actual practice or belief.
55	Religious belief	Includes beliefs typically expected to be held by followers of a religion and how important those beliefs are to a person's life.
56	Religious belonging	Religious belonging can be interpreted as both loose self-identification and active or formal belonging to a religious group. This can produce problems of ambiguity as some people may respond that they have a religious affiliation but not belong to a religion.



57	Religious practice	Religious practice includes specific religious activities expected of believers.
58	Respondent burden	The degree to which a survey respondent perceives participation in a survey research project as difficult, time consuming or emotionally stressful is known as respondent burden.
59	School Census	The School Census collects information about individual pupils and information about the schools themselves, such as their educational provision. The School Census is a statutory data collection for all maintained nursery, primary, secondary, middle-deemed primary, middle-deemed secondary, local authority maintained special and non-maintained special schools, academies including free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges and city technology colleges in England. Service children's education schools may also participate on a voluntary basis. The English School Census extract provided to ONS, contains approximately seven and a half million records, as at January 2011, extracted from around 22,000 schools (Department for Education 2011a), providing information on pupil matching reference, name, home address (including postcode), date of birth and ethnicity.
60	Self-containment of accommodation	A household's accommodation is self-contained if all the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, are behind a door that only that household can use. Accommodation is not self-contained if any rooms, for example a kitchen, bathroom or toilet, are shared with another household, or access to any rooms require crossing a hall, landing or any other space that is used by another household.
61	Short-term resident	A non-UK born short-term resident is defined as anyone born outside the UK who, on census day (27 March 2011) was living in England and Wales and also intended to stay in the UK for a period of 3 to 12 months.
62	Splits or merges of the 2011 set of OAs	Maintaining stability as far as possible was key for the 2011 Census. LSOAs and MSOAs created following the 2001 Census continue to exist unless a significant population change occurred between 2001 and 2011, and household minimum and maximum thresholds were breached. Simplistically, where populations have become too big, the LSOAs/MSOAs have been split into two or more areas; where populations have become too small, the LSOAs/MSOAs have been merged with an adjacent one. The total changes across the OA hierarchy were no more than 5% overall between 2001 and 2011.



63	Statistical Research Environment (SRE)	The Statistical Research Environment is a purpose built facility which allows users to conduct research using administrative datasets whilst ensuring the privacy of those within them. The SRE is made up of the Census Statistical Research Environment (CSRE) and the Secure Linkage Facility (SeLF).
64	Statistically significant	The likelihood that a result or relationship is caused by something other than mere random chance.
65	Survey data	A survey is an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology.
66	Tenure and landlord	Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.
67	Type of accommodation	The type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Examples include the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.
68	UK Statistics Authority	The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008 by the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. The Authority's statutory objective is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to promote and safeguard the quality and comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has two main functions: 1. Oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) - its executive office. 2. Independent scrutiny (monitoring and assessment) of all official statistics produced in the UK.
69	UN Economic Commission for Europe	The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 by ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council). It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration.
70	Usual residence	For the 2011 Census a person's place of usual residence is generally the address in the UK at which they spend the majority of time. For most people this means their permanent or family home.
71	Usual resident	For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

72	Usually resident dependent children with a parental second address	Usual resident dependent children who are enumerated at their main residence but stay at another parent or guardians address for more than 30 days a year.
73	Variable	A variable refers to a particular characteristic of a person or household. The variable is assigned one of a set of values which will be either a numerical measure or a category from a classification. For example the age variable records a numerical age value for a person, and the accommodation type variable records a category of 'house', 'flat or apartment', 'mobile structure' etc for a household.
74	Visitor	A visitor is any person who was staying overnight on 27 March 2011 at an address where they were not usually resident. This includes: domestic visitors usually resident at another address within the UK, who completed a full census questionnaire for their usual address, international visitors who intended to stay in the UK for less than three months and were usually resident outside of the UK.
75	Workday population	The workday population is an estimate of the population during the working day. It includes everybody who works in an area, wherever they usually live, and all respondents who live in the area but do not work.
76	Workplace population	The workplace population is an estimate of the population working in an area.