

MetaC91:

A database about published 1991 Census table contents

WINDOWS 3.1 VERSION

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CRIB SHEET

Conditional Expression Searching

- [AND] Find records where both SearchTerm1 and SearchTerm2 are true
- [OR] Find records where either of SearchTerm1 and SearchTerm2 are true
- [NOT] Find records which do not contain the SearchTerm following [NOT]

Function keys (search modes)

- <F5> Find
- <F6> Widen
- <F7> Narrow
- <F8> Exclude

HeaderNick and StubNick descriptors

- AND keyterms linked by AND form a sub-set, rather than a full cross-tabulation
- BY keyterms linked by BY are cross-tabulated in table
- OR Preceding header cross-tabulated by following keyterm
- | Concatentation of headers/stubs
- (()) Keyterms in brackets implied by other keyterms in table









Help

- <F1> MetaC91 on-line help file
or see Manual

Mouse buttons

- Left Selects menus and activates menu bar buttons
- Right Click on any term in database to stack hit list and run a Find search on that term
Click on any term preceded by ! to stack hit list and call up record of same name

Idealist Menu bar buttons

-  Find search mode
-  Move one record to the right
-  Move one record to the left
-  Stack (save) hit list
-  Return to previous hit list
-  Overview of hit list
-  Sort hit list in ascending alpha-numeric order of first field contents
-  Drop

Multiple keyterm search format

keyterm1_keyterm2_keyterm3

where * is an asterisk, _ is an underscore and where keyterms are listed in *alphabetical* order.

Numeric Key Pad

- + Page right in the hit list
- Page left in the hit list

NumLock setting unimportant

Range searching

SearchTerm1 [TO] SearchTerm2

Search terms

Search terms are case insensitive. You may enter AgE AGE Age or age. Do not use non-standard characters such as punctuation or the percentage symbol.

Preface

The MetaC91 database is designed to help users explore the contents of published 1991 Census tables, and is best used in conjunction with a copy of the LBS and SAS table layouts. MetaC91 is based on a read-only version of a database package called Idealist which is both easy to use and free to the (non-commercial) user.

Acknowledgements

The 1991 census meta-database has been compiled as part of a population simulation project run under the ESRC/JISC Census of Population Development Programme (grant A507265019). Although all mistakes are the author's own, grateful thanks are due to Phil Rees and Mark Birkin, of the School of Geography, Leeds, for guidance and encouragement. A special mention should also be made of the help received from OPCS customer services, in particular from Jim Skinner, Lin Graft and Margaret Bamber. Finally, many thanks to Nick Cook from Computing Services for his help in setting up MetaC91 as a portable, more user-friendly, package.

Copyright

All census data are Crown Copyright, including the SAS and LBS table layouts. The read-only version of the database package Idealist on which this meta-database has been compiled is the copyright of Blackwell Software, but is available free to all non-commercial users, as is the data with which it is supplied. The meta-database manual / working paper is copyright to the School of Geography at the University of Leeds, but permission is granted to reproduce any part of the manual provided that a) the intended use is non-commercial and b) full acknowledgement is made of the source in any reproduction.

In both the MetaC91 manual and database, definitions of census terms have been taken from OPCS (1992) *1991 Census definitions* HMSO:London.

Contents

Crib Sheet	inside cover
Acknowledgements	iii
Copyright	iii
Contents	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. A MANUAL OVERVIEW	2
3. INSTALLATION	3
4. CONCEPTS	4
5. HOW TO USE METAC91	5
5.1 Opening the database	5
5.2 Record type LOGO	5
5.3 Record type TABLE	6
5.3.1 TableName	6
5.3.2 TableType	7
5.3.3 TableTitle	7
5.3.4 Area	7
5.3.5 Sample	7
5.3.6 HeaderNick	7
5.3.7 StubNick	9
5.3.8 HeaderOPCS and StubOPCS	9
5.3.9 Keywords	9
5.4 Record type VARIABLE	10
5.4.1 VarOPCS	10
5.4.2 VarNick	10
5.4.3 Sample	10
5.4.4 Code	11
5.4.5 Tables	11
6. SEARCHING	12
6.1 Single search terms	12
6.1.1 Global searches	12
6.1.2 Searching in a specific field	13
6.1.3 Using wild cards	14
6.2 Widening and Excluding	14
6.2.1 Widening a search	14
6.2.2 Excluding keyterms	15
6.3 Range Searching	15

6.4 Multiple keyterm searching	15
6.4.1 Narrowing a search	15
6.4.2 Multiple keyterm searches	16
6.5 Conditional searches	16
6.6 Stacking/unstacking searches	17
6.6.1 Stacking/unstacking a hit list	17
6.6.2 Selecting a search term	17
6.6.3 Selecting a record name	17
6.7 Proximity searching	18
6.8 Record type search	18
7. SEARCHING STRATEGIES AND EXAMPLES	19
7.1 Searching for a table containing specific keyterm cross-tabulations	19
7.2 Exploring the MetaC91 database	19
7.3 Keyterm stems for age groupings	20
7.4 Searches based on a specific variable	20
7.5 Defining a population base	21
7.5.1 Population base	21
7.5.2 Area	21
7.5.3 Sample size	22
7.6 Searching for comparable 100% and 10% variable data	22
7.7 Searching for variables with a specific grouping of keyterm elements	22
7.7.1 Using Section 10	22
7.7.2 Proximity searching	23
7.8 Searching for all information on a specific table	23
8. OUTPUT	24
8.1 Output to a text file	24
8.2 Output to a printer	24
8.3 Output formats	25
8.3.1 All	25
8.3.2 AllTab	25
8.3.3 TabName	25
8.3.4 AllVar	25
8.3.5 VarNameC	25
8.3.6 VarNameT	26
8.4 User defined output formats	26
9. METAC91 KEYTERM LIST	27
10. DETAILED KEYTERM DESCRIPTIONS	30
References	61
Index	63

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the whole populations simulation project being undertaken in the School of Geography at the University of Leeds, a need was identified to be able to cast SAR data into LBS/SAS look-a-like tables. At the same time a similar need was being identified in the SAR dissemination project, also based in Leeds, and at the Census Microdata Unit in Manchester. The ultimate solution to these needs will take the form of a detailed, computer coded version of the LBS/SAS tables. However, a useful by-product of achieving this end is a user-friendly meta-database. So, why the need for a census meta-database?

When searching for a desired cross-tabulation amongst 'published' 1981 census data, researchers could (just) trust to their memory of the hundred odd SAS, County and National tables available. However, the wealth of information contained in the LBS/SAS tables for 1991, especially when taken in combination with published County and National tables, means that exhaustive searching for a desired distribution has become practically impossible without use of a referencing tool (whether published or machine-readable). Although OPCS User Guides such as numbers 24 and 38 and other sources do provide general indexes to published table contents, none provide fully exhaustive or comprehensive coverage. Hence, not only has it been previously impossible to reference a particular cross-tabulation of age by any other variable, or of age by a given age grouping, but the list of tables containing age available has itself been incomplete.

Initially the intention was to obtain from OPCS the actual coding details that were used in the production of the published LBS/SAS tables. However, two factors militated against this approach. Firstly, the OPCS found themselves unable to supply the precise information that would be required. Secondly, aggregating SAR variables into LBS/SAS tables is a subtly different process to that of aggregating completely raw census data. In consequence, every LBS/SAS table has been re-coded so as to pick out common and unique elements. These elements are the bones of the census meta-database. Hence, for example, across the LBS and SAS twenty three different tenure groupings have been identified. However, these tenure groupings have also been coded into the single keyterm Tenure. Through this approach, each LBS/SAS table has been reduced to a combination of only eighty two keyterms, upon which the user may base the majority of his/her interrogation of the census meta-database.

The census meta-database then, is designed to allow the researcher to identify LBS/SAS tables which contain cross-tabulations in which they are interested. The database also permits searches based upon specific groupings of a variable within a keyterm. As a result, hopefully, researchers should be able to derive more benefit from already published data. However, although based on a freely disseminable, user-friendly software package, the meta-database is not a professional product. User support is supplied solely in the form of an on-line help file and through this manual.

One revision of this product only is envisioned, around the end of 1993. Small prizes will be given for each original observation/comment sent in regarding the meta-database before this time. However, the author reserves the right to act upon or ignore such comments as he sees fit.

2. A MANUAL OVERVIEW

Although the size of this manual may at first seem forbidding, don't panic! Not every page has to be read before the MetaC91 database may be put into use. Below are listed two alternative 'tours' of this manual, designed to enable the user to get MetaC91 up and running quickly and easily. In addition to this manual, it will be useful to have to nad a copy of the LBS and SAS table layouts, such as those contained in the SASPAC User Manual.

Tour 1: For those familiar census concepts and database packages

Stop 1: Installation of MetaC91 - see Section 3.

Stop 2: Operating controls for MetaC91 - see inside cover and on-line help file.

Stop 3: Understanding what you see - see Sections 5.3 and 5.4

Stop 4: Brief descriptions of keyterms - See Section 9.

Stop 5: In-depth database interrogation - see Section 7 and, as necessary, refer back to Section 6.

Tour 2: For those with very limited census or database experience

Stop1: Installation of MetaC91 - see Section 3.

Stop2: Understanding the jargon - see Section 4.

Stop 3: Operating controls for MetaC91 - see Section 5.

Stop 4: Understanding what you see - see Section 5.

Stop 5: Simple database interrogation - see Section 6.1 to 6.4.

Stop 6: Brief description of keyterms - see Section 9.

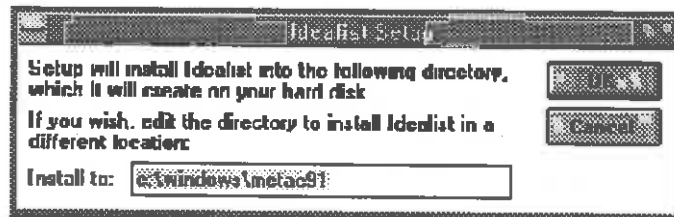
Stop 7: In-depth database interrogation - after experimenting with commands already learnt, see Section 7 and, as necessary, refer back to Section 6.

Note: Whichever tour you take, remember the on-line help file provided with MetaC91. Press the function key F1 to call this help file up and see the range of help available.

3. INSTALLATION

To install MetaC91 under Windows 3.1 follow the following steps:

1. Open windows and switch (if necessary) to the Program Manager.
2. Using the mouse, click on File in the menu bar, and then select Run from the File menu.
5. In the Run dialogue box type a:\setup and then click on OK.
6. A new dialogue box will then appear:



Edit the highlighted path to place MetaC91 as desired and then click OK. If the path is left unchanged, then MetaC91 will be placed in a directory called MetaC91 within the Windows directory.

7. A further dialogue box will appear. Respond by clicking OK.
8. After completion of the setup program, a new window will appear under Program Manager, labelled MetaC91. Open the window to find the MetaC91 icon placed inside. This icon may be left in the MetaC91 window, or dragged and placed elsewhere in any window operation under Program Manager.

Note:

- a) The setup program automatically places an extra line in the [Extensions] section of WIN.INI.
- b) MetaC91 for Windows will run on any computer running Windows 3.1. The program and data comprising MetaC91 will occupy about 1.4Mbytes of disk space.
- c) Users who already possess a copy of Idealist may simply copy over all of the files without a .exe extension into an appropriate directory. DO NOT use a previously extant Idealist directory. Copy the Idealist icon (<F8>) to create a new icon for MetaC91. Alter the Program Item Properties (Select Properties under the Program Manager File menu) of the new icon by setting the icon description to *MetaC91*, and by changing the working directory to that in which MetaC91 has been placed. Finally, import all of the MetaC91 field (*.ifd) and record (*.ird) definitions into Idealist using the Define Types dialogue box under the field and record menus respectively.

4. CONCEPTS

- Field:** A field is an element within a record (see below) which contains a defined piece of information.
- Idealist:** A database package, upon a read-only version of which the MetaC91 database is made available.
- Keyterm:** A keyterm is a word which represents a set of specific groupings/ disaggregations of a particular census measure. For example the keyterm *Age* represents thirty nine age groupings, ranging from single year of age 0-95 (*Age01*) to the single age grouping of those aged between 18 and pensionable age (*Age39*).
- LBS:** Local Base Statistics. As part of the 1991 Census, data have been made available at many different spatial levels from wards upwards, in a set of common tables known as the LBS. LBS data presented in ward level tables are subject to a modifier per table cell of up to plus or minus two.
- Record:** A record is a set layout for the presentation of information about. The MetaC91 database is based around two main types of record; Table and Variable.
- SAR:** Sample of Anonymised Records. As part of the 1991 Census, data have been made available as 2% (household) or 1% (individual) samples of slightly modified (anonymised) census returns.
- SAS:** Small Area Statistics For nearly every LBS table there is an equivalent SAS table, containing similar information, but in less detailed tabulations. SAS data are available for all spatial resolutions down to enumeration districts. However, SAS data presented in ward or enumeration district level tables are subject to a modifier per table cell of up to plus or minus one.
- SASPAC91:** SASPAC91 is a software package which is used to provide on-line access to LBS and SAS data held at, among other places, Manchester Computing Centre.
- Variable:** A variable is a specific grouping or disaggregation of keyterm elements. The first part of a variable name is the keyterm of which it is a grouping. The second part is the unique numeric variable identifier. Hence *Age01* is a variable, but part of the generic keyterm *Age*. Generally, the larger the numeric part of a variable name, the less detailed the grouping/disaggregation it represents.

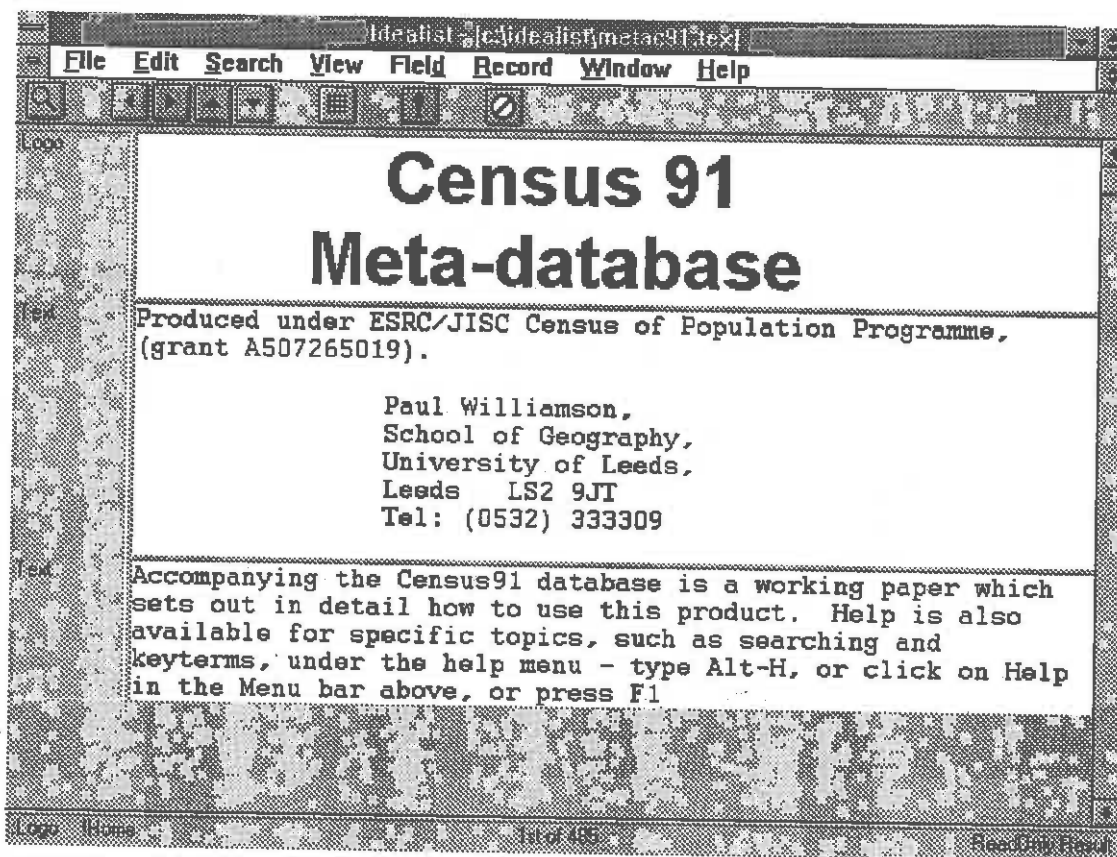
5. HOW TO USE METAC91

5.1 Opening the database

Using a mouse, double-click on the MetaC91 icon. From the *File* menu, select *Open*. Click on the file *metac91.tex* to select it. Click OK. and the meta-database will be opened.

5.2 Record type LOGO

In MetaC91 there are three sorts of 'record' or page layout. The first, LOGO, is the point at which the database is normally opened.



The LOGO contains some basic information concerning MetaC91.

To move between records, click on the right or left hand arrows in the Idealist menu bar, using the left-hand mouse button. Alternatively, use the plus and minus keys in the numeric key pad (NumLock setting is unimportant).

5.3 Record type TABLE

By moving one record to the right of the start-up LOGO, a record of type TABLE is revealed.

Table Name	L01
Table Type	LBS
Table Title	Population bases : Persons present plus absent residents , in households
Area	Ward District County SSR EW PC EC RHA DHA / PS District Region Scotland PC EC HBA / Ward District BUA NI PC HBA EBA
Sample	100 %
Header	Persons Residence BY Sex
Subtitle	ResidSta PopBase
Header OPCS	Persons01 Residence01 Sex01
Sub OPCS	ResidSta01 PopBase01
Keywords	Persons_ResidSta Persons_PopBase Residence_ResidSta_Sex PopBase_Residence_Sex PopBase_Sex

For each table in the LBS and SAS there is a record of type TABLE, detailing the type of data contained in the table. Within the record TABLE, there are ten 'fields', each covering a different aspect of table description. Below is a brief description of the information contained in each of these fields.

5.3.1 TableName

Each table in the LBS and SAS has been given a unique identifier, as used by SASPAC91. The initial letter of TableName indicates the type of table being illustrated. L is short for LBS and S for SAS. Following the initial letter is the table number. There are 99 LBS tables, of which 88 have SAS table equivalents. For some tables, the table name may be followed by further table names in brackets. For example,

L16 (LS16, LG16).

This indicates that LBS Table 16 is available in a slightly different format for each of England & Wales (L16), Scotland (LS16) and Great Britain (LG16). If only one table is listed (e.g. L01) then the table format may be taken to apply for all areas of Great Britain.

5.3.2 *TableType*

There are two types of table. These are the Local Base Statistics (LBS) and Small Area Statistics (SAS), as described in Section 4.

5.3.3. *TableTitle*

TableTitle records the LBS/SAS table title, exactly as set out in the table layouts provided for use with SASPAC91. As well as helping to identify the a table's population base, information in this field may be used to actively select tables of interest with a given population base (see Section 7.5.1).

5.3.4 *Area*

Both LBS and SAS tables are available at many different levels of spatial resolution, all of which are coded in the field Area. The first line of Area lists all of the areal units for which English and Welsh data are available. The second and third lines contain similar information for, respectively, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The abbreviations used in Area are as follows:

BUA	Belfast Urban Area
CP	Civil Parish
DHA	District Health Authority
EBA	Education Board Area
EC	European Constituency
ED	Enumeration District
EW	England and Wales
GSA	Grid Square Aggregates
HBA	Health Board Area
NI	Northern Ireland
OA	Output Area
PC	Parliamentary Constituency
PS	Postcode Sector
RHA	Regional Health Authority
SSR	Standard Statistical Region

5.3.5 *Sample*

Two-thirds of LBS and SAS tables are based on a 100% sample of census returns. However, another third are based on only a 10% sample of the same returns, due to resource constraints at the point of initial data coding.

5.3.6 *HeaderNick*

The elements composing the header of each table are recorded in this field, using keyterms. A full list of the keyterms used in MetaC91 is given in Section 9.

As well as the keyterms themselves, five other words or symbols are used to convey information regarding a table. These are BY, AND, OR, | and (()).

An example of the use of | and BY is taken from the HeaderNick for Table L01:

Persons | Residence BY Sex

The BY between the keyterms *Residence* and *Sex* implies that in this table header there is a cross-tabulation of census data based upon *Residence*, but disaggregated by *Sex*. The | denotes the fact that there is no connection between the terms *Persons* and *Residence BY Sex*. In effect *Residence BY Sex* may be regarded as a separate header from *Persons*, although the two headers have been concatenated (joined together) by the OPCS for maximum efficiency of table design.

In contrast to BY, the header/stub descriptor AND implies not that one keyterm is disaggregated by another, but rather that only a sub-set of one keyterm is present. An example of this is taken from the HeaderNick in LBS Table L14:

LtIII AND NotKids

Here the sub-set of those with long-term limiting illness (*LtIII*) who are aged 16 and over (*NotKids*) is one of the headers against which keyterms forming the table stub are cross-tabulated.

The presence of the header/stub descriptor OR between keyterms indicates that the keyterms immediately preceding and following OR are to be regarded as interchangeable. Hence, from LBS Table L32

Persons BY KidsNo BY Persons OR EconPrim OR Kids OR NotKids

indicates that the term *Persons BY KidsNo* is further cross tabulated, successively, by one of the keyterms *Persons*, *EconPrim*, *Kids* and *NotKids*.

Finally, a keyterm surrounded by double brackets indicates that, although not actually present as a primary keyterm, nonetheless the keyterm is implied by another. The most common example of this is ((*Students* and *EconPrim*)). Many of the *EconPrim* groupings contain the term 'Economically active students' (see p. 40). Hence the keyterm *Students* may be implied by *EconPrim*, but not directly stated. For an example of this, see LBS Table L40.

WARNING: Not every implicit use of a keyterm is recorded in MetaC91. A prime example of this is in LBS/SAS Table 46, where the stub of 'households of 1 adult with 1 or more dependent child' is coded by the keyterms *AdultsNo BY DepChNo*, and no mention is made of the 'implicit' keyterm *LoneP* (lone parent). This is because, in definitional terms, the stub category contains no information on the relationship between the adult and the dependent child. Possible household scenarios range from an adult looking after a non-relative's child outside of a formal adoption or fostering arrangement, through an older sibling looking after a younger, to an older dependent child living with an 'adult' partner, without registering the fact of cohabitation in the Census. By not recording the implicit keyterm of lone parenthood, MetaC91 avoids conveying a false sense of the precise meaning of the stub category in question.

5.3.7 *StubNick*

The field *StubNick* contains the same type of information as that described for *HeaderNick*. However, *StubNick* provides details for the stub (row headings) of a table, rather than for its header. Between them, the fields *HeaderNick* and *StubNick* allow a full description of an LBS/SAS table to be drawn. Taking LBS Table L01 once again as an illustration:

HeaderNick: Persons | Residence BY Sex
StubNick: ResidSta | PopBase

The stub keyterms, *ResidSta* and *PopBase*, are similarly but separately cross-tabulated in turn by each of *Persons* and *Residence BY Sex*.

5.3.8 *HeaderOPCS and StubOPCS*

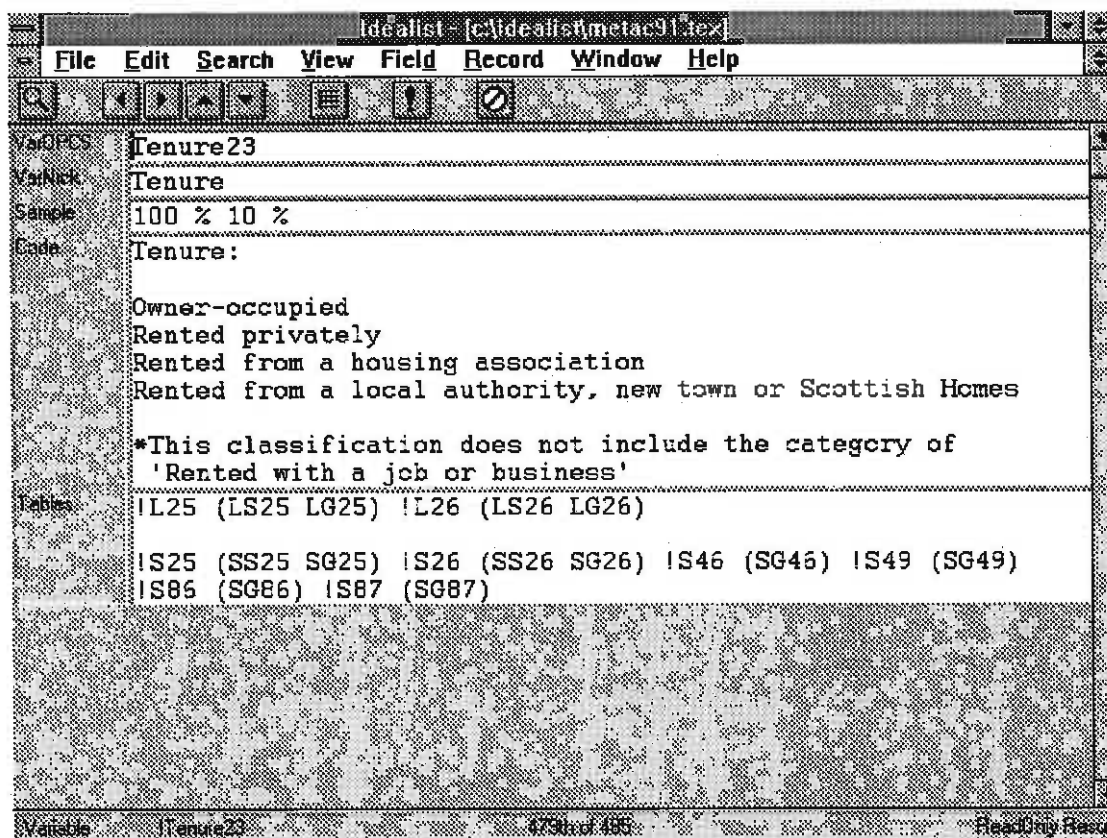
The fields *HeaderOPCS* and *StubOPCS* reveal which particular grouping/disaggregation of keyterm elements (variable) is represented by each keyterm in the fields *HeaderNick* and *StubNick*. Hence, in LBS Table L01, the keyterm *Residence* represents the actual variable *Residence01* (see illustration on p. 5).

5.3.9 *Keywords*

The TABLE field *Keywords* is of little direct interest to the user of MetaC91. This field lists all of the possible permutations of keywords that exist within a table. Combinations of keyterms that, whilst present in a table are not actually cross-tabulated, are excluded.

5.4 Record type VARIABLE

The third and final record type is that of VARIABLE. For each unique variable (keyterm grouping) there is a record of type VARIABLE. To see an example of a VARIABLE record, click on the left-hand arrow in the Idealist menu bar several times, so that the record seven to the left of LOGO is displayed.



Unlike TABLE, the record type VARIABLE has only five fields:

5.4.1 VarOPCS

The field VarOPCS contains the name of the variable which is described in the following three fields. The generic keyterm to which a particular variable belongs is readily found by dropping the numeric part of its name. Hence *Tenure23* is a variable of keyterm type *Tenure*.

5.4.2 VarNick

The generic keyterm for each variable is displayed in this field.

5.4.3 Sample

Depending upon which table a variable is used in, the data presented may be in the form of a 100% or 10% sample. In some cases, as for example in *Tenure23*, a variable has been used in tables with differing sampling proportions, in which case both sample sizes are recorded.

5.4.4 Code

Typically, the first line of the field Code gives a brief description of the keyterm upon which a variable is based. Hence *Tenure* is the keyterm recording "Tenure". Then follows a detailed description of the variable and its own unique grouping/disaggregation of some or all of the relevant keyterm elements. For example

Means of transport to work:

BR train
Other rail
Bus
Car:
 driver
 passenger
Motor cycle
Pedal cycle
On foot
Other
Works at home
Not stated

Each 'line' of description represents a separate variable element., unless followed by a colon. Thus in the example above, taken from TranWork01, there is no count for the transport mode of "Car", although there are separate counts for the "driver" and "passenger" sub-sets of those who travel to work by car.

At the end of the field, after the variable description, any relevant notes or definitions are added.

5.4.5 Tables

The final field in records of type VARIABLE lists all of the LBS/SAS tables in which a particular variable is used. As will be explained later (see Section 7.4), this provides one means of searching for a desired table.

6. SEARCHING

The whole point of the MetaC91 database is to enable users to find tables containing data relevant to their own interests. To do this requires a database searching facility. MetaC91 offers a wide variety of alternative and complementary searching techniques, which are described below.

6.1 Single search terms

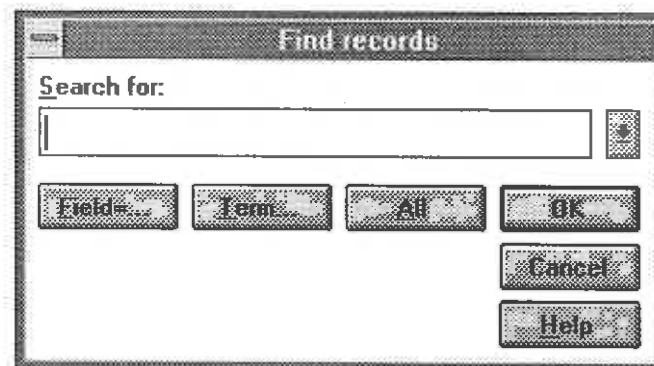
If a user is interested in finding references to a single search term, then three options offer themselves.

6.1.1 Global searches

A global search of the MetaC91 database for a single selected search term is the simplest type of search possible.

Activate the Find command in Idealist by either using the mouse to select Find under the Search menu, or by hitting the F5 button.

A dialogue box appears

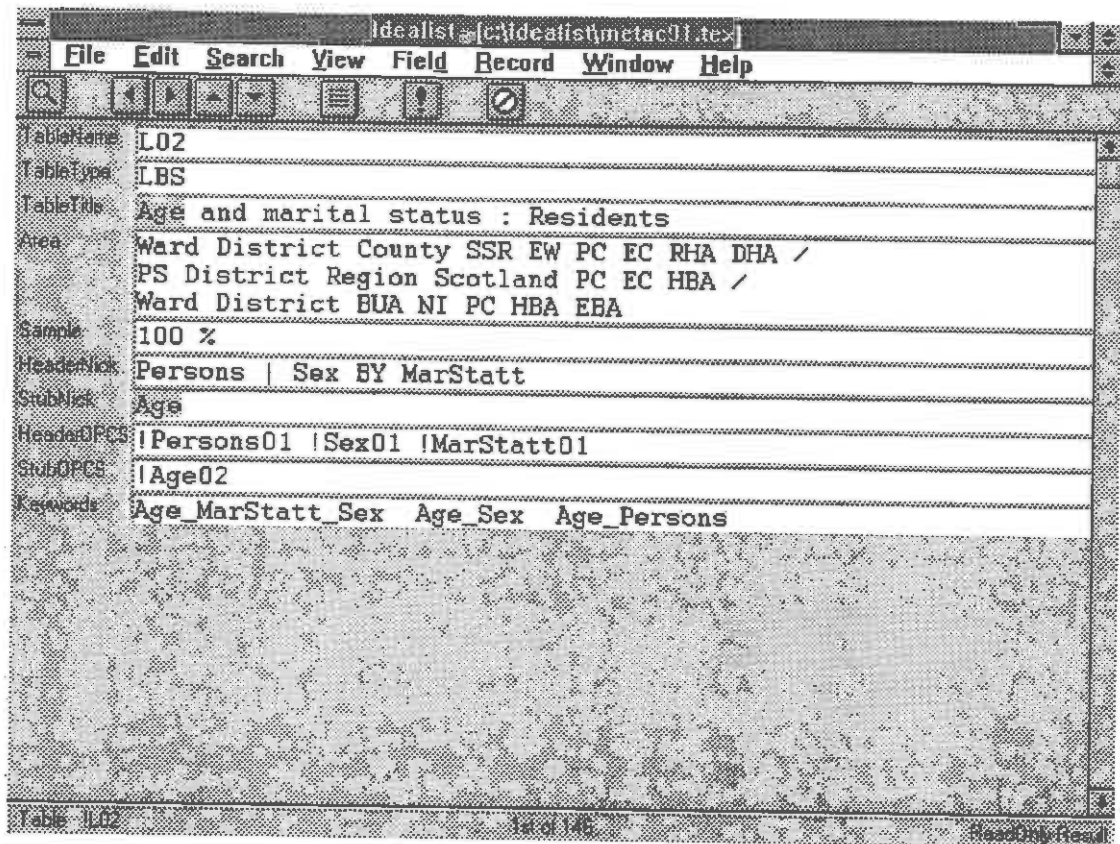


into which should be typed the search term of interest. Try the keyterm *Age* for practice.

Note that Idealist searches are case insensitive. Thus AgE, Age, AGE and age are all acceptable input.

To commence the search click on OK or hit the return key.

Upon completion of a search of the MetaC91 database Idealist reports that, in this case, 146 records have been found ('hit') via a message in the bar running across the bottom of the screen. The first of these 'hits' is displayed on screen, with the search term highlighted wherever it occurs.

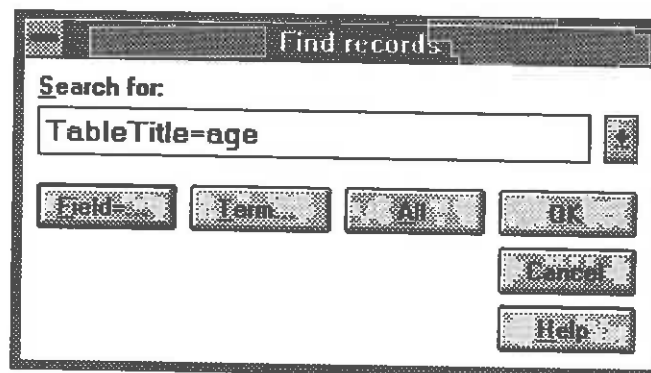


The left/right arrows in the Idealist menu bar, or the numeric plus and minus keys, may be used to page through the resultant hit list as usual.

6.1.2 Searching in a specific field

From the example above, it may be seen that any record containing the keyterm *Age* was selected, regardless of which field it occurred in. If a more precise search is desired, then only records with *Age* in a specific field may be searched for.

Calling up the Find dialogue box again (F5), enter the field name of interest, then an equals sign, followed by a relevant keyterm. Alternatively, in the dialogue box, click on the Field=... button and select a field. The keyterm still has to be typed in the normal way.



Select OK and Idealist searches all records for, in this case, all those with *Age* as a part of the field TableTitle.

6.1.3 using wild cards

An asterisk after a search term acts as a wildcard. A wildcard instructs Idealist to search for all terms which contain the search term, followed by any combination of letters and numbers. A wildcard placed before a search term has a similar effect, causing a search for any combination of letters or numbers which end with the search term.

Hence, the best way of searching MetaC91 in order to find all records containing references to the keyterms *PersInHH* (number of persons in households) and *PensInHH* (number of pensioners in households) is to enter the search term

HeaderOPCS=*InHH

in the Find dialogue box. This should produce a hit list of thirty seven.

Note that wildcard searches should be used with care. A search for any references to the keyterms HOH (head of household) and HOF (head of family) using a wildcard search would produce unexpected side-effects. What are these side-effects?

6.2 Widening and Excluding

The search mode Find described above commences a completely new search. However, some elements of a previous search may be retained if an alternative search mode is selected. Two of these alternatives, Widen and Exclude, are described below. Section 6.4.1 deals with the final search mode, Narrow.

6.2.1 Widening a search

Performing a Widen search is equivalent to performing the logical operator AND/OR.

A Find search may be carried out for all records containing the variable *Age01* (the most detailed age grouping). However, this search would uncover only one table. In order to include tables with the second most detailed age grouping (*Age02*), the hit list must be 'widened'. A Widen search may be selected as an option under the Search menu, or by pressing F6. The search term may then be entered as for a Find search.

Example:

Initial search - <F5> *Age01*

Widen search - <F6> *Age02*

The widened hit list contains seven records.

6.2.2 Excluding keyterms

Performing an Exclude search is equivalent to performing the logical operator NOT.

Perform a wildcard search for all LBS table names by entering the search term

<F5> TableName=L*

Using an Exclude search, it is now possible to 'drop' all tables which have slight regional variations for Scotland (see Section 5.3.1).

<F> TableName=LS*

In this way the original hit list is whittled down from one hundred to seventy five.

BEWARE: A search of type Exclude is often inappropriate. A TABLE record that has a slight regional variation for Scotland (e.g. LS16) could also have a slight regional variation for Great Britain (e.g. LG16). Better practice is to Drop records (remove them from the hit list) after visual inspection, by clicking on the drop button (no entry symbol) on the Idealist menu bar. Alternatively, Exclude may be more safely used in conjunction with a Conditional Expression search (see Section 6.5).

6.3 Range Searching

Range Searching enables the definition of sub-sets of a larger group of terms. For example, in order to select records containing references to only the 10 most detailed variables of the keyterm *Age*, the following (range) search term is required:

Age01 [TO] Age10

A Range Search may be based on numeric, alphabetic or alphanumeric terms, and may be used in conjunction with any other search mode.

6.4 Multiple keyterm searching

A single keyterm search of MetaC91 is often not much more helpful than a glance at the index in OPCS User Guide 24. Instead, the MetaC91 database starts coming into its own when a researcher is looking for tables containing occurrences of two or more keyterms. As with searches for a single key term, there are several ways of attaining a multiple keyterm search.

6.4.1 Narrowing a search

Repeat the earlier global search for records containing the keyterm *Age*. The resultant 146 record hit list may then be 'narrowed' or whittled down to include only those records with references to both *Age* and *Sex*. Select Narrow under the Search menu, or hit F7. In the Narrow dialogue box, type the keyterm *Sex* and then activate a search. Idealist reports a new hit list consisting of only 52 records. Repeat this

narrowing process for the keyterm *MarStatt* (marital status). Idealist should report a final hit list of only eleven records.

Using narrowing, LBS/SAS tables containing a fixed combination of keyterms may be found. However, there are three drawbacks to this approach. Firstly, repeating a search for each fresh keyterm is time-consuming. Secondly, the searching process is global and may possibly select a record of type VARIABLE instead of type TABLE. Thirdly, and most importantly, the presence of all desired keyterms in a table does not necessarily imply that all three are cross-tabulated with one another. Look back at the example of LBS Table L01 (Section 5.3.7) to see that a table can contain five keyterms and yet yield only up to a three-way cross tabulation. The following section describes a way around this problem.

6.4.2 Multiple keyterm searches

Multiple keyterm searches are perhaps the backbone of MetaC91. The information entered in the field Keywords has been entered solely for the purpose of allowing users to identify tables containing desired cross-tabulations.

To initiate a multiple keyterm search, firstly select a search mode (Find, Narrow, Widen or Exclude). Then, enter a search term of the following format:

keyterm1_keyterm2_keyterm3

where * is a wild card, _ is an underscore, and keyterm1, keyterm2 etc. are the keyterms of interest, listed in alphabetical order.

Assuming that the required cross tabulation is one of age by sex by marital status, the relevant search term would be

Age_MarStatt_Sex

Enter the above search under a Find search. The search report shows that only eight of the 185 LBS and SAS tables contain cross tabulations of age by sex by marital status. When compared to the results from a search strategy based on narrowing (see Section 6.4.1), it may also be seen that three tables exist which contain all three keyterms, but without concomitant cross-tabulation.

Further discussion of the role of multiple keyterm searches in searching strategy is given in Section 7.1.

6.5 Conditional searches

Rather than running a series of separate Find, Widen, Narrow or Exclude searches, several different searches may be combined in one search using conditional expressions. As has been indicated already, each search mode in reality performs a single conditional search. The conditional expressions available are:

[AND] Find records that include both the preceding and succeeding search term

- [OR] Find records that include either the preceding or succeeding search term
[NOT] Find records do not include the succeeding search term

Hence the search term

<F5> TableName=L* [AND] Age01 [TO] Age10 [NOT] Sex

finds the only LBS Table record that includes at least one of the ten most detailed, comprehensive variables of the keyterm *Age* and that does not include the keyterm *Sex*.

6.6 Stacking/unstacking searches

A search using one of the four search modes Find, Widen, Exclude or Narrow effectively creates a fresh hit list. However, having created a hit list, further searching on the hit list may be carried out using one of three methods.

6.6.1 Stacking/Unstacking a hit list

Click on the up arrow on the idealist menu bar. This function saves the current hit list (temporarily) to a 'stack'. Further hit lists may be saved/stacked on top of this.

Unstacking or moving back a hit list is achieved by clicking on the down arrow on the Idealist menu bar. Note that once a hit list has been retrieved in this way, it is no longer saved.

6.6.2 Selecting a search term

Within a current hit list, place the cursor in the middle of a term of interest. Clicking on the right hand mouse button then causes the current hit list to be stacked and produces a new hit list of all records containing that term. This allows for lateral searching whilst still retaining a fixed (stacked) position in the database.

6.6.3 Selecting a record name

Any term entered in the MetaC91 database which commences with an exclamation mark is in actual fact a reference to a record name. Clicking on such a term with the right hand mouse button causes the current hit list to be stacked, and calls up the appropriately named record.

Each variable record is named. Hence, in order to find more detail about any variable listed in the TABLE fields HeaderOPCS or StubOPCS, all that is necessary is for a (right-hand) click on the relevant variable. Having read the details provided, the previously current hit list may be returned to by clicking on the up arrow in the Idealist menu bar.

Each table record is named. Hence, in order to find more detail about any table listed in the VARIABLE field Tables, all that is necessary is for a (right-hand) click on the relevant table. Having read the details provided, the previously current hit list may be returned to by clicking on the up arrow in the Idealist menu bar.

6.7 Proximity searching

In MetaC91 terms such as "and", "the" and "in" are not indexed. However, phrases containing such terms may still be searched for using Proximity Searching.

Press F5 and enter the search term

Residents in households

This search selects all records which contain the term "Residents in households" in the field TableTitle, despite the non-indexing of the word "in".

Proximity Searching is a powerful tool, especially for selecting a population base (see Section 7.5.1), although it also provides a way of selecting variables with specific groupings of keyterm elements (see Section 7.7.2).

6.8 Record type search

Sometimes the overlap in coverage between TABLE and VARIABLE records can confuse a search. For example, when searching for the keyterm *Age*, all of the TABLE and VARIABLE records with the term *Age* in any field will be selected. In order to avoid wasting time investigating unintentional hits, it is possible to first of all select which type of record to search. In the Find dialogue box, enter the record type of interest, preceded by a colon. For example, enter

:TABLE

Activating this search will select all records of type TABLE. All further searches should then be carried out using the Narrow search mode.

7. SEARCHING STRATEGIES

The previous section detailed the various searching techniques available under Idealist. This section details how to combine these various techniques in order to intelligently search the MetaC91 database.

7.1 Searching for a table containing specific keyterm cross-tabulations

- i Decide which keyterms are of interest
- ii Enter a multiple keyterm search using all of the selected keyterms
- iii If no hit is reported, then the search requires more detail than is available through LBS or SAS census tables. Either
 - a) Run a more general search using the two or three most important keyterms and page through the resultant hit list (if any).
 - or b) Reduce the number of keyterms in the search one at a time, dropping the currently least important at each stage until a hit is produced. Save the hit list and then experiment with the re inclusion of different combinations of the dropped keyterms.

Example:

A user is interested in finding the census data which relate persons suffering from limiting long-term illness (*LtIll*) to primary economic position (*EconPrim*), age (*Age*) and marital status (*MarStat*). An initial step, therefore, is to carry out a multiple keyterm search using all four keyterms:

```
<F5> *Age_EconPrim_LtIll_MarStat*
```

Unfortunately, a search of MetaC91 reveals that no single LBS or SAS table contains the desired four-way tabulation (No hits). As a next step, the researcher could carry out a reduced keyterm search, excluding the least important of the four keyterms of interest. However, probably the best response would be to carry out a multiple keyterm search based on the two most important keyterms (say *LtIll* and *Age*) and then page through the resultant hits. In this way possible methods of combining data from different LBS/SAS tables to achieve the desired end may suggest themselves.

7.2 Exploring the MetaC91 database

Often a user will not have a detailed cross-tabulation in mind when searching MetaC91. Rather, he/she will be wanting to explore the variety of tabulations available involving a given keyterm or population base. To do this:

- i Use the Find search mode to generate a base hit list, by searching on either a keyterm or population base.
- ii 'Save' (stack) the base hit list by clicking once on the up arrow in the Idealist menu bar.
- iii If the hit list is short (say less than about 10 records), page through using the numeric key pad plus and minus keys or the left and right arrows in the Idealist menu bar

- iv If the hit list is still large, then 'explore' the hit list by using the Narrow search mode. Return to the 'saved' base hit list by clicking on the down arrow in the Idealist menu bar between 'explorations'. Do not forget to re-stack/save the hit list before carrying out another exploration.

Example:

To explore all tables featuring long-term limiting illness, first of all carry out a search for the keyterm *LtIll*.

<F5> LtIll

This generates a hit list of 27 records.

Before further exploration, save/stack the hit list (see Section 6.6.1).

Try and find tables involving one or more of the keyterms *Age*, *Sex*, *EconPrim* (primary economic position) and *COBirth* (country of birth), using the Narrow search mode.

7.3 Keyterm stems for age groupings

Within the LBS and SAS tables 66 different groupings (variables) of age are used. To make more targeted searching by age possible, these 66 variables have been split into eleven keyterms, as described in Section 9. However, it is still possible to search for all tables featuring age tabulations, regardless of age keyterm type, by using a wildcard.

All eleven age keyterms have the common stem of *age*, suffixed by up to five further characters. Hence a search based on

*age**

will cause Idealist to search the MetaC91 database for all records containing any of the eleven age keyterms. How could the search be improved to select only tables containing one of the eleven age based keyterms?

7.4 Searches based on a specific variable

Occasionally, a user will want to find which LBS/SAS tables involve the use of a specific grouping of keyterm elements. Typically this situation might arise when wanting to find directly comparable tables/cross-tabulations of a keyterm.

A search involving a specific variable may be carried out in one of three ways:

- i From a current hit list, search for the chosen variable using the search mode Narrow. In this way, all records found will fit to the constraints used to build up the original hit list.

- ii Run a search of type Find using the variable name. This will generate a hit list containing all of the tables within MetaC91 which include the selected variable. This is useful for getting an overview of the variety of contexts within which the variable is used.
- iii Call up the relevant VARIABLE record and explore the differing contexts in which the variable is used by clicking (with the right-hand mouse button) on the different table names listed in the field Tables. Note that the VARIABLE field VarOPCS is unindexed, so a specific variable record may be called up by either a) clicking (right-hand button) on the variable name as listed in a TABLE record or b) finding all associated keyterm variables via a search of "VarNick=keyterm" and then paging through to the relevant variable.

Example:

A search of type Find using the keyterm *EconPrim* produces a hit list of 80 records. The first table in this hit list, LBS table L05 contains the *EconPrim* variable *EconPrim07*. Searching for *EconPrim07* using the Narrow mode produces a hit list of one. This means that only one LBS/SAS table uses the specific grouping of *EconPrim* elements present in *EconPrim07*. To see what these elements are, click on *EconPrim07* in the OPCSHeader field using the right hand mouse button. Clicking normally on the down arrow in the Idealist menu bar returns to the hit list produced by the 'Narrow' search.

7.5 Defining a population base

There are three ways in which a population base may be specified:

7.5.1 Population base

The field TableTitle in the record TABLE contains an official description of a table and its contents, supplied by the OPCS. The majority of these table descriptions are often taken up with describing a table's population base. In Section 11 these official descriptions have been reduced to their component parts. Carrying out a search on one of these components is effectively the equivalent of selecting a population base. For example, by searching for the phrase "not in households" using Find, all tables containing data concerning populations not in private households are selected. Combinations of phrases may be searched for using "Narrow", or elements from within phrases may be searched on to produce broader population bases.

Note: Searches using components as listed in Section 11 rely on the principle of proximity searching (see Section 6.7).

7.5.2 Area

LBS and SAS tables are available at different spatial levels. For SAS tables, the smallest area for which data are released is that of the enumeration district. For LBS tables, the smallest spatial unit is the ward. Section 5.3.4 provides a list of all of the

spatial levels for which LBS and SAS have been released, along with the codes by which these different levels have been coded in the Field Area.

In most cases, a distinction between tables by table type will be just as useful as one of distinction by areas. However, use can be made of the fact that the three table types of L, LG and LS are available for distinctive spatial areas. Hence, a search on the term "Scotland" would select all tables which are available for the whole of Scotland, regardless of their availability for England or Wales.

7.5.3 Sample size

In most cases the user will be uninterested in sample size until the point of data interpretation is reached. However, by searching on the term

sample=100

or sample=10

records pertaining only to, respectively, 100% or 10% samples may be selected.

7.6 Searching for comparable 100% and 10% variable data

One area of interest may lie in the comparison of tabulations available both for 100% and 10% data. LBS and SAS tables 71 already provide a measure of comparison. However, the user may desire to compare the distribution of specific keyterm variables between samples. Variables available for both 100% and 10% data may be found by entering the search term

sample=100 10

A word of warning: When comparing tabulations available for different sampling proportions, a very close examination of population bases (as recorded in TableTitle) is vital.

7.7 Searching for variables with a specific grouping of keyterm elements

Whilst keyterm searching is normally adequate to provide a 'way into' available census data, the researcher may want to search for a specific grouping/disaggregation of keyterm elements. This may be accomplished in one of two ways:

7.7.1 Using Section 10

In Section 10 all of the variables associated with each keyterm are described. For the majority of keyterms this description takes the form of a list of variables and their elements. However, for some of the keyterms with the largest numbers of variables, these lists are replaced by appropriate diagrams. In either case, the user may scan through the variables associated with a particular keyterm until the most suitable grouping/disaggregation of keyterm elements (variable) has been identified.

7.7.2 Proximity searching

To search for a specific keyterm grouping/disaggregation directly from the MetaC91 database, three steps are necessary:

- i Create a hit list of records of type VARIABLE for the appropriate keyterm by running a Find search using a search term of the form:

`varNick=keyterm`

- ii From known keyterm elements select some elements of interest and run a search in Narrow mode on these elements, one at a time.
- iii When the hit list has been reduced to a manageable size (five or so), then page through the hit list to discover what (if any) relevant groupings (variables) are contained in LBS/SAS tables.

Example: To find variables from any of the eleven age related keyterms which cover the age range 0 to 85 and over:

First, run the search

`<F5> varNick=Age*`

This should produce a hit list of 66 records.

Then, use a Narrow search to find all records within the hit list which contain the initial age of 0.

`<F7> 0`

Finally, Narrow the hit list further by searching for all records containing the term 85 and over.

`<F7> 85 and over`

This produces a hit list of 7 records. Note that the "and over" part of the last search phrase is only needed if the researcher deliberately wants to exclude age groupings such as "90 and over". Otherwise, a search on the term "85" would suffice.

7.8 Searching for all information on a specific table

A useful feature of MetaC91 is the ability to explore a table in detail. By running a search of type Find on a selected table name, all records referring to that table are called. In this way, a hit list of a table and all of its constituent variables is compiled.

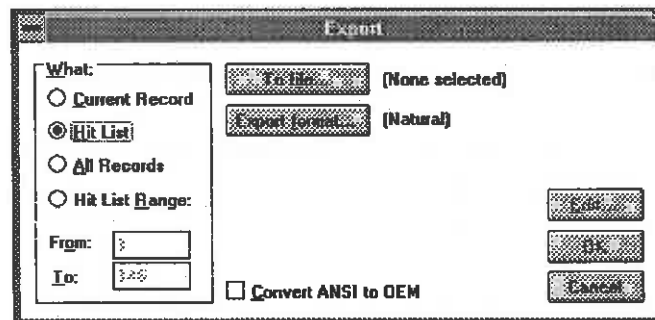
Example: a search of mode Find on the search term L03 calls up the TABLE record describing L03 and a VARIABLE record for each of the four different variables listed in the table's HeaderOPCS and StubOPCS fields.

8. OUTPUT

Users may output information from MetaC91 either to a text file or directly to a printer, using the Export and Print facilities provided by Idealist.

8.1 Output to a text file

To send output to a text file, select the option Export... under the File menu on the Idealist menu bar. Doing so produces the following dialogue box:

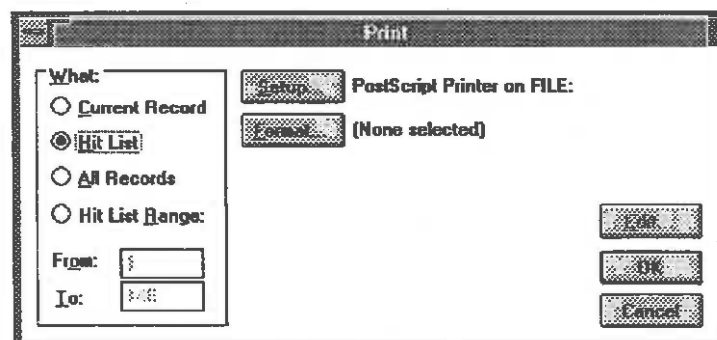


On the left of the dialogue box are four options concerning the range of records from which details are to be exported. Perhaps the most useful to users of MetaC91 is the "Hit List" option, which enables output from user generated hit lists.

In the centre of the Export dialogue box are two buttons. Clicking on the "To file..." button causes a prompt for the name of the file to which output is to be sent. Clicking on the "Export format..." button allows selection of which items of information from within the chosen range of records are to be output. MetaC91 provides five set options for output format, as listed in Section 8.3. Users also have the ability to determine their own output formats (see Section 8.4).

8.2 Output to a printer

To send output direct to a printer, select the option Print... under the File menu on the Idealist menu bar. Doing so produces the following dialogue box:



On the left of the dialogue box are four options concerning the range of records from which details are to be exported. Perhaps the most useful to users of MetaC91 is the "Hit List" option, which enables output from user generated hit lists.

In the centre of the Print dialogue box are two buttons. Clicking on the "Setup..." button causes a prompt for the printer driver via which output is to be sent to the printer. Clicking on the "Format..." button allows selection of which items of information from within the chosen range of records are to be output. MetaC91 provides five set options for output format, as listed in Section 8.3. Users also have the ability to determine their own output formats (see Section 8.4).

8.3 Output formats

The five standard output formats provided with MetaC91 are listed below. Two versions of each output format exist, one for each output mode. The only exception to this is the output format *TabName* which is available for Export mode only.

Export output formats have the file extension *.exp* and Print output formats have the file extension *.prn*. Both types of output format yield the same information, with one caveat. Print output formats have a maximum print area set for each field. Hence if the information to be output from a field overflows the print area, information will be lost. However, this problem arises only with the largest VARIABLE record fields Code and Tables and may be overcome by generating a non-size limited text file using the Export facility. Additionally, the contents the Code field for each keyterm has been reproduced in Section 10.

8.3.1 All

All of the data in every field of each TABLE and VARIABLE record being exported/printed is output, with the exception of data in the TABLE field Keywords.

8.3.2 AllTab

All of the data in every field of each TABLE record being exported/printed is output, with the exception of data in the field Keywords.

8.3.3 TabName

Only the table name of each of the TABLE records being exported/printed is output.

8.3.4 AllVar

All of the data in every field of each VARIABLE record being exported/printed is output.

8.3.5 VarNamC

For each VARIABLE record being exported/printed, the contents of the fields VarOPCS and Code are output.

8.3.6 *VarNamT*

For each VARIABLE record being exported/printed, the contents of the fields VarOPCS and Tables are output.

8.4 User defined output formats

Detailing the way in which users may define their own output formats, whether for output to text files or direct to a printer, is beyond the scope of this manual. However, the read-only version of Idealist on which MetaC91 is supplied does have an on-line help file with entries regarding both of these processes.

To call up the help file about creating text file output formats, press key <F1> when MetaC91 is open, and then double-click on the term "Exporting" highlighted in green.

To call up the help file about creating output formats for printers, press key <F1> when MetaC91 is open, and then double-click on the term "Printing" highlighted in green.

9. METAC91 KEYTERM LIST

In all, eighty two keyterms are used in the MetaC91 database to describe every possible cross-tabulation contained in the 184 different LBS and SAS tables. These keyterms, each accompanied by a brief description, are listed on the following two pages. This list also allows for a comparison of the content of the SAR (Sample of Anonymised Records) with the contents of the LBS/SAS.

The two SAR datasets (the 2% sample of individuals and the 1% sample of households) contain a large number of census attributes, some of which have direct equivalents with LBS/SAS keyterms. Hence *Age* is a keyterm in MetaC91 and is an attribute contained in the SAR. The MetaC91 keyterm *AgeDep* (age of dependants), on the other hand, has no direct equivalent in the SAR. However, this keyterm may be derived by combining information from a number of SAR attributes. The MetaC91 keyterm list indicates which keyterms have direct equivalents and which keyterms may/may not be derived, for both SAR datasets.

In order to make use of MetaC91 data compatible with use of the SAR, keyterm names have been kept as close as possible to their SAR equivalents. At the foot of the MetaC91 keyterm list is a note of those few keyterms with names different from their attribute equivalents.

MetaC91 Keyterm List

Keyterm Name	Keyterm Description	SAR Equivalent	
		2%	1%
AdultsNo	Number of adults	x	-
Age	Age	✓	✓
AgeDep	Age of dependants	-	-
AgeDepCh	Age of dependent children	-	-
AgeDepCY	Age of youngest dependent child in household	x	-
AgeDepO	Age of oldest dependant in household	x	-
AgeDepY	Age of youngest dependant in household	x	-
AgeHOF	Age of head of family	-	-
AgeHOH	Age of head of household	-	-
AgeKids	Age of children (0-15 year olds only)	-	-
AgeNDep	Age of non-dependants	-	-
AgePens	Age of persons of pensionable age	-	-
Amenity	Presence/absence of Inside WC, Bath/Shower and Central Heating	-	-
Cars	Number of cars in household	✓	✓
CEstStat	Status in communal establishment (Staff/Resident/Visitor)	✓	✓
CEstType	Type of communal establishment	✓	✓
COBirth	County of Birth	✓	✓
Count	100 % and 10 % counts	x	x
Couple	Household with one male and one female aged 16+	-	-
Density	Number of people per room	✓	-
DepChNo	Number of dependent children	✓	-
DepNoP	Number of dependants	x	-
Dwellngs	Dwellings	x	x
DwellNo	Number of dwellings	x	-
EconPrim	Primary economic position	✓	✓
EmpStat	Employment status	✓	✓
EthGroup	Ethnic group	✓	✓
Families	Families	x	-
FamNo	Number of families	x	-
FamType	Family type	✓	✓
Females	Females	-	-
GaelLang	Gaelic Language	✓	✓
Hholds	Households	-	-
HHSpInDw	Household spaces in dwellings	x	✓
HHSpType	Household space type	✓	✓
HOF	Head of family	-	✓
HOH	Head of household	✓	✓
Hours	Number of hours worked per week	✓	✓
Industry	Industry	✓	✓

Kids	Children (0-15 year olds)	x	-
KidsNo	Number of children (0-15 year olds)	x	-
LifeStg	Lifestage	x	-
LoneP	Lone parent	-	-
LowFloor	Lowest level of accommodation	✓	✓
LtIll	Limiting long-term illness	✓	✓
MarStatt	Marital status	✓	✓
Migrants	People with different address one year before census	-	-
MoveType	Type of move	x	x
NDepCh	Non-dependent children	-	-
NDepNo	Number of non-dependants	-	-
NoChild	No children (dependent or non-dependent)	-	-
NotKids	Aged 16 or over	-	-
OccNorm	Occupancy norm	x	-
Occpatn	Occupation	✓	✓
Occpncy	Occupancy type	x	x
PAdults	Adults	-	-
PDep	Dependants	-	-
PDepCh	Dependent children	-	-
PensHH	Households containing persons of pensionable age only	-	-
PensInHH	Number of pensioners in household	✓	-
PersInHH	Number of persons in household	x	✓
Persons	Persons	-	-
PKids	Children (0-15 year olds)	-	-
PNDep	Non-dependants	-	-
PopBase	Population base	x	x
Qualevel	Level of higher education attained	✓	✓
Res	Total residents	-	-
Residnce	Type of residence	-	-
ResidSta	Residential status	✓	✓
RoomsNum	Number of rooms	x	✓
SEGroup	Socio-economic group	✓	✓
Sex	Sex	✓	✓
SoClass	Social Class by occupation	✓	✓
Spaces	Total household spaces	x	-
Students	Students in full-time education	-	-
StudNo	Number of students in full-time education	x	-
Tenure	Tenure	✓	✓
TermTim	Term time address of students in full-time education	✓	✓
TranWork	Transport to work	✓	✓
WelshLan	Welsh language	✓	✓
Wmove	Wholly moving households	x	✓
WorkPlce	Workplace	✓	✓

KEY: ✓ = present in SAR x = not in SAR and may not be derived from SAR - = may be derived from SAR

NOTE: In SAR, DepChNo=DepChild; HOF=FamHead; HOH=Relat

10. DETAILED KEYTERM DESCRIPTIONS

Below are listed all of the keyterms used in MetaC91. Accompanying each keyterm is an expanded version of the brief description given in Section 9, along with a list or chart of associated variables.

All of the information in this section is contained in the MetaC91 database, with the exception of the overviews of keyterm groupings in chart form. To quickly find a description of a keyterm or variable in MetaC91, click with the right hand mouse button on the relevant variable in HeaderOPCS or StubOPCS.

AdultsNo Number of adults in a household/family unit.

<u>AdultsNo01</u>	<u>AdultsNo02</u>	<u>AdultsNo03</u>	<u>AdultsNo04</u>
0			
1	1	1	1
2 or more	2	any other number	
	3 or more		

Age Age in years (all age groupings not placed in any other age related keyterm)

see chart on p. 32.

AgeDep Age of dependants

where a dependant is either a dependent child or someone who both has a long-term illness and whose economic position is either 'permanently sick' or 'retired'.

see chart on p. 33.

AgeDepCh Age of dependent children

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

see chart on p 33.

AgeDepCY Age of youngest dependent child in household

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

see chart on p. 33.

AgeDepO Age of oldest dependent child in household

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

see chart on p. 33.

AgeDepY Age of youngest dependent child in household

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

see chart on p. 33.

AgeHOF Age of head of family

where a family consists of a couple (married or cohabiting) living with or without never married child(ren); or of a lone parent living with never married child(ren).

see chart on p. 33.

AgeHOH Age of head of household

where a household is either one person living alone; or a group of people (who may or may not be related), living or staying temporarily at the same address, with common housekeeping; but excluding those living in residences defined as communal establishments.

see chart on p. 33.

AgeKids Age of children (where children are persons aged 0-15 only)

see chart on p. 33.

AgeNDep Age of non-dependants

where a non-dependant is any person who is not a dependant.

see chart on p. 33.

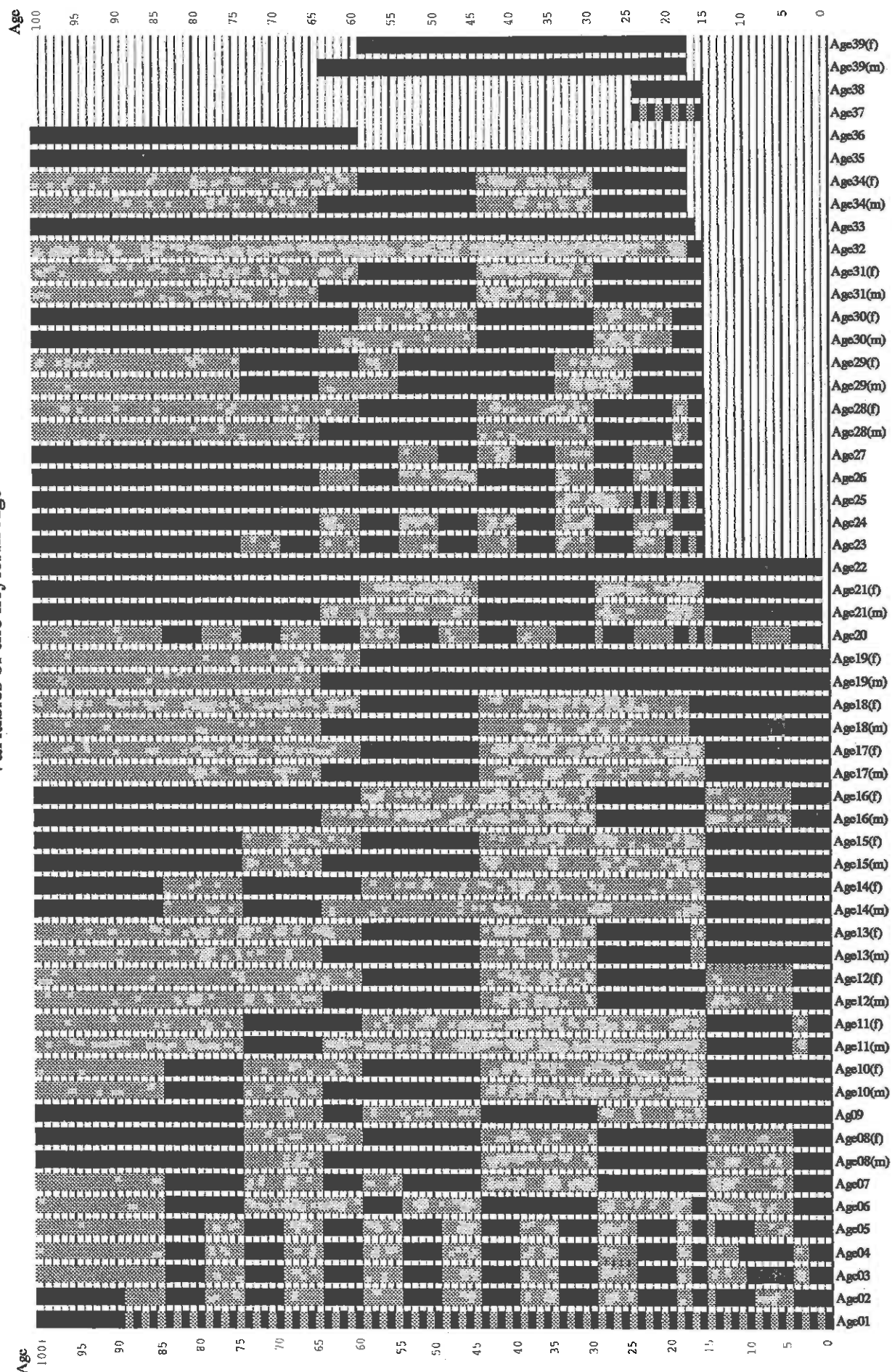
AgePens Age of persons of pensionable age

where pensionable age is 65 for males and 60 for females.

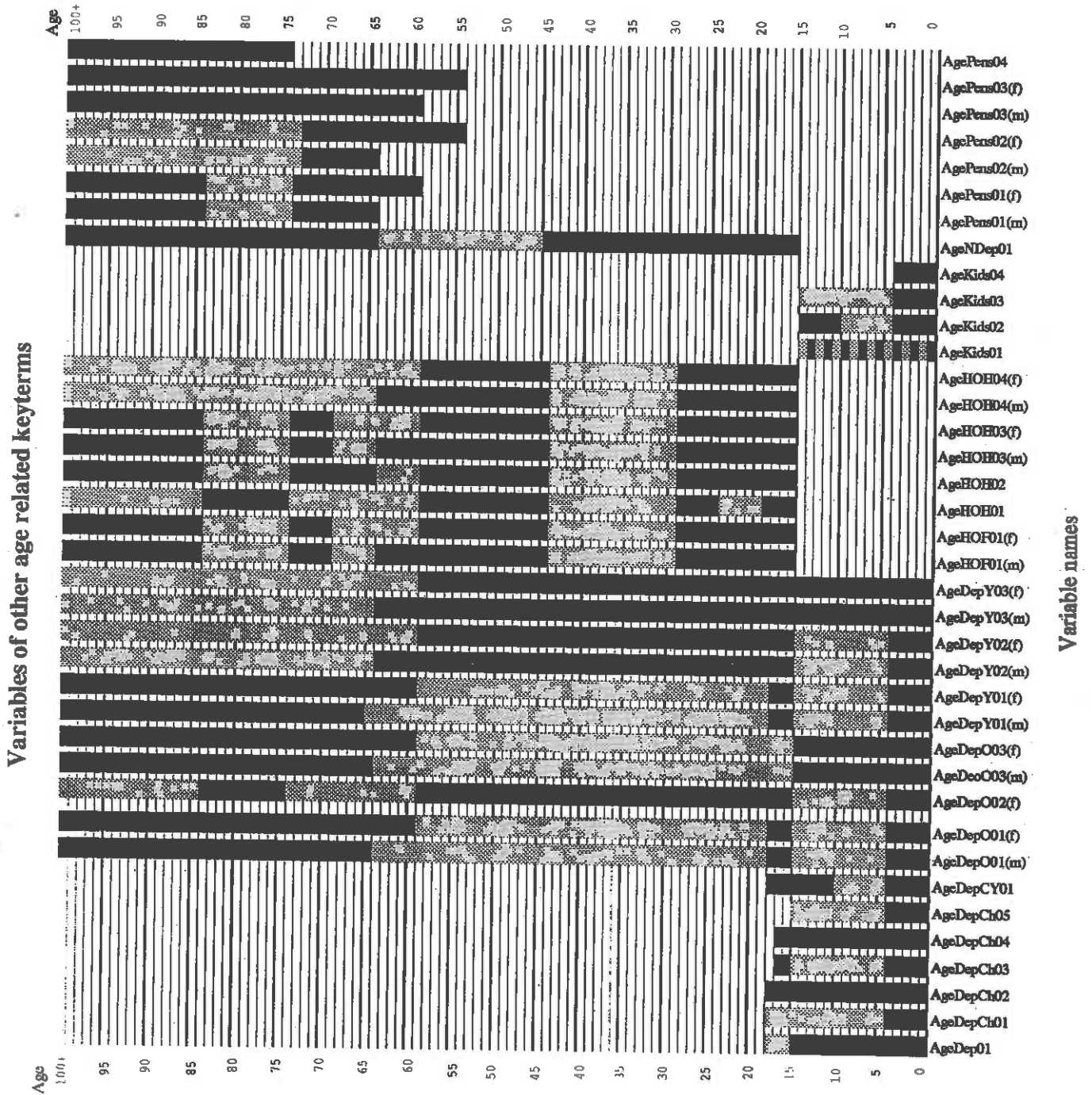
see chart on p. 33.

Age

Variables of the keyterm Age



Variable names



Amenity A measure of housing conditions

Amenity01

Exclusive use of bath/shower
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Shared use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 No inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Shared use of bath/shower
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Shared use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 No inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 No bath/shower
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Shared use of inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 No inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating

Amenity04

Exclusive use of bath/shower:
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 Shared use of inside WC
 No inside WC
 Shared use of bath/shower:
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 Shared use of inside WC
 No inside WC

Amenity02

Exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Exclusive use of bath/shower shared or no inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Exclusive use of WC shared or no bath/shower
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating
 Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and inside WC
 with central heating in all rooms
 with central heating in some rooms
 No central heating

Amenity03

Exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC
 with central heating - all or some rooms
 no central heating

 Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and/or inside WC
 with central heating - all or some rooms
 no central heating

 Exclusive use of bath/shower
 Shared use of bath/shower
 No bath/shower

 Exclusive use of inside WC
 Shared use of inside WC
 No inside WC

No bath/shower:
 Exclusive use of inside WC
 Shared use of inside WC
 No inside WC
 Central Heating:
 All rooms
 Some rooms
 No rooms

Amenity05

Exclusive use of bath/shower and WC
 with central heating - all or some rooms
 no central heating
 Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and/or WC
 with central heating - all or some rooms
 no central heating
 with central heating - all rooms
 with central heating - some rooms
 no central heating

Amenity06

Exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC
 Shared use of bath/shower and inside WC
 available, 1 or both shared
 Lacking use of bath/shower and/or inside WC
 With central heating in all rooms
 With central heating in some rooms
 No central heating

Amenity07

Exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC
 Bath/shower and inside WC available, one or both shared
 Lacking use of bath/shower and/or inside WC

Amenity08

Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and/or inside WC
 No central heating
 Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and/or inside WC and/or central heating

Amenity09

Lacking or sharing use of bath/shower and/or inside WC
 No central heating

Amenity10

No central heating

Cars Number of cars in household

Cars01

0
 1
 2
 3 or more

Cars02

0
 1
 2 or more

Cars03

0
 2 or more

Cars04

0

Cars05

Total Cars

CEstStat Residential status in communal establishments

where a communal establishment is any establishment in which some form of communal catering is provided.

CEstStat01

Not resident
 Resident - staff
 Resident - other

CEstStat02

Persons present
 Resident-staff
 Resident - other

CEstStat03










































































Non-resident
 Resident

CEstType Type of communal establishment

where a communal establishment is any establishment in which some form of communal catering is provided.

see chart on p. 36.

Variables of the keyterm CestType

Keyterm elements	Variable name						
	CEstType01	CEstType02	CEstType03	CEstType04	CEstType05	CEstType06	CEstType07
All establishments							
Medical and care sector							
Medical and care establishments							
Other							
All hotels and other establishments							
Detention, defence and education							
Other groups							
NHS hospitals/homes - psychiatric							
NHS hospitals/homes - other							
Non-NHS hospitals - psychiatric							
Non-NHS hospitals - other							
Local authority homes							
Housing association homes and hostels							
Nursing homes (Non-NHS/LA/HA)							
Residential homes (Non-NHS/LA/HA)							
Children's homes							
Prison service establishments							
Defence establishments							
Educational establishments							
Hotels, boarding houses etc.							
Hotels and boarding houses							
Hostels and common lodging houses (non-HA)							
Other miscellaneous establishments							
Persons sleeping rough							
Campers							
Civilian ships, boats and barges							
Other establishments							

COBirth Country of birth

COBirth01

All countries of birth

Europe

European Community

United Kingdom

England

Scotland

Wales

Northern Ireland

United Kingdom (part not stated)

Outside United Kingdom

Channel Islands

Isle of Man

Irish Republic

Ireland (part not stated)

Old Commonwealth

Australia

Canada

New Zealand

New Commonwealth

Africa

Eastern Africa

Kenya

Malawi

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia

Southern Africa

Zimbabwe

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

West Africa

Gambia

Ghana

Nigeria

Sierra Leone

Caribbean

Barbados

Jamaica

Trinidad and Tobago

Other Independent States

Caribbean Dependent Territories

West Indies (so stated)

Belize

Guyana

Asia

South Asia

Bangladesh

India

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

South East Asia

Hong Kong

Malaysia

Singapore

Remainder of New Commonwealth

Cyprus

Gibraltar

Malta and Gozo

Mauritius

Seychelles

Other New Commonwealth

European Community

Belgium

Denmark

France

Germany

Greece

Italy

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Portugal

Spain

Remainder of Europe

Albania

Austria

Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia

Finland

Hungary

Norway

Poland

Romania

Sweden

Switzerland

Yugoslavia

Other Europe

Turkey

U.S.S.R.

Africa

Algeria

Egypt

Libya

Morocco

Tunisia

South Africa, Republic of

Other Africa

America

United States of America

Caribbean

Central America

South America

Asia

Middle East

Iran

Israel

Other Middle East

Remainder of Asia

Burma (Myanmar, Union of)

China, Peoples Republic of

Japan

Philippines

Vietnam

Other Asia

Rest of the world and at sea/in the air

COBirth02

All countries of birth

United Kingdom (includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and United Kingdom, part not stated)

England

Scotland

Wales

Northern Ireland

Irish Republic (includes Ireland, part not stated)

Old Commonwealth

New Commonwealth

Eastern Africa

Other Africa

Caribbean

Bangladesh

India

Pakistan

South-East Asia

Cyprus

Other New Commonwealth

Other European Community

Other Europe

United States of America

China

Vietnam

Rest of the World

COBirth03

All countries of birth
 United Kingdom (includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and United Kingdom, part not stated)
 England
 Scotland
 Wales
 Northern Ireland
 Irish Republic (includes Ireland, part not stated)
 Old Commonwealth
 New Commonwealth
 Eastern Africa
 Other Africa
 Caribbean
 Bangladesh
 India
 Pakistan
 South-East Asia
 Cyprus
 Other New Commonwealth
 Other European Community
 Other Europe
 United States of America
 China
 Rest of the World

COBirth04

All countries of birth
 United Kingdom (includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and United Kingdom, part not stated)
 England
 Scotland
 Wales
 Northern Ireland
 Irish Republic (includes Ireland, part not stated)
 New Commonwealth

COBirth05

United Kingdom (includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and United Kingdom, part not stated)
 New Commonwealth
 Rest of the world

COBirth06

New Commonwealth
 Outside of United Kingdom, Ireland, Old Commonwealth and United States of America

COBirth07

Ireland

COBirth09

Wales

COBirth11

New Commonwealth

COBirth08

Scotland

COBirth10

United Kingdom

COBirth12

Outside United Kingdom

Count 100% and 10% counts

100 % 10 %

Couple Couple household/family

where a couple household/family is a household/family containing two persons aged 16 or over of the opposite sex with no other persons aged 16 and over, with or without children aged 0-15.

Density Number of people per room

<u>Density01</u>	<u>Density02</u>	<u>Density03</u>	<u>Density04</u>	<u>Density05</u>
Up to 0.5 ppr	Up to 0.5 ppr		Up to 0.5 ppr	
Over 0.5 and up to 1 ppr				
Over 1 and up to 1.5 ppr	Over 1 and up to 1.5 ppr	Over 1 and up to 1.5 ppr		Over 1 person ppr
Over 1.5 ppr	Over 1.5 ppr	Over 1.5 ppr		

Note: ppr = persons per room

DepChNo Number of dependent children in household/family unit

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

<u>DepChNo01</u>	<u>DepChNo02</u>	<u>DepChNo03</u>	<u>DepChNo04</u>	<u>DepChNo05</u>
0	0	0		
1	1	1 or more	1 or more	
2	2 or more			
3 or more				3 or more 4 or more

DepNoP Number of dependants in household/family unit

where a dependant is either a dependent child or someone who both has a long-term illness and whose economic position is either 'permanently sick' or 'retired'.

<u>DwellNo01</u>	<u>DwellNo02</u>	<u>DwellNo03</u>
0	0	0
1	1	1 or more
2	2 or more	
3 or more		

Dwellings (*Dwellings01*) Total dwellings

where a dwelling is defined as 'structurally separate accommodation'.

DwellNo Number of dwellings in converted or shared accommodation

where a dwelling is defined as 'structurally separate accommodation'.

DwellNo01 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more

EconPrim Primary economic position

See Chart on p. 40.

Primary economic position

EconPrim01	EconPrim02	EconPrim03	EconPrim04	EconPrim05	EconPrim06	EconPrim07	EconPrim08	EconPrim09	EconPrim10	EconPrim11	EconPrim12	EconPrim13	EconPrim14	EconPrim15	EconPrim16	EconPrim17	EconPrim18	EconPrim19	EconPrim20	EconPrim21	EconPrim22	EconPrim23
Economically active																						
In employment																						
full-time																						
part-time																						
employee full-time																						
part-time																						
self-employed																						
full-time																						
part-time																						
without employees																						
with employees																						
employees or self-employed																						
other: economically active																						
on a government scheme																						
on a government scheme or unemployed																						
Not in employment																						
Unemployed																						
seeking work																						
waiting to start a job																						
Economically active students (included above)																						
Economically inactive																						
students																						
permanently sick																						
retired																						
other inactive																						
permanently sick/retired																						

*full-time and part-time taken to denote both full-time and part-time as explicitly stated in tables, and also as working over or up to 30 hours per week

**** ASSUMES THAT 'OTHER INACTIVE' in L90,91 (EconPrim06) is equivalent to

**** the sub-category of that name under econ. inact., rather than to a major sub-group

**** of all econ. inact. who are not retired.

EmpStat Employment statusEmpStat01

Employee

Manager:

large establishment

small establishment

Foreman/Supervisor:

manual

non-manual

Professional employees

Other employees

Self-employed:

without employees

with employees:

large establishments

small establishments

EthGroup Ethnic groupEthGroup01

White

Black Caribbean

Black African

Black Other

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Other groups - Asian

- Other

EthGroup02

White

Black groups

Indian, Pakistani and

Bangladeshi

Chinese and other groups

EthGroup03

White

Other ethnic groups

Families (*Families01*) Total families

where a family consists of a couple (married or cohabiting) living with or without never married child(ren); or of a lone parent living with never married child(ren).

FamNo Number of families present in a household

where a family consists of a couple (married or cohabiting) living with or without never married child(ren); or of a lone parent living with never married child(ren).

FamNo01

0

1

2 or more

FamNo02

2 or more

FamType Family unit type

where a family consists of a couple (married or cohabiting) living with or without never married child(ren); or of a lone parent living with never married child(ren)

and where 'unconcealed' families contain the head of household and 'concealed' families do not contain the head of household.

FamType01

Married couple family
with no children
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only
Cohabiting couple family
with no children
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only
Lone Parent family
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only

FamType04

Married couple family

Cohabiting couple family

Lone Parent family

FamType02

'Concealed' families

Lone parent families
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only
Couple families
with no children
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only

FamType03

'Concealed' families

Lone parent families
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only
Couple families
with no children
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only

'Unconcealed' families

with no children
with dependent child(ren)
with non-dependent child(ren) only

Females (*Females01*) Females (cross tabulation for females only)

GaelLang (*GaelLang01*) Proficiency in Gaelic language

Gaelic speakers
Reads Gaelic
Writes Gaelic
Speaks and reads Gaelic
Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic
Either speaks, reads or writes Gaelic

Hholds (HHolds01) Households

where a household is either one person living alone; or a group of people (who may or may not be related), living or staying temporarily at the same address, with common housekeeping; but excluding those living in residences defined as communal establishments.

HHSpInDw Number of household spaces in dwelling

where a household space is the accommodation available for a household.

<u>HHSpInDw01</u>	<u>HHSpInDw02</u>	<u>HHSpInDw03</u>	<u>HHSpInDw04</u>
1			
2	2	2	2
3 or more	3	3	3 or more
	4	4	
	5	5 or more	
	6		
	7		
	8 or more		

HHSpType Household space type

where a household space is the accommodation available for a household.

<u>HHSpType01</u>	<u>HHSpType02</u>
In permanent buildings:	In non-permanent accommodation:
Unshared dwellings - purpose built:	Unshared dwellings - purpose built:
Detached	Detached
Semi-detached	Semi-detached
Terraced	Terraced
Purpose built flat in:	Purpose built flat in:
Residential building	Residential building
Communal building	Communal building
Unshared dwellings - converted:	Unshared dwellings - converted:
Converted flat	Converted flat
Converted flatlet	Converted flatlet
Unshared dwellings - not self-contained:	Unshared dwellings - not self-contained:
Not self-contained flat	Not self-contained flat
Not self-contained 'rooms'	Not self-contained 'rooms'
Bedsit	Bedsit
Other household spaces - not self-contained:	Other household spaces - not self-contained:
Not self-contained flat	Not self-contained flat
Not self-contained 'rooms'	Not self-contained 'rooms'
Bedsit	Bedsit
	Shared dwellings
Non-permanent accommodation	Total non-permanent accommodation

HHSpType03

In permanent buildings:
 Unshared dwellings - purpose built:
 Detached, semi or terraced
 Purpose built flat
 Unshared dwellings:
 converted
 Not self-contained
 Other household spaces not self-contained
 Non-permanent accommodation

HHSpType04

In non-permanent accommodation:
 Total unshared dwellings
 Unshared dwellings - purpose built:
 Detached, semi or terraced
 Purpose built flat
 In converted or partly converted accommodation
 Shared dwellings
 Total non-permanent accommodation

HHSpType05

Converted or Shared accommodation

Shared dwellings
 Unattached spaces

converted flat
 converted flatlet
 not self-contained flat
 not self-contained 'rooms'
 bedsit
 not self-contained unoccupied

HHSpType06

Converted or shared accommodation

Shared dwellings
 Unattached spaces

converted flat
 converted flatlet
 bedsit
 other not self-contained

HHSpType07

Not self-contained in shared dwellings:

 not self-contained flat
 not self-contained 'rooms'
 bedsit
 not self-contained

unoccupied
 Total shared dwellings

HHSpType08

Converted or shared accommodation
 Unconverted accommodation
 Partly converted accommodation
 Converted accommodation

HHSpType10

In permanent buildings
 Non-permanent accommodation

HHSpType11

In permanent buildings

HHSpType12

Not self-contained

HHSpType13

Shared dwellings

HHSpType09

Unshared dwellings
 Shared dwellings

HOF (HOF01) Head of family

where a family head is typically the head of household in one family households, and the first adult listed on the census form for second and further additional household families.

HOH (HOH01) Head of household

where the head of household is defined as the person entered in the first column of the census form, provided that person was both aged 16 year or over and was usually resident at the address of enumeration.

Hours Number of hours worked weekly

<u>Hours01</u>	<u>Hours02</u>	<u>Hours03</u>
1- 3	1-15	1-30
4- 7		
8-15		
16-21	16-21	
22-23	22-23	
24-30	24-30	
31-35	31-40	31 and over
36-40		
41-50	41 and over	
51-60		
61 and over		
Not stated	Not stated	

Industry Industry in which a person is employed

<u>Industry01</u>	<u>Industry02</u>
Agriculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Forestry and fishing	
Energy and water	Energy and water
Mining	Mining
Manufacturing metal etc.	Manufacturing metal etc.
Other manufacturing	Other manufacturing
Construction	Construction
Distribution and catering	Distribution and catering
Transport	Transport
Banking and finance etc.	Banking and finance etc.
Other services	Other services
Not stated, inadequately described or with workplace outside United Kingdom	Not stated, inadequately described or with workplace outside United Kingdom

Kids (*Kids01*) Children aged 0-15 years old**KidsNo** Number of children aged 0-15 years old

<u>KidsNo01</u>	<u>KidsNo02</u>	<u>KidsNo03</u>
0	0	
1	1 or more	
2 or more		3 or more 4 or more

LifeStg Lifestage category

LifeStg01

Aged 16 - 24:

No children aged 0-15 in household

Child(ren) aged 0-15 in household

Aged 25-34:

No children aged 0-15 in household

Child(ren) aged 0-4 in household

Child(ren) in household, youngest aged 5-10

Child(ren) in household, youngest aged 11-15

Aged 35-54:

No children aged 0-15 in household

Child(ren) aged 0-4 in household

Child(ren) in household, youngest aged 5-10

Child(ren) in household, youngest aged 11-15

Aged 55 - pensionable age:

Working or retired

Unemployed or economically inactive (but not retired)

Pensionable age - 74

Aged 75 and over

LoneP (*LoneP01*) Lone parent

where a lone parent is a parent not in a couple, living with his/her own never married child(ren). See note on page 8 for discussion of other keyterm combinations with 'implicit' reference to lone parenthood.

LowFloor Lowest level of accommodation

LowFloor01

Basement

Ground

1 or 2

3 or 4

5 or 6

7 to 9

10 and over

LtIII Limiting long-term illness

LtIII01

with limiting long-term illness

without limiting long-term illness

LtIII02

with limiting long-term illness

MarStatt Marital status

MarStatt01

Single

Married

Widowed

Divorced

MarStatt02

Single

Married

Widowed or divorced

MarStatt03

Single, widowed or divorced

Married

MarStatt04

Married
Cohabiting

MarStatt05

Married

Migrants (*Migrants01*) People with different address one year before census

MoveType Type of move made by migrantsMoveType01

Moved within wards

Moved between wards but
within districtMoved between districts but
within countyMoved between counties but
within regionMoved between regions or from
ScotlandMoved from outside Great
BritainMoved between neighbouring
districtsMoved between neighbouring
counties/Scottish regionMoveType02

Moved within postcode sectors

Moved between postcode
sectors but within districtMoved between districts but
within regionMoved between regions but
within ScotlandMoved between from England
and WalesMoved from outside Great
BritainMoved between neighbouring
districtsMoved between neighbouring
regions/English countiesMoveType03Moved within wards/postcode
sectorsMoved between wards/postcode
sectors but within districtMoved between districts but
within county/Scottish regionMoved between Counties/
Scottish regions but within
region/ScotlandMoved between regions or
between Scotland and
England and WalesMoved from outside Great
BritainMoved between neighbouring
districtsMoved between neighbouring
counties/Scottish regionsMoveType04

All migrants (all type of move)

From outside district

From outside county

MoveType05

All migrants (all types of move)

From outside district

From outside region

MoveType06

All migrants (all types of move)

From outside district

From outside county/Scottish
regionMoveType07

All types of move

NDepCh (*NDepCh01*) Non-dependent children

where a non-dependent child is a never married and non-cohabiting person in the second generation of a family who is not a dependent child.

NDepNo Number of non-dependants

where a non-dependant is any person who is not a dependant.

NDepNo01

0

1

2

3 or more

NDepNo02

0

1

2 or more

NDepNo03

0

1 or more

NoChild (*NoChild01*) No children (dependent or non-dependent) in family

where a child is any never married and non-cohabiting person in the second generation of a family unit.

NotKids (*NotKids01*) Person aged 16 or over

OccNorm Occupancy norm (a measure of under- or over-crowding for Scottish tables only)

OccNorm01

+1 or more
0
-1
-2 or less

Occpatn Occupation (type of job)

Occpatn01

1. Managers and administrators:

a) Corporate managers and administrators
10 General managers and administrators in National and Local

Government, large companies and organisations
11 Production managers in manufacturing, construction, mining and energy industries

12 Specialist managers
13 Financial institution and office managers, civil

service executive officers
14 Managers in transport and storing
15 Protective service officers
19 Managers and administrators nec

b) Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services

16 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing

17 Managers and proprietors in service industries

2. Professional occupations:

a) Science and engineering professionals

20 Natural scientists
21 Engineers and technologists

b) Health professionals

22 Health professionals

c) Teaching professionals

23 Teaching professionals

d) Other professional occupations

24 Legal professionals

25 Business and financial professionals

26 Architects and surveyors

27 Librarians and related professions

29 Professional occupations nec

3. Associate professional and technical occupations

a) Science and engineering associate professions

30 Scientific technicians

31 Draught persons, quantity and other surveyors

32 Computer analyst/programmers

b) Health associate professions

34 Health associate professionals

c) Other associate professional occupations

33 Ship and aircraft officers, air traffic planners and controllers

35 Legal associate professionals

36 Business and financial associate professionals

37 social welfare associate professionals

38 Literary, artistic and sports professionals

39 Associate professional occupations nec

4. Clerical and secretarial occupations

a) Clerical occupations

40 Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in civil service and local government

41 Numerical clerks and cashiers

42 Filing and record clerks

43 Clerks (not otherwise specified)

44 Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers

49 Clerical and secretarial occupations nec

b) Secretarial occupations

45 Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor

operators

46 Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations

5. Craft and related occupations

a) Skilled construction trades

50 Construction trades

b) Skilled engineering trades

51 Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades

52 Electrical/electronic trades
c) Other skilled trades
53 Metal forming, welding and related trades
54 Vehicle trades
55 Textiles, garments and related trades
56 Printing and related trades
57 Woodworking trades
58 Food preparation trades
59 Other craft and related occupations nec

6. Personal and protective service occupations

a) Protective service occupations
60 NCPs and other ranks, armed forces
61 Security and protective service occupations
b) Personal service occupations
62 Catering occupations
63 Travel attendants and related occupations
64 Health and related occupations
65 Childcare and related occupations
66 Hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations

Occpatn02

All occupations

1a Corporate managers and administrators
1b Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services

2a Science and engineering professionals
2b Health professionals
2c Teaching professionals
2d Other professional occupations

3a Science and engineering associate professionals
3b Health associate professionals
3c Other associate professional occupations

67 Domestic staff and related occupations
69 Personal and protective service occupations nec

7. Sales occupations

a) Buyers, brokers and sales representatives
70 Buyers, brokers and related agents
71 Sales representatives

b) Other sales occupations
72 Sales assistants and check-out operators
73 Mobile, market and door-to-door salespersons and agents
79 Sales occupations nec

8. Plant and machine operatives

a) Industrial plant stationary machine operators, assemblers
80 Food, drink and tobacco process operatives
81 Textiles and tannery process operatives
82 Chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operatives
84 Metal working process operatives
85 Assemblers/lineworkers

86 Other routine process operatives

89 Plant and machine operatives nec

b) Drivers and mobile machine operators

87 Road transport operatives
88 Other transport and machinery operatives

9. Other occupations

a) Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing
90 Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing

b) Other elementary occupations
91 Other occupations in mining and manufacturing
92 Other occupations in construction
93 Other occupations in transport
94 Other occupations in communication
95 Other occupations in sales and services
99 Other occupations nec

Occupation not stated or inadequately described

4a Clerical occupations
4b Secretarial occupations

5a Skilled construction trades
5b Skilled engineering trades
5c Other skilled trades

6a Protective service occupations
6b Personal service occupations

7a Buyers, brokers and sales representatives
7b Other sales occupations

8a Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers
8b Drivers and mobile machinery operators

9a Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing
9b Other elementary occupations

Occupation not stated or inadequately described

Occpatn03

Managers and administrators
Professional
Associate professional and technical
Clerical and secretarial
Craft and related
Professional and protective services
Sales
Plant and machine operators
Other occupations
Not stated or inadequately described

Occpatn04

1980 Occupation orders:

All occupations

- 1 Professional and related supporting management, senior national and local government managers
- 2 Professional and related in education, welfare and health
- 3 Literary, artistic and sports
- 4 Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields
- 5 Managerial
- 6 Clerical and related
- 7 Selling
- 8 Security and protective services
- 9 Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services

- 10 Farming, fishing and related
- 11 Materials processing: making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
- 12 Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)
- 13 Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
- 14 Construction, mining and related, not identified elsewhere
- 15 Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related
- 16 Miscellaneous
- 17 Inadequately described or not stated

Occpncty Occupancy type of household or dwelling

see chart on p. 51.

PAdults (*PAdults01*) Adults

where an adult is any person who is not a dependent child

PDep (*PDep01*) Dependants

where a dependant is either a dependent child or someone who both has a long-term illness and whose economic position is either 'permanently sick' or 'retired'.

PDepCh (*PDepCh01*) Dependent children

where a dependent child is a person aged 0-15; or aged 16-18 but never married, economically inactive and in full-time education.

PensHH (*PensHH01*) Households containing persons of pensionable age only

where pensionable age is 65 for males and 60 for females

Variables of the keyterm Occpnncy

Keyterm elements	Variable names								
	Occpnncy01	Occpnncy02	Occpnncy03	Occpnncy04	Occpnncy05	Occpnncy06	Occpnncy07	Occpnncy08	Occpnncy09
All types of occupancy	■		■	■	■	■	■		
Dwellings with residents	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
Dwellings with person(s) present				■	■	■	■		
Dwellings with no person(s) present				■	■	■	■		
Dwellings with person(s) enumerated but no residents						■	■		
Households with residents	■		■	■					
Enumerated with person(s) present	■	■	■	■					
Absent households	■	■		■					
Absent households (enumerated)	■		■						
Absent households (imputed)	■		■						
Vacant accommodation	■		■	■	■	■		■	■
New, never occupied	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
Under improvement	■	■		■	■	■			
Other	■	■		■	■	■			
Other unoccupied accommodation								■	
Accommodation not used as main residence	■		■	■	■	■			
No persons present	■		■	■	■	■			
Second residences	■	■			■				■
Holiday accommodation	■	■			■				■
Student accommodation	■	■			■				■
Persons enumerated but no residents	■		■	■	■	■		■	
Owner occupied	■	■			■			■	
Not owner occupied	■	■			■			■	

PensInHH Number of pensioners in household

where pensionable age is 65 for males and 60 for females.

PensInHH01

1 or more

PersInHH Number of persons in household

PersInHH01 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or more

PersInHH02 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or more

PersInHH03 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more

PersInHH04 1, 2, 3, 4 or more

PersInHH05 1, 2, 3 or more

PersInHH06 0, 1, 2 or more

PersInHH07 1, 2 or more

PersInHH08 1

Persons (*Persons01*) Persons

PKids (*PKids01*) Children aged 0-15 years old

PNDep (*PNDep01*) Non-dependants (any person who is not a dependant)

PopBase Population base

PopBase01

Persons present 1991: 1971 base (1+5)

Residents 1991: 1981 base (1+2)

Residents 1991: 1991 base (1+2+3+4)

where

1 = Present residents

2 = Absent residents (part of household present)

3 = Absent residents (wholly absent household - enumerated)

4 = Absent residents (wholly absent household - imputed)

5 = Visitors

Resident in UK

Resident outside UK

Qualevel Level of higher education attained

Qualevel01

level a (higher degree)

level b (degree)

level c (diploma etc)

Qualevel02

All persons qualified at levels a (higher degree),
b (degree) or c (diploma etc)

Res (*Res01*) Total residents

where Residents are as defined for the 1991 population base

Residence Type of residence

Residence01

In households

Not in households

Residence02

In households

Residence03

Not in households

where in households='private households'

and not in households='communal establishments'

ResidSta Residential status

ResidSta01

Present residents

Absent residents

(part of household present)

Absent residents

(wholly absent household - enumerated)

Absent residents

(wholly absent household - imputed)

Visitors

Resident in the UK

Resident outside the UK

ResidSta02

Present residents

Absent residents

Visitors

ResidSta03

ResidSta04

Resident or present

ResidSta05

Resident or visitor

ResidSta06

Present

Resident

Visitor

ResidSta07

Enumerated

Imputed

RoomsNum Number of rooms

RoomsNum01

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or more

RoomsNum02

Total rooms

SEGroup Socio-economic groupSEGroup01

- 1.1 Employers in large establishments
- 1.2 Managers in large establishments
- 2.1 Employers in small establishments
- 2.2 Managers in small establishments
- 3 Professional workers - self-employed
- 4 Professional workers - employees
- 5.1 Ancillary workers and artists
- 5.2 Foremen and supervisors - non-manual
- 6 Junior non-manual workers
- 7 Personal service workers
- 8 Foremen and supervisors - manual
- 9 Skilled manual workers
- 10 Semi-skilled manual workers
- 11 Unskilled manual workers
- 12 Own account workers (other than professional)
- 13 Farmers - employers and managers
- 14 Farmers - own account
- 15 Agricultural workers
- 16 Members of armed forces
- 17 Inadequately described and not stated occupations

SEGroup02

- 1 Employers and managers in large establishments
- 2 Employers and managers in small establishments
- 3 Professional workers - self-employed
- 4 Professional workers - employees
- 5.1 Ancillary workers and artists
- 5.2 Foremen and supervisors - non-manual
- 6 Junior non-manual workers
- 7 Personal service workers
- 8 Foremen and supervisors - manual
- 9 Skilled manual workers
- 10 Semi-skilled manual workers
- 11 Unskilled manual workers
- 12 Own account workers (other than professional)
- 13 Farmers - employers and managers
- 14 Farmers - own account
- 15 Agricultural workers
- 16 Members of armed forces
- 17 Inadequately described and not stated occupations

SEGroup03

- 1,2 Employees and managers
- 3,4 Professional workers
- 5 Intermediate non-manual workers
- 6 Junior non-manual workers
- 8,9,12 Manual workers (foremen, supervisors, skilled and own account)
- 7,10 Personal service and semi-skilled manual workers
- 11 Unskilled manual workers
- 13,14,15 Farmers and agricultural workers
- 16,17 Members of armed forces, inadequately described and not stated occupations

SEGroup04

- 17 Members of armed forces

Sex SexSex01 male, female**SoClass Social Class by occupation**SoClass01

- I Professional etc. occupations
- II Managerial and technical occupations
- III(N) Skilled occupations - non-manual
- III(M) Skilled occupations - manual
- IV Partly skilled occupations
- V Unskilled occupations
- Armed forces
- Occupation not stated or inadequately described

Spaces (*Spaces01*) Total household spaces

where a household space is the accommodation available for a household.

Students (*Students01*) Students aged 16 and over in full-time education

StudNo Number of students aged 16 and over in full-time education

StudNo01

1

2

3 or more

Tenure Tenure type

see chart on p. 56.

TermTim Term time address of students aged 16 and over in full-time education

TermTim01

This address

Elsewhere

TranWork Transport to work

TranWork01

BR train

Other rail

Bus

Car:

driver

passenger

Motor cycle

Pedal cycle

On foot

Other

Works at home

Not stated

TranWork02

Public transport

Car

Other

WelshLan Proficiency in Welsh language

WelshLan01

Welsh speakers

Reads Welsh

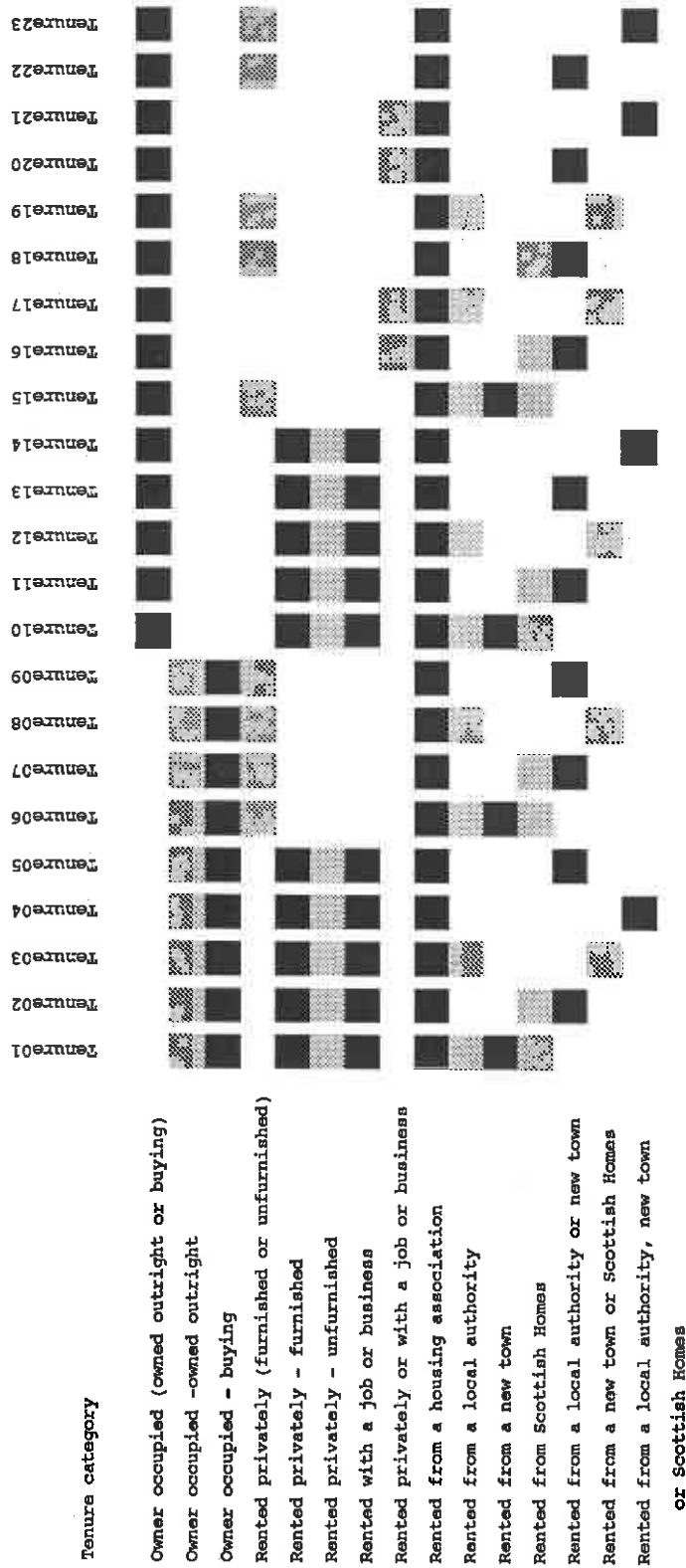
Writes Welsh

Speaks and reads Welsh

Speaks, reads and writes Welsh

Either speaks, reads or writes Welsh

Tenure classifications



Note: Some tenure classifications exclude the category of rented with a job or business from published counts (e.g. Tenure07)

WMove (*WMove01*) Wholly moving households

where all residents in a household aged 1 or over are migrants who shared a common post-code of usual residence one year before the census.

WorkPlce Workplace

WorkPlce01

Working outside district of usual residence

Population base elements

By Proximity Searching on combinations of part or all of the following population base elements, the user may define populations of interest whilst exploring the MetaC91 database. See Sections 6.7 and 7.7.2 for more details

(10% sample)	Former occupation of unemployed
0 - 15 in households	Gaelic language
Absent residents	Headship
Absent resident students (16 and over)	Hotels and other establishments
Age	Hours worked
Aged 1 and over	Household composition
Aged 0 - 15	Households containing persons with limiting long-term illness
Aged 16 - 24	Household heads
Aged 16 and over	Households with residents
Aged 18 and over	Household residents
Amenities	Household size
Armed forces: Residents in employment in armed forces	Household space type
Armed forces : Residents in households with head in employment in armed forces	Household spaces
Car availability	Households : 1971/81/91 bases
Carers	Housing
Cars	Imputed households
Children 0-15	Imputed residents
Communal establishments	Industry
Comparison of 100 % and 10 % counts	In communal establishments
Concealed families	In hotels and boarding houses
Converted or shared accommodation	In households
Country of birth	In permanent buildings
Dependants	In such households
Dependent children	Language indicators
Dwelling type	Lifestages
Dwellings	Limiting long-term illness
Earners	Lone Parents
Economic position	Lone Parents in employment
Economic and employment status	Long-term illness
Economically active residents	Marital status
Employees and self-employed	Medical and care establishments
Employment status	Migrant household head
Establishments	Migrants
Ethnic group	Non-permanent accommodation
Families of resident persons	Not in households
Family composition	Not in self-contained accommodation
Family type	Occupancy (occupied, vacant and other accommodation)
Females resident in households (From Females in couples)	Occupancy norm
Floor level of accommodation	Occupation
Former industry of unemployed	Occupation orders ; 1980 classification
	Of families

Of households
 On a government scheme or unemployed
 Pensioners
 Persons
 Person(s)
 Persons per room
 Persons present
 Persons present or resident
 Persons present but no residents
 Persons present not in households
 Population bases
 Present and absent residents
 Present residents and visitors
 Qualified manpower
 resident adults
 resident dependent children
 Residents
 residents in households
 residents in such households
 Residents (non-staff) present
 residents of pensionable age
 Residents with different address one year
 before census

Rooms
 SEG
 Shared accommodation
 Shared dwellings
 Single years of age
 Social class
 Standard Occupational Classification
 Students
 Students (16 and over) present
 Tenure
 tenure of buildings
 Term-time address
 Travel to work
 Visitor households
 Welsh language
 wholly absent households
 Wholly moving households
 Women in couples
 Women in couple families
 Working parents
 Young adults (aged 16-24)

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Index

!RecordName, 17

*.ifd, 3

*.ird, 3

keyterm1_keyterm2_keyterm3, 16, 19

<F1>, 26

<F5>, 12

<F6>, 14

<F7>, 15, 23

<F8>, 15

[AND], 16

[NOT], 17

[OR], 17

[TO], 15

10% sample, 7, 10, 22

100% sample, 7, 10, 22

Acceptable input, 12

Age related keyterms, 23

Age variables, 20

Areal units, 7

 abbreviations, 7

Arrows

 down, 17

 up, 17, 19

Asterisks, 14

Case sensitivity, 12

Census attributes, 27

Concatenation, 8

Copyright, ii

Cross-tabulation, 8, 16, 27

Definitions of census terms, ii, 10

Dialogue box, 3

Disk space, 3

Drop, 15, 19

Drop button, 15

England & Wales, 6, 22

Export format..., 24

Export..., 25

Exporting data, 24

Field, 4

File extension

 .exp, 25

 .prn, 25

Format..., 25

Great Britain, 6, 15

Header descriptors, 7-9

 (()), 7-8

 |, 7-8

 AND, 7-8

 BY, 7-9

 OR, 7-8

Highlighted terms, 12

Hit list, 23

Hits, 12

Household SAR, 27

Idealist, ii, 4

 Menu bar buttons

 Arrows, down, 17

 see Arrows, up, 17

 see Drop, 15

 see Paging through hit lists, 13

Implied keyterms, 8

Individual SAR, 27

Installation, 3

Keyterms, 4, 7, 27

 Associated variables, 30

 Brief Descriptions, 28

 Detailed descriptions, 30

 Description, 10

 Elements, 22, 23

 Names, 28

 SAR Equivalents, 28

 SAR equivalents, 27

LBS, 1, 4, 7, 21

LBS Table 71, 22

Local Base Statistics, see LBS

Maximum print area, 25

MetaC91

 icon, 3

 opening database, 5

Multiple keyterm search, 16, 19

Multiple keyterm search term, 16

Output

 Format, 24, 25

 Output format

 All, 25

 AllTab, 25

 AllVar, 25

 TabName, 25

 VarNameC, 25

 VarNameT, 26

 To a printer, 24-25

 To a text file, 24

 User defined, 26

- Paging through hit lists, 13
- Population base, 7, 18, 19, 21, 22, 58
- Print output formats, 25
- Print..., 24
- Printing, 24-25
- Program Item Properties, 3
- Record, 4
- Record names, 17
- Record type
 - LOGO, 5
 - TABLE, 18, 23
 - VARIABLE, 9, 18, 23, 25, 26
- Regional variation, 15, 21-22
- Right-hand mouse button, 17, 21, 30
- Row headings, 8
- Sample size, 7, 10, 22
- SAR, 1, 27
 - Household sample, 27
 - Individual sample, 27
- SAS, 1, 4, 7, 21
- SAS Table 71, 22
- SASPAC91, 4
 - Table identifiers, 6
 - Table titles, 7
- Saving a hit list, 17, 19
- Scotland, 6, 15, 22
- Search mode
 - Exclude, 15, 16
 - Find, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23
 - Narrow, 15-16, 18, 20, 21, 23
 - Widen, 14, 16
- Search strategy, 16
- Search term, 18
- Search term of interest, 12
- Searching
 - Age groupings, 20
 - Comparable 100% and 10% data, 22
 - Conditional Expression search, 15
 - Conditional searches, 16-17
 - Defining a population base, 21
 - Exploring the database, 19
 - Global searches, 12-13
 - In a specific field, 13
 - Keyterm element groupings, 22
 - Lateral searching, 17
 - Multiple keyterm searches, 16
 - Narrowing a search, 15
 - Proximity searching, 18, 21, 23, 58
 - Range searching, 15
 - Record type, 18
 - Sample size, 22
 - Search strategies, 19
 - Side-effects, 14
 - Specific table records, 23
 - Specific variables, 20-21
 - Wild cards, 14
 - Wildcards, 15
- Setup..., 25
- Small Area Statistics, see SAS
- Spatial resolution, 7
- Stacking a hit list, 17
- Standard output formats, 25
- Stub descriptors, 7-9
- TABLE fields
 - Area, 7, 21-22
 - HeaderNick, 7-8
 - HeaderOPCS, 9, 14, 17, 23, 30
 - Keywords, 9, 16, 25
 - Sample, 7
 - StubNick, 8-9
 - StubOPCS, 9, 17, 23, 30
 - TableName, 6, 15, 25
 - TableTitle, 7, 13-14, 22
 - TableType, 7, 22
- Table format, 6
- Unindexed terms, 18, 21
- Unintentional hits, 18
- Unstacking a hit list, 17
- User defined output formats, 26
- User support, 1
- Variables, 4, 9
- Variable description, 10
- VARIABLE fields
 - Code, 10, 25
 - Sample, 10
 - Tables, 11, 25, 26
 - VarNick, 10, 21, 23
 - VarOPCS, 10, 21, 25, 26
- Variable name, 10
- WIN.INI, 3

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