METAC91: A DATABASE ABOUT PUBLISHED 1991 CENSUS TABLE CONTENTS

DOS VERSION

Paul Williamson

WORKING PAPER 93/17

SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY • UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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

Function keys (stacking/unstacking)

<F9>   Stack hit list and run a
Find search on term in
which cursor is placed

<Ctrl F9> Stack hit list

<F10>   Unstack one hit list

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   Double click on non-bracketed
term to stack hit list and run a
Find search on that term.
Double click Click on any term
preceded by ! to stack hit list and
call up record of same name
of same name

Right Click once to 'unstack' one hit list.

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

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 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 LBS and SAS layouts. MetaC91 is based on a read-only verison 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.

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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 hand 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 follow the following steps:

1. Insert the floppy disk containing MetaC91 in the disk drive.

2. In DOS, enter a command of the form

    a:\install [path] [-i].

    where a: is the name of the floppy disk drive being used.

    If no entry is made for either the [path] or [-i] options, then MetaC91 will be copied into the directory c:\metac91, which will be created for that purpose.

    In order to change the directory into which MetaC91 is copied, enter an alternative path name. For example

    a:\install c:\tom\fred

    creates (if necessary) a directory called fred as a sub-directory of the directory tom, on the hard disk c:, into which MetaC91 is then copied.

    If a copy of Idealist for DOS already exists on the computer into which MetaC91 is being loaded, enter the option -i. This will prevent duplication of Idealist files as MetaC91 is transferred. Thus

    a\install -i

    causes all of the files required by Idealist in order to run MetaC91 to be copied into the default directory (c:\metac91).

3. For users already possessing a copy of Idealist only:

    Having installed all necessary MetaC91 files as shown in step 2, the MetaC91 record and field definitions contained in MetaC91.def must be appended to those already extant in Idealist.def. This may be achieved by issuing the following command:

    copy c:\idealist\idealist.def + c:\metac91\metac91.def

    This example assumes that the file idealist.def is kept in the directory c:\idealist and that the file metac91.def was installed in the directory c:\metac91.

Note: MetaC91 will occupy about 0.7 Mbytes of disk space, and should run on machine capable of running DOS.

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

To start opeing MetaC91, issue the command

[path] iread   .

For users without a previous copy of Idealist [path] is the path of the directory under which MetaC91 has been installed. This might be, for example, c:\metac91.

For users with a previous copy of Idealist [path] is the path of the directory under which the file iread.exe is installed.

Once the read-only version of Idealist has opened, from the *File* menu, select *Open* either by selecting with the mouse or by typing <Alt-F> and then <O>. In response to the File Specification dialogue box, enter the full path name of the file metac91.tex

and then hit return. Use the up and down arrow keys to highlight the file metac91.tex in the Open? dialogue box and then hit return once more.

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.
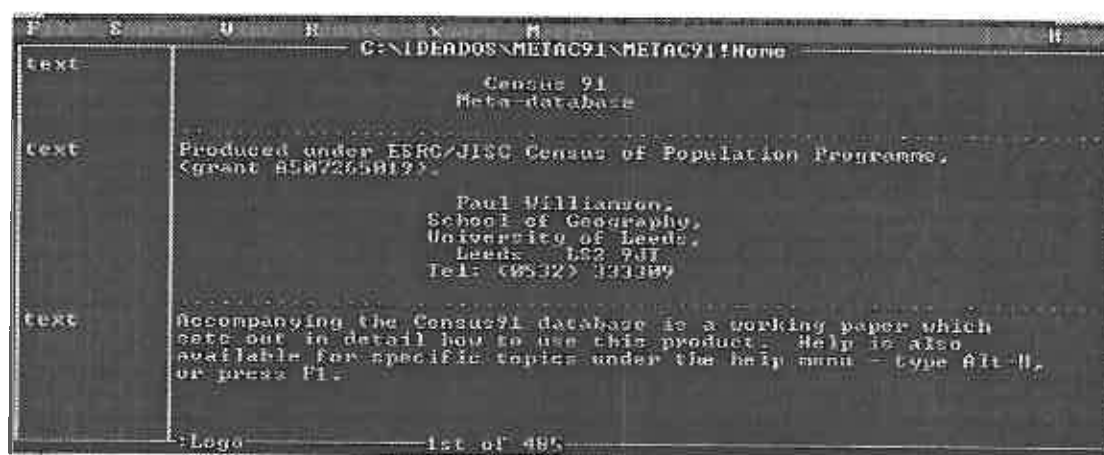
The LOGO contains some basic information concerning MetaC91.

To move between records, click on the right or left hand window bars in Idealist, 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.

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,

<p style="text-align:center">L16 (LS16, LG16).</p>

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 | Residnce BY Sex

The BY between the keyterms *Residnce* and *Sex* implies that in this table header there is a cross-tabulation of census data based upon *Residnce*, but disaggregated by *Sex*. The | denotes the fact that there is no connection between the terms *Persons* and *Residnce* 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:

<p align="center">*LtIll* AND *NotKids*</p>

Here the sub-set of those with long-term limiting illness (*LtIll*) 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

<p align="center">*Persons* BY *KidsNo* BY *Persons* OR *EconPrim* OR *Kids* OR *NotKids*</p>

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 cohabition 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 | Residnce* BY *Sex*
> StubNick: *ResidSta | PopBase*

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

5.3.8 *HeaderOPCS and StubOPCS*
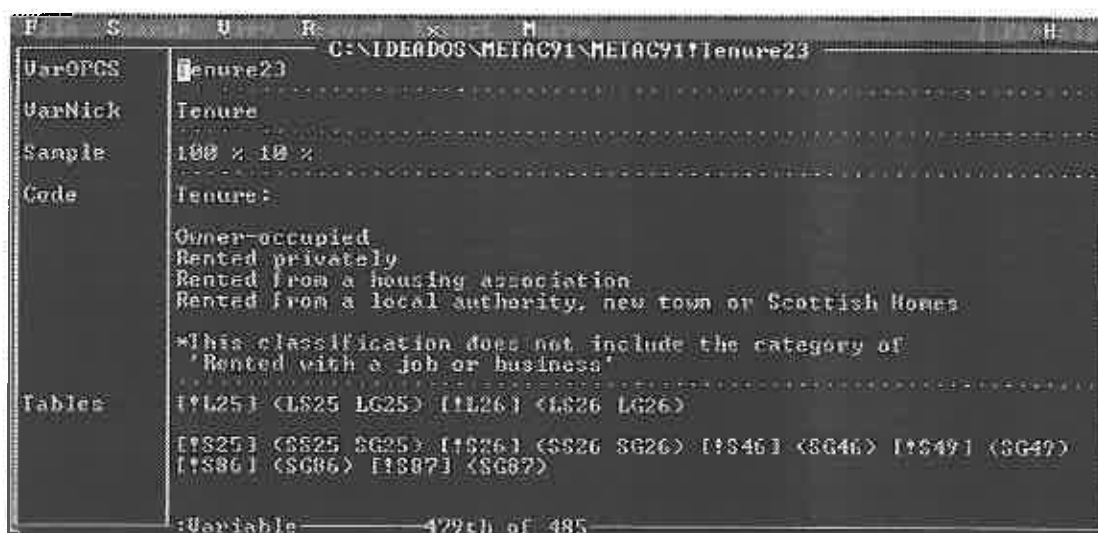
The fields HeaderOPCS and StubOPCS reveal which particular grouping/ disaggregation of keyterm elements (variable) is represented by each keyterm in the fields HeaderNick and StubNick. Hence, in LBS Table L01, the keyterm *Residnce* represents the actual variable *Residnce01* (see illustration on p. 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, press the minus key in the numeric keypad 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.

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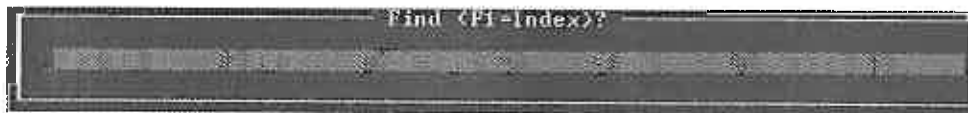
into which should be typed the search term of interest. Try the keyterm *Age* for practice.

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

To commence the search 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.

```
 P    S    U    R        x      M                              H
                        C:\IDEADOS\METAC91\METAC91TL02
TableName   02
TableType   LDS
TableTitle  Age and marital status : Residents
Area        Ward District County SSR EW PC EC RHA DHA /
            PC District Region Scotland PC EC HBA /
            Ward District BUA NI PC HBA EBA
Sample      100 %
HeaderNick  Persons | Sex BY MarStat
StubNick    Age
HeaderOPCS  ItPersons01] [tSex01] [tMarStatt01]
StubOPCS    [tAge02]
Keywords    Age_MarStatt_Sex  Age_Sex  Age_Persons
            :Table           1st of 146
```

Clicking on the left or right borders of the Idealist window using the mouse, or hitting 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.

```
──────────────── Find (F1=Index)? ────────────────
 TableTitle=age
```

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

    *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 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.

6.3 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).

<F8> 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 Drop from the Record menu in the Idealist menu bar (or type <Alt-R> <D>. Alternatively, Exclude may be more safely used in conjunction with a Conditional Expression search (see Section 6.5).

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 possible 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] Age [NOT] Sex

finds the thriteen LBS Table record that include the keyterm *Age* but not 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

Type <Ctrl F9>. This 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 right-hand mouse button, or by typing <F10>. 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. Double-clicking on the left-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. Double-clicking on such a term with the left-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 (left-hand) double-click on the relevant variable. Having read the details provided, the previously current hit list may be returned to by clicking on the right-hand mouse button.

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 (left-hand) double-click on the relevant table. Having read the details provided, the previously current hit list may be returned to by clicking on the right-hand mouse button.

6.7 Proximity searching

In MetaC91 terms such as "by", "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".

Note that the conditional search terms "and", "or" and "not" are treated as logical operators, even if they are entered in the context of a proximity search. Hence the term

Aged 18 and over

results in a search for records containing the two phrases "Aged 18" and "over", regardless of proximity between them.

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 (*MarStatt*). An initial step, therefore, is to carry out a multiple keyterm search using all four keyterms:

<F5> *Age_EconPrim_LtIll_MarStatt*

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 typing <Ctrl F9>.

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 by clicking on the left and right borders of the Idealist window.

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 right-hand mouse
      button 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) double-clicking 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, double-click on
EconPrim07 in the OPCSHeader field using the left-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, to a printer file or directly to a printer, using one of the six standard output formats provided, or after defining one of their own.

8.1 Choosing records to be output

By typing <Alt X> in MetaC91, the following menu is called.
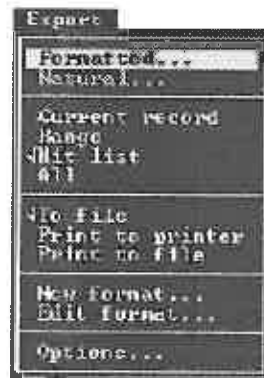
The first stage in producing output is to decide from which records information is to be ouptut. The four choices offered in the above menu are;

i. *Current record* - only information concerning the current (visible) record will be ouput.

ii. *Range* - only information concerning a defined range of records from the current hit list will be output. The range to be used is entered later (see Section 8.3).

iii. *Hit list* - only information concerning those records in the current hit list will be output.

iv. *All* - information concerning every record in MetaC91 will be output.

8.2 Choosing output destination

Having chosen which records are to be used as the basis for generating ouptut, the output destination must be selected. As illustrated above, the choices of destination are:

i. *To file* - a text (ASCII) file of the output chosen is created. Text files so created may be read into any standard wordd-processing package and then printed out if desired. Sending output to file is the recommended route for all output, even if a printed copy is the ultimate goal.

ii. *Print to printer* - information to be output is sent straight to a printer. The printer setup is controlled by statements in file idealist.ini.

iii. *Print to file* - information to be output is stored in a file as a series of printer instructions. The printer setup is controlled by statements in the file idealist.ini.

8.3 Output formats

Output format should only be selected after setting output range and destination, since once output format has been selected, the exporting process is activated. If the range option was previously selected, a dialogue box will appear at this point to ask for the range of records in the hit list from which ouptut is to be obtained.

The six standard output formats provided with MetaC91 are listed below. They are stored as files in the MetaC91 working directory with filenames of the relevant output format type and file extensions of *.exp*.

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 VarNameC

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

8.3.6 VarNameT

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

8.4 User defined output formats

Detailing how 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 infromation required may be gained by examination of the output format files supplied with MetaC91 (ASCII files with file extensions of *.exp*), and by reading the MetaC91 on-line help entry for Escape characters (hit <F1> in MetaC91 to call up help)

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	✗	-
Age	Age	✓	✓
AgeDep	Age of dependants	-	-
AgeDepCh	Age of dependent children	-	-
AgeDepCY	Age of youngest dependent child in household	✗	-
AgeDepO	Age of oldest dependant in household	✗	-
AgeDepY	Age of youngest dependant in household	✗	-
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	✗	✗
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	✗	-
Dwellngs	Dwellings	✗	✗
DwellNo	Number of dwellings	✗	-
EconPrim	Primary economic position	✓	✓
EmpStat	Employment status	✓	✓
EthGroup	Ethnic group	✓	✓
Families	Families	✗	-
FamNo	Number of families	✗	-
FamType	Family type	✓	✓
Females	Females	-	-
GaelLang	Gaelic Language	✓	✓
Hholds	Households	-	-
HHSpInDw	Household spaces in dwellings	✗	✓
HHSpType	Household space type	✓	✓
HOF	Head of family	-	✓
HOH	Head of household	✓	✓
Hours	Number of hours worked per week	✓	✓
Industry	Industry	✓	✓

Code	Description		
Kids	Children (0-15 year olds)	✗	-
KidsNo	Number of children (0-15 year olds)	✗	-
LifeStg	Lifestage	✗	-
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	✗	✗
NDepCh	Non-dependent children	-	-
NDepNo	Number of non-dependants	-	-
NoChild	No children (dependent or non-dependent)	-	-
NotKids	Aged 16 or over	-	-
OccNorm	Occupancy norm	✗	-
Occpatn	Occupation	✓	✓
Occpncy	Occupancy type	✗	✗
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	✗	✓
Persons	Persons	-	-
PKids	Children (0-15 year olds)	-	-
PNDep	Non-dependants	-	-
PopBase	Population base	✗	✗
Qualevel	Level of higher education attained	✓	✓
Res	Total residents	-	-
Residnce	Type of residence	-	-
ResidSta	Residential status	✓	✓
RoomsNum	Number of rooms	✗	✓
SEGroup	Socio-economic group	✓	✓
Sex	Sex	✓	✓
SoClass	Social Class by occupation	✓	✓
Spaces	Total household spaces	✗	-
Students	Students in full-time education	-	-
StudNo	Number of students in full-time education	✗	-
Tenure	Tenure	✓	✓
TermTim	Term time address of students in full-time education	✓	✓
TranWork	Transport to work	✓	✓
WelshLan	Welsh language	✓	✓
Wmove	Wholly moving households	✗	✓
WorkPlce	Workplace	✓	✓

KEY: ✓ = present in SAR ✗ = 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.

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

AdultsNo01	*AdultsNo02*	*AdultsNo03*	*AdultsNo04*
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 dependant in household

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.

AgeDepY   Age of youngest dependant in household

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.

AgeHOF   Age of head of family

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

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.
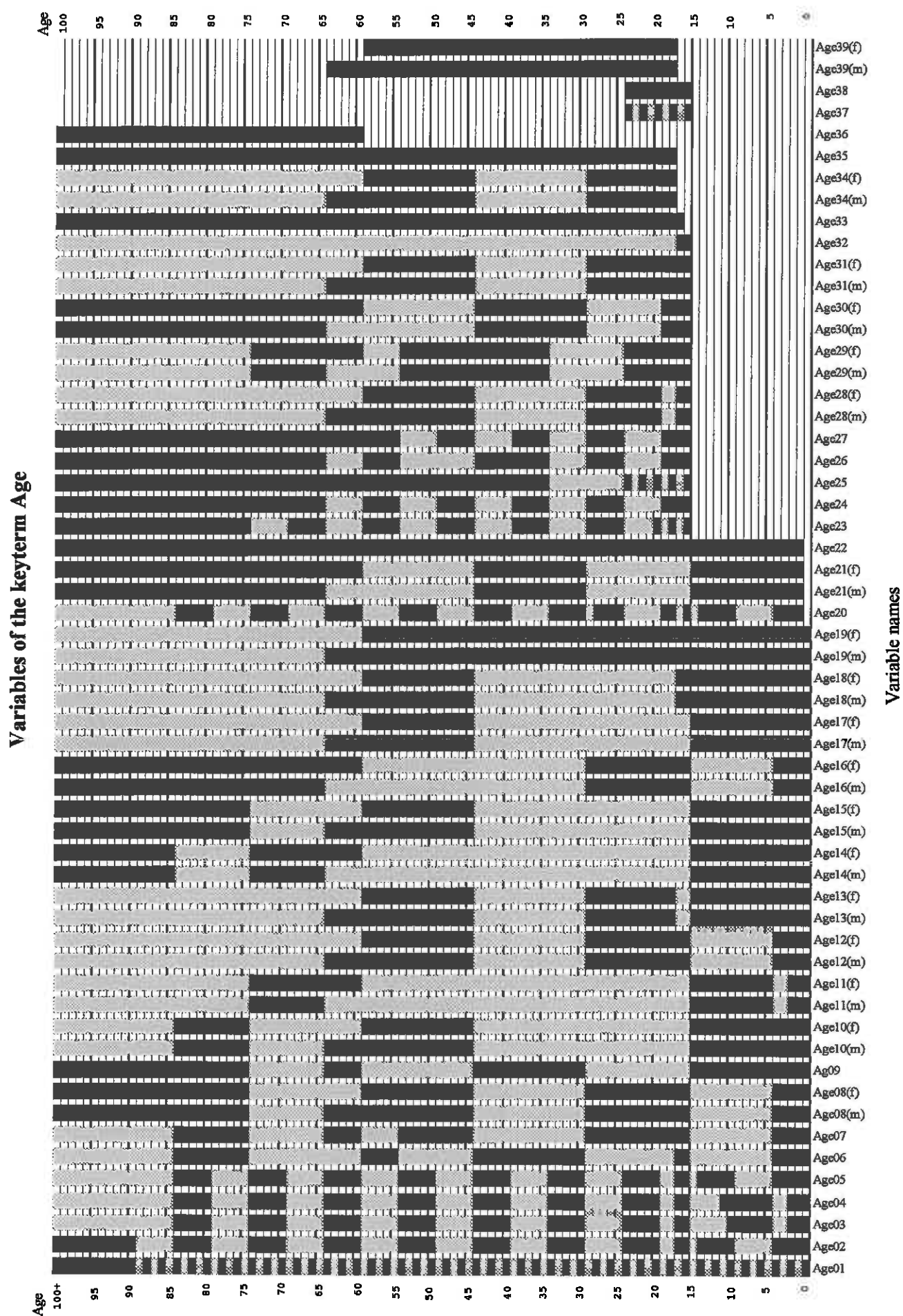
AgeNDep   Age of non-dependants

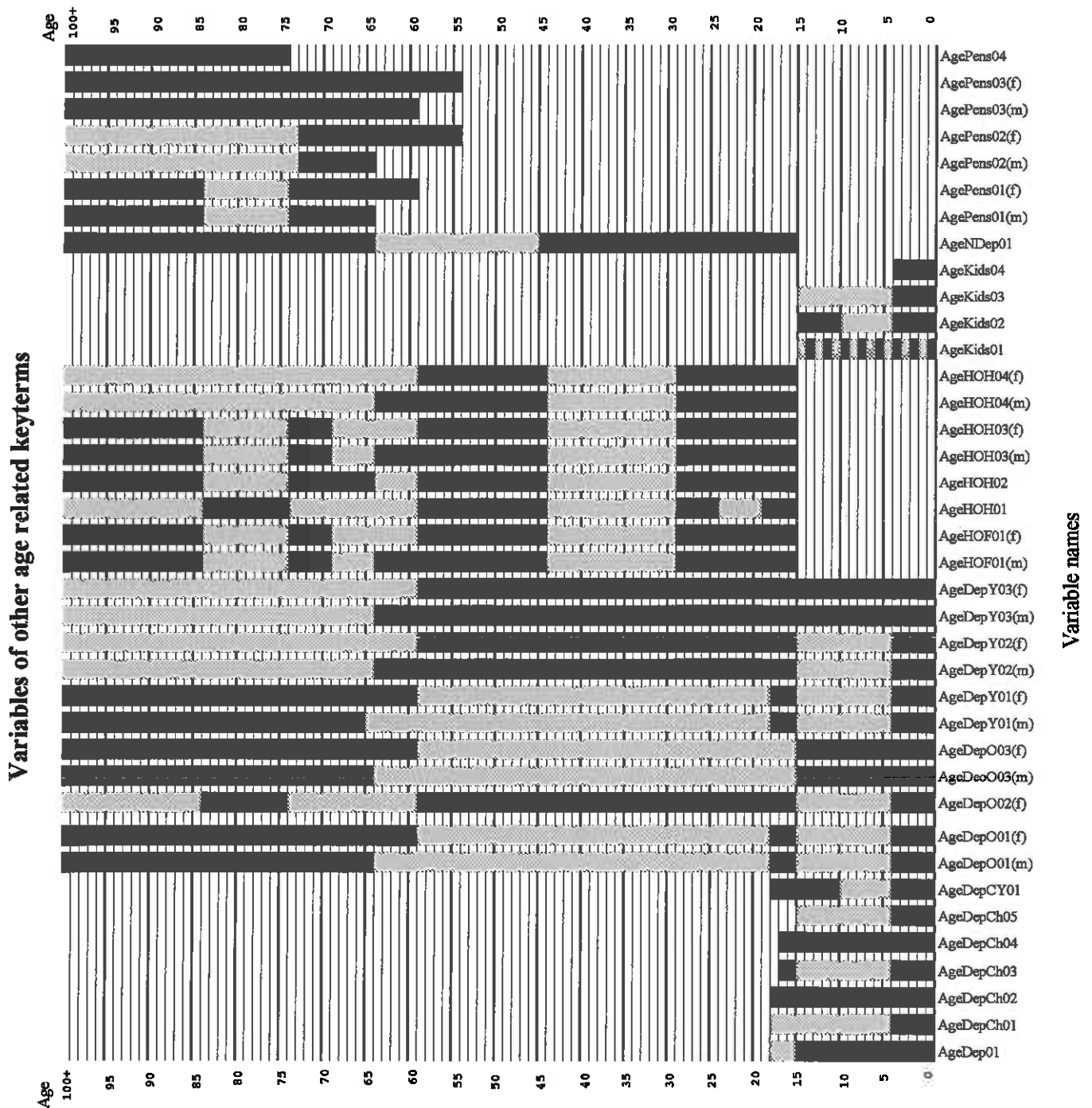where a non-dependant is any person who is not a dependant.

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

Age
100+, 95, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0

Variable names

Age39(f)
Age39(m)
Age38
Age37
Age36
Age35
Age34(f)
Age34(m)
Age33
Age32
Age31(f)
Age31(m)
Age30(f)
Age30(m)
Age29(f)
Age29(m)
Age28(f)
Age28(m)
Age27
Age26
Age25
Age24
Age23
Age22
Age21(f)
Age21(m)
Age20
Age19(f)
Age19(m)
Age18(f)
Age18(m)
Age17(f)
Age17(m)
Age16(f)
Age16(m)
Age15(f)
Age15(m)
Age14(f)
Age14(m)
Age13(f)
Age13(m)
Age12(f)
Age12(m)
Age11(f)
Age11(m)
Age10(f)
Age10(m)
Ag09
Age08(f)
Age08(m)
Age07
Age06
Age05
Age04
Age03
Age02
Age01

Age
100+, 95, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0

Variables of other age related keyterms

Variable names

Age: 100+ 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0

AgePens04
AgePens03(f)
AgePens03(m)
AgePens02(f)
AgePens02(m)
AgePens01(f)
AgePens01(m)
AgeNDep01
AgeKids04
AgeKids03
AgeKids02
AgeKids01
AgeHOH04(f)
AgeHOH04(m)
AgeHOH03(f)
AgeHOH03(m)
AgeHOH02
AgeHOH01
AgeHOF01(f)
AgeHOF01(m)
AgeDepY03(f)
AgeDepY03(m)
AgeDepY02(f)
AgeDepY02(m)
AgeDepY01(f)
AgeDepY01(m)
AgeDepO03(f)
AgeDeoO03(m)
AgeDepO02(f)
AgeDepO01(f)
AgeDepO01(m)
AgeDepCY01
AgeDepCh05
AgeDepCh04
AgeDepCh03
AgeDepCh02
AgeDepCh01
AgeDep01

Age: 100+ 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0

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	*Cars02*	*Cars03*	*Cars04*	*Cars05*
0	0	0	0	Total Cars
1	1			
2	2 or more	2 or more		
3 or more				

CEstStat   Residential status in communal establishments

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

CEstStat01	*CEstStat02*	*CEstStat03*
	Persons present	
Not resident		Non-resident
Resident - staff	Resident-staff	Resident
Resident - other	Resident - other	

CEstType   Type of communal establishment

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

Variables of the keyterm CestType

Variable name

	CEstType01	CEestType02	CEstType03	CEstType04	CEstType05	CEstType06	CEstType07

Keyterm elements

Keyterm elements	CEstType01	CEestType02	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 hosptials/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

Rest of the World

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

Density01	*Density02*	*Density03*	*Density04*	*Density05*
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.

DepChNo01	*DepChNo02*	*DepChNo03*	*DepChNo04*	*DepChNo05*
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'.

DwellNo01	*DwellNo02*	*DwellNo03*
0	0	0
1	1	1 or more
2	2 or more	
3 or more		

Dwellngs (*Dwellngs01*) 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

Column headers (rotated): EconPrim01, EconPrim02, EconPrim03, EconPrim04, EconPrim05, EconPrim06, EconPrim07, EconPrim08, EconPrim09, EconPrim10, EconPrim11, EconPrim12, EconPrim13, EconPrim14, EconPrim15, EconPrim16, EconPrim17, EconPrim18, EconPrim19, EconPrim20, EconPrim21, EconPrim22, EconPrim23

Row labels:
- Economically active
- In employment
- full-time
- part-time
- employe 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 status

EmpStat01
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 group

EthGroup01	*EthGroup02*	*EthGroup03*
White	White	White
Black Caribbean	Black groups	Other ethnic groups
Black African		
Black Other		
Indian	Indian, Pakistani and	
Pakistani	Bangladeshi	
Bangladeshi		
Chinese		
Other groups - Asian	Chinese and other groups	
- Other		

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	*FamNo02*
0	
1	
2 or more	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

'Unconcealed' 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

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.

HHSpInDw01	*HHSpInDw02*	*HHSPInDw03*	*HHSpInDw04*
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.

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

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

HHSpTye05
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

Hours01	*Hours02*	*Hours03*
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

Industry01	*Industry02*
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

KidsNo01	*KidsNo02*	*KidsNo03*
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

LtIll   Limiting long-term illness

LtIll01
with limiting long-term illness
without limiting long-term illness

LtIll02
with limiting long-term illness

MarStatt   Marital status

MarStatt01	*MarStatt02*	*MarStatt03*	*MarStatt04*	*MarStatt05*
Single	Single	Single, widowed or divorced		
Married	Married	Married	Married	Married
			Cohabiting	
Widowed	Widowed or divorced			
Divorced				

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

MoveType   Type of move made by migrants

MoveType01	*MoveType02*	*MoveType03*
Moved within wards	Moved within postcode sectors	Moved within wards/postcode sectors
Moved between wards but within district	Moved between postcode sectors but within district	Moved between wards/postcode sectors but within district
Moved between districts but within county	Moved between districts but within region	Moved between districts but within county/Scottish region
Moved between counties but within region	Moved between regions but within Scotland	Moved between Counties/ Scottish regions but within region/Scotland
Moved between regions or from Scotland	Moved between from England and Wales	Moved between regions or between Scotland and England and Wales
Moved from outside Great Britain	Moved from outside Great Britain	Moved from outside Great Britain
Moved between neighbouring districts	Moved between neighbouring districts	Moved between neighbouring districts
Moved between neighbouring counties/Scottish region	Moved between neighbouring regions/English counties	Moved between neighbouring counties/Scottish regions

MoveType04	*MoveType05*	*MoveType06*
All migrants (all type of move)	All migrants (all types of move)	All migrants (all types of move)
From outside district	From outside district	From outside district
From outside county	From outside region	From outside county/Scottish region

MoveType07
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	*NDepNo02*	*NDepNo03*
0	0	0
1	1	1 or more
2	2 or more	
3 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

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

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

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

Occpncy 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 Occpncy

Variable names

	Occpncy01	Occpncy02	Occpncy03	Occpncy04	Occpncy05	Occpncy06	Occpncy07	Occpncy08	Occpncy09

Keyterm elements

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

Residnce   Type of residence

Residnce01
In households
Not in households

Residnce02
In households

Residnce03

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

Resident
Visitor

ResidSta04
Resident or present

ResidSta05
Resident or visitor

ResidSta06

Present

ResidSta07
Enumerated
Imputed

RoomsNum   Number of rooms

RoomsNum01   1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or more
RoomsNum02   Total rooms

SEGroup Socio-economic group

SEGroup01

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 Sex

Sex01 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

Tenure category

Owner occupied (owned outright or buying)
Owner occupied -owned outright
Owner occupied - buying
Rented privately (furnished or unfurnished)
Rented privately - furnished
Rented privately - unfurnished
Rented with a job or business
Rented privately or with a job or business
Rented from a housing association
Rented from a local authority
Rented from a new town
Rented from Scottish Homes
Rented from a local authority or new town
Rented from a new town or Scottish Homes
Rented from a local authority, new town
    or Scottish Homes

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

11. 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)
0 - 15 in households
Absent residents
Absent resident students (16 and over)
Age
Aged 1 and over
Aged 0 - 15
Aged 16 - 24
Aged 16 and over
Aged 18 and over
Amenities
Armed forces: Residents in employment in armed forces
Armed forces : Residents in households with head in employment in armed forces
Car availability
Carers
Cars
Children 0-15
Communal establishments
Comparison of 100 % and 10 % counts
Concealed families
Converted or shared accommodation
Country of birth
Dependants
Dependent children
Dwelling type
Dwellings
Earners
Economic position
Economic and employment status
Economically active residents
Employees and self-employed
Employment status
Establishments
Ethnic group
Families of resident persons
Family composition
Family type
Females resident in households (From Females in couples)
Floor level of accommodation
Former industry of unemployed

Former occupation of unemployed
Gaelic language
Headship
Hotels and other establishments
Hours worked
Household composition
Households containing persons with limiting long-term illness
Household heads
Households with residents
Household residents
Household size
Household space type
Household spaces
Households : 1971/81/91 bases
Housing
Imputed households
Imputed residents
Industry
In communal establishments
In hotels and boarding houses
In households
In permanent buildings
In such households
Language indicators
Lifestages
Limiting long-term illness
Lone Parents
Lone Parents in employment
Long-term illness
Marital status
Medical and care establishments
Migrant household head
Migrants
Non-permanent accommodation
Not in households
Not in self-contained accommodation
Occupancy (occupied, vacant and other accommodation)
Occupancy norm
Occupation
Occupation orders ; 1980 classification
Of families

58

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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