



## RERC/CLS Rural Social Change Project

Meta-data/analysis plan for work on ONS Longitudinal Study 1981, 1991, 2001

### Key variables

We have look-up tables from Birkbeck dividing wards for 1981, 1991 and 2001 into the following categories, on the basis of 2001 settlement patterns:-

- U     predominantly 10K urban
- T     predominantly town/fringe
- V     predominantly village
- D     predominantly dispersed
- R     predominantly village/dispersed,

For 1971, the geographical areas available from the various Census-related sites such as UKBORDERS do not map onto ward boundaries. We had thought this would mean leaving out the 1971 data entirely, but very recently a strategy has been undertaken which could provide a categorisation for around 95% of LS members in 1971, based on mapping urban/ rural status from 1981 wards. This is still being developed, so for the purposes of this plan, we look at only three time-points below.

In order to work longitudinally, we need to construct a variable showing how the individual's urban/rural status changed over the three Census time-points (measured in terms of changes between location that were so classified in 2001). It is impractical to use all five categorisations for each time point, as this would lead to  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$  combinations.

We therefore plan to collapse categories T,V, D and R into 'rural', giving us just 2 possibilities for each of the three timepoints, i.e. 8 in all:

	1981	1991	2001
	Urban	Urban	Urban
	Urban	Urban	Rural
	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Urban	Rural	Rural
	Rural	Urban	Urban

Rural	Urban	Rural
Rural	Rural	Urban
Rural	Rural	Rural

For those present at all three Censuses, the AGE variable can be categorised in the following bands:-

0-14 in 1981  
 15-29 in 1981  
 30-39 in 1981  
 [then 10-year groupings up to...]  
 70-79 in 1981  
 Over 80

In later analyses possibly involving those not present in 1981, we might need a separate age variable, with similar bands based on age at the 1991 Census.

### **Tabulations**

We would include initially only those enumerated at home in all three Censuses 81-01, to explore what type of people move in and out of rural areas, looking at characteristics before and after moving. Are people who return to rural areas after moving to urban, different from those who stayed behind?

Social class 81 by Age by URBRUR  
 Social class 91 by Age by URBRUR  
 Social class 01 by Age by URBRUR

Economic status 81 by Age by URBRUR  
 Economic status 91 by Age by URBRUR  
 Economic status 01 by Age by URBRUR

Household type 81 by Age by URBRUR  
 Household type 91 by Age by URBRUR  
 Household type 01 by Age by URBRUR

Marital Status 81 by Age by URBRUR  
 Marital Status 91 by Age by URBRUR  
 Marital Status 01 by Age by URBRUR

Housing Tenure 81 by Age by URBRUR  
 Housing Tenure 91 by Age by URBRUR  
 Housing Tenure 01 by Age by URBRUR

Highest qualification by Age by URBRUR  
 Long-Term Illness by Age by URBRUR

Social class 81 by Region by URBRUR

Social class 91 by Region by URBRUR  
Social class 01 by Region by URBRUR

Economic status 81 by Region by URBRUR  
Economic status 91 by Region by URBRUR  
Economic status 01 by Region by URBRUR

Household type 81 by Region by URBRUR  
Household type 91 by Region by URBRUR  
Household type 01 by Region by URBRUR

Marital Status 81 by Region by URBRUR  
Marital Status 91 by Region by URBRUR  
Marital Status 01 by Region by URBRUR

Housing Tenure 81 by Region by URBRUR  
Housing Tenure 91 by Region by URBRUR  
Housing Tenure 01 by Region by URBRUR

Highest qualification by Region by URBRUR  
Long-Term Illness by Region by URBRUR

All the above tabulations can be done for males and females separately.

Depending on the patterns observed in these tabulations, further analyses can be done incorporating other variables such as ethnic group, country of birth, number of cars available to the household, number of earners in household, overcrowding, means of travel to work, distance travelled to work, etc.

We could also look at movements of children between 91 and 2001. It might also be illuminating to look at deaths and other departures from the LS to see if these affect cross-sectional change.

## Regressions

Regressions can be done separately for males and females, as follows:-

Predictor variables	Outcome variables
Social class at respective time points Economic status at respective time points 5-year age band Household type at respective time points Long-term illness Region at respective time points Marital status at respective time points	Urban/rural move 81/91, 91/01 Rural/urban move 81/91, 91/01 Inter-regional move 81/91, 91/01 [possibly also moves within the four sub-categories of rural wards]

Housing tenure at respective time points Highest qualification (information limited)	
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Again, these can be augmented with other possible predictor variables, as with the crosstabulations.

## Fuller descriptions of key variables

### Social Class:

- 0 = I - Professional
- 1 = II - Intermediate
- 2 = IIIN - Skilled non-manual
- 3 = IIIM - Skilled manual
- 4 = IV - Partly Skilled
- 5 = V - Unskilled
- 7 = Armed forces
- 8 = Inadequately described
- 9 = Students, independent means, permanently sick, housewives

### Economic status:

#### 1981:

- 01 = In a job full-time
- 02 = In a job part-time
- 03 = Waiting to take up a job
- 04 = Seeking a job
- 05 = Temporarily sick
- 06 = Permanently sick or disabled
- 07 = Housewife
- 08 = Wholly retired
- 09 = At school/student
- 10 = Other inactive

#### 1991/2001:

##### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

- 01=Employees - full-time
- 02=Employees - part-time
- 03=Self-employed with employees
- 04=Self-employed without employees
- 05=On a Government scheme
- 06=Waiting to start a job
- 07=Unemployed

##### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

- 08=Students
- 09=Permanently sick
- 10=Retired
- 11=Looking after home/family
- 12=Other inactive

Household status can be derived in a variety of ways from the minimal household unit variables, of which there are three for each Census time point:

## MINIMAL HOUSEHOLD UNITS (MHU)

### 1. CLASSIFICATIONS

For the purpose of an MHU a dependent child is a child in a family aged under 16 or 16-18 in full-time education.

#### 1.1. The MHU type (MHUTYP7, MHUTYP8)

- TYPE 0 : person in a communal establishment
- TYPE 1 : non-married individuals (single, widowed, separated and divorced)
- TYPE 2 : one-parent families with dependent children
- TYPE 3 : married couples with no dependent children
- TYPE 4 : married couples with dependent children
- TYPE 5 : visitor in a private household
- TYPE 6 : visitor in a communal establishment

#### 1.2 Position of the LS member within the MHU (MHUPOS7, MHUPOS8)

- 0 = person in a communal establishment
- 1 = person in MHU Type 1
- 2 = lone mother in MHU Type 2
- 3 = lone father in MHU Type 2
- 4 = dependent child with lone mother in MHU Type 2
- 5 = dependent child with lone father in MHU Type 2
- 6 = husband in MHU Type 3
- 7 = wife in MHU Type 3
- 8 = husband in MHU Type 4
- 9 = wife in MHU Type 4
- 10 = dependent child in MHU Type 4
- 11 = visitor in a private household
- 12 = visitor in a communal establishment

### 1.3 Combinations of MHUs within a household (MHUCOM7, MHUCOM8)

#### HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING ONLY ONE MHU

0 = communal establishment

1 = one-person households (MHU1)

2 = one parent family with dependent children, no others (MHU2)

3 = married couple with no dependent children, no others (MHU3)

4 = married couple with dependent children, no others (MHU4)

#### HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE MHU

No family households

5 = no-family households (2 or more MHU1s)

One-family households

6 = one parent family with dependent children plus non-dependent children, no others (MHU2 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the same family)

7 = one-parent family with dependent children plus others (MHU2 plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

8 = one parent family with dependent children plus non-dependent children plus others (MHU2 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the same family plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

9 = one-parent family with non-dependent children only, no others (two or more MHU1s in the same family)

10 = one parent family with non-dependent children and others (two or more MHU1s in the same family plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

11 = married couple family with non-dependent children only (MHU3 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the same family)

12 = married couple family with no children with others (MHU3 plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

13 = married couple family with non-dependent children with others (MHU3 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the family plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

14 = married couple family with dependent children plus non-dependent children, no others (MHU4 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the same family)

15 = married couple family with dependent children with others (MHU4 plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the family)

16 = married couple family with dependent children plus non-dependent children, with others (MHU4 plus 1 or more MHU1s in the same family plus 1 or more MHU1s not in the same

family)

Two or more families

17= complex households

18= household with no residents

For 1991 and 2001 the Minimal Household unit types and combinations are augmented by the extra category of cohabiting couples with and without children.

### Housing Tenure

1981:

- 1 = Owner occupied freehold
- 2 = Owner occupied leasehold
- 3 = Renting from local authority
- 4 = Renting with a job
- 5 = Renting from a housing association
- 6 = Other rented, furnished
- 7 = Other rented, unfurnished

1991/2001:

- 1=Owner-occupier: mortgage
- 2=Owner-occupier: outright
- 3=With job, farm, shop or other business
- 4=Local Authority (Council)
- 5=New Town Corporation
- 6=Housing Association or charitable trust
- 7=Private landlord - furnished
- 8=Private landlord – unfurnished

### Marital Status:

- 1 = Single
- 2 = Married (first marriage)
- 3 = Remarried
- 4 = Divorced
- 5 = Widowed
- 6 = Married (first marriage) with no usually resident spouse on census form
- 7 = remarried, with no usually resident spouse on census form

## Standard Region

- 1 = Northern
- 2 = Yorkshire and Humberside
- 3 = North West
- 4 = East Midlands
- 5 = West Midlands
- 6 = East Anglia
- 7 = South East
- 8 = South West
- 9 = Wales