British Parliamentary Elections Database 1885-1973, with Socio-Economic Links to 1931 Census

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1. **Outline of the data**

The data collection derives from an extensive relational database developed for both teaching and research over a period of some 25 years by Professor Stuart Ball and Dr Graham Smith in the History department at Leicester University. Its core is a near-comprehensive digitised version of the standard compilation of British parliamentary election results published in three volumes by F. W. S. Craig (see Bibliography, Craig (1974, 1977, 1983)). The transcription covers both general elections and by-elections, and includes full candidate details for each contest as well as the party results. It aims to be almost complete in scope, omitting only Irish and university seats. The electoral data is complemented by a set of socio-economic constituency profiles based on the 1931 census of England and Wales, created to provide a basis for the electoral analyses in Stuart Ball's book *Portrait of a Party: The Conservative Party in Britain 1918-1945* (Ball (2013). The profiles include a wide range of variables, providing data for each constituency ranging from sex balance and unemployment rate to the numbers employed in over 30 occupations and occupation groups. We were not able to extend the profiles to Scotland because of the more limited nature of the census data available there.

2. **Background**

Development of the database began in a substantial way in 1988, under the historical direction of Stuart Ball, whose brainchild it was, and technical direction of Graham Smith, who had recently moved to Leicester from Loughborough University where he had been involved in teaching computing in a social science setting. The two have together remained the project's joint directors ever since. The initial context was the launching at that time by the Leicester History Department of an ambitious Computing for Historians programme, driven forward by the enthusiastic advocacy of the then head of department, Professor Richard Bonney. This required all undergraduate historians at Leicester to take a sequence of compulsory computing courses, rooted primarily in database work and motivated by the belief that undergraduates should have first-hand exposure to the new kinds of research technique that were then starting to excite a growing number of historians. To that end a diverse assortment of databases was created, of which the Elections database was one of the largest and most popular. To build up these databases, and to familiarise students with the source materials, every student was required to undertake a quota of data input into the database to which they were assigned, and students' work culminated in their final year in the completion of an individual research project, based on statistical analysis of the data and written up as a historical dissertation. Over the years, the Elections database provided a versatile basis for over 120 undergraduate finals projects, for which the data was made available via SAS statistical analysis software. The whole Computing for Historians programme continued along these lines until 2003, when it came to an end with the retirement from teaching of Graham Smith, who had run it since its inception and who continued thereafter in a more limited way in an honorary research capacity.

Although the Elections database was initially developed primarily for teaching needs, its research potential was also obvious and this aspect was developed from 2008 for Stuart Ball's study of the Conservative Party in the inter-war period, in which a central concern was to investigate the party's electoral fortunes in a socio-economic context. For this purpose, techniques were developed to link the electoral data with socio-economic data from the 1931 census of England & Wales, and hence construct constituency profiles, a task made particularly complex by the disparity in the geographical units involved.

3. Methodology

(a) *Election results*

All the results data was input manually from Craig's listings by some 125 conscripted undergraduates, over a period of 12 years, as a compulsory part of their degree course. To bolster the motivation of this captive workforce, marks were given for the quality of their work, contributing a small amount to their degree assessment. Despite this carrot, the effort and diligence shown by students naturally varied widely, as did their expertise. We therefore had to give a good deal of attention to quality-control procedures, in an effort to safeguard consistency and accuracy. By way of guidance a detailed manual was provided setting out the rules and conventions for each field, while validation checks built into the input screen helped guard against the most obvious errors, such as faulty date formats. The source sheets from which they worked were also marked up to clarify any particular points that might prove confusing. Each data row entered was automatically tagged with an inputter code, so as to make clear who was responsible for it and prevent one student interfering with the input of another. Once the work was completed, a printout of each student's input was checked by the project directors, and the marked printout was then returned to the student for the indicated corrections to be made. The checking process was facilitated in due course by our introduction of a double entry system for the input of the 1950-period material, with each record independently entered by two students and a computer script then run to identify differences.

Despite the above procedures, the input that resulted remained of somewhat variable quality, partly because we did not have time for a final round of checking to ensure that the corrections we asked students to make were properly entered into the system. In the light of our experience, we cannot pretend that the use of undergraduate labour is an ideal way to build up a research database. The time spent in instructing, chasing, checking, and marking, appears in retrospect disproportionate, and it would probably have been quicker and more reliable just to do the input ourselves. On the other hand, without the help of our students the database would probably never have existed, and its construction in this way was educationally important as a key element in our teaching programme.

The candidate data was input separately by a succession of postgraduates over the course of four years, working from the indexes to Craig's election results volumes. The laborious procedures followed for the undergraduate input were considered impracticable and unnecessary for the postgrads, so they were trusted to get on with it with fairly minimal supervision, but with some checking of each other's work by themselves.

In preparation for the UK Data Service deposit, a good deal of further checking of the whole database has been undertaken by Graham Smith. This has included internal consistency checks, as well as checks against summary statistics in Craig's *British Electoral Facts 1885-1975* (Craig (1976)), to confirm for example that the database totals for votes cast and candidates standing, at each general election in each country, tally with the figures given there. For general elections between 1885 and 1948 we have also checked the accuracy of the database against a more limited independent digitisation available from the UKDS (Field, (2007)).

(b) *Constituency profiles*

The main challenge in utilising historical census data in electoral research is to find a way of matching up the geographical units involved. Election returns were obviously based on parliamentary constituencies, whereas the areas used in census reports were Local Government Districts (LGDs), chiefly Metropolitan, Municipal and County Boroughs, and Urban and Rural

Districts, in the period 1918-1945 that our research focused on. At first sight, we seemed to have a ready solution in Craig's *Boundaries of Parliamentary Constituencies 1885-1972* (Craig (1972)), which for each constituency lists the component LGDs. Things were to prove rather more complicated than that however. For one thing, Craig's listings are simply a snapshot in time. For our period of interest they set out the position in 1917, when the constituency boundaries for the period were drawn up. Unfortunately, the LGDs named there were by no means set in stone, and already by the time of the 1921 census, some of them had changed or disappeared. One complication, therefore, is that LGDs were liable to change, as a result of a slow but steady process of small-scale local reorganisation. A second problem is that the components of constituencies were not always complete LGDs: in a good many cases, an LGD was split between two or more constituencies, with the size and nature of the parts left undefined in Craig's volume.

Taking Craig's constituency listings for 1917 simply as a starting point, therefore, our initial approach was to set about tracing the LGD changes over time, with the aim of constructing a body of constituency data including LGD lineage, from which we could then extract snapshots to suit different election dates. Particularly useful sources for this exploratory work were Youngs's magisterial *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England* (Youngs (1979, 1991)) and the website www.visionofbritain.org.uk (Great Britain Historical GIS Project (2004)). Both of these sources also helped us to define and quantify the LGD parts in cases where the LGD was split. With this approach we were able to make encouraging progress, but the work was laborious and piecemeal, and dealing with the split LGDs became increasingly complex. This led us in due course to switch to a radically different methodology, moving our main focus from the LGDs to the underlying parishes, and our data source to the census reports themselves.

Our new and final methodology was more limited in ambition, taking as its basis just the 1931 census of England & Wales, but it enabled us to tackle the problem at a more fundamental level and in a more unified way. For details of the composition of constituencies, we now found our starting point in Table 8 of the census *County* volumes (Online Historical Population Reports Project (2007)), which for each constituency lists the component LGDs at the time of the 1931 electoral register. Where an LGD was split, the table also in most cases (although alas not in all), defines the 'part' of the LGD in that constituency, in terms of civil parishes or sometimes wards. By combining this constituency data with a large set of parish-level population data, also from the 1931 census, available in digitised form from the UK Data Service (Southall, Ell, et al. (2004)), we were then able to define the complete composition of all constituencies in terms of their parish-level elements (sometimes just bits of parishes). From the same source we were also able, so far as the data allowed, to assign a population figure to each of these elements, and then by summing those figures arrive at a total population for each LGD or each LGD 'part' in the constituency. For the populations of complete LGDs we could of course have just taken the LGD figure direct from the census, but for methodological consistency we preferred to build all our population figures from the ground up. In the case of LGD parts we were then able to calculate the proportion of the whole LGD that the part in each constituency represented, using that then as a weighting for calculating the constituency's socio-economic profile.

Once the composition of the constituencies had been defined in this way, the calculation of the socio-economic constituency profiles was relatively straightforward. The great bulk of the data for these came from the census Occupation tables, again obtained from the UKDS in digitised form (Southall, Dorling, et al. (2004)). A small amount of additional data, for constituency population and electorate size, was drawn from the census *County* volumes, Table 7. From all this data, we calculated for each LGD in each constituency the number of workers in each occupation category etc., with the figures for any 'part' LGDs weighted according to the proportion of the LGD that the

'part' represented. The weightings used are shown in our table Lnk_Con_Dist, containing data relating to our linkage of constituencies with LGDs, which we have included in the deposit. A much larger database table (some 18,000 rows), containing the parish-level manipulations via which the LGD weightings were derived, remains in an unfinished state, not suitable for deposit. Weightings were calculated only on a sex-total basis, not separately for males and females, as would ideally have been desirable. For split LGDs this means that while the sex-total data in the profiles should be accurate, the figures for the separate sexes will be more or less approximate depending on the extent to which the LGD sex-ratio was unbalanced. Another shortcoming in those profiles that involve split LGDs, this time largely unavoidable, is that in a minority of cases population figures were lacking for the calculation of an exact weighting. This was typically the case where the census failed to specify what a particular LGD 'part' consisted of, or defined the 'part' in terms for which no population figure was available. In such cases we had to estimate weightings on an essentially arbitrary basis.

A limitation of a different kind, again unavoidable, relates to those large cities and London boroughs that were divided into multiple constituencies. The problem here is that in almost all cases the multiple constituencies were all entirely (or almost entirely) composed of the same exceptionally large LGD. The most striking example is Birmingham, divided into 12 constituencies with a combined population of some 980,000, all part of Birmingham County Borough (itself all a single parish) and therefore all lumped together in the census Occupation reports. In such cases the census data clearly provide no basis for calculating separate profiles for the different constituencies. We have therefore in these cases calculated instead a profile for the city or London borough as a whole. The only exceptions, where the census data would allow differentiation, are Wolverhampton, Rochester, Merthyr Tydfil and perhaps Cardiff, but for consistency we have treated those in the same way as other divided cities. For convenience, we have assigned to each of the resulting composite 'constituencies' a constituency number starting at 1001, and a constituency name along the lines 'Birmingham (all)'.

As a check on the likely reliability of the weightings used in the profile calculations, we have added a set of columns named ConPopCalc, Diverg and DivergPc. The ConPopCalc column shows a calculated population figure for the constituency, derived by adding up the population figures for the component LGDs and LGD parts. The Diverg column shows the difference between that calculated constituency population figure and the actual constituency population as given in Table 7 of the census *County* volumes. DivergPc shows the divergence expressed as a percentage of the actual figure. In cases where a constituency consisted entirely of complete LGDs, or where all LGD 'parts' were of known population size, the divergence should be zero of course. But in cases where a figure for the 'part' has had to be estimated, some divergence is to be expected, with the extent of the divergence an indication of the degree to which the estimate was imperfect. The sex-total divergence figure is likely to be a better indicator than the divergence figures for males and females separately, given that the weightings for the profiles were calculated on a sex-total basis. The following analysis (based on the sex-total figures) shows that the number of constituencies with a substantial divergence was small, only nine having a divergence of 5% or more.

Divergence (%)	Number of constituencies
0%	317
> 0 and < 1	44
>= 1 and < 5	21
>= 5 and < 10	6
>= 10	3

If time had permitted we would have liked to investigate the divergences further, with the aim of reducing them and ideally eliminating them altogether. In principle, it ought to be possible to assign exact population shares in all cases of split LGDs, even when direct figures are not available from historical sources. A possible approach in such cases might be to tackle each case mathematically as a set of simultaneous equations, but that would be no small task.

Overall, analysis of our data shows that 362 of the 509 constituencies in 1931 contained at least one incomplete LGD, and as many as 11 in the exceptional case of Evesham which was further complicated by having parts from three different counties. The following table summarises the numbers:

Number of incomplete LGDs	Number of Constituencies
1	267
2	53
3	28
4	7
5	4
6	1
10	1
11	1

Analysis at LGD level shows that 205 of the 1800 LGDs were split into two or more parts, with up to 14 parts (for Birmingham CB) when the splits in multi-constituency cities are included.

(c) ***Electoral research***

For a detailed account of the methodology employed by Stuart Ball and Graham Smith in their researches using the database, see Ball (2013), 'Appendix 2: The Economic and Social Analysis of Conservative Electoral Support'.

4. Software used

When the database was originally created in the late 1980s, it was implemented using Ingres relational database software running on the University's central VAX VMS system, with access via dumb terminals. Ingres was adopted simply because it was all that was available to us, but it served us well for over 12 years, during which little changed apart from migration from VAX to a UNIX platform, and from VT220 terminals to IBM PCs running Kermit terminal emulation software when PC labs came on the scene. By the late 1990s all this was looking distinctly old-fashioned, but we continued to appreciate the power and industrial-strength robustness of the system, important for our sizeable multi-user needs, with simultaneous access required for dozens of our students. Eventually major change was forced upon us, when licensing considerations led the University to change its main database software from Ingres to Microsoft SQL Server, and in 2001 the database was duly migrated to a SQL Server 7 back-end engine, managed via SQL Server Management Studio, with user access now provided by a front-end Microsoft Access application. With this transition to the world of Windows, we took the opportunity to upgrade fieldnames throughout our databases to reflect Windows conventions: thus elec_id became ElecId, and so on. After periodic software updates, the system is currently running under SQL Server 2008, with our venerable MS Access front-end still going strong.

5. ***Data structure***

The election results data is contained in a set of four tables, suitable for loading into relational database tables as at Leicester:

Constits.txt Constituency details, including constituency name, type, county, etc., each constituency uniquely identified by a ConId number

Elections.txt Election details for each constituency contest, including election date, type, electorate size, etc., each election uniquely identified by an ElecId number and linked to the Constits table via the ConId number

Results.txt The results of each constituency contest, including for each candidate (identified by a PersId number) the political party they represented, position in the poll, number of votes, etc., with each set of results linked to the Elections table via the ElecId number

Persons.txt Candidate details, including name, title, sex, etc., with each candidate linked to the Results table via their PersId number

For anyone wishing to use the results data in a flat-file system rather than in relational database form, the data is additionally provided as a single consolidated file:

ElecResConsolidated.txt This contains all the data in the above four tables in 'joined-up' form. Although less efficient in storage terms than relational tables, this makes the data available for use with simpler software such as Excel

For the constituency profiles data there are two files:

ConProf31.txt
The socio-economic constituency profiles based on the 1931 census of England & Wales..

Lnk_Con_Dist.txt
Data for linking constituencies with their component Local Government Districts, including the weightings used for calculating the figures in constituency profiles from the LGD data in the census.

6. **Bibliography**

(a) ***Data sources***

Craig, F. W. S. (1974) *British Parliamentary Election Results 1885-1918*. London: Macmillan

Craig, F. W. S (1977) *British Parliamentary Election Results 1918-1949*. London: Macmillan

Craig, F. W. S. (1983) *British Parliamentary Election Results 1950-1973*. 2nd edn. Chichester: Parliamentary Research Services

Online Historical Population Reports Project (2007) Website: www.histpop.org. [The data used was drawn from the following tables in *Census of England and Wales, 1931, County of Bedford* [etc.] *(Part 1)*, BPP 1932: Table 7 'Population and Parliamentary Electors (1931 Register): Parliamentary Constituencies', Table 8 'Constitution by Local Government Areas: Parliamentary Constituencies'. The *histpop* website includes in facsimile form census reports for the period 1801-1937. The OHPR Project runs as a project within AHDS History at the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex.]

Southall, H.R., Dorling, D., Ell, P., Garrett, E.M., Gatley, D.A., Gilbert, D.R., Lee, C., Reid, A., Woollard, M. (2004). *Great Britain Historical Database : Census Data : Occupational Statistics, 1841-1991*. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4559, http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4559-1. [The data used is from *Census of England and Wales, 1931: Occupation Tables* (London: HMSO, 1934), Table 16 'Occupations of Males and Females aged 14 years and over showing also the total "Operatives" and the total "Out of Work" for England and Wales, Regions,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs and other Urban Areas with Populations exceeding 50,000', and Table 17 'Occupations (Condensed List) of Males and Females aged 14 years and over showing also the total "Operatives" and the total "Out of Work" for Urban Areas with Populations not exceeding 50,000 and Rural Districts']

Southall, H.R., Ell, P., Gatley, D.A., Gregory, I. (2004). *Great Britain Historical Database : Census Data : Parish-Level Population Statistics, 1801-1951*. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4560, http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4560-1. [The data used is the parish-level data from *Census of England and Wales, 1931, County of Bedford* [etc.] *(Part 1)*, London: HMSO, 1932, Table 3 'Acreage, population, private families and dwellings - Administrative County, County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, Wards and Civil Parishes'.]

(b) Other resources used

Craig, F. W. S. (1972) *Boundaries of Parliamentary Constituencies 1885-1972*. Chichester: Political Reference Publications

Craig, F. W. S. (1976) *British Electoral Facts 1885-1975*. 3rd edn. London: Macmillan

Field, W. (2007). British Electoral Data, 1885-1949. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 5673, http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-5673-1. [We used this partial digitisation of Craig's election results data *(*Craig (1974, 1977)) as an independent data set against which to check the accuracy of our own more complete digitisation]

Great Britain Historical GIS Project (2004). 'Great Britain Historical GIS', University of Portsmouth. [Website www.visionofbritain.org.uk (*A Vision of Britain through Time*)]

Youngs, F. A. (1979) *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England. Vol 1: Southern England*. London: Royal Historical Society

Youngs, F. A. (1991) *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England. Vol 2: Northern England*. London: Royal Historical Society

(c) ***Publication based on the database***

Ball, S. R. (2013) *Portrait of a Party: The Conservative Party in Britain 1918-1945*. Oxford: Oxford University Press)

7. *Acknowledgements*

Our first thanks go to Iain Dale of Politicos Bookstore, copyright holder in the original printed volumes by F. W. S. Craig that provided the bedrock for our database, for his kind permission to deposit our data for dissemination by the UK Data Service. For the census occupations and population data that proved essential to our construction of constituency profiles, we are grateful to Humphrey Southall and the Great Britain Historical Database team for their digitisation of that huge body of material, and to the UK Data Service for making the files available. We are indebted too to the Online Historical Population Reports (OHPR) project, whose census facsimiles on their *histpop* website provided us with key information on constituency composition. Finally, we would like to pay tribute to our scores of student inputters without whom the database could not have been built, and thank the History Department (now School of History) at the University of Leicester for their continuing support over many years.

APPENDIX 1: TABLE DESCRIPTIONS

The following general points apply to all tables:

Dates. All dates follow the pattern yyyy.mm.dd, e.g. 1885.11.24

Case. Input is generally in lower case, except for names of people, places, parties, etc., where the first letter is capitalised in the normal way. At Leicester the database was set up as case-sensitive, but the data is not itself case-sensitive (for example it does not use codes where 'B' and 'b' have different meanings), so it should be useable equally well in case-insensitive environments.

Blank fields. The data does not use null values. Text fields for which there is no data are simply left empty (interpreted by the database as a zero-length string). This is not possible in the case of numerical fields, which insist on having a number of some sort, so throughout the database we use -1 as a code to represent a 'missing value'. The code -1 is used, rather than 0, so as to differentiate between cases where the value is not known or not applicable (represented by -1) and cases where it is known and is zero.

Data types. In the table descriptions, the data types indicated are as used in our SQL Server database. Users of other software might find the following definitions helpful:

Data type	Size in bytes	Description
varchar(n)	Variable	Variable-length alphanumeric strings of up to n characters (non-Unicode format)
smallint	2	Integer numbers between -32,768 and 32,767
int	4	Integer numbers between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647
decimal(p,s)	Variable	Decimal numbers of up to p digits (max 38), with s of those digits after the decimal point (where 'p' in SQL Server terms is the 'precision' and 's' the 'scale').

Constits table (1,856 rows)

The Constits table holds details of all parliamentary constituencies in England, Wales and Scotland between 1885 and 1973, except university seats. The table is divided into three periods, respectively labelled '1885' (covering 1885-1918), '1918' (1918-1949) and '1950' (1950-1973). These correspond to the three source volumes by Craig from which the data is drawn (Craig (1974, 1977, 1983)). Note that the numbering of the constituencies in Craig's volumes is separate for each period. For example, Craig's constituency number 14 represents Fulham in the 1885 period, Finsbury in the 1918 period and Greenwich in the 1950 period. Craig's constituency number therefore does not uniquely identify a constituency within the table. For this purpose the table provides an automatically assigned unique identification number (ConId).

Constits table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
ConId	smallint	A unique identification number for this constituency record
Period	varchar(4)	A code for the period to which the record relates: 1885 = 24/11/1885 - 6/11/1918 1918 = 14/12/1918 - 8/12/1949 1950 = 23/2/1950 - 8/11/1973
ConCode	smallint	The constituency number assigned by Craig (separately for each period)
ConName	varchar(35)	Constituency name

Constits table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
ConCity	varchar(20)	The name of the city or London borough in cases where the city or borough was divided into multiple constituencies
ConCounty	varchar(10)	The county in which the constituency was located (for abbreviations see Appendix 2)
ConRegion	varchar(10)	The region to which the county belonged (for codes see Appendix 2)
Cntry	varchar(1)	Country code: E, W, S
ConType	varchar(6)	Code for constituency type: b = borough, c = county, n = notional (for the notional composite 'constituencies' created in connection with the constituency profiles (see main text section 3(b)).
NumSeats	smallint	Number of seats (normally 1 but sometimes 2)
NumDiv	smallint	Number of constituencies ('divisions') in a divided city or divided London borough. This field has only been used for the 1918 period. The number remained constant throughout the period, except for Birmingham where in 1945 it rose from 12 to 13.
ConBdry	varchar(10)	Code to flag a constituency affected by the boundary changes that preceded the 1945 election: a45 = constituency abolished, c45 = constituency created, j45 = major boundary change, n45 = minor boundary change. The field is only used for the 1918 period.

Elections table (14,768 rows)

Summary details of each election.

Elections table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
ConId	smallint	Id number of the constituency in the Constits table that this election record relates to. This provides the 'join column' with the Constits table.
ElecId	int	Unique Id number for this election record.
Period	varchar(4)	Period to which this election record relates. (Same as in Constits table, repeated here for convenience)
ConCode	smallint	The constituency number assigned by Craig. (Same as in Constits table, repeated here for convenience)
ElecDate	varchar(10)	Election date, in form yyyy.mm.dd
ElecType	varchar(1)	Code for election type: g = general election, b = by-election.
Electors	int	Size of the electorate
Tout	decimal(4,1)	Percentage turnout
TotVotes	int	Total number of votes cast
NumCands	smallint	Number of candidates
Win1Party	varchar(15)	Winning party (or in two-seat constituencies first winning party).
Win2Party	varchar(15)	Second winning party in two-seat constituencies
ElecCause	varchar(6)	Cause, in the case of a by-election. For codes see Appendix 2.
ElecNotes	varchar(100)	Selective and often abbreviated notes based on the footnotes in the Craig source volumes.

Results table (34,553 rows)

The detailed results for each election, with a row for each candidate.

Results table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
ElecId	int	Id number for the election in the Elections table to which this result relates ('join column' with the Elections table).
ResId	int	Unique Id number for this result record
Period	varchar(4)	Period to which this result record relates
ConCode	smallint	Constituency number assigned by Craig
ElecDate	varchar(10)	Election date
PersId	int	Id number for the candidate in the Persons table to whom this result relates ('join column' with the Persons table).
Party	varchar(15)	Candidate's political party (for abbreviations see Appendix 2)
Pos	smallint	Candidate's position in the poll
Win	varchar(1)	A code 'y' to flag a winning candidate
Votes	int	Number of votes the candidate scored. In two-seat constituencies this was calculated by Craig on the basis of detailed analysis of the ballot.
Maj	int	Majority, i.e. vote difference between winner and highest-placed runner up. In two-seat constituencies, we have calculated a majority for each winner as the vote difference between that winner and the highest non-winning candidate of a different party, regardless of whether both winners were from the same party. In the latter situation this differs from Craig, who in such cases gives only a single majority, calculated as the vote difference between the lowest winner and the highest non-winner of a different party.

Persons table (15,314 rows)

Details of the candidates who stood. The table was constructed from the name indexes to Craig's three election results volumes and is therefore divided into the same three periods as the rest of the database. We have made no attempt to integrate the lists, so the same candidate might appear in different periods with different PersId numbers.

Persons table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
PersId	int	Unique Id number for this person record ('join column' with the Results table).
Period	varchar(4)	Period to which this record relates
Surname	varchar(35)	Candidate's surname
Forename	varchar(40)	Candidate's initial(s) or forename(s)
Title	varchar(12)	Candidate's title
Sex	varchar(3)	Candidate's sex: f / m
OtherName	varchar(30)	Candidate's other surname in cases where it changed. This was intended to differentiate between changes of name (included) and alternative names (excluded) but the difference proved far from clear-cut , e.g. with double- and triple-barrelled names, and in practice the field was little used. It does include maiden/married names but not variants such as 'ap Gwent/Gwent', 'Hepburne-Scott/Polwarth, Master of', and many others. When in doubt, inputters just entered Craig's main index entry and ignored simple cross-references.

Persons table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
OnType	varchar(5)	Code to indicate other-name type: f = former name, s = subsequent name.
PersConList	varchar(50)	A list of the constituencies in which this candidate stood in this period, identified by Craig's constituency numbers (ConCode field).

ElecResConsolidated table (34,553 rows)

A joined-up composite version of the Constits, Elections, Results and Persons tables, allowing users of flat-file software such as Microsoft Excel to access the whole of the election results data in a single file. Fields are as described in the separate table descriptions above.

ConProf31 table (1,674 rows)

Socio-economic constituency profiles based on the 1931 census of England & Wales, containing 74 columns, mostly of occupational data. For convenience, basic constituency information from the Constits table has been repeated in ConProf31, so that the latter can be used stand-alone.

The table has three rows for each constituency, one for each sex and the third for sex total. Where separate figures for the sexes were not available, the relevant fields have generally been left 'blank' (represented by -1 in numerical columns). In a few cases, the sex-total value has instead been repeated for the separate sexes, where it was felt this would be helpful and not misleading (fields for persons per acre and persons per room).

For cities and London boroughs that were divided into multiple constituencies, the LGD data does not allow calculation of meaningful profile figures for the individual constituencies. In these cases we have therefore left the relevant fields in the constituency profiles 'blank' (-1) and have given full profiles only for the city or borough as a whole, presenting these as notional composite constituencies with names along the lines 'Birmingham (all)' and ConCode values beginning at 1001. See main text section 3(b).

The profile occupations data includes a column for each of the 32 occupation 'Orders' in the census, these being the top level of the hierarchical classification scheme, below which came 'Sub-Orders' and then 'Groups'. The census reports number the Orders using Roman numerals, and our column names reflect these with prefixes c1, c2, etc. In our description of each Order, the title of the Order is taken verbatim from the census. In addition to the census Orders, we have added columns for a number of customised occupation categories, of a composite or more specific character. Our description of each of these further categories indicates its composition inside angle brackets.

The census divides the occupations data into two tables, Table 16 covering districts with populations of over 50,000 and Table 17 those with up to 50,000, the latter table simpler and less complete than the former. For our profiles we have combined the 'large-town' and 'small-town' figures, although there are often lacunae in the latter. In particular, the small-town data for females is much more patchy than that for males. The few categories limited entirely to large-town data have fieldnames with suffix 'L'.

Some further account of the handling of the census data in the researches that Stuart Ball and Graham Smith based on the database can be found in Ball (2013), 'Appendix 2: The Economic and Social Analysis of Conservative Electoral Support'. Note that in that book some of the more cryptic census-orientated fieldnames used in the database are replaced for presentation purposes by more user-friendly captions as follows: 'Docks & Shipping' = WaterTran_L, 'Government & Defence' = c24_PubAdminDef, 'Service & Leisure' = Ent_PersServ, 'Wholesale & Finance' = CommFinExcRetail.

Sources:

1. The data on constituency population, electorate size and electorate categories is taken from Online Historical Population Reports Project (2007), 'Table 7'

2. Data relating to acreage and rooms occupied is calculated from census figures for the component LGDs, using the weightings in table Lnk_Con_Dist. The LGD data is drawn from Southall, Ell, et al. (2004). (In retrospect, the constituency acreage could more appropriately have been obtained direct from Online Historical Population Reports Project (2007), 'Table 7')

3. All the occupations data, together with the population size for ages 14+, is calculated from figures for the component LGDs, using the weightings in table Lnk_Con_Dist. The LGD data is drawn from Southall, Dorling, et al. (2004).

ConProf31 table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
RecId	int	Unique Id number for this record
ConId	int	Id number of the constituency in the Constits table to which this record relates ('join column' with Constits).
Sex	varchar(1)	Sex: m, f, or T (the latter denoting the sex total)
ConCode	smallint	Craig's constituency number
ConName	varchar(35)	Constituency name
ConCounty	varchar(10)	Constituency county
Cntry	varchar(1)	Country (E / W)
LGCats	int	Code to indicate the number of large-town / small-town districts in the constituency. Numbers of 100 and above indicate large-town districts and numbers below 100 indicate small-town districts. For example, the code 205 for Wirral shows that it contained 2 districts in the large-town category (>50,000 population) and 5 districts in the small-town category.
LGParts	smallint	Number of 'part' LGDs (i.e. incomplete LGDs) in the constituency
Acreage	int	Area of the constituency in acres
PerAcre	decimal(5,2)	Persons per acre, i.e. population density
RoomsOcc	int	Number of rooms occupied
PerRm	decimal(5,2)	Persons per room, i.e. density of occupancy
Electors	int	Number of electors on the 1931 electoral register, from Table 7 in the census *County* volumes
ElecSexPc	decimal(5,2)	Percentage of Electors of each sex
ElecSexPcGap	decimal(5,2)	Percentage gap between female and male electors, calculated as ElecSexPc for females minus ElecSexPc for males.
Resid	int	Number of electors with residence qualifications only
OthQualPk	smallint	Number of electors with other qualifications, per thousand electors. These are business owners who did not live in the constituency but gained an additional vote there by virtue of their business premises. Note: The census itself gives a figure per thousand population but we have thought it more useful to express it per thousand electors.
ConPop	int	Population of the constituency as given by the census (Table 7 in the *County* volumes)

ConProf31 table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
ConPopCalc	int	Total population of the constituency as calculated by adding up the populations of the component districts. Theoretically this should be the same as ConPop but in practice some divergence can occur in cases where a constituency contained incomplete districts of indeterminate size, and where we have therefore had to resort to estimates as a basis for calculating the profile data. For each constituency, the degree of divergence between ConPopCalc and ConPop is shown in columns Diverg and DivergPc.
Diverg	int	Divergence between the constituency population as derived in ConPopCalc and its actual population as given in the census (ConPop), calculated as ConPopCalc minus ConPop. This can be taken as a rough measure of the likely reliability of the profile calculations (see main text section 3(b)).
DivergPc	decimal(5,2)	Divergence between ConPopCalc and ConPop expressed as a percentage of ConPop
Pop14Plus	int	Population aged 14 years and over
Occupied	int	I-XXXI Occupied 14 Years and over. [This is the total for 'occupied' workers in Orders I to XXXI. Note that it includes any who, although in occupations, were out of work at the time of the census. Numbers for the latter are in column OutOfWork. Numbers for the 'Unoccupied and Retired' are in Order XXXII.
OutOfWork	int	Out of work (all classes) [An unemployment rate can be calculated by expressing OutOfWork as a percentage of Occupied]
Operatives	int	Operatives (in work) [The Preface to the *Occupation Tables* explains this term as follows: 'With the growth of Joint Stock Companies, the old distinction between "Employer" and "Employee" has lost much of its significance and in place of these somewhat ambiguous classes, the categories "Managerial" and "Operative" have been substituted.']
c01_Fish	int	I Fishermen
c02_Agric	int	II Agricultural occupations
c03_MIning	int	III Mining and quarrying occupations
c04_MinProd	int	IV Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products
c05_Ceramic	int	V Makers of bricks, pottery and glass
c06_Chemical	int	VI Workers in chemical processes: makers of paints, oils, &c
c07_Metal	int	VII Metal workers (not electro plate or precious metals)
c08_Precious	int	VIII Workers in precious metals and electro plate
c09_Electrical	int	IX Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and electricians
c10_Clocks	int	X Makers of watches, clocks, and scientific instruments
c11_Leather	int	XI Workers in skins and leather, and makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots or shoes)
c12_Textile	int	XII Textile workers
c13_Clothing	int	XIII Makers of textile goods and articles of dress
c14_FoodDrinkTob	int	XIV Makers of foods, drinks, and tobacco
c15_Wood	int	XV Workers in wood and furniture
c16_Paper	int	XVI Makers of and workers in paper and cardboard; bookbinders, &c
c17_Print	int	XVII Printers and photographers
c18_Build	int	XVIII Builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers; contractors

ConProf31 table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
c19_Paint	int	XIX Painters and decorators
c20_OthMat_L	int	XX Workers in other materials [Includes Rubber, Bone, Horn, Ivory, Celluloid, Vulcanite, and Other Materials. Only large-town data is available. For small-town data see c2021_MiscMat.]
c21_MixMat_L	int	XXI Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not elsewhere enumerated) [A motley collection, including certain kinds of musical instrument maker, vehicle maker and ship/boat builder. Only large-town data is available. For small-town data see c2021_MiscMat.]
c2021_MiscMat	int	XX-XXI Workers in miscellaneous materials. [This is a combined figure for Orders XX and XXI for small-town males (the census gives no separate figures for these orders and no figures at all for females), to which we have added the large-town figures that census Table 16 gives for these orders separately.]
c22_Transport	int	XXII Persons employed in transport and communication
c23_CommFin	int	XXIII Commercial, finance, and insurance occupations (excluding clerks)
c24_PubAdminDef	int	XXIV Persons employed in public administration and defence (excluding professional men, clerical staff, and typists)
c25_Profession	int	XXV Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff)
c26_Entertain	int	XXVI Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport
c27_PersServ	int	XXVII Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs, hotels, &c.)
c28_Clerical	int	XXVIII Clerks and draughtsmen; typists
c29_Warehouse	int	XXIX Warehousemen, storekeepers and packers
c30_StatEng	int	XXX Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants
c31_Other	int	XXXI Other and undefined workers. [Note: For females, the small-town census table (Table 17) gives only a combined figure for Orders 30 + 31. However, national statistics in *Occupation Tables* Table 1 show that in England and Wales as a whole there were only 409 females in Order 30 compared with 219,482 in Order 31. We have therefore included the whole of the combined category as Order 31.]
c32_Unocc	int	XXXII Unoccupied and Retired 14 years and over
Text_Cloth	int	Textiles & Clothing. <Orders 12 + 13>
Paper_Print	int	Paper & Printing. <Orders 16 + 17>
Construction	int	Construction. <Orders 5 + 18 + 19> Note: Small-town data is included only for males.
Railways	int	Railways. <Order 22, Sub-Order 1 'Railway transport workers'>
WaterTran_L	int	Water transport. <Order 22, Sub-Order 3 'Water transport workers'> Note: This does not include small-town districts as census Table 17 does not give figures for sub-orders 3 and 4 separately.
Retail	int	Owners/workers in retail businesses. <Order 23 Groups 670-685 [proprietors and managers] + 700-716 [salesmen and shop assistants]>
Shopkeepers	int	Shopkeepers. <Order 23, Groups 670-685>
CommFinExcRetail	int	Commerce & Finance excluding retail. <Order 23 minus the groups listed in category 'Retail' above>
Ent_PersServ	int	Entertainment & Personal Service. <Orders 26 + 27>

ConProf31 table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
Ent_Catering_L	int	Entertainment & Catering. <Order 26 + Order 27 Groups 861, 862, 864-869, 871> Note: Large-town data only.
DomServ	int	Domestic service. <Order 27, Group 850 'Domestic servants (indoor)'> Note: For small-town districts this category does not include males as the census does not give Group 850 figures for small-town males.
LightInd	int	Light industry. <Orders 8 + 9 + 10 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 20/21> Note: Figures for small-town females are not available for Orders 8, 10, and 20/21.
MiddleClass	int	Middle class. <Orders 25 + 28 + Order 23 Groups 670-685 [shop owners and managers]>
UpperMiddle_L	int	Upper middle class. Large-town data only. < Order 3 Groups 40, 50, 60 + Orders 4-21 [Groups defined as employers & managers] + Order 22 Groups 610, 630, 650 + Order 23 Groups 730, 731 + Order 24 Groups 740, 750, 760, 762, 764 + Order 25 Groups 770, 780, 781, 790, 791, 813, 814, 815 + Order 26 Group 832 + Order 28 Group 880 >

Lnk_Con_Dist table (2,192 rows)

Table to link constituencies with the Local Government Districts (LGDs) that they contained, and calculate weightings to be used in the derivation of constituency profiles. The population figure for the part of the LGD in each constituency (LGPopPt), on which each weighting is based, is derived from a large table of parish-level analyses that is not suitable for inclusion in the UK Data Service deposit.

Lnk_Con_Dist table		
Field name	**Data type**	**Content**
RowId	int	Unique identification number for this record
ConId	smallint	Id number to identify the constituency in the Constits table to which this record relates ('join column' with Constits)
ConCode	smallint	Constituency number assigned by Craig.
ConName	varchar(35)	Constituency name
ConCounty	varchar(10)	Constituency county
LGId	int	Id number for this LGD. In cases where an LGD was divided between two counties, the census gives separate data for the part in each county, so we have given each part a separate LGId.
LGName	varchar(50)	Name of the LGD
LGCounty	varchar(10)	Administrative county to which the LGD belonged
LGTy	varchar(2)	LGD type: LB = London Borough (Metropolitan Borough), CB = County Borough, MB = Municipal Borough, UD = Urban District, RD = Rural District, CC = County Corporate (City of London)
LGNumPts	smallint	Number of constituencies between which the LGD was divided (for undivided districts the number is 1).
LGPop	int	Total population of the LGD
LGPopPt	int	Population of the part of the LGD in this constituency
LGWt	decimal(5,4)	Weighting to be applied to the census figures for this LGD in the calculation of constituency profiles (LGWt = LGPopPt/LGPop).

APPENDIX 2: ABBREVIATIONS AND CODES

1. Party abbreviations

The Period column shows the database period(s) to which the row relates: '1885' = 1885-1918, '1918' = 1918-1949, '1950' = 1950-1973

	Party	**Period**
Agric	Agriculturist/Farmers' candidate/Independent candidate advocating agricultural policy	1885, 1918, 1950
Agric P	Agricultural Party	1918
Alert P	Alert Party	1950
APA	All Party Alliance	1950
AWL	Anti-Waste League	1918
B & CP	British and Commonwealth Party	1950
BCP	British Commonwealth Party	1950
BEP	British Empire Party	1950
BM	British Movement	1950
BNP	British National Party	1950
BPP	British People's Party	1918
BSP	British Socialist Party	1885, 1918
BUF	British Union of Fascists (and National Socialists from 1936)	1918
C	Conservative (or Unionist) Party	1885, 1918, 1950
Co C	Coalition Conservative Party candidate (1918-1922)	1918
Co Ind	Coalition Independent candidate (1918)	1918
Co L	Coalition Liberal Party candidate (1918-1922)	1918
Co Lab	Coalition Labour Party candidate (1918)	1918
Co NDP	Coalition National and Labour Party candidate (1918)	1918
Com	Communist Party of Great Britain	1918, 1950
Const	Constitutionalist	1918
Co-op	Co-operative Party	1885, 1918
CP	Christian Pacifist	1918
CPE	Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist)	1950
Crf	Crofter (see L/Crf, Ind L/Crf)	1885
CS	Christian Socialist	1918, 1950
CW	Common Wealth Movement	1918
CW Land P	Commonwealth Land Party	1918
Dem	Democrat	1918
Dem Lab	Democratic Labour	1950
Dem P	Democratic Party	1918
DP	Democratic Party	1950
EC	Empire Crusader (Empire Free Trade Crusade)	1918
FP	Fellowship Party	1950
FSL	Fife Socialist League	1950
FT	Free Trader	1885
HLL	Highland Land League	1918
ILP	Independent Labour Party	1885, 1918, 1950
Ind	Independent (Indicates an unofficial candidate when used as prefix to a party label, e.g.Ind C)	1885, 1918, 1950
Ind L/Crf	Liberal/Crofter opposed by an official Liberal candidate	1885
Ind Ser	'Independent Servicemen' candidate	1950
INDEC	Independent Nuclear Disarmament Election Committee	1950

	Party	Period
IPP	Independent Progressive Party	1950
L	Liberal Party	1885, 1918, 1950
L & DBCP	Light and Dark Blue Conservative Party	1950
L/Crf	Liberal/Crofter (Crofter candidate nominated by local Liberal association)	1885
Lab	Labour Party	1885, 1918, 1950
Lab/Co-op	Labour Party/Co-operative Party joint candidate	1918, 1950
Lan P	Lancastrian Party	1950
Loyalist	Independent Loyalist (candidate sponsored by the League of Empire Loyalists)	1950
LPP	Liverpool Protestant Party	1918
LPS	Labour Party of Scotland	1950
LU	Liberal Unionist Party	1885
MGC	Mudiad Gweriniaethol Cymru - the Welsh Republican Movement	1950
MK	Mebyon Kernow (Sons of Cornwall)	1950
N Dem P	National Democratic Party	1950
N Lab	National Labour Organisation	1918
NADSS	National Association of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers	1918
Nat	National	1918, 1950
Nat FC	National Fellowship Conservative (candidate of the National Fellowship)	1950
Nat P	National Party	1885, 1918
Nat Party	National Party	1950
NCP	New Conservative Party	1950
NDP	National Democratic and Labour Party	1918
NF	National Front	1950
NFDSS	National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers	1885, 1918
NFU	National Farmers' Union	1918
NIP	National Independence Party	1950
NL	National Liberal (candidate of Lloyd George's National Liberal Council, 1922-23, or of the National Liberal Organisation (Liberal National Organisation, 1931-48)	1918
NL & C	National Liberal and Conservative (joint candidate of the Conservative Party and the National Liberal Organisation)	1918, 1950
NLP	National Labour Party	1950
NP	New Party	1918
NPP	National Prohibition Party	1918
NSP	National Socialist Party	1918
NTP	National Teenage Party	1950
NUSS	National Union of Small Shopkeepers	1950
Pat P	Patriotic Party	1950
PC	Plaid Cymru - the Welsh (Nationalist) Party	1918, 1950
PF	Patriotic Front for Political Action	1950
PL	People's League for the Defence of Freedom	1950
PP	People's Party	1950
Prog	Progressive	1918
RA	Radical Alliance	1950
RCP	Revolutionary Communist Party	1918
SCPGB	Social Credit Party of Great Britain	1918, 1950
SDF	Social Democratic Federation (subsequently SDP)	1885
SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour Party	1950

	Party	Period
SDP	Social Democratic Party (formerly SDF)	1885
SLP	Scottish Labour Party (formerly SWRC)	1885, 1918
SLP	Socialist Labour Party	1885, 1918
SLRL	Scottish Land Restoration League	1885
SNP	Scottish National Party	1918, 1950
Soc	Socialist	1918, 1950
SP	Scottish Party	1918
SPGB	Socialist Party of Great Britain	1918, 1950
SPLP	Scottish Parliamentary Labour Party	1885
SPP	Scottish Prohibition Party	1885, 1918
SSF	Scottish Socialist Federation	1885
SUTCLP	Scottish United Trades Councils Labour Party	1885
SWRC	Scottish Workers Representation Committee (subsequently SLP)	1885
TCP	Taxpayers' Coalition Party	1950
UEP	United Empire Party	1918
UK & DP	United Kingdom and Dominion Party	1950
UM	Union Movement	1950
VNP	Vectis (Isle of Wight) Nationalist Party	1950
WGP	World Government Party	1950
WP	Women's Party	1918
WPP	World Parliament Party	1950
WPS	Workers' Party of Scotland	1950
YIP	Young Ideas Party	1950

2. **Codes for by-election causes**

Code	By-election cause
death	***Death*** of sitting MP
dis bk	***Disqualification*** of sitting MP for bankruptcy
dis cn	***Disqualification*** of sitting MP for possession of a government contract
dis lu	***Disqualification*** of sitting MP for lunacy
dis oa	***Disqualification*** of sitting MP for voting before taking the oath
expul	***Expulsion*** of sitting MP from House of Commons
min	***Ministerial appointment***. Appointment of the sitting MP to one of a number of Ministerial offices that required the new Minister to seek re-election to the House of Commons. This included Royal Household appointments, Lord Commissionerships of the Treasury (Whips posts) and Law Officers (Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Advocate, etc.). By-elections of this type ceased in 1926. *Note:* If the MP was given office and at the same time elevated to the peerage, this is counted as an Elevation (see 'pr elv').
pr elv	***Elevation to the peerage***. The conferring of a new peerage, including Life peerages (but NOT Judicial peerages such as the Law Lords, Lords of Appeal, etc., which are coded as 'res ja'), and including also the few cases of the eldest sons of peers being called to the House of Lords in one of their father's titles
pr suc	***Succession to the peerage.*** Inheritance of an existing title, due to death of the holder of the title
res ap	***Resignation*** of sitting MP due to an appointment in government service other than those covered by codes 'min', 'res im' and 'res ja', e.g. Ambassadorships, wartime appointments, nationalised industries, quangos, etc.
res im	***Resignation*** of sitting MP due to an Imperial appointment, e.g. colonial Judgeships and Governorships, Governorships of Indian Provinces, Chief Justice of India, Viceroy of India,

Code	By-election cause
	Governor-Generalships of Canada, Australia, etc., High Commissionerships, etc.
res ja	***Resignation*** of sitting MP due to a Judicial appointment in this country (e.g. Metropolitan Police Magistrates, Recorderships, Judgeships, Law Lords, Lords of Appeal, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chancellor, etc.); but NOT appointment to Ministerial office as a Law Officer (Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Advocate, etc.) which is instead coded as 'min'.
res no	***Resignation*** of sitting MP where no cause is given
res ot	***Resignation*** of sitting MP in order to stand for another constituency
res re	***Resignation*** of sitting MP in order to stand for re-election in the same seat in the resulting by-election
res sz	***Resignation*** of sitting MP due to appointment as a Director of the Suez Canal Company
void	***Election declared Void*** after a petition had been brought

3. County abbreviations

	County name	Region code	Country
Aber	Aberdeenshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Ang	Anglesey	wales rur	Wales
Angus	Angus	scotl nor	Scotland
Argyll	Argyllshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Ayr	Ayrshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Banff	Banffshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Beds	Bedfordshire	midls angl	England
Berks	Berkshire	south cent	England
Berw	Berwickshire	scotl se	Scotland
Brecon	Brecknock (Breconshire)	wales rur	Wales
Bucks	Buckinghamshire	south ehcn	England
Bute	Bute	scotl sw	Scotland
Caern	Caernarvonshire	wales rur	Wales
Caith	Caithness	scotl nor	Scotland
Cambs	Cambridgeshire	midls angl	England
Card	Cardiganshire	wales rur	Wales
Carm	Carmarthenshire	wales rur	Wales
Ches	Cheshire	north west	England
Clack	Clackmannanshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Corn	Cornwall	south west	England
Crom	Cromarty	scotl nor	Scotland
Cumb	Cumberland	north west	England
Denb	Denbighshire	wales rur	Wales
Derbys	Derbyshire	midls east	England
Devon	Devon	south west	England
Dorset	Dorset	south west	England
Dumf	Dumfriesshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Dunb	Dunbartonshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Durham	Co Durham	north etyn	England
E Loth	East Lothian	scotl se	Scotland
Edin	Edinburghshire	scotl se	Scotland
Elgin	Elginshire (Moray)	scotl nor	Scotland
Ely	Ely, Isle of	midls angl	England

	County name	Region code	Country
Essex	Essex	south ehcn	England
Fife	Fifeshire	scotl se	Scotland
Flint	Flintshire	wales rur	Wales
Forfar	Forfarshire (Angus)	scotl nor	Scotland
Glam	Glamorganshire	wales ind	Wales
Glos	Gloucestershire	south cent	England
Hadd	Haddingtonshire	scotl se	Scotland
Hants	Hampshire	south cent	England
Herefs	Herefordshire	midls west	England
Herts	Hertfordshire	south ehcn	England
Hunts	Huntingdonshire	midls angl	England
Inv	Inverness-shire	scotl nor	Scotland
IOW	Isle of Wight	south cent	England
Kent	Kent	south ehcs	England
Kinc	Kincardineshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Kinross	Kinross-shire	scotl nor	Scotland
Kirkcud	Kirkudbrightshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Lanark	Lanarkshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Lancs	Lancashire	north west	England
Leics	Leicestershire	midls east	England
Lincs	Lincolnshire	midls angl	England
Lincs Holl	Lincolnshire, Holland	midls angl	England
Lincs Kest	Lincolnshire, Kesteven	midls angl	England
Lincs Lind	Lincolnshire, Lindsey	midls angl	England
Linl	Linlithgowshire	scotl se	Scotland
London	London	south eldn	England
Meri	Merionethshire	wales rur	Wales
Middx	Middlesex	south ehcn	England
Midloth	Midlothian	scotl se	Scotland
Mon	Monmouthshire	wales ind	Wales
Mont	Montgomeryshire	wales rur	Wales
Moray	Moray	scotl nor	Scotland
Nairn	Nairnshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Norf	Norfolk	midls angl	England
Northants	Northamptonshire	midls east	England
Northumb	Northumberland	north etyn	England
Notts	Nottinghamshire	midls east	England
Orkney	Orkney Isles	scotl nor	Scotland
Oxon	Oxfordshire	south cent	England
Peebles	Peeblesshire	scotl se	Scotland
Pemb	Pembrokeshire	wales rur	Wales
Perth	Perthshire	scotl nor	Scotland
Peterboro	Peterborough, Soke of	midls angl	England
Radnor	Radnorshire	wales rur	Wales
Renf	Renfrewshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Ross	Ross	scotl nor	Scotland
Rox	Roxburghshire	scotl se	Scotland
Rutl	Rutland	midls east	England
Selk	Selkirkshire	scotl se	Scotland
Shet	Shetland Isles	scotl nor	Scotland
Shrops	Shropshire	midls west	England
Som	Somerset	south west	England

	County name	Region code	Country
Staffs	Staffordshire	midls west	England
Stir	Stirlingshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Suff	Suffolk	midls angl	England
Suff E	Suffolk, East	midls angl	England
Suff W	Suffolk, West	midls angl	England
Surrey	Surrey	south ehcs	England
Sussex	Sussex	south ehcs	England
Sussex E	Sussex, East	south ehcs	England
Sussex W	Sussex, West	south ehcs	England
Suth	Sutherland	scotl nor	Scotland
W Loth	West Lothian	scotl se	Scotland
Warks	Warwickshire	midls west	England
Westm	Westmorland	north west	England
Wig	Wigtownshire	scotl sw	Scotland
Wilts	Wiltshire	south cent	England
Worcs	Worcestershire	midls west	England
Yorks	Yorkshire	north eyor	England
Yorks E R	Yorkshire, East Riding	north eyor	England
Yorks N R	Yorkshire, North Riding	north eyor	England
Yorks W R	Yorkshire, West Riding	north eyor	England

4. Region codes

RegionCode	MainRegion	Sub-region	CountyName
midls angl	English Midlands	East Anglia & Lincolnshire	Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Ely, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk
midls east		East Midlands	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland
midls west		West Midlands	Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire
north etyn	Northern England	North-East: Tyneside	Co Durham, Northumberland
north eyor		North-East: Yorkshire (including Cleveland)	Yorkshire
north west		North-West	Cheshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, Westmorland
south cent	Southern England	South Central	Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire
south ehcn		South-East: Home Counties, North	Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex
south ehcs		South-East: Home Counties, South	Kent, Surrey, Sussex
south eldn		South-East: London	London

RegionCode	MainRegion	Sub-region	CountyName
south west		South-West	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset
scotl nor	Scotland	North	Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyllshire, Banffshire, Caithness, Cromarty, Elginshire (Moray), Forfarshire (Angus), Inverness-shire, Kincardineshire, Kinross-shire, Moray, Nairnshire, Orkney Isles, Perthshire, Ross, Shetland Isles, Sutherland
scotl se		South-East	Berwickshire, East Lothian, Edinburghshire, Fifeshire, Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, Midlothian, Peeblesshire, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, West Lothian
scotl sw		South-West	Ayrshire, Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfriesshire, Dunbartonshire, Kirkudbrightshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, Wigtownshire
wales ind	Wales	Industrial (southern counties)	Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire
wales rur		Rural (northern & western counties)	Anglesey, Brecknock (Breconshire), Caernarvonshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire