

DETAILS OF LFS VARIABLES

1992-2002

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INFORMATION ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This edition contains all the variable information for Labour Force Survey data between 1992 and 2002.

Variable Naming Conventions

Note that some variable names are spelt differently in Quanvert, where this is true, the variable names are indicated with “[]” around the letter which is omitted in Quanvert, for example, the variable “IOUTCOME” is shown as “IOUTCOM[E]”, therefore in Quanvert it is called “IOUTCOM”.

NA's and DNA's

Unless otherwise specified in this guide, the coding for “no answer” (NA) and “does not apply” (DNA) are -8 and -9 respectively.

Multi-Response Variables

Multiple response items are questions that can have more than one value for an individual case. This form of question is very useful when respondents are required to select a number of items from a list of possible answers.

The LFS makes use of a number of such questions. For example, ILLDAYS (see page 124) which asks respondents to identify on which day or days of the week they were off work due to sickness or injury. As a week contains seven days, answers to ILLDAYS are stored in one or more of seven separate variables, ILLDAYS1 to ILLDAYS7. Answers are recorded sequentially, so the first answer is held in ILLDAYS1, the second in ILLDAYS2 and so on. A code, one to seven, Monday to Sunday, is used within each variable to distinguish each day.

Some multi-response variables may be “ranked”, in a particular order. QUALS (see page 226-7) is an example of such a variable, where the respondent's highest qualification is recorded in QUALS01, their second highest in QUALS02, and so on.

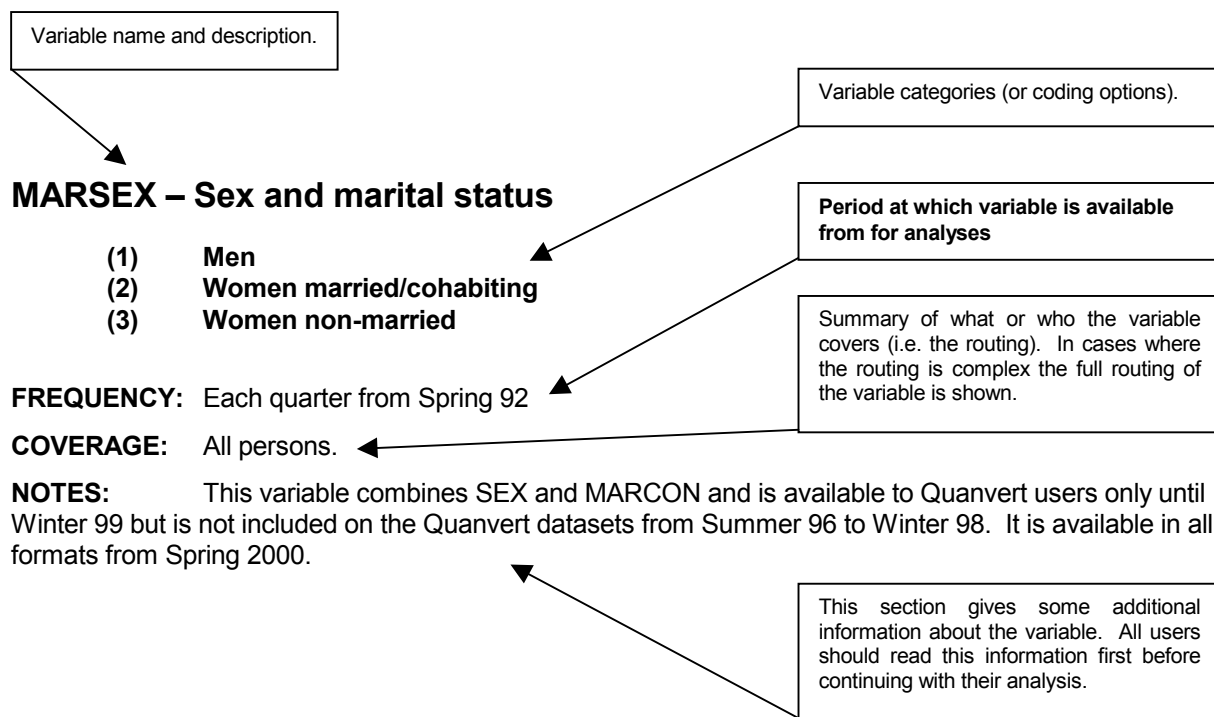
The structure of such variables means that users need to adjust their analysis accordingly e.g. to arrive at the total number of people sick on a Friday you would need to sum answers from ILLDAYS1 to ILLDAYS7. Some data analysis packages have multiple response tools that can assist in this.

Below are a list of all the multi-response variables in the Labour Force Survey:

ACTWKD[Y](1-7)	HEAL(01-17)	NRAPLA(1-4)	TMEOFF(1-3)
ASISFM(1-8)	HEALP[B](01-17)	NRAPRE(1-4)	TPBN01(1-8)
	HEALTH(0-2)	NRAREV(1-4)	TRNFEE(0-6)
BNKH[O]L(1-11)	HOMED(1-3)		TYPBEN(1-7)
BONCMP(1-4)	HOMED2(1-3)	PENBEN(1-3)	TYPILL(0-5)
	HSNGGB(1-2)	PRIVEH(01-10)	TYPVEH(01-10)
CMBD[E]G(01-18)	HSNGNI(1-2)		
CHATT(01-10)		QUAL(0-2)	UNEMBN(1-2)
CHINF(1-2)	ILLDAY[S](1-7)	QUALCH(1-3)	USUWRK(1-3)
CHPEO(1-9)		QUALS(01-23)	UNDWHY(1-8)
CHPRI(1-2)	JOBLRN(1-3)		
		SELF(1-4)	WCHDAY(1-7)
ERNCM[P](1-10)	LOOKM(1-3)	SLEARN(1-4)	WHYSE(1-4)
ERNCM(01-11)		SUBCOD(1-8)	WKMTS1(1-3)
	METHA[L](01-14)		WKMTS2(1-3)
FEEGB(0-6)	METHM[P](01-11)	TAXCR(1-3)	
FEEIR(0-6)	METHSE(1-6)	TAXFUT(1-3)	YNOTSE(0-2)
FLEX9D(1-3)		TEACH(1-3)	YTRNWK(1-4)

Layout of Variable Information

All variables in this guide are laid out using the same format as follows:



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INDIVIDUAL DEMOGRAPHICS

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

SEX - Sex of respondent

- (1) Male
- (2) Female

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

AGE - Age of respondent

(0-99) Age of respondent

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Ages over 99 are coded as 99. Text labels are not available for this variable.

The person's age at the end of the reference week is calculated by the computer at the time of the interview. If a person's birthday occurs in the month in which the interview takes place any discrepancies are resolved by checking whether their birthday falls before or after the end of the reference week. Babies under 1 year of age are coded as 0. Age is not re-asked after wave one but it is automatically updated by the laptop based on the date of birth. The one occasion checking is done is when some element of the household box was estimated at the previous wave.

AGEDFE - Age of respondent at preceding 31 August

(0-99) Age at preceding 31 August

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is used for education purposes (schooling age). It is derived from DOBM, DOBD, REFWKM, REFWKD and AGE. It is quarter specific in that the precise derivation differs each quarter.

AGES – Age groups in 5 year intervals

- | | |
|------|-------------|
| (1) | 0-4yrs |
| (2) | 5-9yrs |
| (3) | 10-15yrs |
| (4) | 16-19yrs |
| (5) | 20-24yrs |
| (6) | 25-29yrs |
| (7) | 30-34yrs |
| (8) | 35-39yrs |
| (9) | 40-44yrs |
| (10) | 45-49yrs |
| (11) | 50-54yrs |
| (12) | 55-59yrs |
| (13) | 60-64yrs |
| (14) | 65-69yrs |
| (15) | 70 and over |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

NOTES: This variable is only on the ONS datasets from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

AAGE – Age group

- | | |
|------|-------|
| (1) | 0-15 |
| (2) | 16-17 |
| (3) | 18-19 |
| (4) | 20-24 |
| (5) | 25-29 |
| (6) | 30-34 |
| (7) | 35-39 |
| (8) | 40-44 |
| (9) | 45-49 |
| (10) | 50-54 |
| (11) | 55-59 |
| (12) | 60-64 |
| (13) | 65-99 |

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

DOBD - Date of birthday

- (1-31) Date of birthday

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

DOBM - Date of birth month

- (1-12) Month of birth

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

DOBY - Date of birth year

(0-99) Last 2 digits of year of birth

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

DTEOFBT[H] - Date of birth

YYYYMMDD - where Y is year, M is month, D is day, e.g. 9961225 for 25 December 1996

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all

NOTES: This variable is an alternative presentation of the information contained in DOBD, DOBM and DOBY. It is called DTEOFBT in Quanvert and DTEOFBTH in other formats. DTEOFBT is not included on Quanvert datasets for Autumn 96.

MARSTT - Marital status

- (1) Single, never married**
- (2) Married, living with husband/wife**
- (3) Married, separated from husband/wife**
- (4) Divorced**
- (5) Widowed**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: MARSTT & LIVTOG were introduced in Spring 95 to identify co-habitees and replace MARCON. What is recorded here is the informant's true (legal) marital status. Interviewers check marital status if there has been a change in the household since the previous wave. If an informant's spouse is temporarily not living in the household for reasons not connected with a breakdown of the marriage, for example, overseas or looking after an elderly relative, then the spouse remaining in the household should be coded 2 (married and living with spouse), even though both husband and wife are not present.

AMARSTT – Marital Status

- (1) Married or cohabiting**
- (2) Not married or cohabiting**

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from MARSTT and LIVTOG.

MARDY - Married/Cohabiting

- (1) **Married/Cohabiting**
- (2) **Non married**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies if MARSTT = 2 (married, living with husband/wife)

NOTES: This variable is derived from MARSTT, MARCHK, LIVTOG.

MARCHK - Whether spouse is household member

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if MARSTT = 2 (Married and living with husband/wife).

NOTES: This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to check whether spouses were included as part of the household. This question has been included to identify married couples who are legally married but do not live together and are therefore not included as members of the household (e.g. spouse working away from home; spouse in prison). Married couples who have legally separated will not be included here, having been coded 3 at MARSTT.

LIVTOG - Whether living together as couple

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**
- (3) **Same sex couple**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if (MARSTT = 1 (Single, never married), 3 (Married & separated), 4 (divorced), 5 (Widowed), or -8 (no answer) AND AGE > 16 (years)) and more than one person in household.

This question will apply to all households containing more than one person, and to all respondents who do not describe themselves as married living with a spouse.

NOTES: MARSTT and LIVTOG were introduced in Spring 95 to identify co-habitees and replace MARCON. Only informants who are living together with their partner in THIS household are coded as living together as a couple. If the interviewer has already been informed that two people are living together as a couple, then there is no need to ask this question. However in most other situations the question should be asked. It should always be asked where there are unrelated people within the household. Same sex couples can be identified at this question ONLY if the information is volunteered by the informants.

MARCON - Marital status

- (1) **Married**
- (2) **Living together as a couple**
- (3) **Single**
- (4) **Widowed**
- (5) **Divorced**
- (6) **Separated**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: MARCON has been replaced by MARSTT & LIVTOG from Spring 95. Married/Non-married splits published in Labour Market Trends and elsewhere classify those who are living together as being married.

MARSEX - Sex and marital status

- (1) **Men**
- (2) **Women married/cohabiting**
- (3) **Women non-married**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable combines SEX and MARCON and is available to Quanvert users only until Winter 99 but is not included on the Quanvert datasets from Summer 96 to Winter 98. It is available in all formats from Spring 2000.

IREND2 - Religious denomination

- (1) **Catholic**
- (2) **Presbyterian**
- (3) **Church of Ireland**
- (4) **Methodist**
- (5) **Other Protestant**
- (6) **Other religion**
- (7) **No denomination**
- (8) **Under 16 years**
- (9) **Unwilling to answer**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Northern Ireland.

NOTES: This variable is only asked of people in Northern Ireland.

It is important to remember that this is a voluntary question. Respondents who refuse to answer, are coded as unwilling.

Other Protestant includes:

Baptist, Free Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, Church of Nazarene, Church of England, Pentecostal, Mormon, etc.

Other religions include:

Jewish, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Muslim.

NATIONALITY, NATIONAL IDENTITY, COUNTRY OF BIRTH

NATION - Nationality

- (1) UK, British
- (6) Irish Republic
- (36) Hong Kong
- (58) China
- (59) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Respondents who said that they were born outside the UK but that they are a citizen of the UK and Colonies or British by registration are coded as UK, British. When running tables filtering on NATION the relevant category of NATO should also be filtered to ensure accuracy.

CRY - Country of birth

- (1) UK, British
- (6) Irish Republic
- (36) Hong Kong
- (58) China
- (59) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: When running tables filtering on CRY the relevant category of CRYO should also be filtered to ensure accuracy. UK/British covers England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Thus, if 'Ireland' is given as an answer, the interviewer must check whether it is Northern Ireland (code 1) or the Irish Republic (code 6). The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not part of the UK and should be coded 59.

CRY01 - Country of Birth

- (1) England
- (2) Wales
- (3) Scotland
- (4) Northern Ireland
- (5) UK, Britain (Don't know country)
- (6) Republic of Ireland
- (36) Hong Kong
- (58) China
- (59) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This question variable was introduced to record in which part of the UK the respondent was born. If the respondent does not know the part of UK they were born in, but is sure that it was the UK, code 5 is used. If 'Ireland' is given as an answer, the interviewer must check whether it is Northern Ireland (code 4) or the Irish Republic (code 6). The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not part of the UK and should be coded 59.

NATO - Nationality (other)

Spring 92 - Winter 92

(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain
(6) Irish Republic (inc. pns)
(7) Channel islands
(8) Isle of Man
(11) Australia
(12) Canada
(13) New Zealand
(14) Kenya
(15) Uganda
(16) Tanzania
(17) Malawi
(18) Zambia
(19) Zimbabwe
(20) Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
(21) Gambia
(22) Ghana
(23) Nigeria
(24) Sierra Leone
(25) Barbados
(26) Jamaica
(27) Trinidad & Tobago
(28) West Indies (Associated States)
(29) West Indies (so stated)
(30) Other Caribbean Commonwealth
(31) Belize
(32) Guyana
(33) Bangladesh
(34) India
(35) Sri Lanka
(36) Hong Kong
(37) Malaysia
(38) Singapore
(39) Cyprus
(40) Gibraltar
(41) Malta & Gozo
(42) Seychelles
(43) Mauritius
(44) Other New Commonwealth
(45) Algeria
(46) Morocco
(47) Tunisia
(48) Libya
(49) Egypt
(50) Republic of South Africa
(51) Other Africa (foreign nes)

(52) United States of America
(53) (Other) Caribbean
(54) (Other) Central America
(55) (Other) South America
(56) Pakistan
(57) Burma/Myanmar
(58) China
(59) Japan
(60) Philippines
(61) Vietnam
(62) Iran
(63) Israel
(64) Other Middle East nes
(65) Other Asia (foreign nes)
(66) Belgium
(67) Denmark
(68) France (inc. Monaco)
(69) Italy
(70) Luxembourg
(71) Netherlands
(72) Federal Republic of Germany
(73) Germany (pns)
(74) Albania
(75) Bulgaria
(76) German Democratic Republic
(77) Czechoslovakia
(78) Hungary
(79) Poland
(80) Romania
(81) Austria
(82) Switzerland
(83) Greece
(84) Portugal (inc. Azores & Madeira)
(85) Spain (inc. Balearic & Canary Islands)
(86) Finland
(87) Norway
(88) Sweden
(89) (Other) Yugoslavia
(90) Other Europe nes
(91) Turkey
(92) Former USSR etc.
(93) Rest of the World nes
*(94) At sea/in the air
*(95) Stateless

Added Spring 93

(96) Angola
(97) Ethiopia
(98) Somalia
(99) Zaire
(100) Cuba
(101) Mexico
(102) Argentina
(103) Brazil
(104) Chile
(105) Colombia
(106) Uruguay
(107) Venezuela
(108) Iraq
(109) Lebanon
(110) Indonesia
(111) Korea
(112) Macao/Macau
(113) Liechtenstein
(114) Andorra
*(115) At sea/In the air
*(116) Stateless

Added Spring 98

(115) Belarus
(116) Bosnia (Yugoslavia)
(117) Croatia
(118) Czech Republic
(119) Estonia
(120) Macedonia (Yugoslavia)
(121) Lithuania
(122) Latvia
(123) Moldova
(124) Russia
(125) Slovak Republic
(126) Slovenia
(127) Ukraine
(128) San Marino
(129) Vatican City
(130) Sudan
(131) Cambodia (Khmer Republic)
(132) Indonesia
(133) Micronesia
*(134) At sea/In the air
*(135) Stateless

Added Spring 1999

(134) St. Pierre and Miquelon
(135) Greenland
(136) Bermuda
(137) Taiwan
(138) Laos
(139) Afghanistan, Bhutan, Republic of the Maldives, Nepal
(140) Thailand
(141) Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
(142) Kazakhstan, Kyrgistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
(143) At sea/In the air/Oil rig
(144) Stateless

Abbreviations: pns = part not stated, nes = not elsewhere stated.

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies if NATION = 59 (other nationality: not UK, Irish Rep, Hong Kong, China)

NOTES: Text labels are not available for this variable. Where a respondent has a dual nationality the first one is recorded. It should be noted that from Spring 92 to Winter 92 codes were from 1-95, then from Spring 93 they were increased to 116, from Spring 98 to 135 and from Spring 99 to 144, this is for SOEC purposes as a number of countries were not uniquely identifiable. *Note the change in coding for *At sea/in the air* and *Stateless* in from Spring 93, Spring 98 and Spring 99. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide for full alpha/numeric breakdowns.

From Winter 93 onwards an axis variable called NATOX has been created that combines both NATION and NATO. This variable lists all countries and also combines them under main headings.

NATOX - Nationality (other)

(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain

OTHER EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

- (2) Belgium
- (3) Denmark (inc. Greenland)
- (4) France (inc. Monaco)
- (5) Germany
- (6) Greece
- (7) Irish Republic
- (8) Italy (inc. Vatican City)
- (9) Luxembourg
- (10) Netherlands
- (11) Portugal
- (12) Spain
- (14) Austria
- (17) Finland
- (21) Sweden

OTHER WESTERN EUROPE

- (13) Andorra
- (15) Cyprus
- (16) Gibraltar
- (18) Liechtenstein
- (19) Malta & Gozo
- (20) Norway
- (22) Switzerland
- (23) Turkey
- (24) Former Yugoslavia

EASTERN EUROPE

- (25) Albania
- (26) Bulgaria
- (27) Former Czechoslovakia
- (28) Hungary
- (29) Poland
- (30) Romania
- (31) Former USSR etc.
- (32) Other Europe

AMERICAS

- (33) Barbados
- (34) Belize
- (35) Canada
- (36) Other Caribbean
- (37) Cuba
- (38) Guyana
- (39) Jamaica
- (40) Trinidad & Tobago
- (41) USA
- (42) West Indies
- (43) Other Central America
- (44) Mexico
- (45) Other South America
- (46) Argentina
- (47) Brazil
- (48) Chile
- (49) Colombia
- (50) Uruguay
- (51) Venezuela

AFRICA

- (52) Algeria
- (55) Angola
- (54) Botswana
- (55) Ethiopia
- (56) Egypt
- (57) Gambia
- (58) Ghana
- (59) Kenya
- (60) Libya
- (61) Malawi
- (62) Mauritius
- (63) Morocco
- (64) Nigeria
- (65) South Africa
- (66) Sierra Leone
- (67) Seychelles
- (68) Somalia
- (69) Tanzania
- (70) Tunisia
- (71) Uganda
- (72) Zaire
- (73) Zambia
- (74) Zimbabwe
- (75) Other Africa

INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT

- (76) Bangladesh
- (77) India
- (78) Pakistan

MIDDLE EAST

- (79) Iran
- (80) Iraq
- (81) Israel
- (82) Lebanon
- (83) Other Middle East

REMAINDER OF ASIA

- (84) Burma/Myanmar
- (85) China
- (86) Hong Kong
- (87) Indonesia
- (88) Japan
- (89) Korea
- (90) Macau/Macao
- (91) Malaysia
- (92) Philippines
- (93) Singapore
- (94) Sri Lanka
- (95) Vietnam
- (96) Other Asia

AUSTRALASIA

- (97) Australia
- (98) New Zealand

OTHER COUNTRIES

- (99) Caribbean Commonwealth
- (100) Other New Commonwealth
- (101) Rest of the World
- (102) At sea/In the air
- (103) Stateless

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

NOTES: Also see the notes on NATION & NATO listed earlier. The numbers to the left of the country names refer to the coding of NATO, from which this variable is derived. Austria, Finland & Sweden have been moved under the section 'European Community' due to their recent membership to the European Union. This variable is available in only Quanvert format up to Autumn 99 and in all formats from Winter 99.

CRYO - Country of birth

Spring 92 - Winter 92

(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain
(6) Irish Republic (inc. pns)
(7) Channel islands
(8) Isle of Man
(11) Australia
(12) Canada
(13) New Zealand
(14) Kenya
(15) Uganda
(16) Tanzania
(17) Malawi
(18) Zambia
(19) Zimbabwe
(20) Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
(21) Gambia
(22) Ghana
(23) Nigeria
(24) Sierra Leone
(25) Barbados
(26) Jamaica
(27) Trinidad & Tobago
(28) West Indies (Associated States)
(29) West Indies (so stated)
(30) Other Caribbean Commonwealth
(31) Belize
(32) Guyana
(33) Bangladesh
(34) India
(35) Sri Lanka
(36) Hong Kong
(37) Malaysia
(38) Singapore
(39) Cyprus
(40) Gibraltar
(41) Malta & Gozo
(42) Seychelles
(43) Mauritius
(44) Other New Commonwealth
(45) Algeria
(46) Morocco
(47) Tunisia
(48) Libya
(49) Egypt
(50) Republic of South Africa
(51) Other Africa (foreign nes)

(52) United States of America
(53) (Other) Caribbean
(54) (Other) Central America
(55) (Other) South America
(56) Pakistan
(57) Burma/Myanmar
(58) China
(59) Japan
(60) Philippines
(61) Vietnam
(62) Iran
(63) Israel
(64) Other Middle East nes
(65) Other Asia (foreign nes)
(66) Belgium
(67) Denmark
(68) France (inc. Monaco)
(69) Italy
(70) Luxembourg
(71) Netherlands
(72) Federal Republic of Germany
(73) Germany (pns)
(74) Albania
(75) Bulgaria
(76) German Democratic Republic
(77) Czechoslovakia
(78) Hungary
(79) Poland
(80) Romania
(81) Austria
(82) Switzerland
(83) Greece
(84) Portugal (inc. Azores & Madeira)
(85) Spain (inc. Balearic & Canary Islands)
(86) Finland
(87) Norway
(88) Sweden
(89) (Other) Yugoslavia
(90) Other Europe nes
(91) Turkey
(92) Former USSR etc.
(93) Rest of the World nes
*(94) At sea/in the air
*(95) Stateless

Added Spring 93

(96) Angola
(97) Ethiopia
(98) Somalia
(99) Zaire
(100) Cuba
(101) Mexico
(102) Argentina
(103) Brazil
(104) Chile
(105) Colombia
(106) Uruguay
(107) Venezuela
(108) Iraq
(109) Lebanon
(110) Indonesia
(111) Korea
(112) Macao/Macau
(113) Liechtenstein
(114) Andorra
*(115) At sea/In the air
*(116) Stateless

Added Spring 98

(115) Belarus
(116) Bosnia (Yugoslavia)
(117) Croatia
(118) Czech Republic
(119) Estonia
(120) Macedonia (Yugoslavia)
(121) Lithuania
(122) Latvia
(123) Moldova
(124) Russia
(125) Slovak Republic
(126) Slovenia
(127) Ukraine
(128) San Marino
(129) Vatican City
(130) Sudan
(131) Cambodia (Khmer Republic)
(132) Indonesia
(133) Micronesia
*(134) At sea/In the air
*(135) Stateless

Added Spring 1999

(134) St. Pierre and Miquelon
(135) Greenland
(136) Bermuda
(137) Taiwan
(138) Laos
(139) Afghanistan, Bhutan, Republic of the Maldives, Nepal
(140) Thailand
(141) Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
(142) Kazakhstan, Kyrgistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
*(143) At sea/In the air/Oil rig
*(144) Stateless

Abbreviations: pns = part not stated, nes = not elsewhere stated.

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies if CRY = 59 (other nationality: not born in UK, Irish Rep, Hong Kong, China)

NOTES: Text labels are not available for this variable. Where a respondent has a dual nationality the first one is recorded. It should be noted that from Spring 92 to Winter 92 codes were from 1-95, then from Spring 93 they were increased to 116, from Spring 98 to 135 and from Spring 99 to 144, this is for SOEC purposes as a number of countries were not uniquely identifiable. *Note the change in coding for *At sea/in the air* and *Stateless* in from Spring 93, Spring 98 and Spring 99. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide for full alpha/numeric breakdowns.

From Winter 93 onwards an axis variable called CRYOX has been created that combines both CRY and CRYO. This variable lists all countries and also combines them under main headings.

CRYOX - Country of birth (other)

(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain	AMERICAS	INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT
OTHER EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	(33) Barbados	(76) Bangladesh
(2) Belgium	(34) Belize	(77) India
(3) Denmark (inc Greenland)	(35) Canada	(78) Pakistan
(4) France (inc Monaco)	(36) Other Caribbean	
(5) Germany	(37) Cuba	MIDDLE EAST
(6) Greece	(38) Guyana	(79) Iran
(7) Irish Republic	(39) Jamaica	(80) Iraq
(8) Italy (inc. Vatican City)	(40) Trinidad & Tobago	(81) Israel
(9) Luxembourg	(41) USA	(82) Lebanon
(10) Netherlands	(42) West Indies	(83) Other Middle East
(11) Portugal	(43) Other Central America	
(12) Spain	(44) Mexico	REMAINDER OF ASIA
(14) Austria	(45) Other South America	(84) Burma/Myanmar
(17) Finland	(46) Argentina	(85) China
(21) Sweden	(47) Brazil	(86) Hong Kong
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	(48) Chile	(87) Indonesia
(13) Andorra	(49) Colombia	(88) Japan
(15) Cyprus	(50) Uruguay	(89) Korea
(16) Gibraltar	(51) Venezuela	(90) Macau/Macao
(18) Liechtenstein	AFRICA	(91) Malaysia
(19) Malta & Gozo	(52) Algeria	(92) Philippines
(20) Norway	(55) Angola	(93) Singapore
(22) Switzerland	(54) Botswana	(94) Sri Lanka
(23) Turkey	(55) Ethiopia	(95) Vietnam
(24) Former Yugoslavia	(56) Egypt	(96) Other Asia
EASTERN EUROPE	(57) Gambia	AUSTRALASIA
(25) Albania	(58) Ghana	(97) Australia
(26) Bulgaria	(59) Kenya	(98) New Zealand
(27) Former Czechoslovakia	(60) Libya	
(28) Hungary	(61) Malawi	OTHER COUNTRIES
(29) Poland	(62) Mauritius	(99) Caribbean Commonwealth
(30) Romania	(63) Morocco	(100) Other New Commonwealth
(31) Former USSR etc.	(64) Nigeria	(101) Rest of the World
(32) Other Europe	(65) South Africa	(102) At sea/In the air
	(66) Sierra Leone	(103) Stateless
	(67) Seychelles	
	(68) Somalia	
	(69) Tanzania	
	(70) Tunisia	
	(71) Uganda	
	(72) Zaire	
	(73) Zambia	
	(74) Zimbabwe	
	(75) Other Africa	

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93.

NOTES: Also see the notes on CRY & CRYO listed earlier. The numbers to the left of the country names refer to the coding of CRYO, from which this variable is derived. Austria, Finland & Sweden have been moved under the section 'European Community' due to their recent membership to the European Union. This variable is available in only Quanvert format up to Autumn 99 and in all formats from Winter 99.

CAMEYR - Year of arrival in the UK

Year of arrival

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies if CRY not equal to 1 (not born in UK, Britain)

NOTES: First arrival means for any purpose, including holiday trips. Text labels are not available for this variable. 'Arrive' refers to the date of arrival to take up residence. If preceded by a holiday to this country and there is no break between the holiday and staying on, the date of arrival for the holiday is included. If there is a break before taking up residence, the holiday arrival date is not included.

If the respondent takes up residence in this country, leaves the country to live elsewhere before returning to take up permanent residence again, it is the first date of arriving in this country that is required.

Anyone who arrived more than 99 years ago is coded as if it was exactly 99 years ago.

Users are advised to filter on CRYOX ≠ UK/GB as people who said their country of birth is Ireland (pns), Channel Islands, or Isle of Man are not coded as UK/GB in the variable CRY.

BRTCIT - Status of citizenship

- (1) **British National (Overseas)**
- (2) **Full British citizen - citizen granted in UK**
- (3) **Full British citizen - citizen granted in Hong Kong**
- (4) **Other/don't know**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if NATION = 1 AND CRY = 36, 58 (British nationals born in Hong Kong or China)

NOTES: This variable replaced CITIZN. See other notes for CITIZN.

CITIZN - Status of citizenship

- (1) **British Dependent Territories Citizen or a British National overseas**
- (2) **Full British citizen with right of abode in the UK**
- (3) **Other/don't know**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies if NATION = 1 (nationality: UK) AND CRY = 36 (born in Hong Kong), 58 (born in China)

NOTES: The purpose of this question is to establish how many persons with British/UK nationality are full British citizens with the right of abode in the UK. 'Right of abode' means the right to live and work in the UK without time limit or restriction. British Dependent Territories Citizens and British Nationals Overseas do not have this right.

British nationals born in Hong Kong or China should know what type of British nationality they hold. If they became British after applying in the UK (or in Hong Kong under the British Nationality (Hong Kong) 1990) they should be coded as 2. Anyone claiming to be a British Overseas citizen should be coded as 3. (A British Overseas citizen is not the same as a British National Overseas). CITIZN was replaced by BRTCIT from spring 98.

NATIDB - Whether British national identity

(0) Non-British
(1) British

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Studies on the national identity question show that the order of the answer categories, the context of the question and the mode of interview can affect the answers that people give and can increase or decrease the proportion of answers in each category. The relative impact of these effects varies according to the country the question is asked in.

NATIDE - Whether English national identity

(0) Non-English
(1) English

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: See notes on NATIDB.

NATIDI - Whether Irish national identity

(0) Non-Irish
(1) Irish

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: See notes on NATIDB.

NATIDS - Whether Scottish national identity

(0) Non-Scottish
(1) Scottish

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: See notes on NATIDB.

NATIDW - Whether Welsh national identity

(0) Non-Welsh
(1) Welsh

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: See notes on NATIDB.

NATIDO - Whether other national identity

- | | |
|-----|-----------|
| (0) | Non-other |
| (1) | Other |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: See notes on NATIDB.

CYMU - Understand spoken Welsh

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Wales.

NOTES: Only asked to Welsh respondents living in Wales, not those living elsewhere in the UK whose first language is Welsh.

When comparing the Welsh language questions to those from other sources (including the forthcoming 2001 Census results), it is important to remember that differences in sampling, mode of interview, and questionnaire design may cause differences between estimates. The Welsh language questions are preceded by questions on national identity which may cause respondents to be more inclined to say that they spoke Welsh than on another survey which had a different topic preceding the Welsh language question.

CYMS - Speak Welsh

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Wales.

NOTES: Only asked to Welsh respondents living in Wales, not those living elsewhere in the UK whose first language is Welsh.

See notes on CYMU.

CYMR - Read Welsh

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Wales.

NOTES: Only asked to Welsh respondents living in Wales, not those living elsewhere in the UK whose first language is Welsh.

See notes on CYMU.

CYMW - Write Welsh

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Wales.

NOTES: Only asked to Welsh respondents living in Wales, not those living elsewhere in the UK whose first language is Welsh.

See notes on CYMU.

ETHNICITY, RELIGION, ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

ETHCEN - Ethnic origin (Census of Population definition)

- (0) White
- (1) Black – Caribbean
- (2) Black - African
- (3) Black - Other (non-mixed)
- (4) Black - Mixed
- (5) Indian
- (6) Pakistani
- (7) Bangladeshi
- (8) Chinese
- (9) Other - Asian (non-mixed)
- (10) Other - Other (non-mixed)
- (11) Other - Mixed

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Great Britain from Spring 92 and all persons in UK from Spring 97.

NOTES: Ethnic questions are concerned with descent rather than country of birth.

ETHCEN is the main variable to use on analysis of ethnic origin. ETHNICA is a summary of ETHCEN. ETHCEN uses ETHNIC and the re-allocation of respondents who answered (4) Black-Other/Black neither Caribbean nor African or (9) Other/None of these into the more detailed categories in ETHNO in strict accordance with the treatment of the 1991 Census of Population data.

ETHCEN is derived from ETHNIC, ETHNO & QUOTA.

ETHNIC is the basic questionnaire variable which is based on the respondents own assessment which should not generally be used for analysis.

The minor changes in Spring 96 and Spring 97 onwards for ETHNIC are a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation project.

ETHNICA - Ethnic origin (Census of Population definition)

- (1) White
(NON-WHITE total) - Quanvert users only
- (2) Black
- (3) Indian
- (4) Pakistani/Bangladeshi
- (5) Mixed/Other origins

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Great Britain from Spring 92 and all persons in UK from Spring 97.

NOTES: For Quanvert users only a 'total' category of all non-white responses has been included. See the notes on ETHCEN.

ETHNIC - Ethnic origin

Spring 92 to Winter 95

- (1) White
- (2) Black - Caribbean
- (3) Black - African
- (4) Black - Other
- (5) Indian
- (6) Pakistani
- (7) Bangladeshi
- (8) Chinese
- (9) Other

Spring 96 to Winter 96

- (1) White
- (2) Black - Caribbean
- (3) Black - African
- (4) Black - neither Caribbean nor African
- (5) Indian
- (6) Pakistani
- (7) Bangladeshi
- (8) Chinese
- (9) None of these

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) White
- (2) Black – Caribbean
- (3) Black – African
- (4) Black – Other Black groups
- (5) Indian
- (6) Pakistani
- (7) Bangladeshi
- (8) Chinese
- (9) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Great Britain from Spring 92 and all persons in UK from Spring 97.

NOTES: One of the main purposes of this question is to find out whether any groups have greater difficulties than others in finding jobs. For this reason it is descent we are interested in rather than the country in which a person was born.

If persons are in the 'Black - Other Black groups' or 'Other' categories they will be asked to specify further at the following question.

ETHNIC should not generally be used for analysis. ETHCEN or ETHNICA should be used instead.

ETHNO - Ethnic origin other

Spring 92 – Winter 96

- (1) Black other non-mixed, not classified below
- (1.1) British
- (1.2) Caribbean island/Guyana/West Indies
- (1.3) North African/Arab/Iranian
- (1.4) Other African countries
- (1.5) East African/Asian/Indo-Caribbean
- (1.6.1) Indian
- (1.6.2) Pakistani
- (1.6.3) Bangladeshi
- (1.6.4) Indian subcontinent - other
- (1.7) Asian - other
- (1.8) Black - other (non-mixed)
- (2) Black other mixed, not classified below
- (2.1) Black/White
- (2.2) Asian/White
- (2.3) Black - other (mixed)
- (3) Other non-mixed, not classified below
- (3.01) British (ethnic minority)
- (3.02) British (other than 3.01)
- (3.03) Caribbean island/Guyana/West Indies
- (3.04) North African/Arab/Iranian
- (3.05) Other African Countries
- (3.06) East African/Asian/Indo-Caribbean
- (3.07) Indian subcontinent
- (3.08) Asian other
- (3.09) Irish
- (3.10) Greek/Greek Cypriot
- (3.11) Turkish/Turkish Cypriot
- (3.12) European - other
- (3.13) Other (non-mixed)
- (3.71) Indian
- (3.72) Pakistani
- (3.73) Bangladeshi
- (3.74) Indian subcontinent - other
- (4) Other mixed, not classified below
- (4.1) Black/White
- (4.2) Asian White
- (4.3) Mixed White
- (4.4) Mixed - other

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Black other
- (1.1) British
- (1.2) Caribbean island/Guyana
- (1.3) North African countries
- (1.4) Other African countries
- (1.5) Asian/ East African /Indo-Caribbean
- (1.6.1) Indian subcontinent - Indian
- (1.6.2) Indian subcontinent - Pakistani
- (1.6.3) Indian subcontinent - Bangladeshi
- (1.6.4) Indian subcontinent - other
- (1.7) Asian - other
- (1.8) Black - other (non-mixed) n.e.c.
- (2) Black other mixed (mixed origin)
- (2.1) Black/White
- (2.2) Asian/White
- (2.3) Black - other (mixed) n.e.c.
- (3) Other non-mixed, not classified below
- (3.1) British (ethnic minority)
- (3.2) British (other than 3.01)
- (3.3) Caribbean island/Guyana
- (3.4) North African/Arab/Iranian
- (3.5) Other African Countries
- (3.6) Asian/ East African /Indo-Caribbean
- (3.7) Indian subcontinent
- (3.7.1) Indian subcontinent - Indian
- (3.7.2) Indian subcontinent - Pakistani
- (3.7.3) Indian subcontinent - Bangladeshi
- (3.7.4) Indian subcontinent - other
- (3.8) Asian other
- (3.9) Irish
- (3.10) Greek (inc. Greek Cypriot)
- (3.11) Turkish (inc. Turkish Cypriot)
- (3.12) European – other
- (3.13) Other (non-mixed) n.e.c.
- (4) Other mixed ethnic origin
- (4.1) Black/White
- (4.2) Asian White
- (4.3) Mixed White
- (4.4) Mixed - other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 01(first interview only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in Great Britain from Spring 92 and all persons in UK from Spring 97. Applies if ETHNIC = 4 (Black-Other/Black-neither Caribbean nor African), 9 (Other/None of these).

NOTES: Coding is based on the respondents own assessment. This variable gives the detailed coding to create the summary categories of ETHCEN and ETHNICA and should not generally be used on its own - text labels are not available for this variable up to Winter 96. See the notes on ETHCEN.

For the Summer 92 quarter only, the 3 series are integers, not decimal numbers, e.g. Irish 309 **not** 3.09.

Coding frame of ETHNO changes in Spring 97 and it becomes an axis variable (not numeric).

Those people answering “Other Black groups” or “none of these” to ETHNIC are asked to assign themselves to one of the following four groups:

1. Black other (non-mixed origin)
2. Black other (mixed origin)
3. Other (non-mixed origin)
4. Other (mixed origin)

They are then asked to assign themselves to a sub-category of these four groups as listed for ETHNO.

ETH01 - Ethnic group

- (1) **White**
- (2) **Mixed**
- (3) **Asian or Asian British**
- (4) **Black or Black British**
- (5) **Chinese**
- (6) **Other ethnic group**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all. First contact only.

NOTES: From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. Further details about a respondent's ethnic group are asked in succeeding questions, and a 'Mixed' group has been introduced. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different. The results for this variable do not take into account the answers to the succeeding questions, but these are included in the variables ETHCEN6 and ETHCEN15.

ETHWH - White ethnic group

- (1) **British**
- (2) **Another White background**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ETH01 = 1 (White).

NOTES: From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different. Ethcen15 is a detailed classificatory variable based on answers contained at the questions Eth01, EthWh, EthMx, EthAs and EthBl.

Please note that respondents in Northern Ireland who state that their ethnicity is white are not asked the detailed level question EthWh. They are therefore listed as missing, 'not applicable – white Northern Irish' in Ethcen15.

ETHMX - Mixed ethnic group

- (1) **White and Black Caribbean**
- (2) **White and Black African**
- (3) **White and Asian**
- (4) **Another mixed background**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ETH01 = 2 (Mixed).

NOTES: From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different. Ethcen15 is a detailed classificatory variable based on answers contained at the questions Eth01, EthWh, EthMx, EthAs and EthBl.

ETHAS - Asian ethnic group

- (1) **Indian**
- (2) **Pakistani**
- (3) **Bangladeshi**
- (4) **Another Asian background**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ETH01 = 3 (Asian or Asian British).

NOTES: See notes for ETHMX.

ETHBL - Black ethnic group

- (1) **Caribbean**
- (2) **African**
- (3) **Another Black background**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ETH01 = 4 (Black or Black British).

NOTES: See notes for ETHMX.

ETHOCOD - Ethnicity code

- (1) White European Non-Mixed
- (1.1) White Euro non-mixed Gypsy, Romany
- (1.2) White Euro non-mixed Greek
- (1.3) White Euro non-mixed Turkish
- (1.4) White non-mixed other European
- (1.5) Other white Euro non-mixed nec
- (2) Black Non-Mixed
- (2.1) Black non-mixed British
- (2.2) Black non-mixed Guyanese
- (2.3) Black non-mixed American
- (2.4) Other black non-mixed
- (3) Black Mixed
- (3.1) Black-white mixed
- (3.2) Black-Asian mixed
- (3.3) Black-Chinese mixed
- (3.4) Other black mixed
- (4) Chinese mixed
- (4.1) Chinese-white mixed
- (4.2) Chinese-black mixed
- (4.3) Chinese-Asian mixed
- (4.4) Other Chinese mixed
- (5) Asian non-mixed
- (5.1) Asian British non-mixed
- (5.2) Asian Punjabi, Kashmiri non-mixed
- (5.3) Asian Sri Lanka, Tamil, Sinhalese
- (5.4) Asian East African non-mixed
- (5.5) Asian Caribbean non-mixed
- (5.6) Asian Guyanese non-mixed
- (5.7) Other Asian non-mixed
- (6) Asian Mixed
- (6.1) Asian-black mixed
- (6.2) Asian-Chinese mixed
- (6.3) Other Asian mixed
- (7) Other non-mixed
- (7.1) Other British non-mixed
- (7.2) Japanese Vietnamese, Burmese
- (7.3) Filipino, Malay, Indonesian, Pacific
- (7.4) Maori or Aboriginal Australian
- (7.5) North African or Arab non-mixed
- (7.6) Iranian, Kurdish non-mixed
- (7.7) Other: Other non-mixed
- (8) Other Mixed
- (8.1) White mixed (white-white)
- (8.2) White-other mixed (white/non-white) nec
- (8.3) Other mixed (non-white/non-white) nec

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ETHIMP - Imputed ethnicity marker

- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| (0) | Ethcen6 not imputed |
| (1) | Ethcen6 imputed |

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: For Spring 2001 some missing ethnicity cases were imputed. In normal circumstances information from LFS respondents in one quarter is brought forward to the next quarter, where respondents could not be contacted in the later quarter. With the introduction of new questions it is not possible to carry over the ethnicity questions for these imputed cases. These imputed cases represent around 5.6 per cent of the population aged 16 and over. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS" for further details.

ETHIMP15 - Imputed ethnicity marker

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| (0) | Ethcen15 not imputed |
| (1) | Ethcen15 imputed |

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is called ETHIM15 in Quanvert and ETHIMP15 in all other formats.

See notes for ETHIMP.

ETHC[E]N15 - Ethnicity revised

- (1) British
- (2) Other White
- (3) White and Black Caribbean
- (4) White and Black African
- (5) White and Asian
- (6) Other Mixed
- (7) Indian
- (8) Pakistani
- (9) Bangladeshi
- (10) Other Asian
- (11) Black Caribbean
- (12) Black African
- (13) Other Black

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents

NOTES: This variable is called ETHCN15 in Quanvert and ETHCEN15 in all other formats.

From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different.

ETHCEN6 and ETHCEN15 are the new variables covering Ethnic origin. They are fully in line with the census definitions of ethnicity. ETHCEN15 is a detailed ethnic classificatory variable based on answers contained at the questions Eth01, EthWh, EthMx, EthAs and EthBl. Data in this variable has had 'other' type verbatim responses coded and re-allocated to the appropriate category.

Please note that respondents in Northern Ireland who state that their ethnicity is white are not asked the detailed level question EthWh. They are therefore listed as missing, 'not applicable – white Northern Irish' in ETHCEN15.

No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different.

ETHCEN6 - Ethnicity revised

- (1) White
- (2) Mixed
- (3) Asian or Asian British
- (4) Black or Black British
- (5) Chinese
- (6) Other ethnic group

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents

NOTES: From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different.

ETHCEN6 and ETHCEN15 are the new variables covering Ethnic origin. They are fully in line with the Census definitions of ethnicity. The new classification has two levels. Level 1 (ETHCEN6) is a broad classification into 5 main ethnic groups. Level 2 (ETHCEN15) nests within Level 1 and provides a finer classification.

No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different.

RELIG - Religion

- (1) Christian
- (2) Buddhist
- (3) Hindu
- (4) Jewish
- (5) Muslim
- (6) Sikh
- (7) Any other religion
- (8) No religion at all

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02 (first contact)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in GB aged 16+.

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

Personal responses only.

RELP - Whether practising religion

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02 (Wave 1 only or first contact)

COVERAGE: All persons who have stated a religion (RELIG =1-7).

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

LANGESW - First language at home

- (1) English
- (2) Welsh
- (3) Other

FREQUENCY: Summer quarters only from Summer 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in England, Scotland (South of the Caledonian Canal) and Wales.

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

Recent studies have shown a lack of information about people struggling to learn or work because of difficulty with English. The Department for Education & Skills (DfES) needs to know how many people are struggling at learning, at work or in finding a job because of poor language skills, and these questions aim to get this information. Since regions in the UK vary in traditional languages, response categories for countries within the UK also vary.

LANGNI - First language at home

- (1) English
- (2) Gaelic
- (3) Ulster Scots
- (4) Other

FREQUENCY: Summer quarters only from Summer 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Northern Ireland.

NOTES: See notes for LANGESW

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

LANGSNC - First language at home

- (1) English
- (2) Gaelic
- (3) Welsh
- (4) Other

FREQUENCY: Summer quarters only from Summer 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Scotland (North of the Caledonian Canal).

NOTES: See notes for LANGESW

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

LANGD1 - Language difficulties keeping/finding job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer quarters only from Summer 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if LANGESW = 3 (Other) or LANGNI = 4 (Other) or LANGSNC = 4 (Other).

NOTES: See notes for LANGESW

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

LANGD2 - Language difficulties causing problems with education

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer quarters only from Summer 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if LANGESW = 3 (Other) or LANGNI = 4 (Other) or LANGSNC = 4 (Other).

NOTES: See notes for LANGESW

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

RESIDENTIAL DETAILS

COUNTRY – Country with UK

- (1) England
- (2) Wales
- (3) Scotland
- (4) Scotland North of Caledonian Canal
- (5) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

URESMC - Region of usual residence

- (1) Tyne & Wear
- (2) Rest of Northern Region
- (3) South Yorkshire
- (4) West Yorkshire
- (5) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside
- (6) East Midlands
- (7) East Anglia
- (8) Inner London
- (9) Outer London
- (10) Rest of South East
- (11) South West
- (12) West Midlands (Metropolitan)
- (13) Rest of West Midlands
- (14) Greater Manchester
- (15) Merseyside
- (16) Rest of North West
- (17) Wales
- (18) Strathclyde
- (19) Rest of Scotland
- (20) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is derived from UALAD99 which is not directly available from the database for confidentiality reasons, although a UA/County Level indicator i.e. UACNTY is available from Spring 2000 on ONS datasets only.

In 1996 URESMC shows DNA cases when tables are run at household level. These are for non-responding individuals in a responding household. From 1997, these non-responders are given the URESMC value of the household so that no DNA's show up.

GOR - Government Office Regions

Winter 95 to Spring 96

- (1) North East
- (2) North West
- (3) Merseyside
- (4) Yorkshire & Humberside
- (5) East Midlands
- (6) West Midlands
- (7) South West
- (8) Eastern
- (9) London
- (10) South East
- (11) Wales
- (12) Scotland
- (13) Northern Ireland

Summer 96 to Winter 96

- (1) Tyne & Wear
- (2) Rest of North East
- (3) Greater Manchester
- (4) Rest of North West
- (5) South Yorkshire
- (6) West Yorkshire
- (7) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside
- (8) East Midlands
- (9) West Midlands Metropolitan County
- (10) Rest of West Midlands
- (11) Merseyside
- (12) Eastern
- (13) Inner London
- (14) Outer London
- (15) South East
- (16) South West
- (17) Wales
- (18) Strathclyde

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 95 to Winter 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable has been removed from all datasets as it contained the historical categorisation of Government Office Regions. It has been replaced by GOVTOR which is available from Spring 92.

GOVTOR - Government Office regions

- (1) Tyne & Wear
- (2) Rest of North East
- (3) Greater Manchester
- (4) Merseyside
- (5) Rest of North West
- (6) South Yorkshire
- (7) West Yorkshire
- (8) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside
- (9) East Midlands
- (10) West Midlands Metropolitan County
- (11) Rest of West Midlands
- (12) East of England
- (13) Inner London
- (14) Outer London
- (15) South East
- (16) South West
- (17) Wales
- (18) Strathclyde
- (19) Rest of Scotland
- (20) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable replaces GOR. It has been renamed due to the re-ordering of categories. From Spring 2000 it is derived from UALAD99, prior to this, it was derived from COUNTY (which has been removed from all datasets). Merseyside is generally included in the North West region in published data.

GOVTOF - Government Office Regions - Summary

- (1) North East
- (2) North West
- (3) Merseyside
- (4) Yorkshire & Humberside
- (5) East Midlands
- (6) West Midlands
- (7) Eastern
- (8) London
- (9) South East
- (10) South West
- (11) Wales
- (12) Scotland
- (13) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable conforms to the standard presentation of Government Office Regions. It is derived from UALAD99. Merseyside is generally included in the North West region in published data.

UACNTY – Unitary Authority / Local Authority Indicator

From Autumn 93 to Summer 2000

(09) Bedfordshire	(AT) Hounslow	(DB) Wakefield	(NI) Northern Ireland
(11) Buckinghamshire	(AU) Islington	(EB) Hartlepool	(NJ) Flintshire
(12) Cambridgeshire	(AW) Kensington and Chelsea	(EC) Middlesbrough	(NL) Wrexham
(13) Cheshire	(AX) Kingston upon Thames	(EE) Redcar and Cleveland	(NN) Powys
(15) Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	(AY) Lambeth	(EF) Stockton-on-Tees	(NQ) Ceredigion
(16) Cumbria	(AZ) Lewisham	(EH) Darlington	(NS) Pembrokeshire
(17) Derbyshire	(BA) Merton	(ET) Halton	(NU) Carmarthenshire
(18) Devon	(BB) Newham	(EU) Warrington	(NX) Swansea
(19) Dorset	(BC) Redbridge	(EX) Blackburn with Darwen	(NZ) Neath Port Talbot
(20) Durham	(BD) Richmond upon Thames	(EY) Blackpool	(PB) Bridgend
(21) East Sussex	(BE) Southwark	(FA) Kingston upon Hull, City of	(PD) The Vale of Glamorgan
(22) Essex	(BF) Sutton	(FB) East Riding of Yorkshire	(PF) Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
(23) Gloucestershire	(BG) Tower Hamlets	(FC) North East Lincolnshire	(PH) Merthyr Tydfil
(24) Hampshire	(BH) Waltham Forest	(FD) North Lincolnshire	(PK) Caerphilly
(26) Hertfordshire	(BJ) Wandsworth	(FF) York	(PL) Blaenau Gwent
(29) Kent	(BK) Westminster	(FK) Derby	(PM) Torfaen
(30) Lancashire	(BL) Bolton	(FN) Leicester	(PP) Monmouthshire
(31) Leicestershire	(BM) Bury	(FP) Rutland	(PR) Newport
(32) Lincolnshire	(BN) Manchester	(FY) Nottingham	(PT) Cardiff
(33) Norfolk	(BP) Oldham	(GA) Herefordshire, County of	(QA) Aberdeenshire
(34) Northamptonshire	(BQ) Rochdale	(GF) Telford and Wrekin	(QB) Aberdeenshire
(35) Northumberland	(BR) Salford	(GL) Stoke-on-Trent	(QC) Angus
(36) North Yorkshire	(BS) Stockport	(HA) Bath and North East Somerset	(QD) Argyll & Bute
(37) Nottinghamshire	(BT) Tameside	(HB) Bristol, City of	(QE) Scottish Borders
(38) Oxfordshire	(BU) Trafford	(HC) North Somerset	(QF) Clackmannanshire
(39) Shropshire	(BW) Wigan	(HD) South Gloucestershire	(QG) West Dunbartonshire
(40) Somerset	(BX) Knowsley	(HG) Plymouth	(QH) Dumfries & Galloway
(41) Staffordshire	(BY) Liverpool	(HH) Torbay	(QJ) Dundee City
(42) Suffolk	(BZ) St. Helens	(HN) Bournemouth	(QK) East Ayrshire
(43) Surrey	(CA) Sefton	(HP) Poole	(QL) East Dunbartonshire
(44) Warwickshire	(CB) Wirral	(HX) Swindon	(QM) East Lothian
(45) West Sussex	(CC) Barnsley	(JA) Peterborough	(QN) East Renfrewshire
(46) Wiltshire	(CE) Doncaster	(KA) Luton	(QP) City of Edinburgh
(47) Worcestershire	(CF) Rotherham	(KF) Southend-on-Sea	(QQ) Falkirk
(48) Eilean Siar, Orkney & Shetland	(CG) Sheffield	(KG) Thurrock	(QR) Fife
(AB) Barking and Dagenham	(CH) Gateshead	(LC) Medway Towns	(QS) City of Glasgow
(AC) Barnet	(CJ) Newcastle upon Tyne	(MA) Bracknell Forest	(QT) Highland
(AD) Bexley	(CK) North Tyneside	(MB) West Berkshire	(QU) Inverclyde
(AE) Brent	(CL) South Tyneside	(MC) Reading	(QW) Midlothian
(AF) Bromley	(CM) Sunderland	(MD) Slough	(QX) Moray
(AG) Camden	(CN) Birmingham	(ME) Windsor and Maidenhead	(QY) North Ayrshire
(AH) Croydon	(CQ) Coventry	(MF) Wokingham	(QZ) North Lanarkshire
(AJ) Ealing	(CR) Dudley	(MG) Milton Keynes	(RB) Perth & Kinross
(AK) Enfield	(CS) Sandwell	(ML) Brighton and Hove	(RC) Renfrewshire
(AL) Greenwich	(CT) Solihull	(MR) Portsmouth	(RE) South Ayrshire
(AM) Hackney	(CU) Walsall	(MS) Southampton	(RF) South Lanarkshire
(AN) Hammersmith and Fulham	(CW) Wolverhampton	(MW) Isle of Wight	(RG) Stirling
(AP) Haringey	(CX) Bradford	(NA) Anglesey, Isle of	(RH) West Lothian
(AQ) Harrow	(CY) Calderdale	(NC) Gwynedd	
(AR) Havering	(CZ) Kirklees	(NE) Conwy	
(AS) Hillingdon	(DA) Leeds	(NG) Denbighshire	

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93 to Summer 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on UA/LA (Unitary Authority/Local Authority) and ONS datasets only. It is derived using UALAD99.

UACNTY – Unitary Authority / County Level

(continued)

From Autumn 2000

(09) Bedfordshire	(EB) Hartlepool UA	(NA) Isle of Anglesey
(11) Buckinghamshire	(EC) Middlesbrough UA	(NC) Gwynedd
(12) Cambridgeshire	(EE) Redcar and Cleveland UA	(NE) Conwy
(13) Cheshire	(EF) Stockton-on-Tees UA	(NG) Denbighshire
(15) Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	(EH) Darlington UA	(NJ) Flintshire
(16) Cumbria	(ET) Halton UA	(NL) Wrexham
(17) Derbyshire	(EU) Warrington UA	(NN) Powys
(18) Devon	(EX) Blackburn with Darwen UA	(NQ) Ceredigion
(19) Dorset	(EY) Blackpool UA	(NS) Pembrokeshire
(20) Durham	(FA) City of Kingston upon Hull UA	(NU) Carmarthenshire
(21) East Sussex	(FB) East Riding of Yorkshire UA	(NX) Swansea
(22) Essex	(FC) North East Lincolnshire UA	(NZ) Neath Port Talbot
(23) Gloucestershire	(FD) North Lincolnshire UA	(PB) Bridgend
(24) Hampshire	(FF) York UA	(PD) The Vale of Glamorgan
(26) Hertfordshire	(FK) Derby UA	(PF) Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
(29) Kent	(FN) Leicester UA	(PH) Merthyr Tydfil
(30) Lancashire	(FP) Rutland UA	(PK) Caerphilly
(31) Leicestershire	(FY) Nottingham UA	(PL) Blaenau Gwent
(32) Lincolnshire	(GA) County of Herefordshire UA	(PM) Torfaen
(33) Norfolk	(GF) Telford and Wrekin UA	(PP) Monmouthshire
(34) Northamptonshire	(GL) Stoke-on-Trent UA	(PR) Newport
(35) Northumberland	(HA) Bath and North East Somerset UA	(PT) Cardiff
(36) North Yorkshire	(HB) City of Bristol UA	(QA) Aberdeen City
(37) Nottinghamshire	(HC) North Somerset UA	(QB) Aberdeenshire
(38) Oxfordshire	(HD) South Gloucestershire UA	(QC) Angus
(39) Shropshire	(HG) Plymouth UA	(QD) Argyll & Bute
(40) Somerset	(HH) Torbay UA	(QE) Scottish Borders
(41) Staffordshire	(HN) Bournemouth UA	(QF) Clackmannanshire
(42) Suffolk	(HP) Poole UA	(QG) West Dunbartonshire
(43) Surrey	(HX) Swindon UA	(QH) Dumfries & Galloway
(44) Warwickshire	(JA) Peterborough UA	(QJ) Dundee City
(45) West Sussex	(KA) Luton UA	(QK) East Ayrshire
(46) Wiltshire	(KF) Southend-on-Sea UA	(QL) East Dunbartonshire
(47) Worcestershire	(KG) Thurrock UA	(QM) East Lothian
(48) Eilean Siar, Orkney & Shetland	(LC) Medway UA	(QN) East Renfrewshire
(49) Tyne & Wear (Met County)	(MA) Bracknell Forest UA	(QP) City of Edinburgh
(50) Greater Manchester (Met county)	(MB) West Berkshire UA	(QQ) Falkirk
(51) Merseyside (Met County)	(MC) Reading UA	(QR) Fife
(52) South Yorkshire (Met County)	(MD) Slough UA	(QS) City of Glasgow
(53) West Yorkshire (Met County)	(ME) Windsor and Maidenhead UA	(QT) Highland
(54) West Midlands (Met County)	(MF) Wokingham UA	(QU) Inverclyde
(55) Inner London	(MG) Milton Keynes UA	(QW) Midlothian
(56) Outer London	(ML) Brighton and Hove UA	(QX) Moray
	(MR) Portsmouth UA	(QY) North Ayrshire
	(MS) Southampton UA	(QZ) North Lanarkshire
	(MW) Isle of Wight UA	(RB) Perth & Kinross
		(RC) Renfrewshire
		(RE) South Ayrshire
		(RF) South Lanarkshire
		(RG) Stirling
		(RH) West Lothian
		(460) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 2000**COVERAGE:** Applies to all.**NOTES:** This variable is included on UA/LA (Unitary Authority/Local Authority) and ONS datasets only. It is derived using UALAD99.

UALA – Unitary Authority / Local Authority

(09) Bedfordshire	(AT) Hounslow	(DB) Wakefield	(NJ) Flintshire
(11) Buckinghamshire	(AU) Islington	(EB) Hartlepool UA	(NL) Wrexham
(12) Cambridgeshire	(AW) Kensington and Chelsea	(EC) Middlesbrough UA	(NN) Powys
(13) Cheshire	(AX) Kingston upon Thames	(EE) Redcar and Cleveland UA	(NQ) Ceredigion
(15) Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	(AY) Lambeth	(EF) Stockton-on-Tees UA	(NS) Pembrokeshire
(16) Cumbria	(AZ) Lewisham	(EH) Darlington UA	(NU) Carmarthenshire
(17) Derbyshire	(BA) Merton	(ET) Halton UA	(NX) Swansea
(18) Devon	(BB) Newham	(EU) Warrington UA	(NZ) Neath Port Talbot
(19) Dorset	(BC) Redbridge	(EX) Blackburn with Darwen UA	(PB) Bridgend
(20) Durham	(BD) Richmond upon Thames	(EY) Blackpool UA	(PD) The Vale of Glamorgan
(21) East Sussex	(BE) Southwark	(FA) City of Kingston upon Hull UA	(PF) Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
(22) Essex	(BF) Sutton	(FB) East Riding of Yorkshire UA	(PH) Merthyr Tydfil
(23) Gloucestershire	(BG) Tower Hamlets	(FC) North East Lincolnshire UA	(PK) Caerphilly
(24) Hampshire	(BH) Waltham Forest	(FD) North Lincolnshire UA	(PL) Blaenau Gwent
(26) Hertfordshire	(BJ) Wandsworth	(FF) York UA	(PM) Torfaen
(29) Kent	(BK) Westminster	(FK) Derby UA	(PP) Monmouthshire
(30) Lancashire	(BL) Bolton	(FN) Leicester UA	(PR) Newport
(31) Leicestershire	(BM) Bury	(FP) Rutland UA	(PT) Cardiff
(32) Lincolnshire	(BN) Manchester	(FY) Nottingham UA	(QA) Aberdeen City
(33) Norfolk	(BP) Oldham	(GA) County of Herefordshire UA	(QB) Aberdeenshire
(34) Northamptonshire	(BQ) Rochdale	(GF) Telford and Wrekin UA	(QC) Angus
(35) Northumberland	(BR) Salford	(GL) Stoke-on-Trent UA	(QD) Argyll & Bute
(36) North Yorkshire	(BS) Stockport	(HA) Bath and North East Somerset UA	(QE) Scottish Borders
(37) Nottinghamshire	(BT) Tameside	(HB) City of Bristol UA	(QF) Clackmannanshire
(38) Oxfordshire	(BU) Trafford	(HC) North Somerset UA	(QG) West Dunbartonshire
(39) Shropshire	(BW) Wigan	(HD) South Gloucestershire UA	(QH) Dumfries & Galloway
(40) Somerset	(BX) Knowsley	(HG) Plymouth UA	(QJ) Dundee City
(41) Staffordshire	(BY) Liverpool	(HH) Torbay UA	(QK) East Ayrshire
(42) Suffolk	(BZ) St. Helens	(HN) Bournemouth UA	(QL) East Dunbartonshire
(43) Surrey	(CA) Sefton	(HP) Poole UA	(QM) East Lothian
(44) Warwickshire	(CB) Wirral	(HX) Swindon UA	(QN) East Renfrewshire
(45) West Sussex	(CC) Barnsley	(JA) Peterborough UA	(QP) City of Edinburgh
(46) Wiltshire	(CE) Doncaster	(KA) Luton UA	(QQ) Falkirk
(47) Worcestershire	(CF) Rotherham	(KF) Southend-on-Sea UA	(QR) Fife
(48) Eilean Siar, Orkney & Shetland	(CG) Sheffield	(KG) Thurrock UA	(QS) City of Glasgow
(AB) Barking and Dagenham	(CH) Gateshead	(LC) Medway UA	(QT) Highland
(AC) Barnet	(CJ) Newcastle upon Tyne	(MA) Bracknell Forest UA	(QU) Inverclyde
(AD) Bexley	(CK) North Tyneside	(MB) West Berkshire UA	(QW) Midlothian
(AE) Brent	(CL) South Tyneside	(MC) Reading UA	(QX) Moray
(AF) Bromley	(CM) Sunderland	(MD) Slough UA	(QY) North Ayrshire
(AG) Camden	(CN) Birmingham	(ME) Windsor and Maidenhead UA	(QZ) North Lanarkshire
(AH) Croydon	(CQ) Coventry	(MF) Wokingham UA	(RB) Perth & Kinross
(AJ) Ealing	(CR) Dudley	(MG) Milton Keynes UA	(RC) Renfrewshire
(AK) Enfield	(CS) Sandwell	(ML) Brighton and Hove UA	(RE) South Ayrshire
(AL) Greenwich	(CT) Solihull	(MR) Portsmouth UA	(RF) South Lanarkshire
(AM) Hackney	(CU) Walsall	(MS) Southampton UA	(RG) Stirling
(AN) Hammersmith and Fulham	(CW) Wolverhampton	(MW) Isle of Wight UA	(RH) West Lothian
(AP) Haringey	(CX) Bradford	(NA) Isle of Anglesey	
(AQ) Harrow	(CY) Calderdale	(NC) Gwynedd	
(AR) Havering	(CZ) Kirklees	(NE) Conwy	
(AS) Hillingdon	(DA) Leeds	(NG) Denbighshire	(460) Northern Ireland

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on UA/LA (Unitary Authority/Local Authority) and ONS datasets only. It is derived using UALAD99. For analysis for Spring and Summer 2000 use UACNTY.

UALADGB – Unitary Authorities and LADs of Great Britain

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. It is derived using UALAD99.

UALD3 – Place of residence three months ago

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. It is derived using RESTME, RESMTH, RESBBY, M3CRY, M3RESC & COUNTRY.

UALDO – Place of residence one year ago

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. It is derived using RESTME, AGE, RESMTH, OYRESC, OYEQM3, M3RESC & COUNTRY.

UALDWK – Place of work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. It is derived using WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, HOME, WKPL99 & COUNTRY.

UALDWK2 – Place of work in second job

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. It is derived Y2JOB, YTETJB, HOME2, COUNTRY & WKPL299.

LEA – Local Education Authorities

(201) City of London	(356) Stockport	(857) Rutland	(NA) Isle of Anglesey
(202) Camden	(357) Tameside	(860) Staffordshire	(NC) Gwynedd
(203) Greenwich	(358) Trafford	(861) Stoke-on-Trent	(NE) Conwy
(204) Hackney	(359) Wigan	(865) Wiltshire	(NG) Denbighshire
(205) Hammersmith and Fulham	(370) Barnsley	(866) Swindon	(NJ) Flintshire
(206) Islington	(371) Doncaster	(867) Bracknell Forest	(NL) Wrexham
(207) Kensington and Chelsea	(372) Rotherham	(868) Windsor and Maidenhead	(NN) Powys
(208) Lambeth	(373) Sheffield	(869) West Berkshire	(NQ) Ceredigion
(209) Lewisham	(380) Bradford	(870) Reading	(NS) Pembrokeshire
(210) Southwark	(381) Calderdale	(871) Slough	(NU) Carmarthenshire
(211) Tower Hamlets	(382) Kirklees	(872) Wokingham	(NX) Swansea
(212) Wandsworth	(383) Leeds	(873) Cambridgeshire	(NZ) Neath Port Talbot
(213) Westminster	(384) Wakefield	(874) Peterborough	(PB) Bridgend
(301) Barking and Dagenham	(390) Gateshead	(875) Cheshire	(PD) Vale of Glamorgan
(302) Barnet	(391) Newcastle upon Tyne	(876) Halton	(PF) Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
(303) Bexley	(392) North Tyneside	(877) Warrington	(PH) Merthyr Tydfil
(304) Brent	(393) South Tyneside	(878) Devon	(PK) Caerphilly
(305) Bromley	(394) Sunderland	(879) Plymouth	(PL) Blaenau Gwent
(306) Croydon	(420) Isles of Scilly	(880) Torbay	(PM) Torfaen
(307) Ealing	(800) Bath and North East Somerset	(881) Essex	(PP) Monmouthshire
(308) Enfield	(801) Bristol	(882) Southend on Sea	(PR) Newport
(309) Haringey	(802) North Somerset	(883) Thurrock	(PT) Cardiff
(310) Harrow	(803) South Gloucestershire	(884) Herefordshire	(QA) Aberdeen City
(311) Havering	(805) Hartlepool	(885) Worcestershire	(QB) Aberdeenshire
(312) Hillingdon	(806) Middlesbrough	(886) Kent	(QC) Angus
(313) Hounslow	(807) Redcar and Cleveland	(887) Medway	(QD) Argyll & Bute
(314) Kingston upon Thames	(808) Stockton-on-Tees	(888) Lancashire	(QE) Scottish Borders
(315) Merton	(810) Kingston upon Hull	(889) Blackburn with Darwen	(QF) Clackmannanshire
(316) Newham	(811) East Riding of Yorkshire	(890) Blackpool	(QG) West Dunbartonshire
(317) Redbridge	(812) North East Lincolnshire	(891) Nottinghamshire	(QH) Dumfries & Galloway
(318) Richmond upon Thames	(813) North Lincolnshire	(892) Nottingham	(QJ) Dundee City
(319) Sutton	(815) North Yorkshire	(893) Shropshire	(QK) East Ayrshire
(320) Waltham Forest	(816) York	(894) Telford and Wrekin	(QL) East Dunbartonshire
(330) Birmingham	(820) Bedfordshire	(908) Cornwall	(QM) East Lothian
(331) Coventry	(821) Luton	(909) Cumbria	(QN) East Renfrewshire
(332) Dudley	(825) Buckinghamshire	(916) Gloucestershire	(QP) City of Edinburgh
(333) Sandwell	(826) Milton Keynes	(919) Hertfordshire	(QQ) Falkirk
(334) Solihull	(830) Derbyshire	(921) Isle of Wight	(QR) Fife
(335) Walsall	(831) Derby	(925) Lincolnshire	(QS) City of Glasgow
(336) Wolverhampton	(835) Dorset	(926) Norfolk	(QT) Highland
(340) Knowsley	(836) Poole	(928) Northamptonshire	(QU) Inverclyde
(341) Liverpool	(837) Bournemouth	(929) Northumberland	(QW) Midlothian
(342) St Helens	(840) Durham	(931) Oxfordshire	(QX) Moray
(343) Sefton	(841) Darlington	(933) Somerset	(QY) North Ayrshire
(344) Wirral	(845) East Sussex	(935) Suffolk	(QZ) North Lanarkshire
(350) Bolton	(846) Brighton and Hove	(936) Surrey	(RA) Orkney Islands
(351) Bury	(850) Hampshire	(937) Warwickshire	(RB) Perth & Kinross
(352) Manchester	(851) Portsmouth	(938) West Sussex	(RC) Renfrewshire
(353) Oldham	(852) Southampton		(RD) Shetland Islands
(354) Rochdale	(855) Leicestershire		(RE) South Ayrshire
(355) Salford	(856) Leicester		(RF) South Lanarkshire
			(RG) Stirling
			(RH) West Lothian
			(RJ) Eilean Siar

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons in GB.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

TLEC99 – Training and enterprise councils

(101) Hampshire	(507) Shropshire	(901) County Durham
(102) Heart of England	(508) Staffordshire	(902) Northumberland
(103) Isle of Wight	(509) Walsall	(903) Tees Valley
(104) Kent	(510) Wolverhampton	(904) Tyneside
(105) Milton Keynes/North Buckinghamshire	(601) Greater Nottingham	(905) Sunderland City
(106) Surrey	(602) Leicestershire	(S01) Ayrshire
(107) Sussex Enterprise	(603) Lincolnshire	(S02) Borders
(108) Thames Valley Enterprise	(604) North Derbyshire	(S03) Dunbartonshire
(201) Bedfordshire	(605) North Nottinghamshire	(S04) Dumfries and Galloway
(202) Cambshec	(606) Northamptonshire	(S05) Fife
(203) Essex	(607) South Derbyshire	(S06) Forth Valley
(204) Greater Peterborough	(701) Barnsley and Doncaster	(S07) Glasgow Development Agency
(205) Hertfordshire	(702) Bradford and District	(S08) Grampian
(206) Norfolk and Waveney	(703) Calderdale and Kirklees	(S09) Lanarkshire
(207) Suffolk	(704) Humberside	(S10) Lothian and Edinburgh
(301) Aztec	(705) Leeds	(S11) Renfrewshire
(304) London East	(706) North Yorkshire	(S12) Tayside
(305) North London	(707) Rotherham	(S13) Argyll, Bute, Arran and the Cumbraes
(306) North West London	(708) Sheffield	(S14) Caithness and Sutherland
(309) West London	(709) Wakefield	(S15) Inverness and Nairn
(311) Solotec	(801) Cewtec	(S16) Lochaber
(312) Focus Central London	(802) Merseyside	(S17) Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey
(401) Devon and Cornwall	(803) St Helens	(S18) Orkney
(402) Dorset	(804) Bolton/Bury	(S19) Ross and Cromarty
(403) Gloucestershire	(805) Cumbria	(S20) Shetland
(404) Somerset	(806) Eltec	(S21) Skye and Lochalsh
(405) Western	(807) Lawtec	(S22) Eilean Siar
(406) Wiltshire	(808) Manchester	(W11) Celtec
(501) Birmingham	(809) Metrotec	(W12) Mid Wales
(503) Coventry and Warwickshire	(810) Normidtec	(W13) South East Wales
(504) Dudley	(811) Oldham	(W14) West Wales
(505) Hawtec	(812) Rochdale	
(506) Sandwell	(813) South and East Cheshire	
	(814) Stockport and High Peak	

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons in GB.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

LSC – Learning and skills councils

- (1) County Durham
- (2) Northumberland
- (3) Tees Valley
- (4) Tyne & Wear
- (5) Cheshire/Warrington
- (6) Cumbria
- (7) Greater Manchester
- (8) Lancashire
- (9) Greater Merseyside (previously called Merseyside/Halton)
- (10) Humberside
- (11) North Yorkshire
- (12) South Yorkshire
- (13) West Yorkshire
- (14) Derbyshire
- (15) Leicestershire
- (16) Lincolnshire/Rutland
- (17) Northamptonshire
- (18) Nottinghamshire
- (19) Birmingham & Solihull
- (20) Coventry & Warwickshire
- (21) Herefordshire & Worcestershire
- (22) Shropshire
- (23) Staffordshire
- (24) The Black Country
- (25) Bedfordshire and Luton (previously called Bedfordshire)
- (26) Cambridgeshire
- (27) Essex
- (28) Hertfordshire
- (29) Norfolk
- (30) Suffolk
- (31) Central London
- (32) East London
- (33) North London
- (34) South London
- (35) West London
- (36) Berkshire
- (37) Sussex
- (38) Hamps/Isle of Wight/Portsmouth/Southampton
- (39) Kent/Medway
- (40) Oxon/Bucks/Milton Keynes
- (41) Surrey
- (42) West of England (previously called 'Former Avon')
- (43) Bournemouth/Dorset/Poole
- (44) Devon & Cornwall
- (45) Gloucestershire
- (46) Somerset
- (47) Wiltshire & Swindon

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons in England.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

LP – Learning Partnerships

(1) County Durham LP	(37) Wakefield LP	(72) South London LP
(2) Northumberland LP	(38) York LP	(73) West London LP
(3) Sunderland ETAG	(39) Derbyshire LP	(74) Bracknell Forest LP
(4) Tees Valley LP	(40) Greater Nottingham LP	(75) Brighton & Hove LP
(5) Tyneside LP	(41) Leics, Leicester City & Rutland LP	(76) Buckinghamshire LP
(6) Bury LP	(42) Lincolnshire and Rutland LP	(77) East Sussex LP
(7) Bolton LP	(43) Northamptonshire LP	(78) Hampshire & Portsmouth LP
(8) Cumbria LP	(44) North Nottingham LP	(79) Isle of Wight LP
(9) Cheshire LP	(45) Birmingham LP	(80) Kent LP
(10) East Lancashire LP	(46) Coventry & Warwickshire LP	(81) Medway LP
(11) Halton LP	(47) Dudley LP	(82) Milton Keynes LP
(12) Knowsley LP	(48) Hereford LP	(83) Oxfordshire LP
(13) Liverpool LP	(49) Sandwell LP	(84) Reading LP
(14) Manchester LP	(50) Shropshire LP	(85) Royal Windsor/Maidenhead LP
(15) Oldham LP	(51) Solihull LP	(86) Slough LP
(16) Rochdale LP	(52) Staffordshire & Stoke LP	(87) Southampton LP
(17) St Helens LP	(53) Telford and Wrekin LP	(88) Surrey LP
(18) Sefton LP	(54) Walsall LP	(89) West Berkshire LP
(19) Stockport LP	(55) Wolverhampton LP	(90) West Sussex LP
(20) Warrington LP	(56) Worcestershire LP	(91) Wokingham LP
(21) West Lancashire LP	(57) Bedfordshire & Luton LP	(92) Bath & North East Somerset LP
(22) Wigan LP	(58) Cambridgeshire LP	(93) Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole LP
(23) Wirral LP	(59) Greater Peterborough LP	(94) Bristol & South Gloucestershire LP
(24) Barnsley LP	(60) Hertfordshire LP	(95) Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LP
(25) Bradford LP	(61) Norfolk LP	(96) Devon & Torbay LP
(26) Calderdale LP	(62) North Essex LP	(97) Gloucestershire LP
(27) Doncaster LP	(63) South Essex LP	(98) North Somerset LP
(28) East Riding LP	(64) Suffolk LP	(99) Plymouth LP
(29) Hull LP	(65) Thurrock LP	(100) Somerset LP
(30) Kirklees LP	(66) Central London LP	(101) Wiltshire & Swindon LP
(31) Leeds LP	(67) East London LP	
(32) North East Lincolnshire LP	(68) East/South East London LP	
(33) North Lincolnshire LP	(69) East Thames LP	
(34) North Yorkshire LP	(70) North London LP	
(35) Rotherham LP	(71) North West London LP	
(36) Sheffield LP		

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons in England.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

CCET – Community Consortia for Education and Training

- (1) **Blaenau Gwent**
- (2) **Bridgend**
- (3) **Caerphilly**
- (4) **Cardiff**
- (5) **Carmarthenshire**
- (6) **Ceredigion**
- (7) **Cwllwm conway**
- (8) **Denbighshire**
- (9) **Flintshire**
- (10) **Ygamfa**
- (11) **Merthyr Tydfil**
- (12) **Monmouthshire**
- (13) **Neath Port Talbot**
- (14) **Newport**
- (15) **Pembrokeshire**
- (16) **Powys**
- (17) **Rhondda, Cynon, Taff**
- (18) **Swansea**
- (19) **Torfaen**
- (20) **The Vale of Glamorgan**
- (21) **Wrexham**

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2001.

COVERAGE: All persons in Wales.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from UALAD99.

ELWA – Education and Learning Wales

- (1) **North Wales**
- (2) **Mid Wales**
- (3) **South East Wales**
- (4) **South West Wales**

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2001.

COVERAGE: All persons in Wales.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from TLEC99.

RESTME - Length of time at this address

- (1) Less than 12 months
- (2) 12 months but less than 2 years
- (3) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (4) 3 years but less than 5 years
- (5) 5 years but less than 10 years
- (6) 10 years or longer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable which replaces RESLNO is a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project.

The question relates to address rather than place. It may be possible that an individual is living at a different address from 12 months ago but is living in the same town and county.

Babies under a year are code 1.

ALL students living in Halls of Residence should be given the same code as the 'head of household'.

This question must be asked of economically inactive respondents aged 70+.

Absences from the address which by their nature are temporary, i.e. without permanent intent are ignored. For example, a person now ages 22 who was born at this address, and whose only absence was when he went to university for three years at the age of 18 is recorded as having lived at the address for 22 years - code 6 '10 years or longer'.

RESMTH - Months at this address

(0 - 11) months

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if RESTME = 1 (lived at address < 12 months)

NOTES: RESMTH and RESBY are new variables used to identify babies born less than 3 months ago (i.e. between survey waves).

RESBBY - Whether respondent is baby

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if RESMTH < 3 (lived at address < 3 months)

NOTES: RESMTH and RESBY have been introduced to identify babies born less than 3 months ago (i.e. between survey waves).

RESLNO - Time at this address

- (4) 12 months or more
- (5) 3 months but less than 12 months
- (6) Less than 3 months
- (9) Baby born within the last 3 months

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: All students living in Halls of Residence are given the same code as the head of household. Each member of the family is coded separately for this variable.

Up until Winter 94 RESLNO was asked in Spring quarters and RESLEN was asked for non Spring quarters. From Spring 95 until Winter 95 RESLNO was asked each quarter and RESLEN was discontinued. This variable was replaced by RESTME in Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project.

RESLEN - Time at this address

- (1) 3 months or more
- (2) Less than 3 months
- (9) Baby born within last 3 months

FREQUENCY: Non Spring quarters from Summer 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: All students living in Halls of Residence are given the same code as the head of household. Each member of the family is coded separately for this variable.

Up until Winter 94 RESLNO was asked in Spring quarters and RESLEN was asked for non Spring quarters. From Spring 95 until Winter 95 RESLNO was asked each quarter and RESLEN was discontinued.

M3CRY - Place of residence 3 months ago

- (1) UK
- (2) Somewhere else

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring quarters only from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Spring quarters only Spring 92 - Spring 94: Applies if RESLNO = 6 (lived at this address < 3 months)

Non Spring quarters Summer 92 - Winter 94: Applies if RESLEN = 2 (lived at this address < 3 months)

Each quarter from Spring 95 - Winter 95: Applies if RESLNO = 6 (lived at this address < 3 months)

Each quarter from Spring 96 onwards: Applies if RESMTH < 3 (Lived at this address < 3 months)

AND RESBBY ≠ 1 (not baby born within last 3 months)

NOTES: If filtering on a specific country other than the UK then the relevant category of M3CRY0 should also be filtered on. RESMTH and RESBY were introduced in Spring 96 to successfully identify babies born less than 3 months ago (i.e. between survey waves).

M3CRYO - Country of residence 3 months ago

(Spring 92 - Winter 92)	(52) United States of America	(Added Spring 93)	(Added Spring 99)
(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain	(53) (Other) Caribbean	(96) Angola	(134) St. Pierre and Miquelon
(6) Irish Republic (inc. pns)	(54) (Other) Central America	(97) Ethiopia	(135) Greenland
(7) Channel islands	(55) (Other) South America	(98) Somalia	(136) Bermuda
(8) Isle of Man	(56) Pakistan	(99) Zaire	(137) Taiwan
(11) Australia	(57) Burma/Myanmar	(100) Cuba	(138) Laos
(12) Canada	(58) China	(101) Mexico	(139) Afghanistan, Bhutan, Republic of the Maldives, Nepal
(13) New Zealand	(59) Japan	(102) Argentina	(140) Thailand
(14) Kenya	(60) Philippines	(103) Brazil	(141) Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
(15) Uganda	(61) Vietnam	(104) Chile	(142) Kazakhstan, Kyrgistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
(16) Tanzania	(62) Iran	(105) Columbia	*(143) At sea/In the air/Oil rig
(17) Malawi	(63) Israel	(106) Uruguay	*(144) Stateless
(18) Zambia	(64) Other Middle East nes	(107) Venezuela	
(19) Zimbabwe	(65) Other Asia (foreign nes)	(108) Iraq	
(20) Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	(66) Belgium	(109) Lebanon	
(21) Gambia	(67) Denmark	(110) Indonesia	
(22) Ghana	(68) France (inc. Monaco)	(111) Korea	
(23) Nigeria	(69) Italy	(112) Macao/Macau	
(24) Sierra Leone	(70) Luxembourg	(113) Liechtenstein	
(25) Barbados	(71) Netherlands	(114) Andorra	
(26) Jamaica	(72) Federal Republic of Germany	*(115) At sea/In the air	
(27) Trinidad & Tobago	(73) Germany (pns)	*(116) Stateless	
(28) West Indies (Associated States)	(74) Albania	(Added Spring 98)	
(29) West Indies (so stated)	(75) Bulgaria	(115) Belarus	
(30) Other Caribbean Commonwealth	(76) German Democratic Republic	(116) Bosnia (Yugoslavia)	
(31) Belize	(77) Czechoslovakia	(117) Croatia	
(32) Guyana	(78) Hungary	(118) Czech Republic	
(33) Bangladesh	(79) Poland	(119) Estonia	
(34) India	(80) Romania	(120) Macedonia (Yugoslavia)	
(35) Sri Lanka	(81) Austria	(121) Lithuania	
(36) Hong Kong	(82) Switzerland	(122) Latvia	
(37) Malaysia	(83) Greece	(123) Moldova	
(38) Singapore	(84) Portugal (inc. Azores & Madeira)	(124) Russia	
(39) Cyprus	(85) Spain (inc. Balearic & Canary Islands)	(125) Slovak Republic	
(40) Gibraltar	(86) Finland	(126) Slovenia	
(41) Malta & Gozo	(87) Norway	(127) Ukraine	
(42) Seychelles	(88) Sweden	(128) San Marino	
(43) Mauritius	(89) (Other) Yugoslavia	(129) Vatican City	
(44) Other New Commonwealth	(90) Other Europe nes	(130) Sudan	
(45) Algeria	(91) Turkey	(131) Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	
(46) Morocco	(92) Former USSR etc.	(132) Indonesia	
(47) Tunisia	(93) Rest of the World nes	(133) Micronesia	
(48) Libya	*(94) At sea/in the air	*(134) At sea/In the air	
(49) Egypt	*(95) Stateless	*(135) Stateless	
(50) Republic of South Africa			
(51) Other Africa (foreign nes)			

Abbreviations: pns = part not stated, nes = not elsewhere stated.

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring quarters only from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies if M3CRY = 2 (Living outside UK 3 months ago)

NOTES: Text labels are not available for this variable. When filtering on a specific country also filter on Somewhere else in M3CRY.

It should be noted that from Spring 92 to Winter 92 codes were from 1-95, then from Spring 93 they were increased to 116, from Spring 98 to 135 and from Spring 99 to 144, this is for SOEC purposes as a number of countries were not uniquely identifiable. *Note the change in coding for *At sea/in the air* and *Stateless* in from Spring 93, Spring 98 and Spring 99. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide for full alpha/numeric breakdowns.

REG3 - Region of residence 3 months ago

(1)	Tyne & Wear	(12)	West Midlands (Metropolitan)
(2)	Rest of Northern Region	(13)	Rest of West Midlands
(3)	South Yorkshire	(14)	Greater Manchester
(4)	West Yorkshire	(15)	Merseyside
(5)	Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	(16)	Rest of North West
(6)	East Midlands	(17)	Wales
(7)	East Anglia	(18)	Strathclyde
(8)	Inner London	(19)	Rest of Scotland
(9)	Outer London	(20)	Northern Ireland
(10)	Rest of South East	(22)	Outside of the UK
(11)	South West	(23)	Baby under 1 year

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring quarters only from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons living at a different address 3 months ago.

NOTES: Up to Winter 95 this variable is derived from RESLEN/RESLNO, M3CRY & LAD3, from Spring 96 RESLNO was replaced by RESTME, from Spring 2000 LAD3 is replaced by UALD3 in the derivation.

It should be noted that although a respondent was living at a different address 3 months ago, they could still be living in the same town or county.

GOR3 - Region of residence 3 months ago

(1)	Tyne & Wear	(12)	East of England
(2)	Rest of North East	(13)	Central London
(3)	Greater Manchester	(14)	Inner London
(4)	Merseyside	(15)	Outer London
(5)	Rest of North West	(16)	South East
(6)	South Yorkshire	(17)	South West
(7)	West Yorkshire	(18)	Wales
(8)	Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	(19)	Strathclyde
(9)	East Midlands	(20)	Rest of Scotland
(10)	West Midlands (met county)	(21)	Northern Ireland
(11)	Rest of West Midlands	(22)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98. Spring quarters only from Spring 99.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment.

NOTES: This variable is based on Government Office Regions. It is derived from RESTME RESMTH RESBBY M3CRY UALD3.

GOR3 is not included on datasets from Spring 92 to Summer 93.

OYEQM3 - Whether living at same address 12 months ago

- (1) Yes, same place
- (2) No, somewhere else
- (3) Baby under 1 year

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: (Spring 92 - Spring 95) Applies if RESLNO = 6 (Lived at current address < 3 months).

(Spring 96 onwards) Applies if RESMTH < 3 (Lived at address < 3 months) AND RESBBY ≠ 1 (Not a baby born within the last 3 months)

NOTES: Although the coverage of this variable seems contradictory at first glance it is in fact referring to the address the respondent was living at prior to their current address. For example, if the respondent is currently living in Bristol but three months ago was living in Bognor this variable checks whether the respondent was living in Bognor 12 months ago.

It should also be noted that the same circumstances apply if the respondent is living at a different address from 12 months ago but is still living in the same town or county.

REGONE - Region of residence 12 months ago

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Tyne & Wear | (12) West Midlands (Metropolitan) |
| (2) Rest of Northern Region | (13) Rest of West Midlands |
| (3) South Yorkshire | (14) Greater Manchester |
| (4) West Yorkshire | (15) Merseyside |
| (5) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside | (16) Rest of North West |
| (6) East Midlands | (17) Wales |
| (7) East Anglia | (18) Strathclyde |
| (8) Inner London | (19) Rest of Scotland |
| (9) Outer London | (20) Northern Ireland |
| (10) Rest of South East | (22) Outside of the UK |
| (11) South West | (23) Baby under 1 year |

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Up to Winter 95 this variable was derived from RESLEN/RESLNO, OYCRY, AGE & LADO, from Spring 96 RESLNO was replaced by RESTME, from Spring 2000 LADO is replaced by UALDO in the derivation.

GORONE - Region of residence 12 months ago

(1)	Tyne & Wear	(12)	East of England
(2)	Rest of North East	(13)	Central London
(3)	Greater Manchester	(14)	Inner London
(4)	Merseyside	(15)	Outer London
(5)	Rest of North West	(16)	South East
(6)	South Yorkshire	(17)	South West
(7)	West Yorkshire	(18)	Wales
(8)	Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	(19)	Strathclyde
(9)	East Midlands	(20)	Rest of Scotland
(10)	West Midlands (met county)	(21)	Northern Ireland
(11)	Rest of West Midlands	(22)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment.

NOTES: This variable is based on Government Office Regions. It is derived from RESTME AGE OYCRY UALDO.

GORONE is not included on Quanvert datasets for Spring 92 and Spring 93.

OYCRY - Country of residence 12 months ago

(1)	UK
(2)	Somewhere else
(3)	Baby under 1 year (this category included only from Spring 93 quarter onwards)

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: (Spring 92 - Spring 93) Applies if RESLNO = 5 (Lived at current address between 3 & 12 months) OR OYEQM3 = 2 (Not living at current address 12 months ago) OR (FOR NI - RESLNO = 6)

(Spring 94 - Spring 95) Applies if RESLNO = 5 (Lived at current address between 3 & 12 months) OR OYEQM3 = 2 (Not living at current address 12 months ago)

(Spring 96 onwards) Applies if RESMTH < = 3 (Lived at current address between 3 & 12 months) OR OYEQM3 = 2 (Not living at current address 12 months ago)

NOTES: It should be noted that when filtering on OYCRY = 2 the relevant category of OYCRYO should also be filtered in order to ensure accuracy. Category (3) *Baby under 1 year* is not available for the Spring 92 quarter.

OYCRYO – Country of residence 12 months ago

(Spring 92 - Winter 92)	(52) United States of America	(Added Spring 93)	(Added Spring 99)
(1) United Kingdom/Great Britain	(53) (Other) Caribbean	(96) Angola	(134) St. Pierre and Miquelon
(6) Irish Republic (inc. pns)	(54) (Other) Central America	(97) Ethiopia	(135) Greenland
(7) Channel islands	(55) (Other) South America	(98) Somalia	(136) Bermuda
(8) Isle of Man	(56) Pakistan	(99) Zaire	(137) Taiwan
(11) Australia	(57) Burma/Myanmar	(100) Cuba	(138) Laos
(12) Canada	(58) China	(101) Mexico	(139) Afghanistan, Bhutan, Republic of the Maldives, Nepal
(13) New Zealand	(59) Japan	(102) Argentina	(140) Thailand
(14) Kenya	(60) Philippines	(103) Brazil	(141) Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
(15) Uganda	(61) Vietnam	(104) Chile	(142) Kazakhstan, Kyrgistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
(16) Tanzania	(62) Iran	(105) Columbia	*(143) At sea/In the air/Oil rig
(17) Malawi	(63) Israel	(106) Uruguay	*(144) Stateless
(18) Zambia	(64) Other Middle East nes	(107) Venezuela	
(19) Zimbabwe	(65) Other Asia (foreign nes)	(108) Iraq	
(20) Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	(66) Belgium	(109) Lebanon	
(21) Gambia	(67) Denmark	(110) Indonesia	
(22) Ghana	(68) France (inc. Monaco)	(111) Korea	
(23) Nigeria	(69) Italy	(112) Macao/Macau	
(24) Sierra Leone	(70) Luxembourg	(113) Liechtenstein	
(25) Barbados	(71) Netherlands	(114) Andorra	
(26) Jamaica	(72) Federal Republic of Germany	*(115) At sea/In the air	
(27) Trinidad & Tobago	(73) Germany (pns)	*(116) Stateless	
(28) West Indies (Associated States)	(74) Albania	(Added Spring 98)	
(29) West Indies (so stated)	(75) Bulgaria	(115) Belarus	
(30) Other Caribbean Commonwealth	(76) German Democratic Republic	(116) Bosnia (Yugoslavia)	
(31) Belize	(77) Czechoslovakia	(117) Croatia	
(32) Guyana	(78) Hungary	(118) Czech Republic	
(33) Bangladesh	(79) Poland	(119) Estonia	
(34) India	(80) Romania	(120) Macedonia (Yugoslavia)	
(35) Sri Lanka	(81) Austria	(121) Lithuania	
(36) Hong Kong	(82) Switzerland	(122) Latvia	
(37) Malaysia	(83) Greece	(123) Moldova	
(38) Singapore	(84) Portugal (inc. Azores & Madeira)	(124) Russia	
(39) Cyprus	(85) Spain (inc. Balearic & Canary Islands)	(125) Slovak Republic	
(40) Gibraltar	(86) Finland	(126) Slovenia	
(41) Malta & Gozo	(87) Norway	(127) Ukraine	
(42) Seychelles	(88) Sweden	(128) San Marino	
(43) Mauritius	(89) (Other) Yugoslavia	(129) Vatican City	
(44) Other New Commonwealth	(90) Other Europe nes	(130) Sudan	
(45) Algeria	(91) Turkey	(131) Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	
(46) Morocco	(92) Former USSR etc.	(132) Indonesia	
(47) Tunisia	(93) Rest of the World nes	(133) Micronesia	
(48) Libya	*(94) At sea/in the air	*(134) At sea/In the air	
(49) Egypt	*(95) Stateless	*(135) Stateless	
(50) Republic of South Africa			
(51) Other Africa (foreign nes)			

Abbreviations: pns = part not stated, nes = not elsewhere stated.

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies if OYCRY = 2 (Living outside UK 12 months ago)

NOTES: Text labels are not available for this variable. When filtering on a specific country also filter on (2) *Somewhere else* in OYCRY.

It should be noted that from Spring 92 to Winter 92 codes were from 1-95, then from Spring 93 they were increased to 116, from Spring 98 to 135 and from Spring 99 to 144, this is for SOEC purposes as a number of countries were not uniquely identifiable. *Note the change in coding for *At sea/in the air* and *Stateless* in from Spring 93, Spring 98 and Spring 99. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide for full alpha/numeric breakdowns.

RESPONSE DETAILS

CAIND - Child/Adult indicator

- (1) **Adult**
- (2) **Child of head of household and head of family unit**
- (3) **Child of other family**
- (4) **Child of head of household but not head of family unit**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, MARSTT, EDAGE, COURSE, RELHFU, ELHOH.

IOUTCOM[E] - Individual outcome

- (1) **Personal response**
- (2) **Proxy response**
- (3) **Non-response**
- (4) **Child**
- (6) **Data brought forward from previous quarter**
- (7) **Economically inactive 70+**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is used mainly to identify whether responses obtained were given personally or by proxy. Some analysis of LFS data may be particularly affected by proxy responses, e.g. subjective questions - whether someone would like to work, or questions that are particularly difficult for proxy respondents to answer, e.g. number of actual unpaid overtime hours worked in reference week. Results of this variable therefore should be treated with caution. With regard to proxy responses there are some common sense rules. A study of proxy responses is contained in Volume 1 (Background and Methodology). Generally the questions can be asked of the main respondent provided that they are able to supply the required information and are related to the individual concerned. However, it is also acceptable for:

- a) Cohabitees to supply information about each other,
- b) Anyone whom the HOH/spouse personally asks to provide the information, e.g. a young person whose parents wish them to be the respondent,
- c) A relative, friend or health visitor may also give information where a person living alone is too old, sick or deaf to be interviewed, but only with their permission and preferably in their presence, and
- d) Children to be used as an interpreter if the parents do not speak English and it is felt that the child is capable of understanding and interpreting the questions.

PRXREL - Type of proxy response

- (1) **Personal response**
- (2) **Spouse/partner proxy**
- (3) **Other proxy**
- (4) **Child aged under16**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

STRUCTURE

TYPEHH - Type of household

- (01) 1 person
- (02) 2 or more persons, all different family units
- (03) Couple, no children, no other family units
- (04) Couple, no children, other family units
- (05) Couple, all dependent children, no other family units
- (06) Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units
- (07) Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units
- (08) Couple, all dependent children, other family units
- (09) Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units
- (10) Couple, all non-dependent children, other family units
- (11) Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units
- (12) Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units
- (13) Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units
- (14) Lone parent, all dependent children, other family units
- (15) Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units
- (16) Lone parent, all non-dependent children, other family units
- (17) 2 or more family units, all dependent children
- (18) 2 or more family units, dependent & non-dependent children
- (19) 2 or more family units, all non-dependent children
- (20) 2 or more family units, no children

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters in 95 (on household datasets).

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: From Spring 96 this variable was replaced by HHTYPE which has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household. This variable is only suitable for household/family level analysis and therefore should **only** be used on the household datasets, **not** the person level datasets. For further details see volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

This variable is derived from TYPEFU, FDPCH19 & RELHFU.

This variable was originally produced for all quarters from Spring 92. A number of errors were subsequently found with household and family unit data from Spring 92 to Winter 94, and the Spring quarter databases were re-run to correct the errors. **System administrators have been asked to delete this variable from the Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters 92-94, but if this has not occurred on your system, you are advised not to use this variable in those quarters.** A full description of the data problems is given in volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

HHTYPE - Type of household

- (01) 1 person
- (02) 2 or more persons, all different family units
- (03) Married couple, no children, no other family units
- (04) Cohabiting couple, no children, no other family units
- (05) Couple, no children, other family units
- (06) Married couple, all dependent children, no other family units
- (07) Cohabiting couple, all dependent children, no other family units
- (08) Married couple, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units
- (09) Cohabiting couple, dependent & non dependent children, not other family units
- (10) Married couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units
- (11) Cohabiting couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units
- (12) Couple, all dependent children, other family units
- (13) Couple, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units
- (14) Couple, all non-dependent children, other family units
- (15) Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units
- (16) Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, no other family units
- (17) Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units
- (18) Lone parent, all dependent children, other family units
- (19) Lone parent, dependent & non-dependent children, other family units
- (20) Lone parent, all non-dependent children, other family units
- (21) 2 or more family units, all dependent children
- (22) 2 or more family units, dependent & non-dependent children
- (23) 2 or more family units, all non-dependent children
- (24) 2 or more family units, no children
- (25) Same sex couple with or without others

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets).

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: HHTYPE replaces TYPEHH from Spring 96. It has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household.

Categories 15 or 18 (Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family/other family units) will also include those who are married, i.e. MARSTT=2 (Yes) where their spouse is not a household member i.e. MARCHK=2 (No), e.g. working away from home, in prison etc.

This variable is derived from FUTYPE, FDPCH19 & RELHFU.

HHTYPE is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000.

AGCOCD - Composition of household

- (01) 1 male over pensionable age with no children
- (02) 1 female over pensionable age with no children
- (03) 1 adult with no children
- (04) 1 adult with one child
- (05) 1 adult with two or more children
- (06) 2 married adults both under pensionable age with no children
- (07) 2 married adults one over pensionable age with no children
- (08) 2 married adults with one child
- (09) 2 married adults with two children
- (10) 2 married adults with three or more children
- (11) 2 adults under pensionable age with no children
- (12) 2 adults one under pensionable age with no children
- (13) 2 adults with one or more children
- (14) 3 or more adults with no children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (15) 3 or more adults with one or two children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (16) 3 or more adults with three or more children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (17) 3 or more adults with no children
- (18) 3 or more adults with one or more children

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters in 95 (on household datasets).

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: AGCOCD is replaced by HLDCMP in Spring 96, which has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household. This variable is only suitable for household/family level analysis and therefore should **only** be used on the household datasets, **not** the person level datasets. For further details see volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

Up to Winter 94 this variable was derived from AGE, SEX, MARCON & CAIND. From Spring 95 it was derived from AGE, SEX, MARSTT, LIVTOG & CAIND.

This variable was originally produced for all quarters from Spring 92. A number of errors were subsequently found with household and family unit data from Spring 92 to Winter 94, and the Spring quarter databases were re-run to correct the errors. **System administrators have been asked to delete this variable from the Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters 92-94, but if this has not occurred on your system, you are advised not to use this variable in those quarters.** A full description of the data problems is given in volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

HLDCMP - Composition of household

- (01) 1 male over pensionable age with no children
- (02) 1 female over pensionable age with no children
- (03) 1 adult under pensionable age with no children
- (04) 1 adult with one child
- (05) 1 adult with two or more children
- (06) Married couple both under pensionable age with no children
- (07) Cohabiting couple both under pensionable age with no children
- (08) Married couple one or more over pensionable age with no children
- (09) Cohabiting couple one or more over pensionable age with no children
- (10) Married couple with one child
- (11) Married couple with 2 children
- (12) Married couple with 3 or more children
- (13) Cohabiting couple with one child
- (14) Cohabiting couple with 2 children
- (15) Cohabiting couple with 3 or more children
- (16) 2 adults, not married or cohabiting, both under pensionable age with no children
- (17) 2 adults, not married or cohabiting, one or more over pensionable age with no children
- (18) 2 adults, not married or cohabiting with 1 or more children
- (19) 3 or more adults with no children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (20) 3 or more adults with 1 or 2 children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (21) 3 or more adults with 3 or more children including at least one married/cohabiting couple
- (22) 3 or more adults with no children
- (23) 3 or more adults with one or more children
- (24) Same sex cohabiting couple

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets).

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: HLDCMP is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000.

HLDCMP replaces AGCOCD. It has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household. It is derived from AGE, SEX, MARSTT, LIVTOG & CAIND.

RELHOH - Relationship to head of household

- (1) Head of household (HOH)
- (2) Wife of HOH
- (3) Child of HOH/wife
- (4) Parent/grandparent of HOH/wife
- (5) Brother/sister of HOH/wife
- (6) Nephew/niece of HOH/wife
- (7) Grandchild of HOH/wife
- (8) Other relation of HOH/wife
- (9) Cohabitee
- (10) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable had been discontinued from Summer 96. RELH96, introduced in Spring 96 expands the categories of RELHOH. RELHOH is available for Spring 96 in order to include imputed cases. Any children in the household born to or adopted by either HOH or wife, or both, or cohabitee, are coded as child of HOH/wife. Foster children are coded as child of HOH/wife only if they had been living in the household for six months or more. Sons-in-law and daughters-in-law of HOH/wife are coded as Other relation of HOH/wife.

RELH96 - Relationship to head of household

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (0) Head of household | (12) Brother/sister |
| (1) Spouse | (13) Step-brother/sister |
| (2) Cohabitee | (14) Foster brother/sister |
| (3) Child | (15) Brother/sister-in-law |
| (4) Step-child | (16) Grandchild |
| (5) Foster child | (17) Grandparent |
| (6) Child-in-law | (18) Other relation |
| (7) Parent | (19) Other non-relative |
| (8) Step-parent | (20) Same sex cohabitee |
| (10) Foster parent | (21) Undefined |
| (11) Parent-in-law | |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Although available from Spring 96 the full benefits of RELH96 will not occur till the Summer 96 quarter because detailed relationship information will not be available for imputed cases until then. RELHOH (for Spring 96 only) collapses RELH96 into the categories used in previous quarters and will include imputed cases.

This variable was introduced in Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project to identify whether the respondent is the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented.

This variable replaces RELHOH.

RELHRP - Relationship to HRP

(0)	Head of household
(1)	Spouse
(2)	Cohabitee
(3)	Child
(4)	Step-child
(5)	Foster child
(6)	Child in law
(7)	Parent
(8)	Step-parent
(10)	Foster parent
(11)	Parent in law
(12)	Brother or sister
(13)	Step-brother or sister
(14)	Foster brother or sister
(15)	Brother or sister in law
(16)	Grandchild
(17)	Grandparent
(18)	Other relation
(19)	Other non-relative
(20)	Same sex cohabitee
(21)	Undefined

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: There are a lot of changes taking place in the make-up of households/families and the purpose of the relationship grid is to calculate family units by defining household members' relationship to each other.

NUMPER - Number of persons in household

(1 - 16) Number of persons

FREQUENCY: Spring, Summer and Autumn quarters in 96. Spring and Autumn quarters from Autumn 99 to Autumn 2000 (on Household datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is used within the Blaise program to compute the number of lines within the household box. Because of the way the questionnaire works, the value of NUMPER includes those people who have previously been recorded in the household but are no longer present (i.e. left or died) and therefore does not necessarily correspond with the other household information. For example, HHTYPE may indicate a one person household but NUMPER could be 2 if someone has moved out. As this was causing confusion with users it was decided to remove NUMPER from the person level datasets. The derived variable TOTNUM gives the number of eligible people currently living in a household.

TOTNUM - Total number of eligible people in household

(1 - 16) Total number of eligible people in household

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: TOTNUM is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000.

TOTNUM was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of people within the household. This variable is derived from IOUTCOM[E].

TOTFU - Total number of family units in household

(1 - 16) Total number of family units in household

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: TOTFU is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000.

TOTFU was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household. This variable is derived from IOUTCOM[E].

FMDP - Number of family units in household with dependent children only

(1 - 16) Number of family units in household with dependent children

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: FMDP is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E] & FUTYPE.

FMNDP - Number of family units in household with non-dependent children only

(1 - 16) Number of family units in household with non-dependent children only

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: FMNDP is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E] & FUTYPE.

FMPLUS - Total number of family units with more than one person

(1 - 16) Total number of family units with more than one person

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: FMPLUS is available on the person level datasets and also on the household datasets. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E], TOTFU and TOTNUM.

TOTXFU - Total number of extended families in household

(1 - 16) Total number of extended families in household

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: TOTXFU is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E], FAMUNIT and EXTFU.

XFMDC - Total number of extended family units in household with dependent children only

(1 - 16) Total number of extended family units in household with dependent children only

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: XFMDC is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E] & FUTYPE.

XFMNDC - Total number of extended family units in household with non-dependent children only

(1 - 16) Total number of extended family units in household with non-dependent children only

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: XFMNDC is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is also included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of family units within the household.

This variable is derived from HOUTCOM[E] & TYPEFU.

HDPCH19 - Number of dependent children in household aged under 19

(0-10) Number of dependent children in household aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for this variable. This variable is derived from CAIND & AGE.

AOHL16- Age of oldest dependent child in household aged under 16

(0-15) Age of oldest dependent child in household aged 0-15

(16) No dependent children aged under 16

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for this variable. This variable is derived from CAIND & AGE.

AOHL19 - Age of oldest dependent child in household aged under 19

(0-18) Age of oldest dependent child in household aged 0-18

(19) No dependent children aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for this variable. This variable is derived from CAIND & AGE.

AYHL19 - Age of youngest dependent child in household aged under 19

(0-18) Age of youngest dependent child in household aged 0-18

(19) No dependent children aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for this variable. This variable is derived from CAIND & AGE.

HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON

HIHNUM – Person in household with highest income

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those who said there is more than one responsible person in household

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JNTELDA – Eldest person in household

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those who said there is more than one person in household and if equal incomes and age missing from one of the persons.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JNTELDDB – Eldest person in household from list

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those who responded don't know or who refused to respond to HIHNUM.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

HRPCHECK – Household reference person check

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

HRP – Household reference person

- (1) Respondent is HRP
- (2) Respondent is not HRP

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16+

NOTES: This variable is derived from PERSNO and DVHRPNUM. It is used to determine Household Reference Person. This variable is only on ONS datasets in 2000.

HOUSING TENURE

NURSE - Whether living in National Health Service accommodation

- (1) **Persons in NHS accommodation**
- (-9) **Persons not in NHS accommodation**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable should be used as a filter for an either/or response only. On some Quanvert databases this variable has text labels, but it should still only be used as an either/or filter.

TEN96 - Accommodation details

- (1) **Owned outright**
- (2) **Being bought with mortgage or loan**
- (3) **Part rent, part mortgage**
- (4) **Rented**
- (5) **Rent free**
- (6) **Squatting**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable was introduced in Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project and replaces TENURE and MORTGE which have been discontinued. For quarters prior to Spring 96 see the notes on TENURE & MORTGE.

TENURE - Whether accommodation owned or rented

- (1) **Own outright, still buying**
- (2) **Rented, rent free**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: TENURE & MORTGE have been replaced by TEN96 from Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project. Owner occupiers just paying ground rent are treated as owning or buying **not** renting. If the property is leasehold and the lease is for 21 years or more then it is treated as being owned. If less than 21 years then it is treated as being rented. Co-ownership or equity schemes are coded as owning or buying **only** if the household will eventually own all or their part of the accommodation. Other co-ownership or equity schemes are coded as renting even if the rent includes a proportion of the collective mortgage which the householder can claim tax relief on.

MORTGE - Whether accommodation owned or mortgaged

- (1) Owned outright
- (2) Being bought with mortgage or loan

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies if TENURE = 1 (Accommodation owned outright/is buying)

NOTES: TENURE & MORTGE have been replaced by TEN96 from Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project. If the accommodation is being bought outright with a very short term loan, e.g. a bridging loan, then the accommodation is coded as owned outright. Co-ownership schemes are coded as being bought with a mortgage or loan (see note on co-ownership schemes in TENURE). Only mortgages or loans used to buy the accommodation are coded as being bought. Mortgages or loans used solely for improvements or extensions to the accommodation are disregarded.

RENT96 - Accommodation tied to job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if TEN96 = 4 (rent), 5 (rent free)

NOTES: This variable was introduced in Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project and replaces TIED which has been discontinued.

TIED - Whether accommodation tied to job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies if TENURE = 2 (rented accommodation/rent free)

NOTES: TIED has been replaced by RENT96 from Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project. Tied accommodation is that which goes with the job of a household member. Those living in tied accommodation may either pay rent or live rent free.

TIEDRL - Relationship of person with tied job accommodation to head of household

- (1) Head of household (HOH)
- (2) Wife of HOH
- (3) Child of HOH/wife
- (4) Parent/grandparent of HOH/wife
- (5) Brother/sister of HOH/wife
- (6) Nephew/niece of HOH/wife
- (7) Grandchild of HOH/wife
- (8) Other relation of HOH/wife
- (9) Cohabitee
- (10) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies if TIED = 1 (Tied accommodation)

LAND96 - Landlord of accommodation

- (1) LA, Scottish Homes, New Town Development
- (2) Housing association, co-op, trust
- (3) Employing organisation
- (4) Another organisation
- (5) Relative of household member
- (6) Individual employer
- (7) Other individual private landlord

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if TEN96 = 4 (rent), 5 (rent free)

NOTES: This variable was introduced in Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project and replaces LAND which has been discontinued. For earlier quarters see the notes on LAND.

LAND - Type of landlord

- (1) Local Authority or Council, Scottish Homes, New Town Corporation, NI housing Executive
- (2) Housing Association or co-operative or housing charitable trust
- (3) Property company
- (4) Employing organisation
- (5) Other organisation
- (6) Relative of household member
- (7) Individual employer
- (8) Other individual private landlord

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies if TENURE = 2 (Rented accommodation/rent free)

NOTES: LAND has been replaced by LAND96 from Spring 96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project. For the purposes of this variable it is the actual person or organisation that lets the accommodation, not necessarily the actual owner. For example if a Council owns the accommodation and rents it to a tenant who then sub-lets the accommodation to the respondent, the landlord is the council tenant, **not** the Council. In some cases the landlord is not the person/organisation who collects the rent from the respondent. For example Council housing tied to a job is coded as Local Authority **not** employer. This also applies to police houses, school caretakers houses etc where the landlord is the Local Authority.

FURN - Whether accommodation furnished

- (1) Furnished
- (2) Partly furnished
- (3) Unfurnished

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE (Spring 92 - Winter 95) Applies if TENURE = 2 (rented accommodation/rent free)
(Spring 96 onwards) Applies if TEN96 = 4 (rent), 5 (rent free)

NOTES: The terms furnished, partly furnished and unfurnished have not been defined and rely solely on the respondent's assessment. Only furnishing provided by the landlord is taken into consideration not furnishing provided by the tenants. The coverage was amended in Spring 96 due to TENURE being replaced by TEN96 as a result of the GSS Social Survey Harmonisation Project.

ACCESS TO MOTOR VEHICLES

USEVEH - Own or use motor vehicle

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01(ONS datasets only). Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (on household datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Although only one person is required to respond, they may do so on behalf of all the adults in the household. Includes company cars, unless no private use allowed. All questions for motor vehicles have changed to Wave 1 and 5 and every other year in quarter 3 (even years).

TYPVEH (01-10) - Type of vehicle

- (1) Car
- (2) Light van
- (3) Motorcycle
- (4) Some other motor vehicle

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01(ONS datasets only). Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (on household datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who have the use of a motor vehicle.

NOTES: This variable is called TPVEH(01-10) in Quanvert and TYPVEH(01-10) in all other formats. All questions for motor vehicles have changed to Wave 1 and 5 and every other year in quarter 3 (even years).

PRIVEH (01-10) - Ownership of vehicle

- (1) Privately owned
- (2) Company car
- (3) None of the above (spontaneous)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01(ONS datasets only). Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (on household datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who have the use of a car (TYPVEH = 1).

NOTES: This variable is called PRVEH (01-10) in Quanvert and PRIVEH (01-10) in all other formats. All questions for motor vehicles have changed to Wave 1 and 5 and every other year in quarter 3 (even years).

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

HOUTCOM[E] - Household outcome

- (1) Full interview
- (2) Partial interview
- (3) Contains only residents aged 70 or more who are all economically inactive
- (4) Household no longer resident
- (5) Previously ineligible, now eligible
- (7) Circumstantial refusal
- (8) Non-contact

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96

HOUT - Household outcome

- (11) Full interview
- (12) Economically inactive
- (20) Partially co-operating household
- (31) Refusal to HQ letter
- (36) Outright refusal
- (37) Circumstantial refusal
- (41) Non-contact
- (51) No trace of address
- (52) Not yet built or under construction
- (53) Demolished or derelict
- (54) Vacant or being refurbished
- (55) Non residential or business only
- (56) Institution
- (57) Temporary accommodation/second residence
- (59) Directed not to sample at this address
- (60) Holiday home
- (61) Household no longer resident
- (62) Previously ineligible, now eligible
- (89) Household not finished with

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

NUMHLD - Household number

- (1-81) Household number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Summer 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: This variable changed its name to NUMHHLD from Autumn 94. See notes on NUMHHLD.

NUMHHLD - Household number

(1-81) Household number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: This variable replaces NUMHLD. NUMHLD was used from Spring 92 - Summer 94. At some addresses more than one household is found, NUMHHLD identifies the number of occupied households at a particular address whereas HHLD identifies which household (including vacant households) at that address the data refers to. In Quanvert, NUMHHLD is not available for Autumn 94 only.

HHLD - Household reference

(1-81) Household reference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: At some addresses more than one household is found. NUMH[H]LD identifies the number of occupied households at a particular address whereas HHLD identifies which household (including vacant households) at that address the data refers to. From Spring 92 - Summer 94 NUMHLD was used. From Autumn 94 onwards NUMHHLD is used. In Quanvert, NUMHHLD is not available for Autumn 94.

PERSNO - Person number within household

(0-90) Person number within household

(91-97) Person number within halls of residence

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable should only be used for including or excluding persons in student halls of residence. Care should be taken as these are mainly proxy responses.

HOHID - Head of household identification

(1) Head of household

(2) Not head of household

FREQUENCY Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: HOHID was introduced in Spring 96 to provide additional information about the total number of people and family units within the household.

HRPID - Respondent accommodation responsibility

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE > 16 (years).

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

STRUCTURE

TYPEFU - Type of family unit

- (1) 1 person family/no family person* (*Winter 95 quarter only)
- (2) Male head of married/cohabiting family
- (3) Male lone head of family
- (4) Female lone head of family

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters in 1995 (on Household datasets).

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: From Spring 96 TYPEFU has been replaced by FUTYPE which has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household. This variable is only suitable for household/family level analysis and therefore should **only** be used on the household datasets, **not** the person level datasets. For further details see volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

This variable was originally produced for all quarters from Spring 92. A number of errors were subsequently found with household and family unit data from Spring 92 to Winter 94, and the Spring quarter databases were re-run to correct the errors. **System administrators have been asked to delete this variable from the Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters 92-94, but if this has not occurred on your system, you are advised not to use this variable in those quarters.** From 1992 to 1995 TYPEFU should be replaced by TFUADJ which has been adjusted to account for the missing family members. During this period, marital status was incorrectly coded. A full description of the data problems is given in Volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

This variable is derived from RELHFU, FDPCH19 & SEX.

FUTYPE - Type of family unit

- (1) 1 person – male
- (2) 1 person – female
- (3) Same sex couple
- (4) Married couple with no children
- (5) Married couple with non-dependent children only
- (6) Married couple with dependent children
- (7) Cohabiting couple with no children
- (8) Cohabiting couple with non-dependent children only
- (9) Cohabiting couple with dependent children
- (10) Male lone parent with dependent children
- (11) Male lone parent with non-dependent children only
- (12) Female lone parent with dependent children
- (13) Female lone parent with non-dependent children only

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 96 (on Household datasets). Each quarter from Spring 2000 (on ONS datasets)

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: FUTYPE replaces TYPEFU. FUTYPE is not available on the person level datasets, but is included on the household datasets. It is included on the ONS datasets from Spring 2000. This variable is derived from SEX, RELHFU, MARSTT, LIVTOG & FDPCH19.

It has had the number of categories increased to identify married and cohabiting couples in a household. Previously there had been a problem with this variable in identifying male and female lone parents. However, the introduction of a 'household grid' question - HHA - in Spring 96 to collect basic demographic data about all household members has resulted in fully complete family data from Summer 96 onwards.

Categories 10 or 12 (Male/Female lone parent with dependent children) will also include those who are married i.e. MARSTT=2 (Yes) where their spouse is not a household member i.e. MARCHK=2 (No), e.g. because they are working away from home, in prison etc.

EXTFU - Extended family unit

- (1-2) Extended family unit number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all households.

NOTES: This variable codes all those related in some way to the same extended family unit.

This variable is derived from HHA, TOTFU, SMSXFU and FAMUNIT.

SMSXFU - Same sex family unit

(1-11) Family unit number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: This variable redefines the family unit to include same sex partners in the same family unit. Thus, using this variable results in fewer family units in total than if using FAMUNIT.

The family hierarchical structure is based on FAMUNIT. Those people who have been coded as same sex cohabitantes are put into separate family units at FAMUNIT. Therefore when any analysis is done of same sex cohabitantes at family level, it shows the number of individuals rather than couples.

This variable is derived from LIVTOG and HHA.

FAMUNIT - Family unit number

(1-17) Family unit number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: With the introduction of HHA from Spring 96, FAMUNIT (unique identifier for family unit) is now generated automatically. Previously, it was coded by the interviewer to identify the family groupings within the household.

RELHFU - Relationship to head of family

- (1) Head of family**
- (2) Wife/partner of head of family**
- (3) Child of head of family/other person**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable was derived from MARCON & SEX up to Winter 94. From Spring 95 it is derived from MARSTT, LIVTOG & SEX.

AOFL16 - Age of oldest dependent child in family under 16

- (0-15) Age of oldest dependent child in family aged 0-15**
- (16) No dependent children aged under 16**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for these variables.

This variable is derived from FUTYPE, RELHFU CAIND and AGE.

AOFL19 - Age of oldest dependent child in family under 19

- (0-18)** Age of oldest dependent child in family aged 0-18
- (19)** No dependent children aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for these variables.

This variable is derived from FUTYPE, RELHFU CAIND and AGE.

AYFL19 - Age of youngest dependent child in family under 19

- (0-18)** Age of youngest dependent child in family aged 0-18
- (19)** No dependent children aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Text labels are not available for these variables.

This variable is derived from CAIND, RELHFU & AGE.

FDPCH2 - Number of dependent children in family aged under 2

- (0-3)** Number of dependent children in family aged under 2

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

NOTES: The notes for FDPCH19 apply to this variable also.

FDPCH4 - Number of dependent children in family aged between 2 & 4

- (0-3)** Number of dependent children in family aged between 2 & 4

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

NOTES: The notes for FDPCH19 apply to this variable also.

FDPCH9 - Number of dependent children in family aged between 5 & 9

- (0-5)** Number of dependent children in family aged between 5 & 9

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

NOTES: The notes for FDPCH19 apply to this variable also.

FDPCH15 - Number of dependent children in family aged between 10 & 15

(0-5) Number of dependent children in family aged between 10 & 15

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

NOTES: The notes for FDPCH19 apply to this variable also.

FDPCH16 - Number of dependent children in family aged under 16

(0-10) Number of dependent children in family aged under 16

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

NOTES: The notes for FDPCH19 apply to this variable also.

FDPCH19 - Number of dependent children in family aged under 19

(0-10) Number of dependent children in family aged under 19

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all family units.

NOTES: This variable should be used at the family level or at the person level selecting on heads and wives of heads of families and are derived from CAIND & AGE. Dependent children are all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who are in full-time education. Dependency of a child is a family concept. If this variable is run at a household level it is not certain on whom the child is dependent. By running this variable at the family level or at the person level selecting on heads and wives of heads of family units (both of whom the child is dependent on) there is no chance of making claims of dependency where none in fact exist.

This variable was originally produced for all quarters from Spring 92. A number of errors were subsequently found with household and family unit data from Spring 92 to Winter 94, and the Spring quarter databases were re-run to correct the errors. **System administrators have been asked to delete these variables from the Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters 92-94, but if this has not occurred on your system, you are advised not to use these variables in those quarters.** A full description of the data problems is given in Volume 8 (Household and Family Data) of the LFS User Guide.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

BASIC ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

INECACA - Basic economic activity (ILO definition)

- (01) Employee
- (02) Self-employed
- (03) Government employment & training programmes
- (04) Unpaid family worker
- (05) ILO unemployed
- (06) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, student
- (07) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, looking after family, home
- (08) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, temporarily sick or injured
- (09) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, long-term sick or disabled
- (10) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, other reason
- (11) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, no reason given
- (12) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, waiting results of job application
- (13) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, student
- (14) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, looking after family, home
- (15) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, temporarily sick or injured
- (16) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, long term sick or disabled
- (17) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, believes no job available
- (18) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, not started looking
- (19) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, not looked
- (20) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, no reason
- (21) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, waiting results of job application
- (22) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, student
- (23) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, looking after family, home
- (24) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, temporarily sick or injured
- (25) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, long term sick or disabled
- (26) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, not need or want job
- (27) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, retired
- (28) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, other reason
- (29) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, no reason given
- (30) Under 16

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is the standard economic activity variable and should be used for consistency with current ONS practice as it gives the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard definitions of employment, unemployment and economic activity and inactivity. OLECACA should not be used.

For the quarters Spring 92 - Winter 92 there was an error in the questionnaire routing where the 'reason for not seeking work' questions were only asked of persons up to the age of 59, whereas they should have been asked of persons up to 5 years above retirement age. The result of this is that for these quarters only, none of the individual 'inactive' characteristics are accurate, although the overall inactive total is correct. To correct this problem in published data only, for each of the affected quarters an estimate was made of the number of discouraged workers over 60. This was done by assuming the number grew at a constant rate between Spring 1991 and Spring 1993. These estimates were then added to the estimates from Quanvert to give the estimates in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin etc.

This variable is derived from AGE, SCHM99, COUNTRY (URES MC prior Spring 2000), TECLEC, NEWDEAL, YTETMP, YTETJB, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, NSTAT, LOOK4, LKYT4, START, WAIT, LIKEWK, YSTART, NOLOOK, NOWANT, and SEX.

The variable ILODEFA is available which is an amalgamation of INECACA.

ILODEFA - Basic economic activity (ILO definition)

QUANVERT	SPSS
(1) All persons 16+	(1) In employment
(2) Economically active	(2) ILO unemployed
(3) In employment	(3) Inactive
(4) ILO unemployed	(4) Under 16
(5) Inactive	

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable amalgamates the main headings of INECACA. From Spring 96, when analysing economic activity at family unit or household level, INECACA should be used because ILODEFA does not have a DNA category.

Although this variable has different labels in SPSS & Quanvert, the three main categories 'In employment', 'ILO Unemployed' and 'Inactive' are the same in both formats. Quanvert can use sub-categories and can generate 'All persons 16+' and 'Economically active' from the data. SPSS simply recodes INECACA giving a single value for every case.

The ILO unemployment rate is ILO unemployed as a percentage of the economically active.

AECACT – Economic activity

(1)	Employee
(2)	Self Employed
(3)	Government employment and training programmes
(4)	Unpaid family worker
(5)	ILO unemployed
(6)	Economically inactive - looking for work
(7)	Economically inactive - wanting work
(8)	Economically inactive - neither wanting nor seeking work
(-9)	DNA Children under 16

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from INECACA.

GWACT - Economic activity of New Deal/Gateway participants

(1)	College based scheme - New Deal
(2)	Work based scheme - New Deal
(3)	Employee - Gateway
(4)	Self-employed - Gateway
(5)	ILO unemployed - Gateway
(6)	Inactive - Gateway

FREQUENCY: Spring 98 only

COVERAGE: Applies to New Deal (including Gateway) participants.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SCH98A, ISC98A, YTETMP, YTETJB, NSTAT, LOOK4, START, LKYT4, JBAWAY, WAIT

OLECACA - Basic economic activity (International definition)

- (01) Employee
- (02) Self-employed
- (03) Government employment & training programmes
- (04) ILO unemployed
- (05) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, student
- (06) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, looking after family, home
- (07) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, temporarily sick or injured
- (08) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, long-term sick or disabled
- (09) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, other reason
- (10) Inactive - seeking, unavailable, no reason given
- (11) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, waiting results of job application
- (12) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, student
- (13) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, looking after family, home
- (14) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, temporarily sick or injured
- (15) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, long term sick or disabled
- (16) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, believes no job available
- (17) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, not started looking
- (18) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, not looked
- (19) Inactive - not seeking, would like work, no reason
- (20) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, waiting results of job application
- (21) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, student
- (22) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, looking after family, home
- (23) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, temporarily sick or injured
- (24) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, long term sick or disabled
- (25) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, not need or want job
- (26) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, retired
- (27) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, other reason
- (28) Inactive - not seeking, not like work, no reason given
- (29) Under 16

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is the old International standard definitions of employment etc. For the ILO standard definitions INECACA should be used.

For the quarters Spring 92 - Winter 92 there was an error in the questionnaire routing where the 'reason for not seeking work' questions were only asked of persons up to the age of 59, whereas they should have been asked of persons up to 5 years above retirement age. The result of this is that for these quarters only none of the individual 'inactive' characteristics are accurate, although the overall inactive total is correct.

OLECACA is discontinued after Spring 93.

This variable is derived from AGE, SCHEME, TECLEC, WRKING, JBAWAY, NSTAT, LOOK1, LOOK4, LKYT4, WAIT, LIKEWK, START, NOLOOK, NOWANT.

MOBILE WORKFORCE

MOVED - Whether job related move in last 12 months

- (1) To take up new job already obtained
- (2) Job relocated
- (3) Some other reason
- (4) Not moved in last 12 months

FREQUENCY: Autumn 94 and Autumn 95 only

COVERAGE: Applies to men aged 16 - 64, and women aged 16 – 59.

NOTES: The mobile workforce questions were discontinued after Autumn 95.

MOVED - Whether moved because of job relocation

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons of working age who have been resident less than twelve months in current property.

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

C[A]SHTIM - Whether received financial help with move from employer

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn 94 and Autumn 95 only

COVERAGE: Applies if MOVED = 1 (job related move during last 12 months)

NOTES: In Autumn 94 this variable was known as CASHTIM in all formats. In Autumn 95 this variable was known as CSHTIM in all formats. Mobile workforce questions were discontinued after Autumn 95.

C[A]SHTIME - Full or part financial help with move from employer

- (1) All costs paid
- (2) Some costs paid

FREQUENCY: Autumn 94 and Autumn 95 only

COVERAGE: Applies if CASHTIM/CSHTIM = 1 Yes (received financial help).

NOTES: In Autumn 94 this variable was known as CASHTFP in Quanvert and CASHTIME in all other formats. In Autumn 95 this variable was known as CSHTIME in all formats. Mobile workforce questions were discontinued after Autumn 95.

CASHTIM - Contribution to cost of move from employer

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons of working age who have been resident less than twelve months in current property, and whose current job was relocated (MOVED = YES).

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

CASHTFP - Full or part financial help with move from employer

- (1) All costs paid
(2) Some costs paid

FREQUENCY: Autumn 94 only

COVERAGE: Applies if CASHTIM = 1 Yes (received financial help).

NOTES: See notes for C[A]SHTIME above.

CASHFUL - Full cost of move covered by employer

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 02

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons of working age who have been resident less than twelve months in current property, and whose current job was relocated (MOVED = YES) and their employer contributed to the cost of moving (CASHTIM = YES).

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

The full costs of moving includes: the cost of transportation, solicitor's fees, estate agent fees, accommodation costs, stamp duty, other necessary expenses.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHEMES

SCH98A - Whether on Government employment & training schemes

- (1) Aged 16-25 - Youth Training (YT)
- (2) Aged 18-25 - New Deal (including on the Gateway)
- (3) Training for Work
- (5) Work Trial
- (50) Any other kind of scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Spring 98 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16 - 64 and all women aged 16 - 62 in Great Britain.

NOTES: This variable replaced SCHEME.

SCH98B - Whether on Government employment & training schemes

- (1) Aged 16-25 - Youth Training (YT)
- (2) Aged 18+ - New Deal (including on the Gateway)
- (3) Training for Work
- (50) Any other kind of scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 98 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and all women aged 16-62 in Great Britain.

NOTES: This variable replaced SCH98A. The differences are that the Work Trial option has been removed, and that the New Deal option has been expanded to apply to everyone aged over 18, though the question wording is slightly different for those aged over 25. Further changes are likely to this question as the New Deal policy develops.

SCHM99 – Whether of Government employment or training schemes

- (1) UK aged 16-25, NI aged 16-21; Youth Training / YT / Youth Training Programme
- (2) Aged 18+; New Deal (including on the Gateway)
- (3) Training for Work [GB ONLY]
- (8) Action for Community Employment (ACE) [NI ONLY]
- (10) Job Skills [NI ONLY]
- (14) National Traineeship
- (50) Any other kind of scheme (excludes Enterprise Allowance Scheme)
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and no response this time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-62 in the UK.

NOTES: This variable replaced SCH98B and ISC98B, combining the GB and NI questions into one. In addition to this combination, which means that some options are regionally specific, the 'Enterprise Ulster' option has been removed.

SCHEME - Whether on Government employment & training schemes

Spring 92 - Summer 93

- (1) Youth Training (YT)
- (2) Community Industry
- (4) Employment Training
- (7) Employment Action
- (50) Any other kind of scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

Autumn 93 to Winter 96

- (1) Youth Training (YT)
- (2) Training for work, Employment Training, Employment Action
- (3) Learning for Work
- (4) Community Action
- (5) Work Trial (from Spring 95)
- (50) Any other kind of scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Youth Training (YT)
- (2) Training for work
- (5) Work Trial
- (6) Project work
- (50) Any other kind of scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: (Spring 92 to Winter 93) Applies to men aged 16 - 64 and women aged 16 - 59 in GB.
(Spring 94 onwards) Applies to men aged 16 - 64 and women aged 16 - 62 in GB.

NOTES: This variable has been amended to take account of differing training schemes.

Code 1 is applicable only for informants aged 16-20. For informants aged 21 and over the text for code 1 will read "NOT APPLICABLE AGED 21+".

A respondent currently serving a Modern Apprenticeship should be coded 66 'none of these'.

The coverage of this variable was amended from Spring 94 to include women up to the age of 63 due to the expanded eligibility criteria of the Training For Work initiative.

People on training schemes are classed as being in employment but not as employees, self-employed or unpaid family workers.

The introduction of TECs and LECs made the identification of individual Government training schemes difficult and it is recommended to use the total from INECACA.

This question was replaced by SCH98A in spring 1998.

ISC98A - Whether on Government employment & training schemes (NI)

- (1) Aged 16-20 - Youth Training Programme (YTP)
- (2) Aged 18-25 - New Deal (including on the Gateway)
- (8) Action for Community Employment (ACE)
- (9) Enterprise Ulster/Job Training Programme
- (10) Job Skills
- (50) Any other kind of scheme, excluding Enterprise Allowance Scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Spring 98 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16 - 64 and all women aged 16 - 62 in Northern Ireland.

NOTES: This variable replaced IRSCHM.

ISC98B - Whether on Government employment & training schemes (NI)

- (1) Aged 16-20 - Youth Training Programme (YTP)
- (2) Aged 18+ - New Deal (including on the Gateway)
- (8) Action for Community Employment (ACE)
- (9) Enterprise Ulster/Job Training Programme
- (10) Job Skills
- (50) Any other kind of scheme, excluding Enterprise Allowance Scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Summer 98 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16 - 64 and all women aged 16 - 62 in Northern Ireland.

NOTES: This variable replaced ISC98A. Also see notes for SCH98B.

IRSCHM - Whether on Government employment & training schemes (NI)

- (1) Youth Training (Programme)
- (8) Action for Community Employment (ACE)
- (9) Enterprise Ulster/Job Training Programme
- (10) Job Skills
- (50) Any other kind of scheme, excluding Enterprise Allowance Scheme
- (66) None of these
- (97) Just 16 and non-response this time

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Winter 94 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 in Northern Ireland.

NOTES: These types of schemes in Northern Ireland do not have direct equivalents in Great Britain. Item (1) Youth Training is only asked of people aged 16-20.

NDTYPE – Identifies participants on New Deal specifically for either lone parents or the disabled

- (1) The New Deal for the Disabled
- (2) On New Deal but not for the Disabled or Lone Parents
- (3) (The) New deal for Lone Parents
- (7) Or neither of the above
- (9) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all on the New Deal scheme.

NOTES: This variable is used to identify those people on the New Deal schemes New Deal for Lone Parents or New Deal for the Disabled. This is done so that they can be filtered out of some subsequent questions since these New Deal schemes do not assign participants to the same range of options as other New Dealers. This group of New Deal participants proceed directly to the questions about work.

NEWDEAL - New Deal option

- (1) (Still) on the Gateway/having advisory interviews
- (2) New Deal for Lone Parents (Summer 98 to Winter 98/99 only)
- (3) Working for an employer in the public or private sector
- (4) Working for the voluntary sector
- (5) Working for an environmental task force
- (6) In full-time study on an approved course/
- (7) Receiving help setting up as self-employed
- (19) On the follow through scheme
- (97) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all people on New Deal aged 18 years and over.

NOTES: For more information about New Deal, see the May 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

PROJWK - Type of project work

- (1) Receiving general help in looking for a job
- (2) Undertaking a work trial
- (3) On the Training for Work programme via Project Work
- (4) On a Project Work compulsory work experience
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-62 who answered "project work" at SCHEME.

NOTES: Project work offered a programme of structured job search help followed by practical experience for people aged between 18 and 50 who have been unemployed for more than two years. In the first 13 weeks a range of opportunities and programmes were offered to claimants, including general help with job search; a series of interviews with an Employment Service adviser or Jobclub; Training for Work; the opportunity of a Work Trial or Workstart; subsidy and grants to cover the transitional costs of moving into work. For the period of work experience, claimants were offered the widest possible range of opportunities through voluntary or charitable organisations. Refusal to attend a mandatory work experience programme could lead to the claimant losing some or all of their benefits for a period of time. During the first 13 weeks, the individual remained a claimant unemployed person. Once they started their mandatory work experience, they continued to receive their benefit, plus £10 per week. If Project Work was deemed to be a person's main economic status then they were deemed to be in employment on a government scheme.

TECLEC - Whether on scheme run by a TEC or a LEC

- (1) Scheme run in England/Wales by a Training and Enterprise Council (TEC)
- (2) Scheme run in Scotland by a Local Enterprise Company (LEC)
- (3) Some other scheme

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (- 62 from Spring 94) on any kind of scheme other than those listed in SCH98A. From spring 99 applies if GB and SCHM99 = 50

NOTES: TECs and LECS may run schemes with titles which are not standard ones in the SCHEME /SCH98A variable. NI schemes are applicable to Spring quarters only. Asked in all quarters from Winter 1994/95.

YTETMP - YT, ET, TEC schemes

- (1) With an employer providing work experience or practical training
- (2) On a project providing work experience or practical training (GB only)
- (3) College or training centre
- (4) Temporarily away from an employer or project
- (5) Temporarily away from a college or training centre
- (6) On the Gateway [only for Spring 98]

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (- 62 from Spring 94) on a YT, ET or TEC/LEC scheme. From Spring 99 includes those respondents doing NI ACE.

NOTES: If the respondent was both with an employer or on a project and at college or training centre in the reference week then they were coded as 'With an employer providing work experience or practical training' or 'On a project providing work experience or practical training' as appropriate. However, if the respondent spent most of the year with an employer but happened to spend all the reference week on block release at a college then they would have been coded as at 'College or Training Centre'. Northern Ireland schemes are applicable to Spring quarters only, and asked in all quarters from Winter 1994/95.

YTETJB - Whether had paid job in addition to scheme

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (- 62 from Spring 94) on a government scheme or at college or at a training centre.

NOTES: People with a paid job in addition to a place on a scheme are included in the 'Government employment & training programmes' category of economic activity, not as employees or self-employed.

NI schemes are applicable to Spring quarters only. Asked in all quarters from Winter 1994/95.

WHY CEASED SELF-EMPLOYMENT

YNOTSE(0-2) - Reason for ceasing self-employment

- (1) Permanently retired
- (2) In poor health
- (3) Did not like self-employment
- (4) Domestic responsibilities
- (5) Found job as employee
- (6) Returned to full time education
- (7) Unable to find suitable premises
- (8) Business failed
- (9) Business sold
- (10) Not making enough money
- (11) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Winter 94 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were self-employed at their previous interview and are not self-employed at the present interview.

Last interview: NSTAT = 2 - Self-employed

And this interview: NSTAT \neq 2 - Not self-employed

NOTES: This variable is asked for the Winter 94 quarter only. Each respondent can give up to three responses.

MAIN JOB

WORKING IN REFERENCE WEEK

WRKING - Whether did paid work in reference week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: (Great Britain) Each quarter from Spring 92

(Northern Ireland) Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Winter 94.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not on a government training scheme **or** men aged 65+ and women aged 60+ and New Deal lone parents, disabled and those on the follow through.

(Great Britain) SEX = male and AGE = 65+ or SEX = female and AGE = 60+ or SCHEME = 66 or TECLEC = 3

(Northern Ireland) SEX = male and AGE = 65+ or SEX = female and AGE = 60+ or IRSCHM = 66

JBAWAY - Whether temporarily away from paid work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Waiting to take up new job/business already obtained

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no paid work in the reference week. WRKING = 2.

NOTES: People temporarily away from paid work are still defined as in employment.

OWNBUS - Whether doing unpaid work for own business

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons doing unpaid work but not away from a job/business, or waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained in the reference week. JBAWAY = 2 or 3.

NOTES: OWNBUS and RELBUS are used to identify unpaid family workers.

RELBUS - Whether doing unpaid work for relative's business

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons doing unpaid work but not away from a job/business, or waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained but didn't work for own business in the reference week.
OWNBUS = 2

NOTES: OWNBUS and RELBUS are used to identify unpaid family workers.

NAMJOB - Whether YT terms included in job title

- (1) Careers training
(2) Skills training
(3) Job skills
(4) Skills start
(5) Trainee
(6) None of these
(7) Don't know

FREQUENCY: (Great Britain) Each quarter from Summer 94 to Spring 95

(Northern Ireland) Each quarter from Winter 94 to Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or 17 attending Government TEC or LEC training schemes other than Youth Training in Great Britain or **only** attending Action for Community Employment in Northern Ireland **or** all persons aged between 16-20 who have a job and were either working or not working in the reference week.

(Great Britain) AGE = 16-17 and SCHEME = 2 or 3 or 4

or AGE = 16-17 and SCHEME = 50 and TECLEC = 1 or 2

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 1

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 1

(Northern Ireland) AGE = 16-17 and IRSCHM = 8

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 1

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 1

NOTES: Because YT training providers now have complete flexibility to choose the title of any scheme funded under the YT programme it is conceivable that a trainee may be on the YT programme without their knowledge.

This variable identifies and checks 16 and 17 year olds who have not responded as being on the YT programme, as well as young persons up to 20 who have a job, but who might not be aware they are a YT trainee.

This variable together with CHKWAG and CHKYT2 proved unsuccessful in identifying people on YT schemes and so was discontinued after Spring 95. These three variables have not been included in any derived variable.

CHKWAG - Whether wage includes a YT allowance

- (1) Yes, allowance included
- (2) No, allowance not included
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: (Great Britain) Each quarter from Summer 94 to Spring 95

(Northern Ireland) Each quarter from Winter 94 to Spring 95

COVERAGE: All persons aged 16 or 17 attending Government, TEC or LEC training schemes other than Youth Training in Great Britain or **only** attending Action for Community Employment in Northern Ireland and answered 'trainee', 'none of these' or 'don't know' to NAMJOB **or** all persons aged between 16 and 20 who have a job and were either working or not working in the reference week and answered 'trainee', 'none of these' or 'don't know' to NAMJOB.

(Great Britain) AGE = 16-17 and SCHEME = 2 or 3 or 4 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

or AGE = 16-17 and SCHEME = 50 and TECLEC = 1 or 2 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 1 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 1 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

(Northern Ireland) AGE = 16-17 and IRSCHM = 8 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 1 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

or AGE = 16-20 and WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 1 and NAMJOB = 5 or 6 or 7

NOTES: Because YT training providers now have complete flexibility to choose the title of any scheme funded under the YT programme it is conceivable that a trainee may be on the YT programme without their knowledge.

This variable identifies those persons who have responded as not being on a YT programme from NAMJOB and checks whether their wage includes an allowance. If the response is (1) then the respondent is treated as being a YT trainee.

This variable together with NAMJOB and CHKYT2 proved unsuccessful in identifying people on YT schemes and so was discontinued after Spring 95. These three variables have not been included in any derived variable.

CHKYT2/CHECKYT2 - Check variable on whether on YT scheme/programme

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 94 to Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-20 who are enrolled on, and still attending, a full or part time education course (excluding leisure classes) and also have a job and were either working or not working in the reference week. AGE = 16-20 and ENROLL=1 and ATTEND=1 and CHKWAG=2 or 3.

NOTES: This is a YT check which works in conjunction with NAMJOB and CHKWAG to identify those respondents who are most likely to be involved in training funded under the Youth Training Programme. This is necessary because YT training providers now have complete flexibility to choose the title of any scheme funded under the YT programme. It is conceivable that a trainee may be on the YT programme without their knowledge.

In Quanvert, this variable is called CHECYT2 in Summer 94, and CHKYT2 from Autumn 94 to Spring 95. In all other formats it is called CHECKYT2 in Summer and Autumn 94 and CHKYT2 in Winter 94 and Spring 95.

This variable together with CHKWAG and NAMJOB proved unsuccessful in identifying people on YT schemes and so was discontinued after Spring 95. These three variables have not been included in any derived variable.

EVERWK - Ever had a paid job or place on scheme

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no paid or unpaid work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business in which they are employed or own. RELBUS = 2 or YTETJB = 2

NOTES: This variable excludes casual and holiday jobs.

INDUSTRY CONVERSION VARIABLES

From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). In order to maintain some continuity the variable SICMAIN is available on the Autumn 93 quarter* to convert SIC80 1 digit codes to SIC92 1 digit codes and the variable SIC80M is available from the Winter 93 quarter onwards to convert SIC92 1 digit codes to SIC80 1 digit codes.

SICMAIN - To compare SIC80 codes to SIC92 codes

- (1) A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- (2) B: Fishing
- (3) C: Mining, quarrying
- (4) D: Manufacturing
- (5) E: Electricity, gas & water supply
- (6) F: Construction
- (7) G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade
- (8) H: Hotels & restaurants
- (9) I: Transport, storage & communication
- (10) J: Financial intermediation
- (11) K Real estate, renting & business activities
- (12) L: Public administration & defence
- (13) M: Education
- (14) N: Health & social work
- (15) O: Other community, social & personal
- (16) P: Private households with employed persons
- (17) Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies
- (18) No answer/inadequate description
- (19) Workplace outside UK
- (99) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Autumn 93 quarter only

NOTES: These conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons, **not exact conversions**. SICMAIN is equivalent to INDS92M. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

SIC80M - To compare SIC92 codes to SIC80 codes

- (1) 0: Agriculture, Forestry & fishing
- (2) 1: Energy & water supply
- (3) 2: Minerals, ores, metals & chemicals
- (4) 3: Metal goods, Engineering & vehicles
- (5) 4: Other manufacturing industries
- (6) 5: Construction
- (7) 6: Distribution, hotel & catering, repairs
- (8) 7: Transport & communication
- (9) 8: Banking, financial & business services
- (10) 9: Other services
- (11) 00: Diplomatic, international
- (12) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Winter 93 quarter onwards

NOTES: This conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons, **not exact conversions**. SIC80M is equivalent to INDIVM. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDUSTRY SIC80

INDMAIN - Industry in main job

(001-318)	Range of industry codes
(319)	Inadequate description
(320)	No answer
(321)	Workplace outside UK
(999)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK & ICOD. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDIVM - Industry division in main job

(1-10)	Range of industry codes
(11)	No answer
(12)	Workplace outside UK
(13)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDMAIN. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDCLM - Industry class in main job

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	No answer
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDMAIN. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDGRM - Industry group in main job

(001-199)	Range of industry codes
(200)	No answer
(201)	Workplace outside UK
(202)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDMAIN. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDGRM gives some false values for Spring, Summer and Autumn 1992. When analysing these time periods, INDMAIN should be used instead.

INDUSTRY SIC92

INDM92M - Industry in main job

Winter 93	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(460)	No answer, NA
(461)	Workplace outside UK
Spring 94 to Summer 94	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(460)	No answer, NA
(461)	Workplace outside UK
(462)	Does not apply
Autumn 94 onwards	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(459)	Inadequate description, No reply
(461)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from NSTAT, EVERWK & ICOD92. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDS92M - Industry division in main job

Spring 94 to Summer 94		Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards	
(1)	A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry	(1)	A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
(2)	B: Fishing	(2)	B: Fishing
(3)	C: Mining, quarrying	(3)	C: Mining, quarrying
(4)	D: Manufacturing	(4)	D: Manufacturing
(5)	E: Electricity, gas & water supply	(5)	E: Electricity, gas & water supply
(6)	F: Construction	(6)	F: Construction
(7)	G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade	(7)	G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade
(8)	H: Hotels & restaurants	(8)	H: Hotels & restaurants
(9)	I: Transport, storage & communication	(9)	I: Transport, storage & communication
(10)	J: Financial intermediation	(10)	J: Financial intermediation
(11)	K Real estate, renting & business activities	(11)	K Real estate, renting & business activities
(12)	L: Public administration & defence	(12)	L: Public administration & defence
(13)	M: Education	(13)	M: Education
(14)	N: Health & social work	(14)	N: Health & social work
(15)	O: Other community, social & personal	(15)	O: Other community, social & personal
(16)	P: Private households with employed persons	(16)	P: Private households with employed persons
(17)	Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies	(17)	Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies
(18)	NA, Inadequate description	(18)	NA, Inadequate description
(19)	Workplace outside UK	(19)	Workplace outside UK
(20)	Does not apply		

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92M. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDD92M - Industry class in main job**Spring 94 to Summer 94**

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92M. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDG92M - Industry group in main job**Spring 94 to Summer 94**

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK
(210)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92M. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDSECT - Industry sectors in main job

(1)	A,B	Agriculture and fishing
(2)	C,E	Energy and water
(3)	D	Manufacturing
(4)	F	Construction
(5)	G,H	Distribution, hotels and restaurants
(6)	I	Transport and communication
(7)	J,K	Banking, finance and insurance
(8)	L,M,N	Public administration, education and health
(9)	O,P,Q	Other services
(10)		Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDS92M.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SECTOR

For this survey, the public sector is defined as that owned, funded or run by central or local government, and the 'private' sector as everything else. The private sector includes:

- Public limited companies (PLC), companies that are quoted on the stock market and have shareholders.-
- limited companies (ltd). Small businesses often owned by one or more individuals. These may also be referred to as private limited companies.
- Self-employed individuals; sole traders, or owners of small shops or businesses.
- Charities, private trusts, housing associations or other voluntary organisations.
- Trade Unions (employees of).

Some respondents may not know whether their industry is in the 'public' or 'private' sector and, for certain types of activity, there may be no clear answer. The following guidelines are used to help sort out some common confusions.

Schools, depending on the type, may fall into one of several categories. For example:

a local authority school	SECTRO coded 4 at
an 'opted-out school'	SECTRO coded 5 (a FE college is also 5)
a private school	SECTRO coded 7

Most private schools (including so-called 'public schools') are charities.

Private contractors SECTOR coded 1 (this applies even if they work exclusively for the public sector, e.g. a cleaning firm, catering firm or freelance consultant working for a government department or local authority).

Self-employed individuals SECTOR coded 1.

Sole traders SECTOR coded 1.

Businesses owned by an individual SECTOR coded 1.

Doctors and dentists (and others working in their practices) are coded according to whether the practice is *mainly* NHS or private. (GPs are technically self-employed even when they work exclusively for the NHS but, for the purpose of this question, they are to be treated as working for the NHS if that is what they mainly do). This means:

mainly private work	SECTOR coded 1
mainly NHS work	SECTOR coded 2 and SECTRO coded 6 'health authority or NHS Trust'

Private Hospital SECTOR coded 1

Churches SECTRO coded 8 'some other kind of organisation'.

Charities SECTRO coded 7

Trade Unions SECTRO coded 7

Government funded bodies and agencies SECTRO coded 3 'central government, civil service or armed forces'. This includes the Benefits Agency, the Employment Service, Research Councils, the British Council, National Museums and Art Galleries, and prisons.

Continued on next page...

Public bodies with a greater

degree of autonomy than the above SECTRO coded 2 'a nationalised industry or state corporation'. This includes Post Office, Royal Mint, British Rail, BBC, Audit Commission, Equal Opportunities Commission, Civil Aviation Authority

A private firm SECTOR coded 1

Deregulated bus service SECTRO coded 2

London Regional Transport and -
municipal bus companies are *public*
corporations

Magistrates Courts SECTRO coded 4 'local government or council'.

Probation Service SECTRO coded 4 'local government or council'

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) SECTOR coded 1 'private firm or business'.
and Local Enterprise Councils (LECs)

PUBLIC - Whether working in public or private sector

- (1) Private sector
- (2) Public sector

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable identifies the split between the public and private sector. See SECTOR & SECTRO. This variable is derived from NSTAT, SECTOR, YTETMP & SECTRO.

QUANVERT USERS ONLY:

To get a Public/Private split table between Autumn 93 and Spring 94 for ALL IN EMPLOYMENT, use the DV - PUBLICX; from Summer 94 PUBLIC can be used.

SECTOR - Whether working for private firm or business

Summer 93 to Winter 96

- (1) Private firm or business
- (2) A limited company
- (3) Some other kind of organisation

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) A private firm or business or a limited company
- (2) Some other kind of organisation

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable is used to help identify the split between public and private sector employment.

SECTRO - Types of non-private organisations

- (1) Public company, plc
- (2) Nationalised industry or state corporation
- (3) Central government, Civil Service, armed forces
- (4) Local government or council (inc police, fire services & local authority controlled schools or colleges)
- (5) University, Polytechnic or other grant funded educational establishment
- (6) Health authority or NHS trust
- (7) Charity, voluntary organisation or trust
- (8) Other kind of organisation

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable expands on 'Other kind of organisation' from SECTOR. It is one of the variables used to create a split between public & private sector employment (see PUBLIC). The aim is to get a split between the public & private sector; not necessarily an accurate split between each category listed. A small number of self-employed respondents get classified into categories of SECTRO which are public sector. However, they are classified correctly in PUBLIC as private sector.

'Codes 1 & 7 = Private and 2 to 6 & 8 = Public'

OCCUPATION

SOCMAIN - Occupation in main job

(100-999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01 (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from NSTAT, EVERWK & OCOD.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full occupation breakdowns.

From Autumn 92 to Spring 99 inclusive, the row '304 Civil engineers' has been incorrectly labelled as '302 Civil engineers'.

SOC2KM - Occupation (main job)

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMAIN and is derived from STAT, EVERWK and OCOD2KM.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

SOCMAJM - Major occupation group in main job

- (1) Managers and administrators**
- (2) Professional occupations**
- (3) Associate professional occupations**
- (4) Clerical and secretarial occupations**
- (5) Craft and related occupations**
- (6) Personal and protective service occupations**
- (7) Sales occupations**
- (8) Plant and machine operatives**
- (9) Other occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCMAIN.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full occupation breakdowns.

SC2KMMJ - Major occupation group (main job)

- (1) **Managers and Senior Officials**
- (2) **Professional occupations**
- (3) **Associate Professional and Technical**
- (4) **Administrative and Secretarial**
- (5) **Skilled Trades Occupations**
- (6) **Personal Service Occupations**
- (7) **Sales and Customer Service Occupations**
- (8) **Process, Plant and Machine Operatives**
- (9) **Elementary Occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMAJM and is derived from SOC2KM.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SOCMINM - Minor occupation group in main job

(10-99) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCMAIN.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full occupation breakdowns.

SC2KMMN - Minor occupation group (main job)

(111-999) Range of Occupation Codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMINM and is derived from SOC2KM.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

SOCMANM - Whether manual/non-manual split in main job

- (1) Manual
- (2) Non-manual
- (3) Armed forces

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 94 to Winter 2000

NOTES: SOCMANM is derived from SOCMAIN.

SOCLASM - Social class in main job

- (1) Professional occupations
- (2) Intermediate occupations
- (3) Skilled occupations (non manual)
- (4) Skilled occupations (manual)
- (5) Partly skilled occupations
- (6) Unskilled occupations
- (7) Armed forces

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

NOTES: SOCLASM is derived from SOCMAIN.

SEGM - Socio-economic group in main job

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Employers and managers (lge est.) | (9) Skilled manual workers |
| (2) Employers and managers (sml est.) | (10) Semi-skilled manual workers |
| (3) Prof. workers (self-employed) | (11) Unskilled manual workers |
| (4) Prof. workers (employees) | (12) Own account workers |
| (5) Intermediate non-manual workers | (13) Farmers (employers & managers) |
| (6) Junior non-manual workers | (14) Farmers (own account) |
| (7) Personal service workers | (15) Agricultural workers |
| (8) Foreman and supervisors (manual) | (16) Members of armed forces |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes.

NOTES: SEGM is derived from SOCMAIN, EVERWK, NSTAT, NMANAGE, NMPNOL, NMPNO & NSOLO.

STAT - Employment status

- (1) **Employee**
- (2) **Self-employed**
- (3) **Government scheme**
- (4) **Unpaid family worker**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

Professional partnerships e.g. doctors, lawyers etc may work in partnerships and are considered as self-employed. GP's working for the NHS are coded self-employed.

NSTAT - Employment status in main job

- (1) **Employee**
- (2) **Self employed**
- (3) **Government scheme**
- (4) **Unpaid family worker**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, STAT & OCOD. It is recommended to use INECACA rather than NSTAT to obtain totals of employees etc. This variable is referred to as STAT in the questionnaire - this variable (NSTAT) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

PDWAGE – Whether paid a salary or wage by an employer

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in the UK

SELF(1-4) – Other methods of payment aside from receiving a salary or wage direct from an employer

- (1) **Paid a salary or a wage by an agency**
- (2) **A sole director of your own limited business**
- (3) **Running a business or a professional practice**
- (4) **A partner in a business or a professional practice**
- (5) **Working for yourself**
- (6) **A sub-contractor**
- (7) **Doing free-lance work**
- (8) **None of the above**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed and employees in UK not paid a salary or a wage by an employer.

SUPVIS - Responsible for supervising

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees (STAT = 1).

MANAGE - Managerial duties or supervising

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees (STAT = 1).

NOTES: If respondents have both managerial and supervisory duties then their main duty is recorded.

NMANAG[E] - Managerial status in main job

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman, supervisor
- (3) Not manager, supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, MANAGE, OCOD, NSOLO & NSTAT. The respondent usually decides whether they consider themselves a manager or foreman etc. However as a general guide a manager may manage other employees through supervisors or directly, and may have a more general responsibility for policy or long-term planning, whereas foremen and supervisors have day to day control over a group of workers whom they supervise directly, sometimes doing some of the work they supervise. This variable is referred to as MANAGE in the questionnaire - this variable (NMANAGE) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

In Quanvert, this variable is called NMANAG in Spring 92, Autumn 93, Winter 93 and Spring 94.

NMPNO - Number of employees at workplace

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | Don't know but over 24 |
| (7) | 50 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT, SOLO, OCOD, MPNO, MPN, NSTAT, NMANAGE & NSOLO. This variable refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not just the particular section/department. (e.g. school meals staff would answer with respect to the school rather than just the kitchens). People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are required to refer to place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.

MPNE01 - How many employees at work

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | Don't know but over 24 and under 500 |
| (7) | 50-499 |
| (8) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on government schemes/unpaid family workers.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

MPNE02 - How many employees at work

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | 50-249 |
| (7) | 250-499 |
| (8) | Don't know but between 50 and 499 |
| (9) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working, but not self-employed. STAT = 1 (employee), 3 (government scheme), or 4 (unpaid worker in a family business).

NOTES: This variable replaces MPNE01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

SOLO - Working alone or employees

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | Alone or with partner(s) no employees |
| (2) | With employees |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all self-employed persons (STAT = 2).

NOTES: Self-employed people who use only other self-employed people in the business they run (e.g. builders) are coded 1.

NSOLO - Self employed with or without employees

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | On own, with partner(s) but no employees |
| (2) | With employees |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, STAT, OCOD, NSTAT & SOLO

This variable is referred to as SOLO in the questionnaire - this variable (NSOLO) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

MPNS01 - How many (s)he employed

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | Don't know but over 24 and under 500 |
| (7) | 50-499 |
| (8) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who are self-employed with employees.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

MPNS02 - How many (s)he employed

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | 50-249 |
| (7) | 250-499 |
| (8) | Don't know but between 50 and 499 |
| (9) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies if SOLO = 2 (self-employed, with employees).

NOTES: This variable replaces MPNS01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

ONETEN - Number (1 - 10) of employees working for self employed person

- (1) 1 employee
- (2) 2 employees
- (3) 3 employees
- (4) 4 employees
- (5) 5 employees
- (6) 6 employees
- (7) 7 employees
- (8) 8 employees
- (9) 9 employees
- (10) 10 employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98 to Spring 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons who employ between 1 & 10 people.

MPNO = 1 or MPN = 1 (see questionnaire)

NOTES: When running tabulations with this variable it is advisable to filter on 'INECACA - (02) Self employed' to ensure accuracy.

OTHWP – Whether employer has any other workplaces in the UK (apart from the one the respondent actually works at)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, those on government schemes and unpaid family workers.

OTHWPNO – Number of employees in total who work for respondent's employer in the UK

- (1) Less than 100
- (2) 100 but less than 500
- (3) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: OTHWP=1(employer has other workplaces in the UK)

OTWPNO2 – Number of employees in total in the UK

- (1) 1-49
- (2) 50-249
- (3) 250-499
- (4) 500 or more
- (5) Don't know but over 50

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02

COVERAGE: Applies if OTHWP = 1 (Employer has other workplaces in the UK).

NOTES: This variable replaces OTHWPNO. The response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary.

OWMANE - Whether employee is owner/manager of business

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn 92 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees who are also owner/managers.

NOTES: This variable was discontinued due to the unreliability of the Autumn 92 results.

OWMNSE - Whether self employed person is owner/manager of business

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn 92 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed people who are also owner/managers.

NOTES: This variable was discontinued due to the unreliability of the Autumn 92 results.

OMCONT - Whether owns business or has a controlling interest in company worked for

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons employed as managers with private companies or self-employed.

SECTOR = 1 or SECTRO = 1 and MANAGE = 1 or STAT = 2

OMROLE - Whether having authority to hire or dismiss employees

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have a controlling interest in the company they work for.

OMCONT = 1

NOCUST – Number of customers which a self employed respondent has

- (1) One
- (2) More than one
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons in the UK

PREMPA – Whether main customer/client of self employed respondent employed them prior to their becoming self employed

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99 to Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons in the UK

NOTES: Shopkeepers etc with no main customers are coded 2.

WHYSE(1-4) – Reason for becoming self employed

- (1) Wanted independence / a change
- (2) Wanted more money
- (3) Better conditions of work
- (4) Family commitments / wanted to work at home
- (5) Opportunity arose - capital, space, equipment available
- (6) Saw the demand / market
- (7) Joined the family business
- (8) Nature of the occupation
- (9) No jobs available (locally)
- (10) Made redundant
- (11) Other
- (12) No other reason given

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99 to Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons in the UK

FTPTW - Whether working full or part time (employees and self employed people only)

- (1) Part-time - student
- (2) Part-time - ill or disabled
- (3) Part-time - could not find full-time job
- (4) Part-time - did not want full-time job
- (5) Part-time - no reason given
- (6) Full-time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and self employed people.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, WRKING, FTPTWK, YPTJOB, NEWDEAL, YTETMP & JBAWAY

Unpaid family workers are not included in this variable but are included in FTPTWK

FTPT - Whether working full or part time

- (1) Full time
- (2) Part time
- (3) New Deal Full time (From Summer 98)
- (4) New Deal Part time (From Summer 98)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or over who are in employment.

NOTES: From Summer 98 FTPT includes those on New Deal. See NEWDEAL for further information. This variable is derived from AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, NEWDEAL, YTETMP, YTETJB and FTPTWK. FTPT differs from FTPTWK in that it includes only those in employment whilst FTPTWK also includes those who are unemployed but have had a job in the last 8 years.

FTPTWK - Whether full or part time in main job

- (1) Full-time
- (2) Part-time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, and unpaid family workers plus those on work-based government training schemes, plus those currently unemployed or inactive who have had a previous job within the last 8 years.

NOTES: This variable can be used to identify full or part time employment for a previous job if left within the last 8 years for currently unemployed or inactive people, as well as for a current job. You should filter the economic category required. FTPTWK does not cover people on schemes.

YPTJOB - Reason for part time job

- (1) Student/still at school
- (2) Ill/disabled
- (3) Could not find full-time job
- (4) Did not want full-time job

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are employed, self employed or unpaid family workers currently working part time, or those not in paid work but working part time in their last job if held during the last 8 years

NSTAT = 1 or 2 or 4 (for current jobs) and FTPTWK = 2

or NSTAT = 1 or 2 and LEFTYR = <8 (less than 8 years ago) and FTPTWK = 2

NOTES: The interviewer accepts the first response that applies.

YNOTFT - Reason not wanting full time job

- (1) Financially secure, but work because wanted to
- (2) Earn enough working part time
- (3) Want to spend more time with family
- (4) Have domestic commitments which prevent full time working
- (5) There are insufficient childcare facilities available
- (6) Another reason

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 94 to Autumn 99. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are employed, self employed or unpaid family workers currently working part time, or those not in paid work but working part time in their last job if held during the last 8 years

YPTJOB = 4 (Did not want full-time job)

NOTES: The interviewer accepts the first response that applies.

YPTCIA - Reason part-time work

- (1) Looking after children
- (2) Looking after incapacitated adult
- (3) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who don't want a full-time job because they want to spend more time with their family, have domestic commitments or some other reason (YNOTFT = 3, 4, or 6).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JOBTYP - Whether job permanent

- (1) Permanent
- (2) Not permanent in some way

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment.

NOTES: The permanency of a job relates to the job itself, not the respondent's intentions about that job. There may be a large number of DNAs for this variable, due to the occupation matrix check; see Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), "Imputation in the LFS" for details.

JOBTMP - Reason for job not being permanent

- (1) Seasonal work
- (2) Done under contract for a fixed period, fixed task
- (3) Agency temping
- (4) Casual type of work
- (5) Some other reason for not being permanent

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in a job which is not permanent.

NSTAT = 1 and JOBTYP = 2

NOTES: The permanency of a job relates to the job itself, not the respondent's intentions about that job.

TYPCON - Type of contract

- (1) Fixed period
- (2) Fixed task

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents whose jobs are not permanent and are done under contract for a fixed period. JOBTMP =2.

WHYTMP - Reason for taking non-permanent job

- (1) Contract which includes period of training
- (2) Could not find a permanent job
- (3) Did not want a permanent job
- (4) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in a job which is not permanent.

NSTAT = 1 and JOBTYP = 2

NOTES: The permanency of a job relates to the job itself, not the respondent's intentions about that job. The interviewer accepts the first response that applies.

TEMLEN - Length of non-permanent job

- (1) Less than 1 month
- (2) 1 month but less than 3 months
- (3) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (4) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (5) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (6) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (7) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (8) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (9) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (10) 5 years or more
- (11) Time not fixed yet

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in a job which is not permanent.

NSTAT = 1 and JOBTYP = 2

NOTES: This variable details the total duration of the temporary job, not just up to the time of the interview.

RESTEM - Reason job is temporary

- (1) Permanent
- (2) Seasonal job: includes training periods
- (3) Seasonal job: could not find permanent job
- (4) Seasonal job: did not want permanent job
- (5) Seasonal job: other reason
- (6) Seasonal job: no reason given
- (7) Fixed contract: includes training period
- (8) Fixed contract: could not find permanent job
- (9) Fixed contract: did not want permanent job
- (10) Fixed contract: other reason
- (11) Fixed contract: no reason given
- (12) Agency temp: includes training period
- (13) Agency temp: could not find permanent job
- (14) Agency temp: did not want permanent job
- (15) Agency temp: other reason
- (16) Agency temp: no reason given
- (17) Casual: includes training period
- (18) Casual: could not find permanent job
- (19) Casual: did not want permanent job
- (20) Casual: other reason
- (21) Casual: no reason given
- (22) Other temp: includes training period
- (23) Other temp: could not find permanent job
- (24) Other temp: did not want permanent job
- (25) Other temp: other reason
- (26) Other temp: no reason given
- (27) Type of temporary job not stated

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in a job which is not permanent.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, SCHEME, TECLEC, OWNBUS, RELBUS, WRKING, JBAWAY, NSTAT, JOBTYP, WHYTMP & JOBTMP.

NEM[P]STAT – Employment status

- (1) Self-employed, 25 or more employees
- (2) Self-employed, fewer than 25 employees
- (3) Self-employed, no employees
- (4) Managers, 25 or more employees
- (5) Managers, fewer than 25 employees
- (6) Supervisors/Foreman
- (7) Employees not elsewhere classified
- (8) Empstat info missing

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 2000 to Winter 2000

NOTES: This variable is derived using STAT, MANAGE, MPNO, SOLO and MPN. In Quanvert, this variable is called NEMSTAT.

This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SECICA – NS-SEC categories

- (1.00) Employers (large)
- (2.00) Managers (large)
- (3.10) Professionals (traditional)
- (3.20) Professionals (new)
- (4.10) Associate professionals (traditional)
- (4.20) Associate professionals (new)
- (5.00) Managers (small)
- (6.00) Higher supervisors
- (7.10) Intermediate clerical
- (7.20) Intermediate services
- (7.30) Intermediate technical
- (8.10) Employers (small)
- (8.20) Employers (agriculture)
- (9.10) Own account workers
- (9.20) Own account (agriculture)
- (10.00) Lower supervisors
- (11.00) Craft and related occupations
- (12.10) Semi-routine sales
- (12.20) Semi-routine services
- (12.30) Semi-routine technical
- (12.40) Semi-routine operatives
- (12.50) Semi-routine agriculture
- (13.10) Routine services
- (13.20) Routine production
- (13.30) Routine operatives

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 2000 to Winter 2000

NOTES: This variable is derived using SOCMAIN, EVERWK and STAT

This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SECICL – NS-SEC classes

- (1.10) Employers and managers in large organisations**
- (1.20) Higher professionals**
- (2.00) Lower managerial and professionals occupations**
- (3.00) Intermediate occupations**
- (4.00) Small employers and own account workers**
- (5.00) Lower supervisory, craft & related occupations**
- (6.00) Semi-routine occupations**
- (7.00) Routine occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 2000 to Winter 2000

NOTES: This variable is derived using SOCMAIN, EVERWK and STAT

This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

INFLAG – NS-SEC indicator

- (0) Invalid combination with EMPSTAT**
- (1) Valid combination with EMPSTAT**
- (2) EMPSTAT information missing – simplified NS-SEC**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 2000 to Winter 2000

NOTES: This variable is derived using SOCMAIN, EVERWK and STAT.

This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NSECM - NS-SEC category (main job)

- (1.0) Employers in large organisations
- (2.0) Higher managerial occupations
- (3.1) Higher professional traditional employee
- (3.2) Higher professional new employee
- (3.3) Higher professional traditional self emp
- (3.4) Higher professional new self emp
- (4.1) Lower professional traditional employee
- (4.2) Lower professional new employee
- (4.3) Lower professional traditional self emp
- (4.4) Lower professional new self emp
- (5.0) Lower managerial occupations
- (6.0) Higher supervisory occupations
- (7.1) Intermediate clerical and administrative
- (7.2) Intermediate sales and service
- (7.3) Intermediate technical and auxiliary
- (7.4) Intermediate engineering
- (8.1) Employers in small orgs non-professional
- (8.2) Employers in small orgs agriculture
- (9.1) Own account workers non professional
- (9.2) Own account workers agriculture
- (10.0) Lower supervisory occupations
- (11.1) Lower technical craft
- (11.2) Lower technical process operative
- (12.1) Semi routine sales
- (12.2) Semi routine services
- (12.3) Semi routine technical
- (12.4) Semi routine operative
- (12.5) Semi routine agricultural
- (12.6) Semi routine clerical
- (12.7) Semi routine childcare
- (13.1) Routine sales and service
- (13.2) Routine production
- (13.3) Routine technical
- (13.4) Routine operative
- (13.5) Routine agricultural
- (14.1) Never worked
- (14.2) Long-term unemployed
- (15.0) Full-time students
- (16.0) Not classified or inadequately stated
- (17.0) Not classifiable for other reasons

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) is an occupationally based classification designed to categorise the whole adult population. It replaces Social Class based on Occupation (SC, formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-Economic Groups (SEG). The information required to create the NS-SEC is occupation coded to the unit groups (OUG) of the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) and details of employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace). The fourteen functional and three residual operational categories of NSECM can be nested into the eight analytic categories of NSECMJ. LFS derivation of major groups allocates NS-SEC categories 14 to 17 to NSECMJ 8. The three residual categories 15, 16 and 17 are excluded in some other surveys and therefore LFS NS-SEC major group 8 may not be comparable with the same group derived by other surveys. For more information on the NS-SEC go to www.statistics.gov.uk

NSECMMJ - NS-SEC class (main job)

- (1) Higher managerial and professional
- (2) Lower managerial and professional
- (3) Intermediate occupations
- (4) Small employers and own account workers
- (5) Lower supervisory and technical
- (6) Semi-routine occupations
- (7) Routine occupations
- (8) Never worked, unemployed, and nec

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: The fourteen functional and three residual operational categories of NSECM can be nested into the eight analytic categories of NSECMMJ. LFS derivation of major groups allocates NS-SEC categories 14 to 17 to NSECMMJ 8. The three residual categories 15, 16 and 17 are excluded in some other surveys and therefore LFS NS-SEC major group 8 may not be comparable with the same group derived by other surveys. For more information on the NS-SEC go to www.statistics.gov.uk

BUSINESS START-UP SCHEME

EASBSU - Whether payment received for 'Business Start-up' etc scheme

- (1) Yes, receives now
- (2) Yes, received in past
- (3) No

FREQUENCY: Winter 94 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons. NSTAT = 2

NOTES: This variable incorporates 'Business Start-up Scheme', 'Enterprise Allowance Scheme' or any other allowance from a TEC/LEC to aid self employment.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

EMPMON - Months continuously employed

Number of months

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment (excluding college based schemes).

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, JBAWAY, NEWDEAL, CONMON, CONMPY, CONSEY, AGEM WRKING, OWNBUS, RELBUS, YTETEMP, IRSCHM, STAT, REFWKY & REFWKM.

EMPLN - Length of time continuously employed

- (1) Less than 3 months
- (2) Between 3 and 6 months
- (3) Between 6 and 12 months
- (4) Between 1 and 2 years
- (5) Between 2 and 5 years
- (6) Between 5 and 10 years
- (7) Between 10 and 20 years
- (8) 20 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment (excluding college based schemes).

NOTES: This variable is only on Quanvert datasets from Spring 93. It is available on all formats from Winter 99. This variable is derived from CONMON, CONMPY, CONSEY, REFWKY & REFWKM.

CONMPY - Year started working with current employer

Year (last 2 digits)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on Government schemes or persons doing unpaid work for a relative's business. NSTAT = 1 or 3 or WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 2 or 3 and OWNBUS = 2 and RELBUS = 1

CONSEY - Year started as continuously self employed

Year (last 2 digits) from Spring 98 (4 digits)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all self employed persons or people doing unpaid work for their own business. NSTAT = 2 or WRKING = 2 and JBAWAY = 2 or 3 and OWNBUS = 1

COMMON - Month started current job

- (1) January
- (2) February
- (3) March
- (4) April
- (5) May
- (6) June
- (7) July
- (8) August
- (9) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who started work in the last 8 years, except unpaid family workers.
CONMPY = < 8 (less than 8 years) or CONSEY = < 8 (less than 8 years).

YNOTSE(0-2) - Why stopped being self-employed

- (1) Permanently retired
- (2) In poor health
- (3) Did not like self employment
- (4) Had domestic responsibilities
- (5) Found job as employee
- (6) Returned to full time education
- (7) Unable to find suitable premises
- (8) Business failed
- (9) Sold business
- (10) Not making enough money

FREQUENCY: Winter 94 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have ceased being self employed since their previous interview. NSTAT = 2 (self employed) at last interview, NSTAT not equal to 2 at this interview.

NOTES: The respondent may give up to three responses.

HOWGET - How current job was obtained

Up to Autumn 94

- (1) Replying to a job advertisement
- (2) Jobcentre, jobmarket etc.
- (3) Careers Office
- (4) Private employment agency or business
- (5) Hearing from someone who worked there
- (6) Direct application
- (7) Some other way

From Winter 94

- (1) Replying to a job advertisement
- (2) Jobcentre, jobmarket etc
- (3) Careers office
- (4) Jobclub
- (5) Private employment agency or business
- (6) Hearing from someone who worked there
- (7) Direct application
- (8) Some other way

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and people on government schemes who have been with their current employer for three months or less. NSTAT = 1 or 3.

NOTES: From Winter 94 the category (4) Jobclub has been added.

TMPPAY - Who paid for temporary work

- (1) By the people you actually did it for
- (2) By the private employment agency/business

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94. Winter quarters only from Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and people on government schemes who obtained their job through a private employment agency or business. NSTAT = 1 or 3 and HOWGET = 4 (up to Autumn 94). NSTAT = 1 or 3 and HOWGET = 5 (from Winter 94)

REDUNDANCY WITHIN LAST 3 MONTHS

REDUND - Whether made redundant in last three months

- (1) **Made redundant**
- (2) **Not made redundant**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: This variable combines all the questionnaire variables and should be used in all analysis of redundancies.

This variable is derived from AGE, EVERWK, REFWKY, LEFTYR, REFWKM, LEFTM, REDYLFT, REDANY, CONMPY, COMMON, CONSEY, REDPAID.

Changes have made to the derivation of REDUND in the LFS. It now covers the number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this; plus the number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months.

See article on pp225-229 of the May 2000 *Labour Market Trends* for further details.

REDPAID - Left paid job in last 3 months

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who started present job in last 3 months.

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDYLFT - Reason left last job

- (1) **Dismissed**
- (2) **Made redundant/took voluntary redundancy**
- (3) **Temporary job finished**
- (4) **Resigned**
- (5) **Gave up work for health reasons**
- (6) **Took early retirement**
- (7) **Retired (at or after statutory retirement age)**
- (8) **Gave up for family or personal reasons**
- (9) **Other reason**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDPAID = 1 or not working and left job in 8 years before reference week.

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDANY - Whether made redundant from any other job in last 3 months

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDYLFT = 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and REDPAID = 1 or not working and left job in 3 months before reference week

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDSTAT - Status in job (made redundant from)

- (1) Working as employee
- (2) Self employed

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDYLFT = 2 and left job in last 3 months or REDANY = 1

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDCLOS - Reason for leaving job left in last three months

- (1) Closing down
- (2) Cutting back on staff
- (3) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDYLFT = 2 and left job in last 3 months or REDANY = 1

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDP(1-3) - Type of payment received

- (1) Redundancy pay
- (2) Pay in lieu of notice
- (3) Some other kind of payment
- (4) No payment

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDYLFT = 2 and left job in last 3 months or REDANY = 1

NOTES: If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

This variable was coded as REDP(0-3) prior to Spring 97.

REDIND - Whether industry made redundant from is same as previously stated

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDPAID = 1 and REDYLFT = 2 or REDANY = 1

NOTES: Assumes industry is that described at INDT.

If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDOCC - Whether occupation made redundant from is same as previously stated

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Applies if REDPAID = 1 and REDYLFT = 2 or REDANY = 1

NOTES: Assumes occupation is that described at OCCT.

If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

REDSUPV - Supervisory responsibility

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to employees who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 1).

REDMNGE - Managerial duties (redundant)

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to employees who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 1).

NOTES: If respondents have both managerial and supervisory duties then their main duty is recorded.

REDMPNO - Number of employees at work (redundant)

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | Don't know but over 24 and under 500 |
| (7) | 50-499 |
| (8) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to employees who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 1).

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

RDMPNO2 - Number of employees at work (redundant)

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | 1-10 |
| (2) | 11-19 |
| (3) | 20-24 |
| (4) | Don't know but under 25 |
| (5) | 25-49 |
| (6) | 50-249 |
| (7) | 250-499 |
| (8) | Don't know but between 50 and 499 |
| (9) | 500 or more |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to employees who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 1).

NOTES: This variable replaces REDMPNO. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

REDSOLO - Work alone or employees

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | Alone or with partner(s) but not employee |
| (2) | With employees |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to the self-employed who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 2).

NOTES: Self-employed people who use only other self-employed people in the business they run are coded 1.

REDMPN - Number (s)he employed

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24 and under 500
- (7) 50-499
- (8) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to the self-employed who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 2).

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

REDMPN2 - Number (s)he employed

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) 50-249
- (7) 250-499
- (8) Don't know but between 50 and 499
- (9) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to the self-employed who have been made redundant from a job during the three months before interview (STAT = 2).

NOTES: This variable replaces REDMPN. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

RDIC92 - Industry made redundant from

- (001-458) Range of industry codes
- (459) Inadequate description, No reply
- (461) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if REDIND = 2

NOTES: The instructions at INDD also apply here. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for more details.

REDINDY - Industry made redundant from

- (1) A-B: Agriculture & fishing
- (2) C,E: Energy & water
- (3) D: Manufacturing
- (4) F: Construction
- (5) G-H: Distribution, hotels & restaurants
- (6) I: Transport & communication
- (7) J-K: Banking, finance & insurance etc
- (8) L-N: Public admin, education & health
- (9) O-Q: Other services
- (10) Workplace outside UK
- (-8) NA, Inadequate description
- (-9) DNA

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons made redundant in the three months prior to interview (REDUND=1).

NOTES: This variable is derived from REDUND, ILODEFA, REDIND, INDS92L, INDSECT and RDIC92.

For a small number of people - who were made redundant in the three months prior to interview, had been in employment again since then, but were not in employment at the time of interview - it is assumed that the industry they were made redundant from is the same as the industry in their most recent job.

If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

RDOCOD - Occupation made redundant from if different from previously stated

(100-999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01 (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies if REDOCC = 2.

NOTES: The instructions at OCCD also apply here. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for more details.

SOC2KR - Occupation made redundant from

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons made redundant in the three months prior to interview.

NOTES: This variable replaces RDOCOD and is derived from REDOCC, OCOD2KM, STAT, OCOD2KR and REDSTAT.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

L3PAID - Whether left any paid job in last 3 months

- (1) Yes**
- (2) No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have been continuously employed within the last three months. COMMON = < 3 (less than 4 months or less than or equal to 3 months)

NOTES: This variable is used to determine whether someone was made redundant in the last 3 months. In general, this variable should not be used on its own. It is recommended that REDUND is used as it is a combination of all questionnaire variables.

If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

L3STAT - Status in job left in last 3 months

- (1) An employee**
- (2) Self-employed**
- (3) Government scheme**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have been in continuous employment within the last three months but have also left a job or business in the last three months. COMMON = < 3 (less than 4 months or less than or equal to 3 months) and L3PAID = 1

NOTES: This variable is used to determine whether someone was made redundant in the last 3 months. In general, this variable should not be used on its own. It is recommended that REDUND is used as it is a combination of all questionnaire variables.

If analysing data on redundancies made in the last three months, you should also filter on the variable REDUND = 1 (made redundant).

L3CLOS - Reason left last job

- (1) Closing down
- (2) Cutting back on staff
- (3) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have been in continuous employment in the last three months and whose last job was as an employee and who left in the last 3 months. COMMON = < 3 (less than 4 months or less than or equal to 3 months) and L3PAID = 1 and L3STAT = 1

NOTES: This variable is used to determine whether someone was made redundant in the last 3 months. In general, this variable should not be used on its own. It is recommended that REDUND is used as it is a combination of all questionnaire variables.

L3REDN - Whether made redundant in last three months

- (1) Redundancy with payment
- (2) Redundancy without payment
- (3) Neither of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have been in continuous employment in the last three months who left any paid job as an employee in the last 3 months because their employer was closing down or cutting back on staff. COMMON = < (less than 4 months or less than or equal to 3 months) and L3PAID = 1 and L3STAT = 1 and L3CLOS = 1 or 2

NOTES: This variable is used to determine whether someone was made redundant in the last 3 months. In general, this variable should not be used on its own. It is recommended that REDUND is used as it is a combination of all questionnaire variables.

L3REDP - Type of payment received

- (1) Redundancy pay
- (2) Pay in lieu of notice
- (3) Some other kind of payment

FREQUENCY: Winter 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have been in continuous employment in the last three months who left any paid job as an employee in the last 3 months because their employer was closing down or cutting back on staff and who also received payment. COMMON = (less than 4 months or less than or equal to 3 months) and L3PAID = 1 and L3STAT = 1 and L3CLOS = 1 or 2 and L3REDN = 1

NOTES: This variable was introduced in 1993 to provide a means of obtaining more information on the type of payment received by respondents who were made redundant.

REDUNDANCY WITHIN LAST EIGHT YEARS

CLOS2 - Reason left last job

- (1) Closing down
- (2) Cutting back on staff
- (3) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons whose last job was as an employee and who left in the last 8 years. NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years of reference week)

NOTES: It is **not** recommended that REDUND be used as it **only** applies to redundancy within the last 3 months.

REDUN2 - Whether made redundant from last job

- (1) Redundancy with payment
- (2) *Early retirement under the Job Release Scheme*
- (3) Some other kind of early retirement
- (4) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons whose last job was as an employee and who left in the last 8 years due to the employer either closing down or cutting back on staff. NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = > 8 (within 8 years of reference week) and CLOS2 = 1 or 2

NOTES: *Category 2 'Early retirement under Job Release Scheme' has been discontinued from the Winter 94 quarter. It is **not** recommended that REDUND be used as it **only** applies to redundancy within the last 3 months.

REDUN2P - Type of payment received

- (1) Redundancy pay
- (2) Pay in lieu of notice
- (3) Some other kind of payment

FREQUENCY: Winter 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment who left a paid job as an employee within the last 8 years because their employer was cutting back staff or closing down. NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = > 8 (within 8 years) and CLOS2 = 1 or 2 and REDUN2 = 1

NOTES: For the Winter 93 quarter this variable was coded on one answer only. For Winter 94 it is coded on all answers that apply. This variable provides a means of obtaining more information on the type of payment received by respondents who were made redundant.

YLEFT - Reason left last job

- (1) **Made redundant**
- (2) **Dismissed**
- (3) **Temporary job came to an end**
- (4) **Resigned**
- (6) **Health reasons**
- (7) **Retired**
- (8) **Family or personal reasons**
- (9) **Other reason**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment and who have left a job in the last 8 years. LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and NSTAT2 = 2 or NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and CLOS2 = 3 or NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and CLOS2 = 1 or 2 and REDUN2 = 4 or LEFTM & LEFTYR imply job was left between 3 mths & 8 years of reference week.

NOTES: Use REDYLEFT from Spring 95. There may be a large number of DNAs for this variable, due to the occupation matrix check; see Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), "Imputation in the LFS" for details. This variable is used in the creation of REDUND.

YREDUN - Whether received payment when made redundant

- (1) **Redundancy with payment**
- (2) **Redundancy without payment**
- (3) **Neither or these**

FREQUENCY: Winter 93 & Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment and who have left a job in the last 3 months. YLEFT = 1 and LEFTM = < 3 (within 3 months)

NOTES: This variable provides a means of obtaining more information on the 'type' of redundancy for respondents who were made redundant in the last 3 months.

YREDNP - Type of payment received

- (1) **Redundancy pay**
- (2) **Pay in lieu of notice**
- (3) **Some other kind of payment**

FREQUENCY: Winter 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment who left a job in the last three months and received redundancy payment. YLEFT = 1 and LEFTM = < 3 (within 3 months) and YREDUN = 1

NOTES: This variable provides a means of obtaining more information on the type of payment received for respondents who were made redundant in the last 3 months.

WORK OUTSIDE UK

ABROAP - Whether applied for job outside UK in last 5 years

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 69

ABROJB - Whether took a job outside UK in last 5 years

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 69 who applied for a non-UK job in the last 5 years.

P.A.Y.E. SCHEME

EMPTAX - Whether employer runs P.A.Y.E. scheme

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92 to Autumn 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees or those on employer based government schemes. WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or SCHEME = 4 (IRSCHM = 8 in NORTHERN IRELAND) or YTETMP = 1 or 2 or 4 and NSTAT = 1 or 3.

NOTES: Replaced by EMPAYE from Autumn 95.

EMPAYE - Whether employer deducts income tax from pay

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 95 to Autumn 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on employer based government schemes.

COPAYE - Whether employer deducts income tax from the pay of any other employee

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 95 to Autumn 2000

COVERAGE: All employees and those on employer based government schemes, who do not have income tax deducted by their employer. EMPAYE = 2.

NOTES: Category (3) "Don't know" was removed in Autumn 2000.

HOME WORKERS

HOME - Whether working from home in main job

- (1) In own home
- (2) In the same grounds or buildings as home
- (3) In different places using home as a base
- (4) Somewhere quite separate from home

FREQUENCY: Spring & Autumn quarters from Spring 92 to Autumn 96. Every quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed or unpaid family workers. WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1

EVHM98 - Whether doing paid or unpaid work at home in main job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if HOME = 2, 3 or 4.

NOTES: Replaced PUHOME

PUHOME - Any work done at home for normal job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only in 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working in the same grounds or buildings as home, in different places using home as a base, or somewhere quite separate from home. HOME = 2 or 3 or 4 and HOMED NE 1

NOTES: Replaced EVHOME. Replaced by EVHM98

EVHOME - Any work done at home for normal job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 92 to Autumn 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working in the same grounds or buildings as home, in different places using home as a base, or somewhere quite separate from home. HOME = 2 or 3 or 4

NOTES: Name changed to PUHOME from Spring 97

HOMED(1-3) - Worked at least one FULL day at home in reference week in main job

- (1) In own home
- (2) In the same grounds or buildings as home
- (3) In different places using home as a base
- (4) Not worked at home during reference week

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters in 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies if WRKING = 1, OWNBUS = 1, RELBUS = 1.

NOTES: This question is asked in order to identify those people who do work at home occasionally although their main place of work may not be their home, for example, a respondent who spends four days a week working in the office and one day working at home.

TELEQA - Used both a telephone and a computer to carry out work at home

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters in 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies if HOME = 1 & 3, HOMED = 1 & 3.

TELEQB - Whether possible to work at home without using both a telephone and a computer

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters in 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies if TELEQA=1.

NOTES: TELEQA and TELEQB are asked to establish whether the use of a telephone AND computer are essential for the work performed at home, i.e. they are 'tele-workers'. Some respondents may use them together (e.g. for telephone canvassing using a computerised database), while others may use them independently. To be coded 'Yes' at TELEQB they have to be able to carry out their work without using a telephone and a computer.

ATFROM - Who working for from home

- (1) Family business
- (2) Outside firm or organisation
- (3) Own account

FREQUENCY: Spring quarter only in 92. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 93 to Autumn 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working in own home or in different place using home as a base. HOME = 1,3 or HOMED = 1,3

SMESIT- Type of work done from home

- (1) Own or rent a business**
- (2) Have a living-in job**
- (3) Accommodation provided by employer**

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 92 to Autumn 98. Spring quarters only from Spring 99.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working in the same grounds or buildings as home. HOME = 2 or HOMED = 2

LOCATION

REGWK - Region of place of work

Spring 92 & Autumn 92		Spring 93 onwards	
(1)	Tyne & Wear	(1)	Tyne & Wear
(2)	Rest of Northern region	(2)	Rest of North East
(3)	South Yorkshire	(3)	South Yorkshire
(4)	West Yorkshire	(4)	West Yorkshire
(5)	Rest of Yorks & Humberside	(5)	Rest of Yorks & Humberside
(6)	East Midlands	(6)	East Midlands
(7)	East Anglia	(7)	East Anglia
(8)	Inner London	(8)	Central London
(9)	Outer London	(9)	Inner London
(10)	Rest of South East	(10)	Not known if Central or Inner London
(11)	South West	(11)	Outer London
(12)	West Midlands (met county)	(12)	Rest of South East
(13)	Rest of West Midlands	(13)	South West
(14)	Greater Manchester	(14)	West Midlands (met county)
(15)	Merseyside	(15)	Rest of West Midlands
(16)	Rest of North West	(16)	Greater Manchester
(17)	Wales	(17)	Merseyside
(18)	Strathclyde	(18)	Rest of North West
(19)	Rest of Scotland	(19)	Wales
(21)	Workplace outside UK	(20)	Strathclyde
		(21)	Rest of Scotland
		(22)	Northern Ireland
		(23)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Spring & Autumn quarters only from Spring 92 to Autumn 96. Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable is derived from NSTAT, HOME, URESMC, LADWK, INDM92M, from Spring 2000 LADWK is replaced by UALDWK in the derivation. Central London is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London British Rail train termini.

REGWK is not included on the Summer 99 datasets.

GORWK - Region of place of work

(1)	Tyne & Wear	(13)	Central London
(2)	Rest of North East	(14)	Inner London
(3)	Greater Manchester	(15)	Outer London
(4)	Merseyside	(16)	South East
(5)	Rest of North West	(17)	South West
(6)	South Yorkshire	(18)	Wales
(7)	West Yorkshire	(19)	Strathclyde
(8)	Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	(20)	Rest of Scotland
(9)	East Midlands	(21)	Northern Ireland
(10)	West Midlands (met county)	(22)	Workplace outside UK
(11)	Rest of West Midlands		
(12)	East of England		

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 95 to Autumn 96. Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

NOTES: This variable is based on Government Office Regions. This variable is derived from NSTAT, HOME, GOVTOR, LADWK, INDM92M, from Spring 2000 LADWK is replaced by UALDWK in the derivation. Central London is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London British Rail train termini.

REGWKT - Area of workplace within Greater London

(1)	Central London
(2)	Inner London
(3)	Outer London

FREQUENCY: Autumn 92 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who work within Greater London.

NOTES: REGWK and REGWKT have been combined from Spring 93 onwards. This variable is derived from NSTAT, HOME, INDM92M, LADWK, URESMC, WKPLAC, WKTOWN & WKCTY. Central London is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London British Rail train termini.

SAMELAD - Whether lives and works in same Local Authority District

(1)	Lives and works in same LAD
(2)	Lives in different LAD to place of work

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92 to Autumn 96. Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on government schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, HOME, WKPLC & LAD, from Spring 2000 LAD is replaced by UALDO in the derivation.

SAMELAD is not included on datasets for Summer and Winter 99.

TRAVEL TO WORK

DRIVL - Current UK driving licence

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

The questions in this section look at whether transport difficulties prevent unemployed/inactive people from taking up employment and if so, what sort of difficulties these are. These questions will be asked each alternative autumn quarter, starting in Autumn 2002, then Autumn 2004 and so on.

DRFP - Full or Provisional licence

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who hold a current UK driving licence (DRIVL = 1).

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

DLTYP - Type of driving licence

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who hold a current UK driving licence (DRIVL = 1).

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TRLEAVE - Left job because of transport problems

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents have been unemployed less than four months.

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TREFEMP - Turned down job because of transport problems

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are of working age and have been unemployed less than four months or are currently working or TRLEAVE = 2.

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TREFT - Type of transport difficulties

- (1) Too far
- (2) Do not have a car
- (3) Unable to drive
- (4) Cost of petrol
- (5) Lack of parking facilities
- (6) Traffic congestion/roadworks
- (7) Inadequate public transport
- (8) Cost of using public transport
- (9) Personal physical difficulties/disability
- (10) Personal safety concerns
- (11) Other

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if TRLEAVE = 1 or TREFEMP = 1.

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TDIFEMP - Transport problems now

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are of working age and not working in the reference week (EVERWK = RESPONSE).

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TRDSAME - Same problems as before

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are of working age and have not been working in the reference week and TDIFEMP = 1 and (TREFEMP = 1 or TRLEAVE = 1).

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TDIFT - Type of transport difficulties

- (1) Too far
- (2) Does not have a car
- (3) Unable to drive
- (4) Cost of petrol
- (5) Lack of parking facilities
- (6) Traffic congestion/roadworks
- (7) Inadequate public transport
- (8) Cost of using public transport
- (9) Personal physical difficulties/disability
- (10) Personal safety concerns
- (11) Other

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only every two years from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies if TRDSAME = 2 or TDIFEMP = 1 and (TREFEMP = 2 and TRLEAVE = 2).

NOTES: See notes for DRIVL

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

TRVTME - Usual home to work travel time in minutes**Time in minutes**

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on government schemes and those working from home or using their home as a working base. HOME = 3, 4 or NEWDEAL = 3, 4, 5, 7

NOTES: 180 minutes = 180 or more minutes

Those working outside UK are shown as '0'. Users may wish to filter '>0'. In the coverage 'Home=3' does not apply and should be deleted. See Interviewers Instruction.

TRVMTH - Usual method of travel to work

- (1) Car, van, minibus, works van
- (2) Motorbike, moped, scooter
- (3) Bicycle
- (4) Bus, coach, private bus
- (5) GB: British Rail train (NI: Northern Ireland Railways train)
- (6) GB: Underground train (NI: Not valid for Northern Ireland)
- (7) Walk
- (8) Other method of travelling

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters from Autumn 92 to Autumn 99. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 2000 to Spring 01. Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment excluding those on government schemes and those working from home or using their home as a working base. HOME = 3, 4 or NEWDEAL = 3, 4, 5, 7

NOTES: Note the text differences between Great Britain and Northern Ireland for categories (5) and (6). This variable was included on ONS datasets only for Spring 2000.

TRVDRV - Use of car/van/minibus/works van to travel to work

- (1) As a driver
- (2) As a passenger
- (3) Sometimes as a passenger, sometimes as a driver

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters from Autumn 96 to Autumn 99. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 2000 to Spring 01. Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: All persons who use car/van/minibus/works van to travel to work. TRVMTH = 1

This variable was included on ONS datasets only for Spring 2000.

SICKNESS

SICK - Whether had days off sick or injured in reference week

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 99.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based government schemes.

NOTES: This variable is replaced by ILLWK.

SIKDAY - Number of days off sick or injured in reference week

- (1-7) Number of days

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based government schemes who were off work due to sickness or injury in the reference week. SICK = 1

NOTES: This variable includes days the respondent would not normally work. This variable is replaced by ILLDAYS.

SIKSUN - Whether sick days include a Sunday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based government schemes who were off work due to sickness or injury in the reference week. SICK = 1 and SIKDAY = < 7 (between 1 & 6 days off sick).

NOTES: This variable is replaced by ILLDAYS.

ACTWKD[Y](1-7) – Days scheduled to work

- (1) Monday
(2) Tuesday
(3) Wednesday
(4) Thursday
(5) Friday
(6) Saturday
(7) Sunday

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons working during reference week or on government scheme

NOTES: This variable is only on ONS datasets in 2000.

ILLWK- Had days off work because sick or injured

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ACTWKDY not equal to options 8 or 9.

NOTES: This variable replaces SICK. It is only on ONS datasets in 2000.

ILLDAY[S](1-7) – Days had off sick or injured

- (1) Monday
- (2) Tuesday
- (3) Wednesday
- (4) Thursday
- (5) Friday
- (6) Saturday
- (7) Sunday

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 1.

NOTES: This variable replaces SIKDAY and SIKSUN. It is only on ONS datasets in 2000.

ILLOFF - Number of days off sick in reference week

- (1) One day
- (2) Two days
- (3) Three days
- (4) Four days
- (5) Five days
- (6) Six days
- (7) Seven days

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLDAYS = (1-7) Response

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLMON - Whether off work sick on a Monday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLTUE - Whether off work sick on a Tuesday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLWED - Whether off work sick on a Wednesday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLTHU - Whether off work sick on a Thursday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLFRI - Whether off work sick on a Friday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLSAT - Whether off work sick on a Saturday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

ILLSUN - Whether off work sick on a Sunday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ILLWK = 2 (off work because sick or injured)

NOTES: Only days where respondent was scheduled to work but was unable to do so because of sickness or injury are recorded.

TOTSIK - Period of sickness or injury

- (1) 1 - 3 days (not including Sunday)
- (2) 4 - 6 days (not including Sunday)
- (3) Between 1 and 2 weeks
- (4) Between 2 and 3 weeks
- (5) Between 3 and 4 weeks
- (6) Between 4 and 8 weeks
- (7) Between 2 and 3 months
- (8) Between 3 and 6 months
- (9) More than 6 months

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who were off work due to sickness or injury up to and including the reference week for one day or more; the first week of which did not include a Sunday. SICK = 1 **not** SIKDAY = 1 and SIKSUN = 1.

NOTES: This variable includes days the respondent does not usually work. However, the respondent cannot have 7 days (1 week) because the question excludes Sundays.

SIKEND - Whether sickness or injury ended in reference week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who were off work due to sickness or injury in the reference week. SICK = 1

HOURS

Structure of LFS hours variables - hours worked per week

When conducting analysis of hours worked there are three elements to consider:

- i) whether to use usual or actual hours worked;
- ii) whether to include or exclude paid and unpaid overtime;
- iii) whether to include hours worked in second jobs.

The table below shows which LFS variables are available to provide this information. Second job information is only available for actual hours including overtime. In general it is recommended that the derived variables are used because these include all respondents. The derived variables TOTHRs and SUMHRS both measure total hours worked in main and second jobs, but are derived in different ways and give slightly different results. SUMHRS is available from spring 1995 onwards and should be used in preference to TOTHRs.

	People who never work overtime	People who work overtime	Derived variables - all people
Usual hours - main job Total usual hours excluding overtime Usual paid overtime Usual unpaid overtime Total usual hours including overtime	TOTUS1	USUHR POTHR UOTHR TOTUS2	BUSHR TTUSHR
Actual hours - main job Total actual hours excluding overtime Actual paid overtime Actual unpaid overtime Total actual hours including overtime	TOTAC1	ACTHR ACTPOT ACTUOT TOTAC2	BACTHR TTACHR
Actual hours - second job Actual hours in second job including overtime		ACTHR2	
Actual hours - main and second job Total hours worked in reference week in main and second jobs			TOTHRs SUMHRS

EVEROT - Whether ever work paid or unpaid overtime

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes.

NOTES: This question is asked first so that respondents who never work overtime are not asked the overtime questions.

TOTUS1 - Total usual hours worked excluding lunch breaks (no overtime)

- (0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more
(99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes who never work paid or unpaid overtime. EVEROT = 2 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1

NOTES: As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

USUHR - Usual hours worked excluding overtime

- (0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more
(99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes who may work paid or unpaid overtime. EVEROT = 1

NOTES: This variable excludes meal breaks and any overtime worked. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

PAIDHRU – Paid Hours (based on usual hours per week)

- (0-96) Number of hours
(97) 97 or more hours

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed and those on employer based government schemes.

NOTES: Derived using AGE, TOTUS1, POTHR, TEMPU & EVEROT.

PAIDHRU is not included on datasets for all quarters in 1999.

POTHR - Usual hours of paid overtime

- (0-96) Hours of overtime
- (97) 97 or more
- (99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes who may work paid or unpaid overtime. EVEROT = 1

NOTES: As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

UOTHR - Usual hours of unpaid overtime

- (0-96) Hours of overtime
- (97) 97 or more
- (99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes who may work paid or unpaid overtime. EVEROT = 1

NOTES: As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

TOTUS2 - Usual hours worked including overtime

- (0-96) Hours of work
- (97) 97 and over
- (99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed and those on employer based government schemes who may work paid or unpaid overtime. EVEROT = 1

NOTES: This variable includes both paid and unpaid overtime. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

TOTAC1 - Total actual hours worked (no overtime)

- (0-96) Hours of work
- (97) 97 and over
- (99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who never work overtime and actually worked in reference week (weren't temporarily away, e.g. sick or on holiday).

NOTES: Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'. This variable excludes meal breaks. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

ACTHR - Actual hours worked excluding overtime

- (0-96) Hours of work**
- (97) 97 or more**
- (99) Don't know/No answer**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who work overtime and actually worked in reference week (weren't temporarily away, e.g. sick or on holiday).

NOTES: Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'. This variable excludes meal breaks and any overtime worked. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

PAIDHRA – Paid Hours (based on actual hours per week)

- (0-96) Number of hours**
- (97) 97 or more hours**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed and those on employer based government schemes.

NOTES: Derived using AGE, TOTAC1, ACTPOT, ACTHR, JBAWAY, YTETMP, ILLWK, ILLDAYS, ACTWKDY.

PAIDHRA is not included on datasets for all quarters in 1999.

ACTPOT - Actual hours of paid overtime

- (0-96) Hours of overtime**
- (97) 97 or more**
- (99) Don't know/No answer**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who work overtime and actually worked in reference week (weren't temporarily away, e.g. sick or on holiday).

NOTES: Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'.

As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

ACTUOT - Actual hours of unpaid overtime

- (0-96) Hours of overtime
(97) 97 or more
(99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who work overtime and actually worked in reference week (weren't temporarily away, e.g. sick or on holiday).

NOTES: Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'.

As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

TOTAC2 - Actual hours worked including paid and unpaid overtime

- (0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more
(99) Don't know/No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who work overtime and actually worked in reference week (weren't temporarily away, e.g. sick or on holiday).

NOTES: Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

BUSHR - Total usual hours worked in main job (excluding overtime)

- (0-96) Number of usual hours
(97) 97 or more hours

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVEROT, TOTUS1, USUHR, WRKING, JBAWAY, SCHEME & YTETMP.

TTUSHR - Total usual hours worked in main job (including overtime)

- (0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, TOTUS1, TOTUS2 & EVEROT. TTUSHR includes paid and unpaid overtime. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

BACTHR – Basic Actual Hours in main job (per week)

(0-96) Number of hours
(97) 97 hours or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: Derived from AGE, TOTAC1, ACTHR & EVEROT.

TTACHR - Total actual hours worked in main job in reference week

(0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, TOTAC1, TOTAC2, EVEROT, JBAWAY, YTETMP, SICK, SIKDAY. TTACHR includes any paid or unpaid overtime worked in the reference week. Those respondents who did not work in the reference week even though they had a job, i.e. on holiday or sick, are coded as '0'. As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

TOTHRS - Total hours worked in reference week

(0-96) Hours of work
(97) 97 or more
(98) Away from job

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, TOTAC1, TOTAC2, JBAWAY, YTETMP, SICK, SIKDAY, ACTHR2 & EVEROT. This variable includes any hours worked in a second job.

As hours are not stored as whole numbers users should use 1 decimal place when 'ranging' hours, i.e. 1 - 30 hours should be ranged as 1.0 - 30.4 etc.

YLESS - Reason worked fewer hours than usual in reference week

- (1) Number of hours worked/overtime varies
- (2) Bank holiday
- (3) Maternity/Paternity leave
- (4) Other leave/holiday
- (5) Sick or injured
- (6) Attending a training course away from own workplace
- (7) Started new job/changed jobs
- (8) Ended job and did not start new one that week
- (9) Laid off/short time/work interrupted by bad weather
- (10) Laid off/short time/work interrupted by labour dispute at own workplace
- (11) Laid off/short time/work interrupted by economic or other causes
- (12) Other personal family reasons
- (13) Other reasons

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on employer based government schemes who worked fewer hours than usual in the reference week (including none).

NOTES: Most of the responses are self explanatory, however additional detail for some are shown below.

Maternity/Paternity leave - only respondents who are on the special period of maternity leave that is allowed by law are included here. Any other leave for reasons of child-bearing or child rearing are coded as "other reasons".

Attending a training course away from own workplace - this applies only to respondents who are undergoing education or training outside the workplace. Respondents who are not working because of a training course inside the workplace are coded as "other reasons"

Laid off/short time/work interrupted by labour dispute at own workplace - This code is only used for respondents directly involved in a labour dispute (strike) at their own workplace. This could involve being either "called out" or "laid off" because of a labour dispute in the respondents own workplace.

Laid off/short time/work interrupted by economic and other causes - applies to respondents who were not working for technical or economic reasons: e.g. shortage of orders (economic reason) or because production at their workplace was impeded by a shortage of material supplies (e.g. caused by a labour dispute outside the respondents workplace or at another firm halting supplies). In the latter case the respondent would not be personally involved in the labour dispute.

YMORE - Reason for working more weekly hours

- (1) Variable hours worked
- (2) Overtime
- (3) Other reasons

FREQUENCY: Spring only in 98. All quarters in 99. Spring only in 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment except those on college based schemes who worked more hours than usual.

MATLVE - Status of maternity leave

- (1) A legal entitlement (statutory maternity leave/absence)
- (2) Leave employer has allowed (contractual maternity leave)
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all women on maternity leave. YLESS = 3 and SEX = 2

HRVARY - Whether weekly hours tend to vary

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who did not state their hours of work varied under the variable YLESS, or at college, training centre or temporarily away from college or training centre.

NOTES: Applies particularly to self-employed people or shift workers. It also includes respondents working flexible hours in a flexi-time system if they said that their hours varied. It may also be due to the respondent working varying amounts of paid or unpaid overtime.

VARYHR - Whether weekly hours tend to vary

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 98 to Spring 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if YLESS NE 1 or YMORE NE 1 FOR CURRENT JOBS or YTEMP =1, 2, 4 or SCH98A = 5 or ISC98A = 8

NOTES: Applies particularly to self-employed people or shift workers. It also includes respondents working flexible hours in a flexi-time system if they said that their hours varied. It may also be due to the respondent working varying amounts of paid or unpaid overtime.

DIFFHR - Whether hours different from usual in reference week

- (01) More than usual hours
- (02) Hours vary
- (03) Bank holiday
- (04) Maternity/paternity leave
- (05) Other leave/holiday
- (06) Sick or injured
- (07) Training course
- (08) Started/changed jobs
- (09) Ended job
- (10) Bad weather
- (11) Labour dispute
- (12) Economic/other causes
- (13) Personal/family
- (14) Other reasons
- (15) No reason given
- (16) Same as usual hours
- (17) No answer
- (18) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, NEWDEAL, SIKDAY, TOTAC1, SIKSUN, WRKING, YTETMP, OWNBUS, RELBUS, JBAWAY, TOTUS1, TOTAC1, TOTAC2, TOTUS2 & YLESS.

SUMHRS - Total actual hours worked in main and second job

(0 - 97) Number of hours worked

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who worked during reference week.

NOTES: This variable is derived from TTACHR and ACTHR2

EMPLOYMENT PATTERN

SHFTWK - Whether shift work done in main job

- (1) Usually
- (2) Sometimes
- (3) Never

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding college based schemes.

SHF[T]WK99 – Whether shift work done in respondent's main job

- (1) Most of the time
- (2) Occasionally
- (3) Never

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding college based government schemes

NOTES: This variable replaces SHFTWK. The wording of the response categories has been altered in order to obtain better quality data. This variable is called SHFWK99 in Quanvert and SHFTWK99 in other formats.

SHFTYP - Type of shift pattern

- (1) Three-shift working
- (2) Continental shifts
- (3) Two-shift system with "earlies" and "lates"/double day shifts
- (4) Sometimes night and sometimes day shifts
- (5) Split shifts
- (6) Morning shifts
- (7) Evening or twilight shifts
- (8) Night shifts
- (9) Weekend shifts
- (10) Other type of shift work

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who may do shift work. SHFTWK = 1 or 2

NOTES: The shift work categories are defined below:

Three-shift working - the day is divided into three working periods - morning, afternoon and night. This kind of shiftwork usually, but not always, involves one or more weeks of mornings, followed by one or more weeks of afternoons, followed by one or more weeks of nights.

Continental shifts - this is a continuous three-shift system that rotates rapidly e.g. three mornings, then two afternoons, then two nights. Usually there is a break between shift changes.

Two-shift system with earlies and lates or double day shifts - normally two shifts of eight hours each, e.g. 0600-1400 and 1400-2200. Shifts are usually alternated weekly or over longer intervals.

Split shifts - these are full shifts divided into two distinct parts with a gap of several hours in between. Used in industries where peak demands are met at different times of the day e.g. catering, passenger transport and service industries.

Morning shift - if this is full-time, most commonly 0600-1400. This code is used if the morning shift is the only shift worked or worked part time during the morning.

Evening shift - if this is full-time, most commonly 1500-2400. Also used for a part-time shift 1700-2100 or 1800-2200. Part-time evening shifts are usually called twilight shifts.

Night shift - if this is full-time, most commonly 1800-0600, and usually continuing after midnight. This code is used only for permanent night work.

Weekend shift - this code is used for work during Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays (0600-1800), when there is no other work.

Other type of shift work - this code is only used when none of the above apply.

FLED9D - Type of agreed work arrangement

- (1) Flexible working hours
- (2) Annualised hours contract
- (3) Term time working
- (4) Job sharing
- (5) Nine day fortnight
- (6) Four and a half day week
- (7) Zero hours contract
- (8) None of these
- (9) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Autumn 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable is derived from FLEX9D. The categories are defined as below:

Flexible working hours - Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day. Over an accounting period (usually four weeks or a calendar month) debit and credit hours can be carried over into another accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are **not** enough for a flexitime system. There must also be a formal accounting period.

Annualised hours contract - The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. Instead of say, 40 hours per week, employees are contracted to say 1900 hours per year (after allowing for leave and other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variations in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuation in demand for the companies goods or services.

Term time working - Respondents' work during the school or college term. Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the year.

Job sharing - This is a type of part time working. A full-time job is divided between, usually, two people. The job sharers work at different times, although their may be a changeover period.

Both nine day fortnights and four and a half day weeks working arrangements involve the 5 day working week being compressed into fewer full days. Such arrangements refer to **full-time** working only.

Nine day fortnight - involves individual employees having one day off every other week. the actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternating pattern of one 5 day week followed by one 4 day week.

Four and a half day week - Typically involves the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. The short day need not necessarily be Friday, but this is the most obvious and common day.

Zero hours contract - is where a person is not contracted to work a set number of hours, and is only paid for the number of hours that they actually work.

In most cases a respondent who works any of these particular type of shift patterns will recognise the term and will require no further explanation. Where a respondent asks what is meant by the term it is unlikely they work such shift patterns and are generally coded as (8) or (9).

FLEX9D(1-3) - Type of agreed work arrangement

Spring 93 to Spring 96

- (1) Flexible working hours**
- (2) Annualised hours contract**
- (3) Term time working**
- (4) Job sharing**
- (5) Nine day fortnight**
- (6) Four and a half day week**
- (7) None of these**
- (8) Don't know**

From Autumn 96 onwards

- (1) Flexitime (Flexible working hours)**
- (2) Annualised hours contract**
- (3) Term time working**
- (4) Job sharing**
- (5) Nine day fortnight**
- (6) Four and a half day week**
- (7) Zero hours contract**
- (8) None of these**
- (9) Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 93 to Autumn 98. Spring and Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes.

NOTES: This variable replaced NINDAY which was discontinued from 1993 (see below). Respondents may give up to three responses. Prior to Spring 97 this variable was coded FLEX9D(0-2).

See FLED9D for definitions of the individual categories.

NINDAY - Type of agreed work arrangement

- (1) Nine day fortnight**
- (2) Four and a half day week**
- (3) Something else**

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes. WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1 or YTETMP = 1 or 2 or 4 or (GB) SCHEME = 2 or 7 or (NI) IRSCHM = 8.

NOTES: See FLED9D for definitions of nine day fortnight and four and a half day week.

LSSOTH - Time off flexi or annual

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if respondent gives reason for working less hours, YLESS = 1 (number of hours worked/overtime varies), 4 (other leave/holiday), 12 (other personal/family reasons) or 13 (other reasons) AND they have entered either flexi-time or annualised hours at FLEX9D.

NOTES: This variable relates to reasons for the respondent not having worked in the reference week, although they have a job.

WKMTS1 (1-3) - Work defined by

- (1) Hours of work
- (2) Products supply
- (3) Tasks
- (4) None of the above

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees or on a government scheme (STAT = 1, 3).

NOTES: This variable allows coding up to three items.

WKMTS2 (1-3) - Work defined by

- (1) Hours of work
- (2) Products supply
- (3) Tasks
- (4) None of the above

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all self-employed respondents (STAT = 2).

NOTES: This variable allows coding up to three items.

STFIWK - Work start and finish times

- (1) Fixed
- (2) Mutually agreed
- (3) Self-determined

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a zero hours contract (FLEX9D1/2/3 = 7).

NOTES: This variable relates to working patterns of those people with zero hour work contracts.

COMHRS - Whole days flexi-time

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who work flexi-time (FLEX9D = 1)

FLEXW1 – Whether respondent works flex-time

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW2 – Whether respondent works to annualised hours contract

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW3 – Whether respondent works to a term time working agreement

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW4 – Whether respondent's work involves job sharing

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW5 – Whether respondent works a nine day fortnight

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW6 – Whether respondent works a four and a half day week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW7 – Whether respondent works zero hours contract

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW8 – Whether respondent works none of the working patterns described

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLEXW9 – Whether respondent does not know which agreed working arrangements are worked

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and on college based schemes

FLXRS1 - Look for job with flexi-hours

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who work flexi-time or annualised hours (FLEX9D = 1 or 2).

FLXRS2 - Similar work available flexi

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if FLXRS1 = 2 and FLEX9D = 1 or 2.

NOTES: This variable relates to whether respondent had any choice over whether they work flexitime or not. 'Similar work' means work of a similar type or nature, it does not mean work that might pay the same.

DAYSPW - Number of different days per week worked

- (0-7) Number of days

FREQUENCY: Spring quarter only in 92. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 93 to Autumn 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes. FLEX9D = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 7 or 8

DAYSPZ - Number of different days per week worked

- (1-7) Number of days

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes. FLEX9D = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 7 or 8 or 9

DAY - Whether job involves working during the daytime

- (1) Usually
- (2) Sometimes
- (3) Never

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

EVEN - Whether job involves working during the evening

- (1) Usually
- (2) Sometimes
- (3) Never

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

NIGHT - Whether job involves working at night

- (1) **Usually**
- (2) **Sometimes**
- (3) **Never**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

MONFRI - Whether job involves working any time from Monday to Friday

- (1) **Usually**
- (2) **Sometimes**
- (3) **Never**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

SAT - Whether job involves working any time on a Saturday

- (1) **Usually**
- (2) **Sometimes**
- (3) **Never**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

SUN - Whether job involves working any time on a Sunday

- (1) **Usually**
- (2) **Sometimes**
- (3) **Never**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes

USUWRK(1-3) – Respondents usual pattern of work

- (1) **During the day**
- (2) **During the evening**
- (3) **At night**

FREQUENCY: Spring 99 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

NOTES: For this quarter only, the values of USUWRK(1-3) were set to YES (1) for those who worked during the relevant period and were left blank for those who did not work during the relevant period.

USUWRK1 – Respondents usual pattern of work

- (1) Usual to work during day
- (2) Not usual to work during day

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

NOTES: From Spring 2000, the coding structure of this variable changed and USUWRK was set to YES (1) if respondents usually worked during the relevant period and NO (2) to those who did not work during the relevant period.

USUWRK2 – Respondents usual pattern of work

- (1) Usual to work during evening
- (2) Not usual to work during evening

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

NOTES: From Spring 2000, the coding structure of this variable changed and USUWRK was set to YES (1) if respondents usually worked during the relevant period and NO (2) to those who did not work during the relevant period.

USUWRK3 – Respondents usual pattern of work

- (1) During the day
- (2) During the evening

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

NOTES: From Spring 2000, the coding structure of this variable changed and USUWRK was set to YES (1) if respondents usually worked during the relevant period and NO (2) to those who did not work during the relevant period.

EVDAY – Whether respondent ever works during the day

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not usually work during the day

EVEVE - Whether respondent ever works during the evening

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not usually work during the evening

EVNGHT - Whether respondent ever works at night

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not usually work during the night

WCHDAY(1-7) – Which days of the week respondent usually works on

- (1) Monday
- (2) Tuesday
- (3) Wednesday
- (4) Thursday
- (5) Friday
- (6) Saturday
- (7) Sunday

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not usually work 7 different days during the week

WCHMO – Whether respondent usually works Monday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHTU – Whether respondent usually works Tuesday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHWE – Whether respondent usually works Wednesday

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHTH – Whether respondent usually works Thursday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHFR – Whether respondent usually works Friday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHSA – Whether respondent usually works Saturday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WCHSU – Whether respondent usually works Sunday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment

WKMON - Whether worked on a Monday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKTUE - Whether worked on a Tuesday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKWED - Whether worked on a Wednesday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKTHU - Whether worked on a Thursday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKFRI - Whether worked on a Friday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKSAT - Whether worked on a Saturday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

WKSUN - Whether worked on a Sunday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment during reference week or on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from ACTWKDY(1-7)

EVSAT – Whether respondent ever works on a Saturday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not work on a Saturday

EVSUN – Whether respondent ever works on a Sunday

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who do not usually work on a Sunday

SHFWR1 - Look for shift work

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who did shift work or have reported that they work during the evening or night at USUWRKM.

SHFWR2 - Similar work available not shift

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if respondent sought a job without shift-work (SHFWR1 = 2).

NOTES: This variable relates to whether the respondent had any choice over whether they work shift work, during the evening or at night at USUWRKM. 'Similar work' means work of a similar type or nature. It does not mean work that might pay the same.

HOLS - Number of days of paid holiday entitlement

Number of days paid holiday

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees. NSTAT = 1 and WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1

NOTES: The number of days paid holiday excludes Public/Bank holidays.

As these days are not stored as whole numbers users should use 2 decimal place when 'ranging' days of paid holiday, i.e. 5 - 10 days should be ranged as 4.50 - 10.49 etc.

In 1997 the NA's were coded as 98 instead of -8.

BANK – Whether respondent worked (in their main job) on any Bank or Public holidays during the period 1st Dec to 31st Aug

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all current employees.

BNKH[O]L(1-11) – Which Bank or Public holidays respondent worked on in last year

Autumn 1999

- (1) August Bank Holiday Mon 30th Aug 99 (IF NOT WORKING IN SCOTLAND/ Mon 2nd Aug 99 IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (2) July 12th holiday (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (3) Spring Bank Holiday Mon 31st May 99
- (4) May Bank holiday Mon 3rd May 99
- (5) Easter Monday Mon 5th Apr 99
- (6) Good Friday Fri 2nd Apr 99
- (7) St Patrick's Day Wed 17th Mar 99 (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (8) Hogmany Mon 4th Jan 99 (ONLY IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (9) New Years Day Fri 1st Jan 99
- (10) Boxing Day Mon 28th Dec 98
- (11) Christmas Day Fri 25th Dec 98

Autumn 2000

- (1) August Bank Holiday Mon 28th Aug 2000 (IF NOT WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (2) Early August Bank Holiday Mon 7th Aug 2000 (IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (3) July 12th Holiday (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (4) Spring Bank Holiday Mon 29th May 2000
- (5) May Bank Holiday Mon 1st May 2000
- (6) Easter Monday Mon 24th Apr 2000
- (7) Good Friday Fri 21st Apr 2000
- (8) St Patrick's Day Fri 17th Mar 2000 (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (9) 2nd Day New Year's Tue 4th Jan 2000 (ONLY IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (10) New Year's Day Mon 3rd Jan 2000
- (11) Boxing Day Tue 28th Dec 2000
- (12) Christmas Day Mon 27th Dec 1999
- (13) New Year's Eve Fri 31st Dec 1999

Autumn 2002

- (1) August Bank Holiday Mon 26th Aug 2002 (IF NOT WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (2) Early August Bank Holiday Mon 5th Aug 2002 (IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (3) July 12th Holiday (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (4) Spring Bank Holiday Tues 4th Jun 2002
- (5) Queen's Jubilee Holiday Mon 3rd Jun 2002
- (6) May Bank Holiday Mon 6th May 2002
- (7) Easter Monday Mon 1st Apr 2002
- (8) Good Friday Fri 29th Mar 2002
- (9) St Patrick's Day Fri 18th Mar 2002 (ONLY IF WORKING IN NORTHERN IRELAND)
- (10) 2nd Day New Year's Wed 2nd Jan 2002 (ONLY IF WORKING IN SCOTLAND)
- (11) New Year's Day Tues 1st Jan 2002
- (12) Boxing Day Wed 26th Dec 2002
- (13) Christmas Day Tues 25th Dec 2002

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies if BANK = 1 and country of work is UK. Current employees who worked on a Public holiday over the last year.

NOTES: This variable is called BNKHL(01-11) in Quanvert and BNKHOL(01-11) in other formats. In Autumn 2001 this variable is spelt BNKHL(1-11) in both formats. Note that for Autumn 2000 there were 13 bank holidays, hence the 13 categories.

BNKHOLF – How many Bank or Public Holidays did respondent work on in past year

(1-13) Number of days

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies if BANK = 1 and country of work is not UK (i.e. abroad or unassigned). Current employees who worked on a Public holiday over the last year.

BHPAID – Whether paid for working on Public Holidays

- (1) Yes**
- (2) No**

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies to current employees who worked on a Public holiday over the last year

BHNOTA – Whether paid at least basic rate for Public holidays not worked

- (1) All of them**
- (2) Some of them**
- (3) None of them**

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies to current employees who did not work on all Public holidays over the last year.

BHNOTB – Whether paid at least basic rate for Public holiday not worked

- (1) Yes**
- (2) No**

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies to current employees who did not work on one Public holiday over the last year

BHNOTC – Reason for not being paid at least basic rate on public holidays not worked in last year

- (1) Only receive pay for actual days worked**
- (2) Do not usually work on those days**
- (3) Had not started current job**
- (4) Other reason**

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 99

COVERAGE: Applies to current employees who did not work on one Public holiday over the last year

UNION REPRESENTATION

IRTUSA - Whether trade union or staff association member (NI)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment in Northern Ireland excluding those on college based schemes. WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or YTETMP = 1 or 2 or 4 or IRSCHM = 8

NOTES: Northern Ireland data has been amended to a quarterly basis from Winter 94. This ensures that both GB and NI trade union/staff association data are standard on an Autumn quarter only basis from Autumn 95.

TUREC - Whether trade unions etc are recognised by management

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 93 to Autumn 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all people in employment excluding those on college based schemes who have trade unions etc at their place of work.

NOTES: Northern Ireland data is available from Autumn 95.

This variable checks whether any or all of the trade unions etc present at place of work are recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment.

TUJOIN - Whether respondent entitled to join trade unions etc

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 93 to Autumn 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all people in employment excluding those on college based schemes who have trade unions etc at their place of work which are recognised by management.

NOTES: Northern Ireland data is available from Autumn 95.

Replaced by TUCOV from Autumn 96.

UNION - Whether trade union or staff association member*

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college based schemes and unpaid family workers

NOTES: From Autumn 92 to Autumn 94 only GB data is available (see IRTUSA above for NI data). Northern Ireland data has been amended to a quarterly basis from Winter 94. This ensures that both GB and NI trade union/staff association data are standard on an Autumn quarter only basis from Autumn 95.

In Autumn 1997, incorrect routing of Northern Ireland respondents meant that only those who answered yes to TUPRES were asked UNION. Therefore, there was under-response of unknown size to UNION. Those who should have been asked UNION but were not have been coded 9 'Not answered' (1,350 cases).

TUPRES – Whether other people at workplace are members of trade union or staff association*

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment not a member of a staff association of trade union

NOTES: From Autumn 99 onwards, this question was altered from whether there were unions etc. present at the workplace, to whether others employed at the workplace were members of such organisations, and also asked only to those who are not members of such organisations themselves rather to all in paid employment (excluding government schemes).

TUCOV - Whether agreements between trade union and employer affect pay and conditions*

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all people in employment excluding those on college based schemes who have trade unions etc at their place of work which are recognised by management. TUREC = 1.

NOTES: Replaces TUJOIN from Autumn 96.

***The order and routing of UNION, TUPRES and TUCOV were changed from Spring 1999 onwards.**

SECOND JOB

REFERENCE – SECOND JOB

SECJOB - Whether had second job in reference week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed, and persons on Government schemes. STAT = 1 or 2 or 3.

NOTES: Casual or small jobs are included provided the job was paid. SECJMB should be used in preference to SECJOB when analysing numbers of people with second jobs.

Y2JOB - Whether had 2 jobs because of a change of job in reference week

- (1) Yes (changed jobs during week)
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed and persons on Government schemes with an additional paid job in the reference week. SECJOB = 1

NOTES: One purpose of this question is to distinguish between two groups of respondents: those who had two jobs in the reference week only because they changed jobs that week, and those who held two jobs at the same time. The first group are not asked details of their 'second job'. The second group, however, are asked for more information about their second job.

SECCAS - Type of second job

- (1) Regular
- (2) Occasional
- (3) Seasonal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees, self employed and persons on Government schemes with an additional paid job in the reference week that was not a change of job. Y2JOB = 2 or YTETJB = 1.

OCCUPATION IN SECOND JOB

SOCSEC - Occupation in second job

(100 - 999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

Each quarter from Spring 01 (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with an additional regular job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OCOD, Y2JOB, YTETJB.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

From Autumn 92 to Spring 99 inclusive, the row '304 Civil engineers' has been incorrectly labelled as '302 Civil engineers'.

SOC2KS - Occupation in second job

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment who have an additional regular job.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCSEC and is derived from OCOD2K2, Y2JOB, YTETJB and NEWDEAL.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

SOCMAJS - Major occupation group in second job

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | 1 Manager and administrators |
| (2) | 2 Professional occupations |
| (3) | 3 Associate professional and technical |
| (4) | 4 Clerical and secretarial occupations |
| (5) | 5 Craft and related occupations |
| (6) | 6 Personal and protective service occupation |
| (7) | 7 Sales occupations |
| (8) | 8 Plant and machine operatives |
| (9) | 9 Other occupations |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with an additional regular job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OCOD2, SOCSEC.

SC2KSMJ - Major occupation group (second job)

- (1) **Managers and Senior Officials**
- (2) **Professional occupations**
- (3) **Associate Professional and Technical**
- (4) **Administrative and Secretarial**
- (5) **Skilled Trades Occupations**
- (6) **Personal Service Occupations**
- (7) **Sales and Customer Service Occupations**
- (8) **Process, Plant and Machine Operatives**
- (9) **Elementary Occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMAJS and is derived from SOC2KS.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SOCMINS - Minor occupation group in second job

(10-99) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OCOD2, SOCSEC.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SC2KSMN - Minor occupation group (second job)

(111-999) Range of Occupation Codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMINS and is derived from SOC2KS.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

INDUSTRY IN SECOND JOB: CONVERSION VARIABLES

From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). In order to maintain some continuity the variable SICSEC is available on the Autumn 93 quarter to convert SIC80 1 digit codes to SIC92 1 digit codes and the variable SIC80S is available from the Winter 93 quarter onwards to convert SIC92 1 digit codes to SIC80 1 digit codes.

SICSEC - To compare SIC80 codes to SIC92 codes

- (1) **A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry**
- (2) **B: Fishing**
- (3) **C: Mining, quarrying**
- (4) **D: Manufacturing**
- (5) **E: Electricity, gas & water supply**
- (6) **F: Construction**
- (7) **G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade**
- (8) **H: Hotels & restaurants**
- (9) **I: Transport, storage & communication**
- (10) **J: Financial intermediation**
- (11) **K Real estate, renting & business activities**
- (12) **L: Public administration & defence**
- (13) **M: Education**
- (14) **N: Health & social work**
- (15) **O: Other community, social & personal**
- (16) **P: Private households with employed persons**
- (17) **Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies**
- (18) **No answer/inadequate description**
- (19) **Workplace outside UK**
- (20) **Does not apply**

FREQUENCY: Autumn 93 only

NOTES: This conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons not exact conversions. SICSEC is equivalent to INDS92S. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

SIC80S - To compare SIC92 codes to SIC80 codes

- | | |
|------|--|
| (1) | 0: Agriculture, forestry & fishing |
| (2) | 1: Energy & water supply |
| (3) | 2: Mineral, ores, metals & chemicals |
| (4) | 3: Metal goods, engineering & vehicles |
| (5) | 4: Other manufacturing industries |
| (6) | 5: Construction |
| (7) | 6: Distribution, hotel & catering, repairs |
| (8) | 7: Transport & communication |
| (9) | 8: Banking, financial & business services |
| (10) | 9: Other services |
| (11) | 00: Diplomatic, international |
| (12) | Workplace outside UK |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

NOTES: These conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons not exact conversions. SIC80S is equivalent to INDIVS. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDUSTRY IN SECOND JOB – SIC 80

INDSEC - Industry in second job

(001-318)	Range of industry codes
(319)	Inadequate description
(320)	No answer
(321)	Workplace outside UK
(999)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE & ICOD2. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDIVS - Industry division in second job

(1)	0: Agriculture, Forestry & fishing
(2)	1: Energy & water supply
(3)	2: Minerals, ores, metals & chemicals
(4)	3: Metal goods, Engineering & vehicles
(5)	4: Other manufacturing industries
(6)	5: Construction
(7)	6: Distribution, hotel & catering, repairs
(8)	7: Transport & communication
(9)	8: Banking, financial & business services
(10)	9: Other services
(11)	No answer
(12)	Workplace outside UK
(13)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDSEC. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDCLS - Industry class in second job

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	No answer
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDSEC. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDGRS - Industry group in second job

(001-199)	Range of industry codes
(200)	No answer
(201)	Workplace outside UK
(202)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment other than those on college based schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDSEC. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDUSTRY IN SECOND JOB – SIC92

INDM92S - Industry in second job

Winter 93
(001-458) Range of industry codes
(460) No answer, NA
(461) Workplace outside UK

Spring 94 to Summer 94
(001-458) Range of industry codes
(460) No answer, NA
(461) Workplace outside UK
(462) Does not apply

Autumn 94 onwards
(001-458) Range of industry codes
(459) Inadequate description
(461) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job

NOTES: This variable is derived from Y2JOB, YTETJB, AGE & ICOD292. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDS92S - Industry division in second job

Spring 94 to Summer 94

- (1) A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- (2) B: Fishing
- (3) C: Mining, quarrying
- (4) D: Manufacturing
- (5) E: Electricity, gas & water supply
- (6) F: Construction
- (7) G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade
- (8) H: Hotels & restaurants
- (9) I: Transport, storage & communication
- (10) J: Financial intermediation
- (11) K Real estate, renting & business activities
- (12) L: Public administration & defence
- (13) M: Education
- (14) N: Health & social work
- (15) O: Other community, social & personal
- (16) P: Private households with employed persons
- (17) Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies
- (18) NA, Inadequate description
- (19) Workplace outside UK
- (20) Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

- (1) A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- (2) B: Fishing
- (3) C: Mining, quarrying
- (4) D: Manufacturing
- (5) E: Electricity, gas & water supply
- (6) F: Construction
- (7) G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade
- (8) H: Hotels & restaurants
- (9) I: Transport, storage & communication
- (10) J: Financial intermediation
- (11) K Real estate, renting & business activities
- (12) L: Public administration & defence
- (13) M: Education
- (14) N: Health & social work
- (15) O: Other community, social & personal
- (16) P: Private households with employed persons
- (17) Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies
- (18) NA, Inadequate description
- (19) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92S. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDD92S - Industry class in second job

Spring 94 to Summer 94

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92S. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDG92S - Industry group in second job

Spring 94 to Summer 94

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK
(210)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92S. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SECOND JOB

SECJMB - Employment status in second job

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) | Employee |
| (2) | Self-employed |
| (3) | Status not stated |
| (4) | Changed jobs |
| (5) | No second job |
| (6) | No answer to second job |
| (7) | Does not apply |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with an regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable should be used in preference to SECJOB for analysis of second jobs. Adding categories (1) to (3) gives the total number of people with second jobs.

This variable is derived from AGE, YTETMP, SCHEME, IRSCHM, WRKING, JBAWAY, SECJOB, Y2JOB, YTETJB & NSTAT2.

For the Winter 93 quarter when using this variable you should also filter on 'in employment' to get the correct total as some 'inactive' respondents were miscoded.

STAT2 - Employment status (second job)

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| (1) | Employee |
| (2) | Self-employed |
| (3) | Government scheme |
| (4) | Unpaid family worker |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NSTAT2 - Employment status in second job

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| (1) | Employee |
| (2) | Self-employed |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job. Y2JOB = 2 or YTETJB = 1

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT2 & OCOD2. and is referred to as STAT2 in the questionnaire - NSTAT2 is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

For the Winter 93 quarter when using this variable you should also filter on 'in employment' to get the correct total as some 'inactive' respondents were miscoded.

SUPVIS2 - Supervisory responsibility (second job)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees who have an additional regular job (STAT2 = 1).

MANAG2 - Managerial duties second job

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees (STAT = 1) who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: If respondents have both managerial and supervisory duties then their main duty is recorded.

NMANAG[E]2 - Managerial status in second job

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment being employees in a regular additional job. NSTAT2 = 1

NOTES: This variable is derived from MANAGE2, OCOD2, STAT2, SOLO2, NSTAT2, and is referred to as MANAGE2 in the questionnaire - this variable (NMANAGE2) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

All users of Quanvert are limited to a 7 character variable name, therefore, in Quanvert this variable is called NMANAG2.

NMPNO2 - Number of employees at workplace in second job

- (1) 1-10 employees
- (2) 11-19 employees
- (3) 20-24 employees
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49 employees
- (6) Don't know but over 24
- (7) 50 or more employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment being employees in a regular additional job.
NSTAT2 = 1

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT2, SOLO2, OCOD2, MPNO2, MPN2, NSTAT2, NMANAGE2 & NSOLO2. It is referred to as MPNO2 in the questionnaire - this variable (NMPNO2) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

MPNES01 - Number of employees where worked second job

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24 and under 500
- (7) 50-499
- (8) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on government schemes/unpaid family workers.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

MPNES02 - Number of employees where worked second job

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) 50-249
- (7) 250-499
- (8) Don't know but between 50 and 499
- (9) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies if STAT2 = 1 (employee)

NOTES: This variable replaces MPNES01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

SOLO2 - Working alone or employees (second job)

- (1) Alone or with partner(s) but not employee
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all self-employed persons (STAT = 2) who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: Self-employed people who use only other self-employed people in the business they run (e.g. builders) are coded 1.

NSOLO2 - Self employed with or without employees in second job

- (1) On own, with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment being self employed in a regular additional job. NSTAT2 = 2

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT2, OCOD2, NSTAT2 & SOLO2. It is referred to as SOLO2 in the questionnaire - this variable (NSOLO2) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

MPNSS01 - Number of people employed self second job

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24 and under 500
- (7) 50-499
- (8) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who are self-employed with employees.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

MPNSS02 - Number of people employed self second job

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) 50-249
- (7) 250-499
- (8) Don't know but between 50 and 499
- (9) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies if SOLO2 = 2 (self-employed, with employees).

NOTES: This variable replaces MPNSS01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

ONETN2 - Number of employees (under 10) at workplace of second job

- (1) 1 employee
- (2) 2 employees
- (3) 3 employees
- (4) 4 employees
- (5) 5 employees
- (6) 6 employees
- (7) 7 employees
- (8) 8 employees
- (9) 9 employees
- (10) 10 employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job with between 1 and 10 employees at the workplace. NMPNO2 = 1 or MPN2 = 1 (self employed with between 1 - 10 employees).

NOTES: Although the question MPN2 is not on the public database, it is included in the routing for this variable in order to include respondents whose second job is as a self employed person.

JOBTP2 - Permanency second job

- (1) Permanent
- (2) Some way not permanent

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are (or were) employees or are employees as part of a New Deal scheme and if SECJOB = 1 (has second job) and Y2JOB = 2 (didn't change jobs during reference week).

NOTES: Permanency relates to the job itself rather than to the individual who does the job. Someone who is being made redundant, retiring, going on maternity leave, or taking up another job may not regard their job as permanent, but they are still coded as 1 (permanent job). Respondents who have short-term contracts are coded according to whether they consider their job to be of a permanent nature.

JOBTMP2 - How second job not permanent

- (1) **Seasonal work**
- (2) **Fixed contract (period or task)**
- (3) **Agency temping**
- (4) **Casual work**
- (5) **Some other way not permanent**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if JOBTYP2 = 2 (job not permanent in some way).

NOTES: Those who regard their job as not permanent are asked to specify in what way it is not permanent. If, at this stage, the respondent volunteers an answer relating to his or her personal circumstances e.g. retired, the interviewer is asked to return to JOBTYP and stress the first clause again.

HOURS IN SECOND JOB

ACTHR2 - Actual hours in second job including overtime

- (0-96) Hours
- (97) 97 or more hours
- (99) Don't know or refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: All persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

Y2JOB = 2 or YTETJB = 1

NOTES: This variable includes both paid and unpaid overtime.

HOME WORKERS – SECOND JOB

HOME2 - Whether working from home in additional job

- (1) In your home
- (2) In the same grounds or buildings as your home
- (3) In different place using home as a base
- (4) Or somewhere quite separate from home

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 92 to Winter 96. Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job. Y2JOB = 2 or YTETJB = 1

HOMED2(1-3) -Work at least one day at home in reference week

- (1) Own home
- (2) Same grounds or buildings
- (3) Different places using home as a base
- (4) Not worked at home during reference week

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 97 to Autumn 99. Spring quarters only from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in paid employment who have a regular additional job. Y2JOB=2 or YTETJB=1

TELQA2 - Whether respondent uses both a telephone and a computer to carry out work at home

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters in 97. Spring quarters only from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if HOME2=1,3, HOMED2=1,3

TELQB2 - Whether possible to work at home without using both telephone and computer

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters in 1997. Spring quarters only from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if TELQA2=1

ATFRM2 - Who working for from home in additional job

- (1) **Family business**
- (2) **Outside firm or organisation**
- (3) **Own account**

FREQUENCY: Spring only in 92. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 93 to Autumn 99. Spring quarters only from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job and work mainly from home in the additional job or uses their home as a base. HOME2 = 1,3 or HOMED2 = 1,3

SMEST2 - Type of work done from same grounds etc in additional job

- (1) **Own or rent a business**
- (2) **Have a living-in job**
- (3) **Accommodation provided by employer**

FREQUENCY: Spring only in 92. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 93 to Autumn 99. Spring quarters only from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job and work mainly in the same grounds or buildings as their home in the additional job. HOME2 = 2 or HOMED2 = 2

LOCATION OF SECOND JOB

REGWK2 - Region of workplace for second job

1992 only	1993 onwards
(1) Tyne & Wear	(1) Tyne & Wear
(2) Rest of Northern region	(2) Rest of Northern region
(3) South Yorkshire	(3) South Yorkshire
(4) West Yorkshire	(4) West Yorkshire
(5) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	(5) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside
(6) East Midlands	(6) East Midlands
(7) East Anglia	(7) East Anglia
(8) Inner London	(8) Central London
(9) Outer London	(9) Inner London
(10) Rest of South East	(10) Not known if Central or Inner London
(11) South West	(11) Outer London
(12) West Midlands (met county)	(12) Rest of South East
(13) Rest of West Midlands	(13) South West
(14) Greater Manchester	(14) West Midlands (met county)
(15) Merseyside	(15) Rest of West Midlands
(16) Rest of North West	(16) Greater Manchester
(17) Wales	(17) Merseyside
(18) Strathclyde	(18) Rest of North West
(19) Rest of Scotland	(19) Wales
(20) Northern Ireland	(20) Strathclyde
(21) Workplace outside UK	(21) Rest of Scotland
	(22) Northern Ireland
	(23) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 92 to Autumn 96. Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job.

NOTES: REGWK2 and REGWK2T have been combined from 1993 onwards. This variable is derived from NSTAT2, HOME2, INDSEC, URESMC, INDM92S, & LADWK2, from Spring 2000 LADWK2 is replaced by UALDWK2 in the derivation. Central London is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London British Rail train termini.

REGWK2T - Area of workplace within Greater London in second job

(1)	Central London
(2)	Inner London
(3)	Outer London

FREQUENCY: Autumn 92 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment with a regular additional job within Greater London.

NOTES: This variable is derived from NSTAT2, HOME2, INDSEC, LADWK2 & WKPLC2.

From Spring 93 onwards this variable has been combined with REGWK2.

GORWK2 - Region of workplace for second job

- (1) Tyne & Wear
- (2) Rest of North East
- (3) Greater Manchester
- (4) Merseyside
- (5) Rest of North West
- (6) South Yorkshire
- (7) West Yorkshire
- (8) Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside
- (9) East Midlands
- (10) West Midlands (met county)
- (11) Rest of West Midlands
- (12) East of England
- (13) Central London
- (14) Inner London
- (15) Outer London
- (16) South East
- (17) South West
- (18) Wales
- (19) Strathclyde
- (20) Rest of Scotland
- (21) Northern Ireland
- (22) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Autumn 93 to Autumn97. Each quarter from Spring 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment

NOTES: This variable is based on Government Office Regions. This variable is derived from NSTAT2, HOME2, GOVTOR, LADWK2, INDM92S, from Spring 2000 LADWK2 is replaced by UALDWK2 in the derivation. Central London is defined by the Department of Transport as the area within the bounds of the main London British Rail train termini.

SEEKING/NOT SEEKING WORK

REASON FOR SEEKING A REPLACEMENT/ADDITIONAL PAID JOB

DIFJOB - Whether looking for different or additional paid job or business

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment excluding those on college schemes

NOTES: Looking for a different or additional paid job or business may cover a wide range of activities, from looking through newspaper advertisements to actively writing to prospective employers and attending interviews. It should represent something more than simply feeling dissatisfied with the present job but beyond that it is up to the respondent to decide whether he or she was looking for work. Self-employed people may interpret 'looking for additional business' as trying to increase their present business. They should be coded 1 at this question only if they were looking for a different business last week, and not just for additional clients.

ADDJOB - Whether seeking replacement or additional job

- (1) A new job to replace your present (main) job
- (2) An additional job

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who were looking for an additional or different job or business in the reference week. DIFJOB = 1

LOOKM(1-3) - Reasons for looking for different job

- (1) Present job may come to an end
- (2) Present job is to fill time before finding another job
- (3) Pay unsatisfactory in present job
- (4) Journey to work unsatisfactory in present job
- (5) Respondent wants to work longer hours than in present job
- (6) Respondent wants to work shorter hours than in present job
- (7) Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory
- (8) Other reasons

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, who were looking for a different job to replace their present main job.

NOTES: Respondents may give up to three responses. This variable was renumbered as LOOKM(1-3) from Spring 97. Prior to Spring 97 this variable was coded as LOOKM(0-2).

PREFHR - Preferred working hours in new job being looked for

- (1) Longer
- (2) Shorter
- (3) The same
- (4) Don't know, no preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Each quarter from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, who were looking for a different job to replace their present one and did not give longer/shorter hours as their reason for looking for another job. LOOKM \neq 5 or 6

NOTES: Please note the frequency change for 1993 onwards.

LESPAY - Whether accept less pay for shorter hours in new job being sought

- (1) Would still prefer shorter hours
- (2) Would not prefer shorter hours
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters from Summer 93 (Summer only in 1998 & 1999). Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, who were looking for a different job with shorter hours to replace their present one. LOOKM = 6 or PREFHR = 2

WHETHER LOOKING

LOOK4 - Whether looking for paid work in last four weeks

- (1) **Yes**
(2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment or unpaid family workers. EVERWK = 1 or 2 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1

LOOK1 - Whether looking for paid work in reference week

- (1) **Yes**
(2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment or unpaid family workers looking for work at any time during the previous four weeks. LOOK4 = 1

LKYT4 - Whether looking for a place on a Government scheme in last four weeks

- (1) **Yes**
(2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment or unpaid family workers aged between 16 and 59 not looking for work in the last four weeks. AGE = 16 - 59 and LOOK4 = 2

LKYT1 - Whether looking for a place on a Government scheme in reference week

- (1) **Yes**
(2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment or unpaid family workers aged between 16 and 59 looking for a place on a Government scheme in the last four weeks. LKYT4 = 1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

TYEMPS - Type of employment sought

- (1) Self employment
- (2) Full-time employee
- (3) Part-time employee
- (4) Employee - no preference
- (5) Employee - time not stated
- (6) Full-time - no preference
- (7) Part-time - no preference
- (8) No preference - no preference
- (9) No preference - time not stated
- (10) Type of employment not stated
- (11) Looking for a place on a government scheme/being assessed by ET training agent

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are looking for employment.

NOTES: "time not stated" refers to respondents who did not state whether they were seeking full or part time work. For analysis purposes codes '2, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9' are usually treated as 'full-time' and codes '3 & 7' as part-time.

This variable is derived from AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, DIFJOB, NEWDEAL, YTETMP, YTETJB, LKSELA, LKFTPA, LOOK4, LKYT4, WAIT, LKSELC & LKFTPC,

LKSELA - Whether looking for work as employee or self employed

- (1) As an employee
- (2) As self-employed
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for paid work in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 and JBAWAY ≠ 3 or LOOK4 = 1 and JBAWAY ≠ 3

LKSELB - Whether will be looking for work as an employee or self employed

- (1) As an employee
- (2) As self-employed
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks because they had not yet started looking or were temporarily sick/injured. NOLOOK = 4 or 7

LKSELC - Will be starting work as an employee or self-employed

- (1) As an employee
- (2) As self-employed

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are waiting to take up a job they have already obtained.

LKSELD - Whether would like to work as an employee or self-employed

- (1) As an employee
- (2) As self-employed
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who would like to have a regular paid job but have not looked in the last 4 weeks. NOLOOK = 2 or 3 or 5 or 6 or 8

LKFTPA - Whether looking for full or part time work

- (1) Full-time
- (2) Part-time
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were looking for work in the last four weeks as an employee or self employed. LKSELA = 1 or 3

LKFTPB - Whether will be looking for full or part time work

- (1) Full-time
- (2) Part-time
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks because they had not started looking or were temporarily sick/injured. LKSELB = 1 or 3

LKFTPC - Will be starting full or part time work

- (1) Full-time
- (2) Part-time

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were waiting to take up a job they have already obtained. LKSELC = 1

LKFTPD - Whether would like to work full or part time

- (1) Full-time
- (2) Part-time
- (3) No preference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who would like to have a regular paid job but haven't yet looked in the last 4 weeks. LKSELD = 1 or 3

AXPA - Whether would accept part time work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97 (NOT Spring 93). Spring quarters only from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons that would like a full time job. LKFTPA = 1 or LKFTPB = 1 or LKFTPD = 1

NOTES: Respondents are asked whether they would accept a part time job if they could not find a full time one. It differs from AXPB which asks a similar question of those who have already found a full time job.

AXPB - Whether would have accepted part time work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97 (NOT Spring 93). Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons that have found a full-time job

LKFTPC= 1

NOTES: Respondents are asked whether they would have accepted a part time job if they had been unable to find a full time one. It differs from AXPA, which asks a similar question of those who are still looking for a full time job.

AXFA - Whether would accept full time work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97 (NOT Spring 93). Spring quarters only from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons that would like a part time job. LKFTPA = 2 or LKFTPB = 2 or LKFTPD = 2

NOTES: Respondents are asked whether they would have accepted a full time job if they had been unable to find a part time one. It differs from AXFB, which asks a similar question of those who have already found a part time job.

AXFB - Whether would have accepted full time work

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97 (NOT Spring 93). Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons that have found a part-time job. LKFTPC = 2

NOTES: Respondents are asked whether they would have accepted a full time job if they had been unable to find a part time one. It differs from AXFA, which asks a similar question of those who are still looking for a part time job.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

UNDEMP – Whether would like to work longer hours, at current basic rate of pay, given the opportunity

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFJOB=2 (not looking for a different job)

UNDHRS - Number of extra hours would like to work

- (0-96) Hours of work
- (97) 97 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 OR LOOKM = 5 OR PREFHR = 1 (Wants longer hours)
ADDJOB = 2

UNDWHY(1-8) - Reason not looking for different job

- (1) Would like longer hours in existing job
- (2) Believes no work available for own qualifications or experience
- (3) Waiting for the results of examinations already taken
- (4) Waiting for the results of job application
- (5) Waiting for the outcome of measures to start up a business
- (6) Have health problems
- (7) Do not want to look for work immediately
- (8) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 97.

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 (wants longer hours but not looking for an additional job)

UNDY98(1-9) - Reasons for not looking for additional or different job with longer hours

- (1) Would like to work longer hours in existing job
- (2) Feel that there is no work available given qualifications and/or experience
- (3) Believe that no work is available nearby
- (4) Waiting for the results of examinations already taken
- (5) Waiting for the results of job application
- (6) Waiting for the outcome of measures to start up a business
- (7) Have health problems
- (8) Do not want to look for work immediately
- (9) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 (wants longer hours but not looking for an additional job)

UNWYMN - Main reason for not looking for additional or different job with longer hours

- (1) Would like to work longer hours in existing job
- (2) Feel that there is no work available given qualifications and/or experience
- (3) Believe that no work is available nearby
- (4) Waiting for the results of examinations already taken
- (5) Waiting for the results of job application
- (6) Waiting for the outcome of measures to start up a business
- (7) Have health problems
- (8) Do not want to look for work immediately
- (9) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 (wants longer hours but not looking for an additional job)

UNDNSE - Whether would like longer hours if could find the business

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Summer 98

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 AND STAT = 2 (self-employed who want to work longer hours but are not looking for an additional job)

UNDST – Whether available to start working longer hours, or start a job with longer hours, within next two weeks

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all looking for a replacement job with longer hours, or who would work longer hours in their current job, given the opportunity . UNDEMP = 1

UNDNST - Reason unable to start new job in two weeks

- (1) Must complete education or training
- (2) Cannot leave current job within two weeks
- (3) Looking after family home
- (4) Have health problems
- (5) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDST = 2 (unable to start new job in two weeks)

UNDSKHR – Approached employer about working more hours

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Winter 2000 (on ONS datasets). Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who are employees and want to work longer hours.

UNDNOH - Whether employer is able to increase hours

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 AND STAT = 1 (employees who want longer hours but are not looking for an additional job).

UNDABL - Whether employer able to increase hours

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if UNDEMP = 1 AND STAT = 1 (employees who want longer hours but are not looking for an additional job)

EXTHRS – Main reason for not taking up extra hours with current employer

- (1) Must complete education or training
- (2) Looking after family / home
- (3) Health problems
- (4) Other reason
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to those whose employer is able to offer increased hours, and who would like to longer hours, given the opportunity.

EXTOTH – Other reasons for not taking up hour

Other reasons recorded

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to those recording 'other reasons' at EXTHRS

LESPAY2 – Whether prefer to work shorter hours than at present in current job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFJOB = 2 (not looking for another job) AND UNDEMP = 2 (doesn't want job with more hours).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

LESPAY3 – Whether would work shorter hours for less pay

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if LESPAY = 1 (work shorter hours for less pay) OR DK (Don't Know).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OVHRS – How many fewer hours would you like to work

- (97) 97 or more
(99) Don't know / No answer

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if LESPAY=1 (work shorter hours for less pay) OR IF LESPAY3=1 (work shorter hours in current job for less pay).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OVST – Could start new job working shorter hours in two weeks

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents seeking different/additional employment and who prefer less hours.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OVNST – Main reason couldn't start in two weeks

- (1) **Must complete education or training**
- (2) **Cannot leave your current job within two weeks**
- (3) **Are looking after your family/home**
- (4) **Have health problems**
- (5) **Other reasons**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if OVST=2 (could not start an additional/replacement job with shorter hours in two weeks) OR DK (Don't Know).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OVSKHR – Approached employer about working fewer hours each week

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees who would prefer to work shorter hours.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OVABL – Employer able to let you work shorter hours

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees who would prefer to work shorter hours.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

WHEN LEFT LAST JOB

DURUN - Duration of unemployment

- (1) Less than 3 months
- (2) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (3) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (4) 1 year but less than 2 years
- (5) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (6) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (7) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (8) 5 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are unemployed

NOTES: This variable shows the minimum of the length of time looking for work and the length of time since the respondent's last job.

It is derived from SCHM99, LKTIMA, LKTIMB, AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, COUNTRY, TECLEC, YTETMP, YTETJB, NEWDEAL, RELBUS, OWNBUS, START, LOOK4, LKYT4, WAIT, & WNLEFT.

DURUN2 - Duration of unemployment

- (1) Less than 3 months
- (2) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (3) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (4) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (5) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (6) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (7) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (8) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (9) 5 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are unemployed

NOTES: This variable was created to provide DfEE with a better monitor of the New Deal.

It shows the minimum of the length of time looking for work and the length of time since the respondent's last job.

It is derived from SCHM99, LKTIMA, LKTIMB, AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, COUNTRY, TECLEC, YTETMP, YTETJB, NEWDEAL, RELBUS, OWNBUS, START, LOOK4, LKYT4, WAIT, & WNLEFT.

YLEFT - Reason left last job

- (1) **Made redundant**
- (2) **Dismissed**
- (3) **Temporary job came to an end**
- (4) **Resigned**
- (5) **Health reasons**
- (6) **Retired**
- (7) **Family or personal reasons**
- (8) **Other reason**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment and who have left a job in the last 8 years. LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and NSTAT2 = 2 or NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and CLOS2 = 3 or NSTAT = 1 and LEFTYR = < 8 (within 8 years) and CLOS2 = 1 or 2 and REDUN2 = 4 or LEFTM & LEFTYR imply job was left between 3 months & 8 years of reference week

NOTES: Use REDYLEFT from Spring 95

WNLEFT - When left last job

- (1) **Less than 3 months**
- (2) **3 months but less than 6 months**
- (3) **6 months but less than 12 months**
- (4) **1 year but less than 2 years**
- (5) **2 years but less than 3 years**
- (6) **3 years but less than 4 years**
- (7) **4 years but less than 5 years**
- (8) **5 years or more**
- (9) **Never had paid job**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 93

COVERAGE: Applies to persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past.

NOTES: This variable is derived from URESMC, REFWKY, REFWKM, AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, SCHM99, TECLEC, NEWDEAL, OWNBUS, RELBUS, YTETMP, YTETJB, EVERWK, LEFTM & LEFTYR.

WNLEFT2 - When left last job

- (1) Less than 3 months
- (2) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (3) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (4) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (5) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (6) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (7) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (8) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (9) 5 years or more
- (10) Never had paid job

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past.

NOTES: This variable was created to provide DfEE with a better monitor of the New Deal.

This variable is derived from REFWKY, REFWKM, AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, COUNTRY, SCHM99, TECLEC, NEWDEAL, OWNBUS, RELBUS, YTETMP, YTETJB, EVERWK, LEFTM & LEFTYR.

LEFTYR - Year left last job

Year in which left last job (last two digits)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week, and were not away from any job or business, but have had a paid job in the past.

EVERWK =1

LEFTM - Month left last job

- (1) January
- (2) February
- (3) March
- (4) April
- (5) May
- (6) June
- (7) July
- (8) August
- (9) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who left their last job in the last eight years

LEFTW - Whether left last job in reference week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who left their last job within the last month.

NOTES: The coverage of this variable implies that the respondent left their last job within the last four weeks.

OCCUPATION IN LAST JOB

SOCLAST - Occupation in last job

(100-999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000. Each quarter from Spring 01 (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT, EVERWK & OCOD.

Also see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

From Autumn 92 to Spring 99 inclusive, the row '304 Civil engineers' has been incorrectly labelled as '302 Civil engineers'.

SOC2KL - Occupation (last job)

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCLAST and is derived from STAT, EVERWK and OCOD2KM.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

SOCMAJL - Major occupation group in last job

- (1) **Managers and administrators**
- (2) **Professional occupations**
- (3) **Associate professionals and technical occupations**
- (4) **Clerical and secretarial occupations**
- (5) **Craft and related occupations**
- (6) **Personal and protective service occupations**
- (7) **Sales occupations**
- (8) **Plant and machine operatives**
- (9) **Other occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCLAST.

SC2KLMJ - Major occupation group (last job)

- (1) **Managers and Senior Officials**
- (2) **Professional occupations**
- (3) **Associate Professional and Technical**
- (4) **Administrative and Secretarial**
- (5) **Skilled Trades Occupations**
- (6) **Personal Service Occupations**
- (7) **Sales and Customer Service Occupations**
- (8) **Process, Plant and Machine Operatives**
- (9) **Elementary Occupations**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMAJL and is derived from SOC2KL.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SOCMINL - Minor occupation group in last job

(10-99) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCLAST. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SC2KLMN - Minor occupation group (last job)

(111 – 999) Range of Occupation Codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMINL and is derived from SOC2KL.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

INDUSTRY IN LAST JOB – CONVERSION VARIABLES

From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). In order to maintain some continuity the variable SICLAST is available on the Autumn 93 quarter to convert SIC80 1 digit codes to SIC92 1 digit codes and the variable SIC80L is available from the Winter 93 quarter onwards to convert SIC92 1 digit codes to SIC80 1 digit codes.

SICLAST - To compare SIC80 codes to SIC92 codes

- (1) **A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry**
- (2) **B: Fishing**
- (3) **C: Mining, quarrying**
- (4) **D: Manufacturing**
- (5) **E: Electricity, gas & water supply**
- (6) **F: Construction**
- (7) **G: Wholesale, retail & motor trade**
- (8) **H: Hotels & restaurants**
- (9) **I: Transport, storage & communication**
- (10) **J: Financial intermediation**
- (11) **K Real estate, renting & business activities**
- (12) **L: Public administration & defence**
- (13) **M: Education**
- (14) **N: Health & social work**
- (15) **O: Other community, social & personal**
- (16) **P: Private households with employed persons**
- (17) **Q: Extra-territorial organisations & bodies**
- (18) **No answer/inadequate description**
- (19) **Workplace outside UK**
- (99) **Does not apply**

FREQUENCY: Autumn 93 only

NOTES: This conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons, **not exact conversions**.

SICLAST is equivalent to INDS92L. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

SIC80L - To compare SIC92 codes to SIC80 codes

- | | |
|------|--|
| (1) | 0: Agriculture, Forestry & fishing |
| (2) | 1: Energy & water supply |
| (3) | 2: Minerals, ores, metals & chemicals |
| (4) | 3: Metal goods, Engineering & vehicles |
| (5) | 4: Other manufacturing industries |
| (6) | 5: Construction |
| (7) | 6: Distribution, hotel & catering, repairs |
| (8) | 7: Transport & communication |
| (9) | 8: Banking, financial & business services |
| (10) | 9: Other services |
| (11) | 00: Diplomatic, international |
| (12) | Workplace outside UK |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

NOTES: This conversion variable gives reasonable comparisons, **not exact conversions**.

SIC80L is equivalent to INDIVL. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDUSTRY IN LAST JOB – SIC 80

INDLAST - Industry in last job

(001-318)	Range of industry codes
(319)	Inadequate description
(320)	No answer
(321)	Workplace outside UK
(999)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK & ICOD. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDIVL - Industry division in last job

(1)	0: Agriculture, Forestry & fishing
(2)	1: Energy & water supply
(3)	2: Minerals, ores, metals & chemicals
(4)	3: Metal goods, Engineering & vehicles
(5)	4: Other manufacturing industries
(6)	5: Construction
(7)	6: Distribution, hotel & catering, repairs
(8)	7: Transport & communication
(9)	8: Banking, financial & business services
(10)	9: Other services
(11)	No answer
(12)	Workplace outside UK
(13)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDLAST. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDCLL - Industry class in last job

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	No answer
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDLAST. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDGRL - Industry group in last job

(001-199)	Range of industry codes
(200)	No answer
(201)	Workplace outside UK
(202)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDLAST. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDUSTRY IN LAST JOB – SIC92

INDM92L - Industry in last job

Winter 93	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(460)	No answer, NA
(461)	Workplace outside UK
Spring 94 to Summer 94	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(460)	No answer, NA
(461)	Workplace outside UK
(462)	Does not apply
Autumn 94 onwards	
(001-458)	Range of industry codes
(459)	Inadequate description, No reply
(461)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT, EVERWK & ICOD92. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDS92L - Industry division in last job

Spring 94 to Summer 94	
(01-17)	Range of industry codes
(18)	NA, Inadequate description
(19)	Workplace outside UK
(20)	Does not apply
Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards	
(01-17)	Range of industry codes
(18)	NA, Inadequate description
(19)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92L. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDD92L - Industry class in last job

Spring 94 to Summer 94

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(01-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	NA, Inadequate description
(62)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92L. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

INDG92L - Industry group in last job

Spring 94 to Summer 94

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK
(210)	Does not apply

Winter 93, Autumn 94 onwards

(001-207)	Range of industry codes
(208)	NA, Inadequate description
(209)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93

COVERAGE: All persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDM92L. See volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC80 & SIC92.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN LAST JOB

SOCMANL - Whether manual/non-manual split in last job

- (1) **Manual**
- (2) **Non-manual**
- (3) **Armed forces**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 94 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCLAST.

SOCLASL - Social class in last job

- (1) **Professional occupations**
- (2) **Intermediate occupations**
- (3) **Skilled occupations (non manual)**
- (4) **Skilled occupations (manual)**
- (5) **Partly skilled occupations**
- (6) **Unskilled occupations**
- (7) **Armed forces**
- (8) **No answer**
- (9) **Does not apply**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, SOCMAIN, NSTAT, NMANAGE, NMPNO, NSOLO, SOCLAST, NSTATL, NMANAGL, NSOLOL.

SEGL - Socio-economic group in last job

- (1) Employers and managers (large establishment)
- (2) Employers and managers (small establishment)
- (3) Professional workers (self-employed)
- (4) Professional workers (employees)
- (5) Intermediate non-manual workers
- (6) Junior non-manual workers
- (7) Personal service workers
- (8) Foreman and supervisors (manual)
- (9) Skilled manual workers
- (10) Semi-skilled manual workers
- (11) Unskilled manual workers
- (12) Own account workers
- (13) Farmers (employers & managers)
- (14) Farmers (own account)
- (15) Agricultural workers
- (16) Members of armed forces

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: SEGL is derived from EVERWK, SOCLAST, NSTATL, NMANAGEL, NMPNOL & NSOOL.

NSTATL - Employment status in last job

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self employed
- (3) Government scheme
- (4) Unpaid family worker

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT, OCOD & EVERWK.

This variable is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

NMANAG[E]L - Management status in last job

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, NMANAGE, OCOD, NSTAT, NSOLO & NSTAT. This variable is referred to as MANAGL in the questionnaire – this variable (NMANAGL) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

PREMST - Managerial status in last job

- (1) Managers large establishment (25+ employees)
- (2) Managers small establishment (less than 25 employees)
- (3) Managers size not stated
- (4) Foreman
- (5) Other employee
- (6) Self-employed no employees
- (7) Self-employed large establishment (25+ employees)
- (8) Self-employed small establishment (less than 25 employees)
- (9) Self-employed size not stated
- (10) Self-employed establishment not stated
- (11) Government scheme
- (12) Unpaid family worker

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, EVERWK, LEFTYR, NSTATL, NMANAGEL, NMPNOL & NSOOL.

NSOOL - Self employed with or without employees in last job

- (1) On own, with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business and whose last job within the last 8 years was as self-employed.

NOTES: This variable is derived from EVERWK, NSTAT, OCOD, NSTATL, NSOLO

NMPNOL - Number of employees at workplace in last job

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24
- (7) 50 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who did no work in the reference week and were not away from any job or business but have worked in the past 8 years.

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT, SOLO, OCOD, MPNO, NSTATL, NMANAGL & NSOOL.

MAIN METHODS OF SEEKING WORK

LKWFWM - Main method of looking for work in the last four weeks

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (1) Job centre
- (2) Job club
- (3) Private employment agency
- (4) Advertise in newspapers etc.
- (5) Answering adverts in newspapers etc.
- (6) Studying “situations vacant” columns
- (7) Direct approach to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives etc.
- (9) Waiting for job application results
- (10) Looking for premises or equipment
- (11) Seek any permits for jobs
- (12) Try to obtain finance
- (13) Do anything else
- (14) Not looked in last 4 weeks

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Job centre
- (2) Careers office
- (3) Job club
- (4) Private employment agency
- (5) Advertise in newspapers etc
- (6) Answering adverts in newspapers etc
- (7) Studying “situations vacant” columns
- (8) Direct approach to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives etc
- (10) Waiting for job application results
- (11) Looking for premises or equipment
- (12) Seek any permits for jobs
- (13) Try to obtain finance
- (14) Do anything else
- (15) Not looked in last 4 weeks

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are looking for work or a place on a government scheme.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, DIFJOB, SCHEME, YTETMP, YTETJB, IRSCHM, LOOK1, LKSELA, LKSELC, LOOK4, LKYT4 & METHM.

The category '(2) Careers office' was introduced in the Summer 94 quarter.

METHM[P](01-11) - Method of looking for work (employees or Government scheme)

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre/Jobmarket or Training and Employment Agency office
- (2) Visit a Jobclub
- (3) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (6) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (7) Apply directly to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (9) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre/Jobmarket or Training and Employment Agency office
- (2) Visit a Careers office
- (3) Visit a Jobclub
- (4) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (7) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (8) Apply directly to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (10) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work as an employee or for a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 =1 and LKSELA =1 or LKSELB = 1 or LKSELC =1 or LKSELD = 1 or LKYT4 =1

NOTES: Respondents can give as many responses as there are categories, but are not recorded in any order of priority; this is done in the variable MAINME.

As with LKWFWM the method of looking for work variables have been increased by one category '(2) Careers office' from Summer 94. This changed the variable coding to METHM[P](00-10) from Summer 94 to Winter 96, prior to this (from Spring 92 to Spring 94), this variable was coded as METHM[P](0-9). From Spring 97 onwards the variable is coded as METHM[P](01-11).

For Quanvert users METHMP(01-11) is called METHM(01-11).

NB. Quanvert users should not confuse METHM01 to METHM11 with the variable METHM.

METHSE(1-6) - Method of looking for work (self employment)

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals**
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals**
- (10) Look for premises or equipment**
- (11) Seek any kind of permit**
- (12) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business**
- (13) Do anything else to find work**

Spring 97 onwards

- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals**
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals**
- (11) Look for premises or equipment**
- (12) Seek any kind of permit**
- (13) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business**
- (14) Do anything else to find work**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for self-employed work in the last four weeks. DIF JOB = 1 or LOOK1 = 1 and LKSELA = 2 or LKSELB = 2 or LKSELC = 2 or LKSELD = 2

NOTES: Respondents can give as many responses as there are categories, but are not recorded in any order of priority; this is done in the variable MAINMS.

From Spring 92 to Winter 96 this variable was coded as METHSE(0-5). From Spring 97 onwards the variable is coded as METHSE(1-6).

METHA[L](01-14) - Method of looking for work (no preference)**Spring 92 – Spring 94**

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Jobclub
- (3) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (6) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (7) Apply directly to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (9) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (10) Look for premises or equipment
- (11) Seek any kind of permit
- (12) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Careers office
- (3) Visit a Jobclub
- (4) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (7) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (8) Apply directly to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (10) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (11) Look for premises or equipment
- (12) Seek any kind of permit
- (13) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work as an employee or self-employed in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 = 1 and LKSELA = 3 or LKSELB = 3 or LKSELD = 3

NOTES: Respondents can give as many responses as there are categories, but are not recorded in any order of priority; this is done in the variable MAINMA.

As with LKWFWM the method of looking for work variables have been increased by one category '(2) Careers office' from Summer 94. This changed the variable coding to METHA[L](00-13) from Summer 94 to Winter 96, prior to this (from Spring 92 to Spring 94), this variable was coded as METHA[L](00-12). From Spring 97 onwards the variable is coded as METHA[L](01-14).

For Quanvert users METHAL(1-14) is called METHA(1-14).

MAINME - Method of looking for work (employees or Government scheme)

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre/Jobmarket or Training and Employment Agency office
- (2) Visit a Jobclub
- (3) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (6) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (7) Apply directly to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (9) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre/Jobmarket or Training and Employment Agency office
- (2) Visit a Careers office
- (3) Visit a Jobclub
- (4) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (7) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (8) Apply directly to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (10) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work as an employee or for a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 =1 and LKSELA =1 or LKSELB = 1 or LKSELC =1 or LKSELD = 1 or LKYT4 =1

NOTES: As with LKWFWM all the method of looking for work variables have been increased by one category '(2) Careers office' from Summer 94.

This variable codes the main methods from the responses given in METHM(P).

MAINMS - Method of looking for work (self employment)

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (10) Look for premises or equipment
- (11) Seek any kind of permit
- (12) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (11) Look for premises or equipment
- (12) Seek any kind of permit
- (13) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for self-employed work in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 = 1 and LKSELA = 2 or LKSELB = 2 or LKSELC = 2 or LKSELD = 2

NOTES: As with LKWFWM all the method of looking for work variables have been increased by one category '(2) Careers office' from Summer 94.

This variable codes the main methods from the responses given in METHSE.

MAINMA - Method of looking for work (no preference)

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Jobclub
- (3) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (6) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (7) Apply directly to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (9) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (10) Look for premises or equipment
- (11) Seek any kind of permit
- (12) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Careers office
- (3) Visit a Jobclub
- (4) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (7) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (8) Apply directly to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (10) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (11) Look for premises or equipment
- (12) Seek any kind of permit
- (13) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work as an employee or self-employed in the last four weeks. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 = 1 and LKSELA = 3 or LKSELB = 3 or LKSELD = 3

NOTES: As with LKWFWM all the method of looking for work variables have been increased by one category '(2) Careers office' from Summer 94.

This variable codes the main responses given in METHA[L].

METHM - Main method of looking for work

Spring 92 – Spring 94

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Jobclub
- (3) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (4) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (5) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (6) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (7) Apply directly to employers
- (8) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (9) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (10) Look for premises or equipment
- (11) Seek any kind of permit
- (12) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (13) Do anything else to find work

Summer 94 onwards

- (1) Visit a Jobcentre
- (2) Visit a Careers office
- (3) Visit a Jobclub
- (4) Have your name on the books of a private employment agency
- (5) Advertise for jobs in newspapers or journals
- (6) Answer advertisements in newspapers and journals
- (7) Study situations vacant in newspapers or journals
- (8) Apply directly to employers
- (9) Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs
- (10) Wait for the results of an application for a job
- (11) Look for premises or equipment
- (12) Seek any kind of permit
- (13) Try to get a loan or other financial backing for a job or business
- (14) Do anything else to find work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks. For detailed coverage see MAINME, MAINMS, MAINMS.

NOTES: This variable combines the responses of MAINME, MAINMS, MAINMA to give one variable for the main method of seeking work.

AVAILABILITY TO START WORK

WAIT - Whether waiting to take up job

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment and not looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks. LKYT4 = 2 or LOOK4 = 2 or AGE = 60 – 70 and SEX = 1 or AGE = 60 – 65 and SEX = 2.

NOTES: This question identifies people who, although not looking for work, were waiting to take up a job already obtained. These people are classed as unemployed on the ILO definition if available to start work within 2 weeks. This variable also covers people up to 5 years above retirement age.

JOBEG - Whether will be starting new job

- (1) Within three months
- (2) Later than three months

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if WAIT = 1 (Waiting to take up a job already obtained).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

Identifies when a person is due to begin their new job.

LIKEWK - Whether would like work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment, not looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and not waiting to start work. WAIT = 2

NOLOOK - Reason not looking for work

- (1) Waiting for the results of an application for a job or being assessed by an ET training agent
- (2) Student
- (3) Looking after the family/home
- (4) Temporarily sick or injured
- (5) Long-term sick or disabled
- (6) Believes no jobs available
- (7) Not yet started looking
- (8) Any other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons not in employment, not looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks and not waiting to start work, but who would like a regular full/part-time job. LIKEWK = 1

NOTES: The label ' (7) not yet started looking' was listed as 'not yet started work' in 1992.

NOLOKF - Not looking for work because of looking after family/home details

- (1) Caring for 1 or more children below school age
- (2) Caring for 1 or more other children
- (3) Caring for dependant adult relative
- (4) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies to persons aged 16-59 not in employment, not looking for a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and not waiting to start work, and persons aged 60-64/69 not in employment, not seeking paid work, who said they were not looking for a full/part-time job because they were looking after the family/home. NOLOOK = 3

NOWANT - Reason not looking for work

- (1) Waiting for the results of an application for a job or being assessed by an ET training agent
- (2) Student
- (3) Looking after the family/home
- (4) Temporarily sick or injured
- (5) Long-term sick or disabled
- (6) Doesn't need work
- (7) Retired from paid work
- (8) Any other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to persons aged 16-59 not in employment, not looking for a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and not waiting to start work,, and persons aged 60-64/69 not in employment, not seeking paid work, who said they did not want a full/part-time job. LIKEWK = 2

NOTES: If the respondent has more than one reason then the main one is recorded.

NOWNTF - Not wanting work because of looking after family/home details

- (1) Caring for 1 or more children below school age
- (2) Caring for 1 or more other children
- (3) Caring for dependent adult relative
- (4) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies if NOWANT = 3.

START - Whether could start work within the next two weeks

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and all persons who want work but have not been looking for work in the last 4 weeks. LOOK1 = 1 or LKYT4 = 1 or LIKEWK = 1 or JBAWAY = 3 or WAIT = 1 or DIFJOB = 1

YSTART - Reason why could not start work within two weeks

- (1) Must complete education
- (2) Cannot leave present job within 2 weeks
- (3) Looking after the family/home
- (4) Temporarily sick/injured
- (5) Long-term sick/injured
- (6) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and all persons who want work, but have not been looking for work in the last 4 weeks, who could not start work within 2 weeks. START = 2

NOTES: This variable only includes people in employment and inactive people. Due to a change in the routing from 1993 onwards the variable DIFJOB should be filtered on 'not = 1' to achieve continuity with 1992 data.

YSTRTF - Cannot start work within two weeks because of looking after family/home details

- (1) Caring for 1 or more children below school age
- (2) Caring for 1 or more other children
- (3) Caring for dependent adult relative
- (4) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks and all persons who want work, but have not been looking for work in the last 4 weeks, who could not start work within 2 weeks because they were looking after the family/home. YSTART = 3

NOTES: Carers are defined in terms of NOLOKF, NOWNTF and YSTRTF.

DETAILS OF JOB SEARCH

LKTIMA - How long looking for work

- (1) Not yet started
- (2) Less than 1 month
- (3) 1 month but less than 3 months
- (4) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (5) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (6) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (7) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (8) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (9) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (10) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (11) 5 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for paid work or, a place on a government scheme in the last 4 weeks but not waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained. DIFJOB = 1 or LOOK1 = 1 or LKYT4 = 1 and JBAWAY ≠ 3.

LKTIMB - How long looking for work

- (1) Not yet started
- (2) Less than 1 month
- (3) 1 month but less than 3 months
- (4) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (5) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (6) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (7) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (8) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (9) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (10) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (11) 5 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained. WAIT = 1 or JBAWAY = 3

NOTES: This question relates to how long the respondent was looking for paid work before getting a job/business.

BEFOR - Activity before starting to look for work

- (1) Working
- (2) In full-time education or training on a government scheme
- (3) Looking after the family/ home
- (4) Doing something else

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98. Autumn quarter only in 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work in the last four weeks and all persons waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained. LKTIMA = 2 to 11 or LKTIMB = 2 to 11 and JBAWAY = 2 or 3 or YTETMP=3 or 5 or SCHEME=3.

BEFORF - Family/home commitments before looking for work

- (1) Caring for 1 or more children below school age
- (2) Caring for 1 or more other children
- (3) Caring for dependent adult relative
- (4) Some other reason

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 92 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons looking for work in the last four weeks and all persons waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained who were looking after family/home before looking for work. BEFOR = 3.

FTEDGB - Education/training before starting to look for work (GB)

- (1) At school/6th form college
- (2) On YT
- (3) TEC/LEC scheme
- (4) Other full-time education or training or in some other government scheme

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were in full time education or training or on a government scheme before they started looking for work. BEFOR = 2.

NOTES: FTEDGB and FTEDIR were the Spring quarter only variables for 1992 and 1993 for GB and NI respectively, whereas FTEDYT was for the Summer, Autumn, Winter variables for GB only. FTEDYT is used for all quarters for GB from Spring 94 quarter onwards.

FTEDYT - Education/training before starting to look for work (GB)

- (1) At school/6th form college
- (2) On YT
- (3) TEC/LEC scheme
- (4) Other full-time education or training or in some other government scheme

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 92 to Winter 92. Each quarter from Summer 93 to Winter 93. Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were in full time education or training or on a government scheme before they started looking for work. BEFOR = 2.

NOTES: FTEDGB and FTEDIR were the Spring quarter only variables for 1992 and 1993 for GB and NI respectively, whereas FTEDYT was for the Summer, Autumn, Winter variables for GB only. FTEDYT is used for all quarters for GB from Spring 94 quarter onwards.

FTEDIR - Education/training before starting to look for work (NI)

- (1) At school/6th form college
- (2) On YTP
- (4) Other full-time education or training or in some other government scheme

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Each quarter from Winter 94 to Winter 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who were in full time education or training or on a government scheme before they started looking for work. BEFOR = 2.

NOTES: FTEDGB and FTEDIR were the Spring quarter only variables for 1992 and 1993 for GB and NI respectively, whereas FTEDYT was for the Summer, Autumn, Winter variables for GB only. FTEDYT is used for all quarters for GB from Spring 94 quarter onwards.

BENEFIT ENTITLEMENT

Introduction to benefits questions

The questions contained within the Benefits Section were changed for the 1998 Questionnaire following concerns about the quality and coverage of the data being collected.

Previously the questionnaire focused on the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), which replaced unemployment benefit and income support for the unemployed. Comparison between the data collected by the LFS and administrative data collected through JUVOS shows that through using this method, the LFS has consistently undercounted benefit claimants.

The new set of questions opens with inquiry into child benefit / family allowance and then utilises a filter or 'catch-all' question (BENFTS) which asks whether the respondent is claiming any other state benefits, including National Insurance contributions. Some questions in this section have been moved in from the income section of the questionnaire

A positive response at BENFTS prompts further questions which seek to elicit more detailed information regarding the type and duration of the benefit(s) claimed. It is felt that any discontinuity resultant from the changes to questions is more than compensated for by the increased depth and accuracy of the data now provided.

CHLDBN - Whether receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance)

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE = 16-59.

CHDNUM - Number of children receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance) for

Numeric value between 1 and 15

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies if CHLDBN = 1.

LPBEN - Whether receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance) as a lone parent

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies if CHLDBN = 1.

NOTES: This question was asked after 6 April 1997.

BENFTS - Whether claiming any State Benefits (incl. State Pension, Allowances or National Insurance Credits)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE = 16-69 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1

NOTES: From 2001, those receiving Child Benefit are included.

TYPBEN (1-7) - Type of benefit claiming

- (1) Unemployment Benefit, or National Insurance Credits
- (2) Income Support (not as an unemployed person)H
- (3) Sickness or disability
- (4) State Pension
- (5) Family related benefits/Tax Credits (excluding Child Benefit)
- (6) Housing, or Council Tax (GB only) Rent or rate rebate (NI only)
- (7) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies if BENFTS = 1

NOTES: Tax Credits added to category (5) from Spring 2000.

TPBN01 (1-8) - Type of benefit or Tax Credit claimed

- (1) Unemployment related benefits, NI credit
- (2) Income Support (not as unemployed)
- (3) Sickness or disability
- (4) State pension
- (5) Family related benefits or Tax Credit
- (6) Child benefit
- (7) Housing or Council Tax benefit
- (8) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents receiving State Benefits or Tax Credits (BENFTS = 1).

NOTES: The wording of this variable was changed in Spring 2001 to accommodate changes in benefits. Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) replaces Family Credit, and Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) replaces Disability Working Allowance. The Inland Revenue is now responsible for administering these schemes.

UNEMBN(1-2) - Type of unemployment related benefit claiming

- (1) Job Seeker's Allowance
- (2) National Insurance Credits

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 1

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 1 (Unemployment Benefits, or National Insurance Credits).

JSATYP - Type of Job Seeker's Allowance

- (1) **Contributory JSA**
- (2) **Income based JSA**
- (3) **Both**
- (4) **Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons claiming job seeker's allowance.

Up to Winter 97: UNBENA = 1 or UNBENB = 1. Spring 98 onwards: UNEMBN = 1

NOTES: JSATYP replaced INCSUP from 7 October 1996.

JSADUR - Length of time claiming Job Seekers Allowance and/or NI Credits

- (1) **Less than 1 month**
- (2) **1 month but less than 3 months**
- (3) **3 months but less than 6 months**
- (4) **6 months but less than 12 months**
- (5) **12 months but less than 18 months**
- (6) **18 months but less than 2 years**
- (7) **2 years but less than 3 years**
- (8) **3 years but less than 4 years**
- (9) **4 years but less than 5 years**
- (10) **5 years or more**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons claiming Job Seekers Allowance.

From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 1

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 1 (Unemployment Benefits, or National Insurance Credits).

CLAIMS - Whether claiming unemployment related benefits

- (1) **Claiming contributory JSA**
- (2) **Claiming income based JSA**
- (3) **Claiming both contributory and income based JSA**
- (4) **JSA type not stated**
- (5) **Claiming National Insurance credits**
- (6) **Not claiming unemployment related benefits**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all people aged 16+

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, BENFTS, TYPBEN, TPBN01, UNEMBN, JSATYP.

CLAIMJ - Whether claiming unemployment benefits

- (1) Claiming contributory JSA
- (2) Claiming income based JSA
- (3) Claiming both contributory and income based JSA
- (4) JSA type not stated
- (5) Claiming NI credits
- (6) Not claiming

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 96 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or over

NOTES: This variable replaces CLAIMX (see note below). It is derived from SCHEME, IRSCHM, AGE, SEX, BENOFF, UNBENA, UNBENB, JSATYP, NICRED.

CLAIM[X] - Whether claiming unemployment benefits

- (1) Claiming UB only
- (2) Claiming IS only
- (3) Claiming both UB and IS
- (4) Claiming NI credits only (before 7 Oct)
- (5) Claiming contributory JSA
- (6) Claiming income based JSA
- (7) Claiming both contrib. & income JSA
- (8) Claiming JSA: type unknown
- (9) Claiming NI credits only (after 7 Oct)
- (10) Not claiming

FREQUENCY: Autumn 96 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or over

NOTES: These categories were in place for Autumn 1996 only, to account for the introduction of Job Seekers Allowance in October 96. This variable is at a transition stage between CLAIM in Spring 96 and CLAIMJ in Winter 96. On the ONS Quanvert system, this variable has been re-named CLAIMX in Autumn 96. On other systems it may still exist in Autumn 96 under the name of CLAIM.

This variable is derived from SCHEME, IRSCHM, AGE, SEX, REFWKM, REFWKD, BENOFF, UNBENA, UNBENB, INCSUP, NICRED, JSATYP.

CLAIM - Whether claiming unemployment benefits

- (1) Claiming benefit
- (2) Not claiming benefit
- (3) No answer
- (4) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Summer 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or over

NOTES: This variable is derived from the answers to following:

- 1) Whether the respondent is claiming unemployment benefit
- 2) If not, whether the respondent is signed on at an unemployment benefit office in order to:
 - a) to claim supplementary benefit (or income support), or
 - b) to obtain credits for National Insurance contributions.

This is done so that there is more likelihood that all respondents who be would officially regarded as unemployed, according to the monthly claimant count, would answer “yes” to one of these questions. These questions were designed to be used together and not to provide accurate estimates of the individual components. This variable is derived from AGE, SEX, SCHEME, BENOFF, UNBENA, UNBENB, INCSUP, IRSCHM & NICRED.

From the variables CLAIM/CLAIMX/CLAIMJ, the LFS produces estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. These estimates are significantly lower than the actual claimant count figures. In Spring 97 the undercount was 329,000, 20.3% lower than the claimant count. The estimation of benefit claimants has proved problematic in a number of social surveys other than the LFS, but a study of the issue is being carried out specifically in relation to the LFS estimates. The conclusions will be published in a forthcoming issue of Labour Market Trends. Users are reminded that the claimant count provides an alternative source of data on people claiming unemployment related benefits.

INCSUP - Whether claiming income support in reference week

Spring 92 to Autumn 96

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Spring 98 onwards

- (1) Sick Person
- (2) Pensioner
- (3) Lone Parent
- (4) Any other form of Income Support

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 96. Each quarter from Spring 98 (See notes below).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-59 who attended an unemployment benefit office in the last four months but did not claim Unemployment Benefit in the reference week. UNBENA = 2 or UNBENB = 2 and AGE = 16-59

From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, who are in employment. TYPBEN = 2

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 2 (Income support)

NOTES: This question identifies people who are registered as ILO unemployed and are claiming Income Support but not Unemployment Benefit. This variable should not be used on its own or with UNBENA or NICRED to identify individual benefits. All these variables are used to give a total number of claimants from the series of questions; see CLAIM. INCSUP is not asked after 7 October 1996 when it was replaced by JSATYP, however, from Spring 98 the categories in INCSUP changed and only applies to people who are receiving Income Support not as an unemployed person.

SKDSBN(1-7) - Type of sickness or disability benefit received

- (1) Incapacity Benefit
- (2) Severe Disablement Allowance
- (3) Mobility Allowance
- (4) Statutory Sick Pay
- (5) Invalid Care Allowance
- (6) Disability Working Allowance/Disabled Person's Tax Credit
- (7) Disability Living Allowance
- (8) Attendance Allowance
- (9) Industrial Injury Disablement Benefit

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 3 (receiving sickness or disability benefit).

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 3.

NOTES: Disabled Person's Tax Credit added to category (6) from Spring 2000.

PENBEN(1-3) - Whether receiving state retirement pension

- (1) Retirement or Old Person's Pension
- (2) Widow's Pension or Widowed Mother's Pension
- (3) War Disablement Pension or War Widow's Pension (including any related allowances)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 4 (receiving state pension)

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 4

FAMILY(1-4) - Type of family related benefit received

- (1) Guardian's Allowance
- (2) Family Credit/Working Family's Tax Credit
- (3) Maternity Allowance
- (4) Statutory Maternity Pay

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 5 (receiving family related benefits). From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 5

NOTES: Working Family's Tax Credit added to category (2) from Spring 2000.

HSNGGB(1-2) - Whether receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit (GB)

- (1) Housing Benefit
- (2) Council Tax Benefit

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 6

From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 7 (Housing or Council Tax benefit)

HSNGNI(1-2) - Whether receiving rent or rate rebate (NI)

- (1) Rent rebate
- (2) Rate rebate

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: From Spring 98 to Winter 2000: Applies if TYPBEN = 6
From Spring 01: Applies if TPBN01 = 7 (Housing or Council Tax benefit)

HOWTAX – How tax credit payed

- (1) In wages or pay packet
- (2) Order book (cashed at Post Office)
- (3) Giro cheque
- (4) Direct to bank or building society account
- (5) Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in receipt of Working Families Tax Credit (TAXCRED = 1 or FAMILY01 = 2) or Disabled Persons Tax Credit (TAXCRED = 2 or SKDSBN = 6).

NOTES: Respondents are formally written to by the Inland Revenue explaining their Tax Credit entitlement and the method of payment. As a result respondents should be aware of any combined or single method of payment.

CCTC - Child care tax credit

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in receipt of Working Families Tax Credit (TAXCRED = 1 or FAMILY01 = 2) or Disabled Persons Tax Credit (TAXCRED = 2 or SKDSBN = 6).

NOTES: Child Care Tax Credit can form either part of Disabled Persons Tax Credit or Working Families Tax Credit. Child Care Tax Credit is a supplementary payment to help with child care costs, and should not be confused with Children's Tax Credit which is entirely different.

BENOFF - Whether attended an Employment Service local office or Jobcentre in last four months

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 or women aged 16-59 who were not on a government scheme in the reference week and all men aged 65-69 and women aged 60-64. SCHEME = 66 or IRSCHM = 66 or AGE = 60-64 or AGE = 65-69 and SEX = 1

NOTES: Up to Spring 97, respondents in Great Britain were asked whether they attended an Unemployment Benefit office in the last 4 months for the purposes of claiming unemployment benefit. [From summer 97 they are asked whether they attend an Employment Service local office or Jobcentre]. In Northern Ireland the terms “Social Security Office” or “Job Centre” are used instead.

This variable is used as a filter question for UNBENA and NICRED, so that the following questions are only asked to people receiving unemployment related benefits (as opposed to DSS benefits).

The questions refers to “benefits” before 7 October 1996 and “allowances” after that date.

These questions are to capture those who are claiming **unemployment** related benefits. All these people should visit an Employment Service (ES) office or Jobcentre at least once a quarter. Other benefits have different time scales, or do not require a visit. Jobcentre has been added to the question because the two have now been combined in some places and informants do not recognise the term Employment Service.

For people who do not live near an ES local office it is possible to claim benefit by post. After the initial registration they do not need to attend the office. These respondents should be coded ‘No’ at this question if they have not visited an ES local office in the last four months. If they are claiming by post, this will be recorded at **BENOFF**. This is a change introduced in March-May 1997.

NI contributions have been incorporated into this question so that respondents who are only receiving NI contributions, but who do not perceive themselves as claiming benefit, are identified here.

BENOFFP - Whether claimed allowances or National Insurance credits by post in the last four months

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies if BENOFF=2 (not attended an integrated office or ESLO in person)

NOTES: This new question has been added because there was concern that people who claim unemployment related benefits by post were not being recorded at **BENOFF**. This question will only be asked of respondents who are coded 2 (‘No’) at **BENOFF**.

Respondents are entitled to claim by post if:

their journey by public transport would take one hour or more each way; or

their complete journey by public transport would result in an absence away from home for more than four hours;

they have a health condition that affects their ability to attend the Jobcentre.

UNBENA - Whether claiming unemployment benefit in reference week (working)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are working or away from a job and attended an unemployment benefit office or Job Centre in the last 4 months. BENOFF = 1 and WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1

NOTES: Some people who have jobs are also entitled to claim unemployment benefit. This variable identifies such people. This variable should not be used on its own or with INCSUP or NICRED to identify individual benefits. All these variables are used to give a total number of claimants from the series of questions; see CLAIM.

The question refers to “unemployment benefit and income support as an unemployed person” before 7 October 1996 and “Job Seeker’s Allowance” after that date.

UNBENB - Whether claiming unemployment benefit in reference week (non-working)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are not working or waiting to take up a new job/business already obtained and attended an unemployment benefit office in the last four months. BENOFF = 1 and JBAWAY = 2

NOTES: This variable should not be used on its own or with INCSUP or NICRED to identify individual benefits. All these variables are used to give a total number of claimants from the series of questions; see CLAIM. The questions referred to “unemployment benefit” before 7 October 1996 and “Job Seeker’s Allowance” after that date.

NICRED - Whether claiming NI contribution credits in reference week

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-59 who attended an unemployment benefit office in the last four months but did not claim Unemployment Benefit or Income Support in the reference week. INCSUP = 2 (before 7 October 1996); UNBENA = 2 or UNBENB = 2 (after 7 October 1996)

NOTES: This variable should not be used on its own or with UNBENA or INCSUP to identify individual benefits. All these variables are used to give a total number of claimants from the series of questions; see CLAIM.

BENCL - Length of time claiming unemployment related benefits

- (1) Less than 1 month
- (2) 1 month but less than 3 months
- (3) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (4) 6 months but less than 12 months
- (5) 12 months but less than 18 months
- (6) 18 months but less than 2 years
- (7) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (8) 3 years but less than 4 years
- (9) 4 years but less than 5 years
- (10) 5 years or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons claiming unemployment related benefits. UNBENA = 1 or UNBENB = 1 or INCSUP = 1 or JSATYP = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4

NOTES: Question referred to “benefits” before 7 October 1996 and “allowances” after that date.

INBEN - Whether receiving National Insurance or Sickness, Invalidity or Incapacity Benefits

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 95 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged over 16.

NOTES: This question replaced INV1 and was replaced by INCAP

INCAP - Whether receiving Incapacity Benefit

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 95 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16 – 64 and women aged 16 – 59.

NOTES: This question replaced INBEN which in turn had replaced INV1.

INV1 - Whether receiving invalidity benefit in last seven days

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: As respondents answering ‘yes’ to this question were still asked INV2 the possibility exists that respondents could also answer ‘yes’ when in fact they could not be receiving both. In order to avoid any double counting users should also filter on those not claiming severe disability allowance. See INV2 and INV3.

This question was replaced by INBEN for Spring 95 only and then by INCAP from Summer 95 onwards.

INV2 - Whether receiving severe disability allowance in last seven days

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 64.

NOTES: As respondents answering 'yes' to this question have also been asked INV1 the possibility exists that respondents could also have answered 'yes' when in fact they cannot be receiving both. In order to avoid double counting users should also filter on those not claiming invalidity benefit. See INV1 and INV3.

INV3 - Whether receiving income support as a sick person in last seven days

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 64 and men aged 65-69.

NOTES: Unlike with INV1 and INV2, respondents answering 'yes' to INV3 should be carefully looked at, as in some instances some people are able to claim income support as well as either invalidity benefit or severe disability allowance.

SICKBEN - Whether claiming sickness benefit

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn 94 and Winter 94 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-69 or women aged 16-64 not on a government scheme or TEC/LEC scheme and not claiming unemployment benefit.

(Great Britain) SCHEME = not 1, 2, 3 or 4

(Northern Ireland) IRSCHM = not 1, 8, 9 or 10 or TECLEC = not 1 or 2 or UNBENA = 2 or UNBENB = 2

EMPLOYMENT THREE MONTHS AGO

SITUATION THREE MONTHS AGO

M3CIRC - Situation 3 months ago

- (1) Working in a paid job or business
- (2) Laid off, or on short time at firm
- (3) Unemployed, actively seeking work
- (4) Special government scheme
- (5) Doing unpaid work for yourself or a relative
- (6) Full-time student or pupil
- (7) Looking after the family home
- (8) Temporarily sick or injured
- (9) Long-term sick or disabled
- (10) Retired from paid work
- (11) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who have moved into residence since last quarter and who have been working continuously for the same employer for up to three months, or those not in employment.

NOTES: This is based on self-assessment not international guidelines. This question applies to all those with a response at L3PAID/REDPAID¹ or EVERWK and to 'movers' in waves 2-5.

¹ L3PAID from Spring 92 – Winter 94/5 – REDPAID from Spring 95.

If a respondent has stated that they have been working continuously for the same employer/or continuously self employed for more than 3 months (at CONMPY/CONSEY/COMMON) the respondents are not asked M3CIRC (as we already know that they were working).

M3SIND - Whether working for same organisation as three months ago

- (1) Yes, the same
- (2) No, different

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 & over who were working in a paid job/business, laid off/on short time at firm or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative 3 months ago. M3CIRC = 1, 2 or 5.

M3SOCC - Whether current job is the same as three months ago

- (1) Yes, the same
- (2) No, different

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons 16 and over who were working in a paid job/business, laid off/on short time work 3 months ago (as employee or self-employed). M3CIRC = 1, 2 or STAT = 1, 2 .

NOTES: If respondents say that they have been working continuously for the same employer/or continuously self employed for more that 3 months (at CONMPY/CONSEY/COMMON) the respondents are asked M3SOCC, as although they were working for the same employer they might not have been doing the same job three months ago as they were in the reference week.

OCCUPATION & INDUSTRY THREE MONTHS AGO

SOCM3 - Occupation three months ago

(100-999) **Range of occupation codes: 100-999**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 99

COVERAGE: All persons aged 16 and over to Winter 98/99. M3SOCC = 2

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for occupation codes. This variable is derived from M3SOCC, OCOD, STAT.

INDM3 - Industry three months ago (SIC80)

(001-318) **Range of industry codes**
 (319) **Inadequate answer**
 (320) **No answer**
 (321) **Workplace outside UK**
 (999) **Does not apply**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over. M3SIND = 2.

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for occupation codes. From the Winter 93 quarter onwards the industrial coding classifications have been completely updated from SIC80 to SIC92. This variable is derived from M3SINDD & ICOD.

INDM923 - Industry three months ago (SIC92)

Winter 93
 (001-458) **Range of industry codes**
 (460) **No answer, NA**
 (461) **Workplace outside UK**

Spring 94 to Summer 94
 (001-458) **Range of industry codes**
 (460) **No answer, NA**
 (461) **Workplace outside UK**
 (462) **Does not apply**

Autumn 94 onwards
 (001-458) **Range of industry codes**
 (459) **Inadequate description, No reply**
 (461) **Workplace outside UK**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 93 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over. M3SIND = 2

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for occupation codes. From the Winter 93 quarter onwards the industrial coding classifications have been completely updated from SIC80 to SIC92. This variable is derived from M3SIND, STAT, & ICOD92

EMPLOYMENT STATUS THREE MONTHS AGO

NSTAT3 - Employment status three months ago

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self-employed

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in their current job and have not left a job in the last 3 months.

NOTES: This variable is derived from M3STAT and OCOD2.

NMANAG[E]3 - Managerial status three months ago

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman/supervisor
- (3) Not manager/supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in job 3 months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from M3MNGE, M3OCOD, M3STAT, M3SOLO, and NSTAT3. For Quaver users this variable is called NMANAG3.

NMPNO3 - Number of employees at workplace three months ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24
- (7) 50 or more

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees who have not changed job in the last 3 months.

NOTES: Discontinued from Spring 96.

This variable is derived from M3STAT, M3SOLO, M3MPN, NSTAT3, NMANAG3 & NSOLO3.

NSOLO3 - Self employed with or without employees three months ago

- (1) On own/with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 92 to Winter 95 (but only movers in waves 2-5)

COVERAGE: Applies to all who were self-employed 3 months before reference week.

NOTES: This variable is derived from M3STAT, M3OCOD, NSTAT3, and NSOLO3.

M31T10 - Number (under 10) of employees at workplace three months ago

- | | |
|------|--------------|
| (1) | 1 employee |
| (2) | 2 employees |
| (3) | 3 employees |
| (4) | 4 employees |
| (5) | 5 employees |
| (6) | 6 employees |
| (7) | 7 employees |
| (8) | 8 employees |
| (9) | 9 employees |
| (10) | 10 employees |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees or self-employed persons with 1-10 employees in their workplace 3 months ago. NMPNO = 1 or M3MPN = 1

M3FTPT - Full or part time employment in job three months ago

- | | |
|-----|-----------|
| (1) | Full Time |
| (2) | Part Time |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons 16+ who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work 3 months ago. M3CIRC = 1, 2 or NSTAT = 1, 2.

EMPLOYMENT TWELVE MONTHS AGO

SITUATION TWELVE MONTHS AGO

OYCIRC - Circumstances twelve months ago

- (1) Working in a paid job or business
- (2) Laid off, or on short time at firm
- (3) Unemployed, actively seeking work
- (4) On a special government scheme
- (5) Doing unpaid work for yourself or a relative
- (6) A full-time student or pupil
- (7) Looking after the family home
- (8) Temporarily sick or injured
- (9) Long-term sick or disabled
- (10) Retired from paid work
- (11) None of these

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: The results of this variable will differ from present economic activity, as it is based on recall and the respondent's assessment rather than through a series of questions.

OYSIND - Whether working for same firm twelve months ago

- (1) Yes, the same
- (2) No, different

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons 16+ who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work or worked unpaid for their own/relatives business 12 months ago. OYCIRC = 1, 2 or 5

OYSOCC - Whether current occupation same as twelve months ago

- (1) Yes, exactly the same
- (2) No, different

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000. Spring quarters only from Spring 01 (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons 16+ who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work 12 months ago. OYCIRC = 1 or 2

OYSTAT - Employee or self-employed 1 year ago

- (1) Working as employee
- (2) Self-employed

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were working or were laid off 12 months before the reference week (OYCIRC = 1, 2).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

OYSUPVI - Supervisory responsibilities 1 year ago

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees (STAT = 1) employed 12 months before the reference week.

OYMNGE - Managerial duties 1 year ago

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman or supervisor
- (3) Not manager or supervisor

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees (STAT = 1) employed 12 months before the reference week.

NOTES: If respondents have both managerial and supervisory duties then their main duty is recorded.

OYMPE01 - Number of employees where worked 1 year ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24 and under 500
- (7) 50-499
- (8) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were employed 12 months before the reference week.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

OYMPE02 - Number of employees where worked 1 year ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) 50-249
- (7) 250-499
- (8) Don't know but between 50 and 499
- (9) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were employed 12 months before the reference week (OYSTAT = 1).

NOTES: This variable replaces OYMPE01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

OYSOLO - On own or with employees 1 year ago

- (1) Alone or with partner(s) but not employees
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were self-employed 12 months before the reference week (OYSTAT = 2).

NOTES: Self-employed people who use only other self-employed people in the business they run (e.g. builders) are coded 1.

OYMPS01 - Number of people employed 1 year ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24 and under 500
- (7) 50-499
- (8) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were self-employed 12 months before the reference week and who had employees.

NOTES: This variable records the total number of employees at the respondents workplace, not just the number employed within the particular section or department he/she works in.

OYMPS02 - Number of people employed 1 year ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) 50-249
- (7) 250-499
- (8) Don't know but between 50 and 499
- (9) 500 or more

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to respondents who were self-employed 12 months before the reference week and who had employees (OYSOLO = 2).

NOTES: This variable replaces OYMPS01. The wording of the question has changed only subtly whilst the response categories have changed and become more complex as the needs of users of the data vary. As a result clear distinction is necessary between; 1-24 employees; 25-49 employees; 50 and 499 employees and 500 and over employees. You will note no 'don't know' category now exists for 25-49 employees.

OCCUPATION TWELVE MONTHS AGO

SOCONE - Occupation twelve months ago

(100-999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for occupation codes. This variable is derived from OYSOCC, OYOCCD & OCOD.

SOC2KO - Occupation 1 year ago

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCONE and is derived from OYSOCC, OCOD2KM, STAT, OCOD2KO and OYSTAT.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

SOCMAJO - Major occupation group twelve months ago

- (1) Manager & administrators**
- (2) Professional occupations**
- (3) Associate professional & technical occupations**
- (4) Clerical and secretarial occupations**
- (5) Craft and related occupations**
- (6) Personal & protective service occupations**
- (7) Sales occupations**
- (8) Plant and machine operatives**
- (9) Other occupations**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCONE.

SC2KOMJ - Major occupation group 1 year ago

- (1) Managers and Senior Officials
- (2) Professional occupations
- (3) Associate Professional and Technical
- (4) Administrative and Secretarial
- (5) Skilled Trades Occupations
- (6) Personal Service Occupations
- (7) Sales and Customer Service Occupations
- (8) Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
- (9) Elementary Occupations

FREQUENCY: Each spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMAJO and is derived from SOC2KO.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

SOCMINO - Minor occupation group twelve months ago

(10-99) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for Occupation codes. This variable is derived from SOCONE.

SC2KOMN - Occupation 1 year ago – minor group

(111-999) Range of Occupation Codes

FREQUENCY: Each spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCMINO and is derived from SOC2KO

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

INDUSTRY TWELVE MONTHS AGO

INDONE - Industry twelve months ago (SIC80)

(1-318)	Range of industry codes
(319)	Inadequate description
(320)	No answer
(321)	Workplace outside UK
(999)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for Industry codes. This variable is derived from OYSIND, ICOD, OYICOD.

INDM92O - Industry twelve months ago (SIC92)

Spring 94	
(1-458)	Range of industry codes
(460)	No answer, NA
(461)	Workplace outside UK
(462)	Does not apply
Spring 95 onwards	
(1-458)	Range of industry codes
(459)	Inadequate description, no reply
(461)	Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for Industry codes. This variable is derived from OYSIND, ICOD92, STAT, OYSTAT & OYIC92.

INDIVO - Industry division twelve months ago (SIC80)

- (1) 0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing
- (2) 1 Energy and water supply
- (3) 2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals
- (4) 3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles
- (5) 4 Other manufacturing industries
- (6) 5 Construction
- (7) 6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs
- (8) 7 Transport and communication
- (9) 8 Banking, finance, business services, leasing
- (10) 9 Other services
- (11) Inadequate description, no answer
- (12) Workplace outside UK
- (13) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDONE. Refer to Volume 5 for Industry codes. From Winter 93 the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92).

SIC80O - Industry division twelve months ago (SIC92) – conversion to SIC80

- (1) 0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing
- (2) 1 Energy and water supply
- (3) 2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals
- (4) 3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles
- (5) 4 Other manufacturing industries
- (6) 5 Construction
- (7) 6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs
- (8) 7 Transport and communication
- (9) 8 Banking, finance, business services, leasing
- (10) 9 Other services
- (11) Inadequate description, no answer
- (12) Workplace outside UK
- (13) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for Industry codes. This variable is derived from INDM92O, INDM92S.

INDCLO - Industry class twelve months ago (SIC80)

(1-60)	Range of industry codes
(61)	Inadequate description/No answer
(62)	Workplace outside UK
(63)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over.

NOTES: This variable is derived from INDONE. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) which gives full industry breakdowns for both SIC 80 and SIC 92

INDGRO - Industry group twelve months ago (SIC80)

(001-199)	Range of industry codes
(200)	Inadequate description/No answer
(201)	Workplace outside UK
(202)	Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: From the Winter 93 quarter the industrial coding classifications (SIC80) have been completely updated (SIC92). This variable is derived from INDONE. Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for Industry codes.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS TWELVE MONTHS AGO

SOCLASO - Social class twelve months ago

- (1) Professional occupations
- (2) Intermediate occupations
- (3) Skilled occupations (non manual)
- (4) Skilled occupations (manual)
- (5) Partly skilled occupations
- (6) Unskilled occupations
- (7) Armed forces
- (8) No answer
- (9) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCONE, SOCLASM, SOCLASL, NOYMNGE, NOYMPNO, NOYSOLO, EVERWK, OYSOCC. The label 'Armed forces' was mislabelled 'Armed forces/NA' in 1992.

SEGO - Socio-economic group twelve months ago

- (1) Employers and managers (large estab.)
- (2) Employers and managers (small estab.)
- (3) Professional workers (self-employed)
- (4) Professional workers (employees)
- (5) Intermediate non-manual workers
- (6) Junior non-manual workers
- (7) Personal service workers
- (8) Foreman and supervisors (manual)
- (9) Skilled manual workers
- (10) Semi-skilled manual workers
- (11) Unskilled manual workers
- (12) Own account workers
- (13) Farmers (employers & managers)
- (14) Farmers (own account)
- (15) Agricultural workers
- (16) Members in armed forces
- (17) Inadequate description, No answer
- (18) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over

NOTES: This variable is derived from SOCONE, OYSOCC, EVERWK, SEGM, SEGL, NOYMNGE, NOYMPNO, NOYSOLO.

NOYSTAT - Employment status twelve months ago

- (1) Employee
- (2) Self employed

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OYCIRC, OYSOCC, OYSTAT, OYOCOD, OCOD. This variable is referred to as OYSTAT in the questionnaire – this variable (NOYSTAT) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

EMSTON - Employment status twelve months ago

- (1) Employer manager (Large establishment)
- (2) Employer manager (small establishment)
- (3) Employer manager (size of establishment not stated)
- (4) Employee: foreman
- (5) Other employee
- (6) Self-employed without employees
- (7) Self-employed employees in large establishment
- (8) Self-employed employees in small establishment
- (9) Self-employed employees size of establishment not stated
- (10) Self-employed not stated if employees
- (11) Status not stated
- (12) Government scheme
- (13) Unpaid family worker
- (14) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from AGE, OYCIRC, NOYSTAT, NOYMNGE, NOYMPNO, NOYSOLO.

NOYMNGE - Managerial status twelve months ago

- (1) Manager
- (2) Foreman/supervisor
- (3) Not manager/supervisor

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked as employees in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OYCIRC, OYSOCC, OYMNGE, OYSOLO, OCOD, OYOCOD, NOYSTAT. This variable is referred to as OYMNGE in the questionnaire – this variable (NOYMNGE) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

NOYMPNO - Number of employees at workplace twelve months ago

- (1) 1-10
- (2) 11-19
- (3) 20-24
- (4) Don't know but under 25
- (5) 25-49
- (6) Don't know but over 24
- (7) 50 or more

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OYCIRC, OYSOCC, OYSTAT, OYSOLO, OYOCOD, OCOD, OYMPNO, OYMPN, NOYSTAT, NOYMNGE, NOYSOLO. This variable is referred to as OYMPNO in the questionnaire – this variable (NOYMPNO) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

NOYSOLO - Self employed on own or with employees twelve months ago

- (1) On own/with partner(s) but no employees
- (2) With employees

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked as self-employed in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OYCIRC, OYSOCC, OYSTAT, OYSOLO, NOYSTAT, OCOD, OYOCOD. This variable is referred to as OYSOLO in the questionnaire – this variable (NOYSOLO) is the same variable after being processed through the Census Matrix Edit which checks the respondents occupation and their employment status for inconsistencies.

OY1T10 - Number of employees (under 10) at workplace twelve months ago

- (1) 1 employee
- (2) 2 employees
- (3) 3 employees
- (4) 4 employees
- (5) 5 employees
- (6) 6 employees
- (7) 7 employees
- (8) 8 employees
- (9) 9 employees
- (10) 10 employees

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over with 1-10 employees at their workplace twelve months ago. OYMPNO = 1 or OYMPN =1

OYFTPT - Full or part time in job twelve months ago

- (1) Full Time**
- (2) Part Time**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 and over who worked in a paid job/business or were laid off/on short time work twelve months ago.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

QUALIFICATIONS

Degree qualifications: First degrees including Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Science (BSc). Some first degrees are awarded with honours and classified as first class, second class etc. These remain as first degrees and should not be confused with higher degrees (Mas, PhDs etc.). However, Mas from Scottish Universities (other than Strathclyde), Oxford and Cambridge are classified as first degrees.

BTEC, BEC and TEC Certificates and Diplomas: BEC (Business Education Council) and TEC (Technical Education Council) qualifications have recently been superseded by ONC/OND and HNC/HND.

CSE/GCSE: Note that a CSE grade 1 is the equivalent of an O-level and is coded as such. All GCSE's irrespective of grade are coded as such.

Scottish Qualifications: Abbreviations for the Scottish equivalents of BTEC, BEC and TEC and A and O levels are included. From 1985 SCOTBEC and SCOTEC have been merged to form SCOTVEC (Vocational Educational Certificate). This qualification can be a higher certificate, a national certificate, or a national certificate module.

A system of national vocational qualifications called NVQs and, in Scotland, SVQs has recently been introduced. These are comprised of levels which are subdivided into units. It should be noted that the questionnaire was changed from Spring 1993 onwards so that it is possible to fit existing qualifications into NVQ equivalents. At the moment all the data is collected to do this (e.g. number of A levels to split A levels into NVQ levels 2 & 3) but it has not actually been done in any of the derived variables. This will be done shortly and we will let users know what the derived variables are called and how they have been created. A list of the qualifications which make up the relevant NVQ levels is shown in volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide.

Foreign qualifications are coded as "other qualifications" whatever their level.

In spring 1996 the educational qualifications questions in the LFS were radically changed so that the information provided is more wide ranging. The new variables introduced affected the derivation of HIQUAP and HITRQL leading to discontinuities that were sufficiently large to make a change of name necessary, even though the categories are apparently very similar.

QUALCH(1-3) - Person in employment with qualifications

Spring 92 to Winter 95

- (1) **Any qualification from school or college, or connected with work (or YT)**
- (2) **No qualifications**
- (3) **Don't know**

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) **From school, college or university**
- (2) **Connected with work**
- (3) **From government schemes**
- (4) **No qualifications**
- (5) **Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 or WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1.

NOTES: Prior to Spring 96 this variable was called QUALCH (without integer coding). From Spring 96 the range of responses expanded, and all categories that applied were coded QUALCH(0-2) up to Winter 96. From Spring 97 they were coded QUALCH(1-3).

QUAL(0-2) - Type of qualifications

1992 only

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other degree level qualification such as graduate membership of professional institute
- (4) HNC-HND, Higher level of BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC
- (5) Teaching qualification
- (6) Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
- (7) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC National-ONC-OND
- (8) City and Guilds advanced craft
- (9) A-level or equivalent/SLC (Higher), SCE (Higher), SUPE (Higher), Certificate of 6th Year Studies, A/S Level
- (10) O-level or equivalent; GCSE grades A, B, C; SCE Standard grades 1, 2, 3; SCE Ordinary grades A, B, C; CSE grade 1 or equivalent CSE, GCSE, SCE
- (11) YT Certificate (YTP in Northern Ireland)
- (12) RSA/Royal Society of Arts
- (13) Any other professional-vocational qualification
- (14) None of these
- (15) Don't know

1993 Onwards

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other degree level qualification such as graduate membership of professional institute
- (4) Diplomas in higher education
- (5) HNC-HND, Higher level of BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC
- (6) Teaching qualification
- (7) Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
- (8) Other Higher Education qualifications below degree level
- (9) RSA higher diploma
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) RSA Advanced diploma/certificate
- (12) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC National-ONC-OND
- (13) City and Guilds advanced craft
- (14) Scottish Certificate of 6th year Studies (Scottish CSYS) or equivalent
- (15) SCE (Higher) or equivalent
- (16) A-S level; Certificate of 6th Year Studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) RSA diploma
- (18) City & Guilds craft
- (19) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC First diploma or General diploma
- (20) O-level; GCSE grades A, B, C; SCE Standard grades 1, 2, 3; SCE Ordinary grades A, B, C; CSE grade 1 or equivalent CSE, GCSE, SCE
- (21) CSE, GCSE, SCE not yet mentioned
- (22) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC First certificate or General certificate
- (23) YT Certificate (YTP in Northern Ireland)
- (24) SCOTVEC National Certificate modules
- (25) RSA other qualification
- (26) City & Guilds other qualification
- (27) Any other professional-vocational qualification
- (28) None of these/Foundation GNVQ
- (29) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who have qualifications. It includes not answered and don't knows from QUALCH. QUALCH = 1,3 or NA

NOTES: The three highest levels of qualification are coded in order, the highest in QUAL0, the second highest in QUAL1 and the third highest in QUAL2. Replaced by QUALS from Spring 96.

QUALS(01-23) - Type of qualifications respondents have (starting with highest)

Spring 96 to Winter 96

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Scottish certificate of sixth year studies (Scottish CSYS)
- (16) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS)
- (17) O-level or equivalent
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification, foreign qualifications
- (24) Don't know

Spring 97 to Spring 2000

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE Higher
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (16) O-level
- (17) SCE Standard/Ordinary (O) Grade
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualifications
- (24) Don't know

QUALS(01-23) continued on next page...

QUALS(01-23) continued from previous page...

From Autumn 2000 onwards

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE Higher
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (16) O-level
- (17) SCE Standard/Ordinary (O) Grade
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualifications
- (24) DO NOT USE
- (25) National Qualifications (Scotland).

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have qualifications or are unsure. QUALCH = 1, 2, 3, 5.

NOTES: This variable replaced QUAL(0-2) from Spring 96. Respondents can give as many responses as there are categories, and are recorded in order starting with the highest qualification, e.g. QUALS01 records type of qualification for respondents where it is the first highest qualification they mention, similarly, QUALS02 being the second highest qualification they mention, and so on.

From Spring 96 to Spring 97 this variable was coded as QUALS(00-22). From Spring 97 to Spring 99 it was coded as QUALS(01-23). Then from Summer 99 this variable is only coded up to QUALS(01-11) meaning that only up to 11 qualifications given by the respondent are recorded.

Note coding changes from Autumn 2000; code (24) don't know now handled by the use of DK key and new code (25) National Qualifications (Scotland).

DEGREE - Type of degree

- (1) Higher degree (including PGCE)
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other (e.g. graduate member of a professional institute or chartered accountant)
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 1.

HIGHO - Type of higher degree

- (1) **Doctorate**
- (2) **Masters**
- (3) **Postgraduate Certificate in Education**
- (4) **Other postgraduate degree or professional qualification**
- (5) **Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Up to Winter 95: Applies if QUAL = 1. From Spring 96: Applies if DEGREE = 1

SUBJECT1 - Subject of degree

Code for title of degree

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if QUAL = 1, 2, 3. From Spring 93 QUAL = 1, 2, 3, or 7. From Spring 96: DEGREE = 1, 2, 3 or QUALS = 8

NOTES: Refer to Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for qualification codes and degree subject codes up to spring 97. HIQUAP/HIQUAL codes 1-5 should always be filtered on. This variable was replaced by SNGDEG and CMBDEG.

SINCOM - Whether degree is single or combined subject

- (1) **Single subject**
- (2) **Combined subject in one subject area**
- (3) **Combined subject in more than one subject area**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 97

COVERAGE: Applies if DEGREE = 1, 2, 3 or QUALS = 8

NOTES: SINCOM was introduced from Summer 97.

SNGDEG - Subject of single subject degree

(1 to 18.10.6) Code for title of degree

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 97

COVERAGE: Applies if DEGREE = 1, 2, 3 or QUALS = 8

NOTES: SNGDEG was introduced from Summer 97 which allows analysis of degree subject at far greater detail than SUBJECT1. The new coding frame is given in volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide.

CMBD[E]G(01-18) - Subject areas of combined subject degree

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| (1 to 18) | Code for subject area of degree (Summer 97 to Autumn 98) |
| (1 to 12) | Code for subject area of degree (From Winter 98 onwards) |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 97

COVERAGE: Applies if DEGREE = 1, 2, 3 or QUALS = 8

NOTES: The integer codes 1 to 12 give the subject areas which are used in the coding of CMBDEG. The new coding frame is given in volume 5 (LFS Classifications) of the LFS User Guide. Each different subject area of a combined degree is coded at CMBD[E]G(01-12). From Winter 98 this variable is coded CMBD[E]G(01-12).

In Quanvert, this variable is called CMBDG(01-18).

TEACH(1-3) - Type of teaching qualification

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| (1) | Further education |
| (2) | Secondary |
| (3) | Primary education |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: In 1992: Applies if QUAL = 5. From 1993 onwards: QUAL = 6. From Spring 96: QUALS = 7.

NOTES: Where a respondent has more than one qualification it is noted in TEACH1 etc. All categories that apply are coded (TEACH 0-2) up to Winter 96. From Spring 97 the categories are coded TEACH(1-3).

NUMAL - Number of A levels or equivalent

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | 1 A-level or equivalent |
| (2) | More than 1 A-level or equivalent |
| (3) | Don't know |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Up to Winter 95: Applies if QUAL = 10. From Spring 96: Applies if QUALS = 10.

NUMSCE - Number of SCE highers

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| (1) | 1 or 2 highers |
| (2) | 3 or more highers |
| (3) | Don't know |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 11.

NUMAS - Number of A-S levels

- (1) 1 A-S level
- (2) 2 or 2 A-S levels
- (3) 4 or more passes at this level
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 95

COVERAGE: Up to Winter 95: Applies if QUAL = 16. From Spring 96: Applies if QUALS = 14.

TYPHST - Highest National Qualification

- (1) Access level
- (2) Intermediate Level 1
- (3) Intermediate Level 2
- (4) Higher
- (5) Advanced Higher

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only in 2000 (on ONS datasets). Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS=25 (National Qualifications Scotland)

NOTES: Don't Know now handled by the use of the DK key

ADVHST – Whether respondent has one or more Advanced Higher

- (1) One Advanced Higher
- (2) Or more than one?

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only in 2000 (on ONS datasets). Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies if TYPHST= 5

NOTES: Don't Know now handled by the use of the DK key

HST – Whether respondent has three or more Highers

- (1) Three or more Highers
- (2) Or fewer than three?

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only in 2000 (on ONS datasets). Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies if TYPHST= 4 and ADVHST<>2.

NOTES: Don't Know now handled by the use of the DK key

QGCSE - Whether respondent has any GCSEs below grade C, or SCE Standard Grades 4-7, or O Grades below grade C, or CSEs below grade 1

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 17, 18, 19

GCSE - Whether respondent has any GCSEs grade C or above, or SCE Standard Grades 1-3, or O Grades grade C or above, or CSEs grade 1

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 17, 18

CSE - Whether respondent has any CSEs at grade 1

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 19

SCE - Level of SCE

- (1) Higher level or equivalent
- (2) Standard or ordinary level
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 96 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 11

NUMOL - Number of O levels or equivalent**1993**

- (1) 4 or more passes at this level
- (2) Fewer than 4

1994 onwards

- (1) Fewer than 5 passes
- (2) 5 or more passes at this level

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Up to Winter 95: Applies if QUAL = 20. From Spring 96: Applies if QUALS = 17 or QUALS = 11 and SCE = 2 or QUALS = 18 and GCSE = 1 or QUALS = 19 and CSE = 1.

In Winter 1996/7 Northern Ireland respondents were not properly routed to NUMOL, leading to 32,000 cases being coded –9(DNA).

BTEC - Highest BTEC qualification

- (1) Higher level
- (2) National Certificate or National Diploma Level
- (3) First diploma or general diploma
- (4) First certificate or general certificate
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 5

SCOTVEC - Highest SCOTVEC qualification

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (3) Full National Certificate
- (4) First diploma or general certificate
- (5) First certificate or general certificate
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 6

SCTVEC - Highest SCOTVEC qualification

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Full National Certificate
- (3) First diploma or general certificate
- (4) First certificate or general certificate
- (5) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 6

NOTES: This variable replaced SCOTVEC.

RSA - Highest RSA

- (1) Higher diploma
- (2) Advanced diploma or advanced certificate
- (3) Diploma
- (4) Some other RSA (including Stage I, II and III)
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 20

CANDG - Highest City and Guilds qualification

Spring 96 to Winter 96

- (1) Advanced craft
- (2) Craft
- (3) Some other City and Guilds qualification
- (4) Don't know

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Advanced craft/part 3
- (2) Craft/part 2
- (3) Foundation/part 1
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS = 21

NOTES: City and Guilds qualifications used to be coded 1, 2 and 3. These equate in the following way:

- 3 – Advanced Craft (use code 1)
- 2 – Craft (use code 2)
- 1 – Other (use code 3)

Full technology certificate, Licentiate ship, Advanced craft senior, advanced certificate and stage 3 should all be coded as advanced craft/part 3 (code 1).

Stage 2 or Diploma in Vocational Education at intermediate level should be coded as craft/part 2 (code 2).

If the respondent says the qualification is a GNVQ or an NVQ, this should not be coded as a City and Guilds qualification but should be coded as 12 (NVQ/SVQ) or 13 (GNVQ/GSVQ) at QUALS(01-23).

All other City and Guilds qualifications should be coded as other (code 3).

It should be noted that the following 3 variables (NVQSVQ, NVQLEV, NVQUN) relate to full NVQs or SVQs or units towards full NVQs or SVQs that have already been obtained.

QGNVQ - Whether respondent has any GNVQs/GSVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know
- (4) Never heard of GNVQs

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALCH = 1, 2, 3, 5 and QUALS = 13

GNVQ - Highest GNVQ/GSVQ

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Intermediate level
- (3) Foundation level
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if QGNVQ = 1 or QUALS = 13

NVQSVQ - Whether respondent has any full NVQs or SVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know
- (4) Never heard of NVQs-SVQs

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALCH = 1, 3 or NA. From Spring 96: Applies if QUALCH = 1, 2, 3, 5, NA and QUALS = 12

NVQLEV - Highest level of full NVQs or SVQs

- (1) Level 1
- (2) Level 2
- (3) Level 3
- (4) Level 4
- (5) Level 5
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies if NVQSVQ = 1 or QUALS = 12

NVQUN - Whether respondent has any units towards NVQs or SVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies if NVQSVQ = 1, 2 or 3 or QUALS = 12.

HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

HIQUAP - Highest qualification

1992 only	Spring 93 to Winter 95
(1) Higher degree	(1) Higher degree
(2) First degree	(2) First degree
(3) Other degree	(3) Other degree
(4) HND-HNC, BTEC etc Higher	(4) Diploma in higher education
(5) Teaching-further education	(5) HND-HNC, BTEC etc Higher
(6) Teaching-secondary	(6) Teaching-further education
(7) Teaching-primary	(7) Teaching-secondary
(8) Teaching-level not stated	(8) Teaching-primary
(9) Nursing	(9) Teaching-level not stated
(10) BTEC etc First or General certificate	(10) Nursing
(11) City & Guilds craft	(11) Other higher education degree
(12) A-level or equivalent	(12) RSA higher diploma
(13) Trade apprenticeship	(13) A level or equivalent
(14) O-level or equivalent	(14) RSA advanced diploma
(15) CSE below grade	(15) OND/ONC, BTEC etc National
(16) YT/YTP certificate	(16) City & Guilds advanced craft
(17) RSA	(17) Scottish 6th year certificate or equivalent
(18) Other	(18) SCE higher or equivalent
(19) No qualification	(19) AS level or equivalent
(20) No answer	(20) Trade apprenticeship
	(21) RSA diploma
	(22) City & Guilds craft
	(23) BTEC etc First or General diploma
	(24) O-level or equivalent
	(25) CSE below grade 1
	(26) BTEC etc First or General certificate
	(27) YT/YTP certificate
	(28) SCOTVEC National certificate
	(29) RSA other
	(30) City & Guilds other
	(31) Other
	(32) No qualification
	(33) No answer
	(34) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 or those in employment with qualifications

NOTES: This variable is derived from SEX, AGE, QUAL, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, APPREN, QUALCH, DEGREE, NVQSVQ, NVQLEV, BTEC, SCOTVEC, TEACH, RSA, GNVQ, QGNVQ, CANDG, SCE, GCSE, CSE.

Must filter on working age from 1992 onwards otherwise those men above 64 and women above 59, in employment will be included.

For a summary of HIQUAP rankings by level of type of qualification, see Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), "Education".

Replaced by HIQUAL from Spring 96.

HIQUAPD – Highest qualification (detailed grouping)

- (1) Degree or equivalent
- (2) Higher Education
- (3) GCE A Level or equivalent
- (4) GCSE grades A-C or equivalent
- (5) Other qualification
- (6) No qualification

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93 to Winter 95.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 or those in employment with qualifications.

NOTES: This variable was replaced by HIQUALD from Spring 1996.

HIQUAL - Highest qualification

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) NVQ level 5
- (3) First degree
- (4) Other degree
- (5) NVQ level 4
- (6) Diploma in higher education
- (7) HNC/HND, BTEC higher etc
- (8) Teaching – further education
- (9) Teaching – secondary
- (10) Teaching – primary
- (11) Teaching – level not stated
- (12) Nursing etc
- (13) RSA higher diploma
- (14) Other higher education below degree level
- (15) NVQ level 3
- (16) GNVQ advanced
- (17) A level or equivalent
- (18) RSA advanced diploma or certificate
- (19) OND/ONC, BTEC/SCOTVEC national
- (20) City and Guilds advanced craft
- (21) Scottish 6th year certificate (CSYS)
- (22) SCE higher or equivalent
- (23) AS level or equivalent
- (24) Trade apprenticeship
- (25) NVQ level 2 or equivalent
- (26) GNVQ intermediate
- (27) RSA diploma
- (28) City and Guilds craft
- (29) BTEC/SCOTVEC first or general diploma
- (30) O level, GCSE grade A-C or equivalent
- (31) NVQ level 1 or equivalent
- (32) GNVQ/GSVQ foundation level
- (33) CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C
- (34) BTEC first or general certificate
- (35) SCOTVEC modules or equivalent
- (36) RSA other
- (37) City and Guilds other
- (38) YT/YTP certificate
- (40) Other qualification
- (41) No qualifications
- (42) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 or those in employment with qualifications

NOTES: This variable is derived from SEX, AGE, QUALS, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, APPREN, QUALCH, DEGREE, NVQSVQ, NVQLEV, BTEC, SCOTVEC, TEACH, RSA, GNVQ, QGNVQ, CANDG, SCE, GCSE, CSE.

Must filter on working age otherwise those men above 64 and women above 59, in employment will be included.

From Autumn 2000: Option 17 (A Level or equivalent) includes advanced higher national qualification (for Scotland); Option 22 (SCE higher or equivalent) includes higher national qualification (for Scotland); Option 25 (NVQ level 2 or equivalent) includes intermediate 2 national qualification (for Scotland); Option 31 (NVQ level 1 or equivalent) includes intermediate 1 national qualification (for Scotland).

Codes '1-4' = degree or higher; '5-14' = higher education, below degree; '15-24' = A level or equivalent; '25-30' = GCSE A-C or equivalent; '31-38' = CSE below grade 1 or equivalent.

HIQUALD – Highest qualification (detailed grouping)

- (1) Degree or equivalent
- (2) Higher Education
- (3) GCE A Level or equivalent
- (4) GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent
- (5) Other qualification
- (6) No qualification
- (7) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 or those in employment with qualifications.

NOTES: This DV replaces HIQUAPD from Spring 1996.

LEVQUAL - Level of highest qualification held

- (1) NVQ level 4 and above
- (2) NVQ level 3
- (3) Trade apprenticeships
- (4) NVQ level 2
- (5) Below NVQ level 2
- (6) Other qualifications
- (7) No qualifications

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2001.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 or those in employment with qualifications.

NOTES: This variable is derived from HIQUAL, NUMAL, ADVHST, NUMAS, NUMSCE, HST, NUMOL.

HITRQL - Highest qualification being worked for**1992 only**

(01)	Higher degree	(10)	O-Level or equivalent
(02)	First degree	(11)	CSE below grade 1
(03)	Other degree	(12)	YT Certificate
(04)	Diploma in higher education	(13)	RSA
(05)	Teaching qualification	(14)	Other
(06)	Nursing	(15)	No qualification
(07)	BTEC etc. National	(16)	No answer
(08)	City and Guild	(17)	Does not apply
(09)	A-Level or equivalent		

1993 only

(01)	Higher degree	(16)	A-S level or equivalent
(02)	First degree	(17)	RSA diploma
(03)	Other degree	(18)	City & Guilds craft
(04)	Diploma in higher education	(19)	BTEC etc First or General diploma
(05)	HND-HNC, BTEC etc Higher	(20)	O-level or equivalent
(06)	Teaching qualification	(21)	CSE below grade 1
(07)	Nursing	(22)	BTEC etc First or General certificate
(08)	Other higher education below degree	(23)	YT/YTP certificate
(09)	RSA Higher diploma	(24)	SCOTVEC National certificate
(10)	A-level or equivalent	(25)	RSA other
(11)	RSA Advanced diploma	(26)	City & Guilds other
(12)	OND-ONC, BTEC etc National	(27)	Other
(13)	City & Guilds advanced craft	(28)	No qualification
(14)	Scottish 6th year certificate or equivalent	(29)	No answer
(15)	SCE higher or equivalent	(30)	Does not apply

Spring 94 to Winter 95

(01)	Higher degree	(17)	Trade apprenticeship
(02)	First degree	(18)	RSA diploma
(03)	Other degree	(19)	City & Guilds craft
(04)	Diploma in higher education	(20)	BTEC etc First or General diploma
(05)	HND-HNC, BTEC etc Higher	(21)	O-level or equivalent
(06)	Teaching qualification	(22)	CSE below grade 1
(07)	Nursing	(23)	BTEC etc First or General certificate
(08)	Other higher education below degree	(24)	YT/YTP certificate
(09)	RSA Higher diploma	(25)	SCOTVEC National certificate
(10)	A-level or equivalent	(26)	RSA other
(11)	RSA Advanced diploma	(27)	City & Guilds other
(12)	OND-ONC, BTEC etc National	(28)	Other
(13)	City & Guilds advanced craft	(29)	No qualification
(14)	Scottish 6th year certificate or equivalent	(30)	No answer
(15)	SCE higher or equivalent	(31)	Does not apply
(16)	A-S level or equivalent		

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters in 95.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 training towards a qualification.

NOTES: In 1992, HITRQL is not comparable with the subsequent versions. From 1993 onwards the question QULHI made no reference to job-related training. Therefore, these qualifications might not be connected to any training the respondent has discussed in other questions and might not be work related. The position of trade apprenticeships is nominal. Individual apprenticeships may be equivalent to a lower level and those people working for higher qualifications may be doing this as part of a trade apprenticeship.

The variable is derived from AGE, QULNOW, QULHI, NVQKN2, DEGNOW, NVQLE2, TECNOW, SCONOW, RSANOW, GNVNOW, CGNOW, SCENOW, APPREN.

HITQUA - Highest qualification being worked for

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) NVQ level 5
- (3) First degree
- (4) Other degree
- (5) NVQ level 4
- (6) Diploma in higher education
- (7) HNC/HND, BTEC higher etc
- (8) Teaching
- (9) Nursing etc
- (10) RSA higher diploma
- (11) Other higher education below degree level
- (12) NVQ level 3
- (13) GNVQ advanced
- (14) A level or equivalent
- (15) RSA advanced diploma
- (16) OND/ONC, BTEC/SCOTVEC national
- (17) City and Guilds advanced craft
- (18) Scottish 6th year certificate (CSYS)
- (19) SCE higher or equivalent
- (20) AS level or equivalent
- (21) Trade apprenticeship
- (22) NVQ level 2 or equivalent
- (23) GNVQ intermediate
- (24) RSA diploma
- (25) City and Guilds craft
- (26) BTEC/SCOTVEC first or general diploma
- (27) O level, GCSE grade A-C or equivalent
- (28) NVQ level 1 or equivalent
- (29) GNVQ/GSVQ foundation level
- (30) CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C
- (31) BTEC/SCOTVEC first or general certificate
- (32) SCOTVEC modules or equivalent
- (33) RSA other
- (34) City and Guilds other
- (35) YT/YTP certificate
- (36) Other qualification

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from 96. Each quarter from Spring 2000 (not Summer 2000).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 training towards a qualification.

NOTES: The position of trade apprenticeships is nominal. Individual apprenticeships may be equivalent to a lower level and those people working for higher qualifications may be doing this as part of a trade apprenticeship. The variable is derived from AGE, QULNOW, QULHI, NVQKN2, DEGNOW, NVQLE2, TECNOW, SCONOW, RSANOW, GNVNOW, CGNOW, SCENOW, APPREN.

This variable was not included on the Summer 2000 datasets.

From Autumn 2000:

Option 14 (A Level or equivalent) includes advanced higher national qualification.

Option 19 (SCE higher or equivalent) includes higher national qualification.

Option 22 (NVQ level 2 or equivalent) includes intermediate 2 national qualification.

Option 28 (NVQ level 1 or equivalent) includes intermediate 1 national qualification.

QUALPL - How highest qualification obtained

- (1) Solely through school, college etc
- (2) Solely at a place of work
- (3) Some other way
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. QUALCH = 1, 3 or NA and QUAL ≠ 29.

QULPLO - Way highest qualification obtained

- (1) Government training
- (2) Combination of workplace and academic institution
- (3) Self directed or open learning
- (4) Taking exam without taking course
- (5) Other
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who answered 'some other way' to QUALPL. QUALPL = 3

QALPL99 – How highest qualification obtained

- (1) Solely at school, college or some other education institution
- (2) Solely at a place of work – yours or somebody else's
- (3) Through a combination of workplace and academic institution
- (4) Or was it in some other way ?
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all of working age with qualifications

QLPLO99 – Way highest qualification obtained

- (1) Government training
- (2) Self directed / open learning
- (3) Taking exam without taking a course
- (4) Other
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to those who obtained their highest qualification not solely through an academic institution or solely at a place of work or through a combination of the two.

VOCQPL – How highest vocational qualification obtained

- (1) Solely at school, college or some other education institution
- (2) Solely at a place of work – yours or somebody else's
- (3) Through a combination of workplace and academic institution
- (4) In some other way
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all of working age with vocational qualifications

VCQPLO – Way highest vocational qualification obtained

- (1) Government training
- (2) Self directed / open learning
- (3) Taking exam without taking a course
- (4) Other
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to those who obtained their highest vocational qualification not solely through an academic institution or solely at a place of work or through a combination of the two.

YERQAL1 - When obtained highest qualification

- (1) Answer given as age
- (2) Answer given as year

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents with qualifications (QUALCH = 1, 2, 3, or 5 and QUALS = RESPONSE).

NOTES: Respondents may reply by either giving the age at which they achieved their highest qualification or in what year they did so.

YERQAL2 - Age obtained highest qualification

- (1) Answer given as age

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if YERQAL1 = 1.

YERQAL3 - Year obtained highest qualification

- (1) Answer given as year

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if YERQAL1 = 2.

SUBCODE - Area of study

(1.00 - 9.99) Codes for Area of Study

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only (on ONS datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS(01-11) = 2-4, 9 or NVQLEV = 2,3,4 or 5 or BTEC = 1,2 or 3 or SCTVEC = 1,2 or 3 or GNVQ = 1 or 2 or CANDG = 1 or 2 or RSA = 1,2 or 3.

NOTES: This variable was replaced by SUBCOD(1-8) from Summer 01. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of codes.

SUBCOD(1-8) - Area of study

(1.00 – 9.99) Codes for Area of Study

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS(01-11) = 2-4, 9 or NVQLEV = 2,3,4 or 5 or BTEC = 1,2 or 3 or SCTVEC = 1,2 or 3 or GNVQ = 1 or 2 or CANDG = 1 or 2 or RSA = 1,2 or 3.

NOTES: This is the subject of study of the highest level 2 qualifications and above currently being studied (excludes degrees and GCSE/O-level/A-level and equivalents). See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of codes.

KEY SKILLS QUALIFICATIONS

KEYHOLD - Any Key Skills qualifications

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |
| (3) | Don't know |
| (4) | Never heard of Key Skills |

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who are of working age and who currently hold qualifications.

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

The Key Skills are described in terms of units, each at 5 levels, which stretch broadly from the equivalent of GCSE (D-G) to first degree. They cover: Communication, Application of Number, Information Technology, Working with Others, Improving Own Learning and Performance, Problem Solving.

KEYINT - Intending to study for Key Skills

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who are of working age and KEYHOLD = 2, 3 or QUALCH = NONE.

NOTES: See notes for KEYHOLD

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

NATIONAL RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

NRA - Whether respondent has NRA

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know
- (4) Never heard of NRA

FREQUENCY: Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 96 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

NOTES: National Record of Achievement is a new system of recording and collecting together achievements such as qualifications.

NRAREV(1-4) - Whether respondent has used NRA in last 6 months to review or record progress

- (1) In education
- (2) In training
- (3) In employment
- (4) Elsewhere
- (5) Not used in this way

FREQUENCY: Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 96 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons with an NRA. NRA = 1

NOTES: Respondents could give up to 4 answers. In Summer and Winter 96, this variable was coded NRAREV(0-3). Then from Summer 97 onwards this variable was coded NRAREV(1-4).

NRAPLA(1-4) - Whether respondent has used NRA to plan development

- (1) In education
- (2) In training
- (3) In employment
- (4) Elsewhere
- (5) Not used in this way

FREQUENCY: Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 96 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons with NRA. NRA = 1

NOTES: Respondents could give up to 4 answers. In Summer and Winter 96, this variable was coded NRAPLA(0-3). Then from Summer 97 onwards this variable was coded NRAPLA(1-4).

NRAPLA0 is not included on the Summer 96 datasets other than in Quanvert format.

NRAPRE(1-4) - Whether respondent has used NRA as a presentational document

- (1) In education**
- (2) In training**
- (3) In employment**
- (4) Elsewhere**
- (5) Not used in this way**

FREQUENCY: Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 96 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons with NRA. NRA = 1

NOTES: Respondents could give up to 4 answers. In Summer and Winter 96, this variable was coded NRAPRE(0-3). Then from Summer 97 onwards this variable was coded NRAPRE(1-4).

AGE COMPLETED FULL-TIME EDUCATION

Education refers to continuous full time education, that is education without a break. Holiday jobs do not count as a break provided that the person intended to complete the course. In addition a gap of up to a year between going to school and going to college or university would not count as a break in continuous full time education. Similarly National Service between school or college would not count as a break. A sandwich course begun immediately after school finishes would be counted as continuous full time education. Nursing training and similar vocational training undertaken while receiving a wage are not counted as part of the continuous education process.

EDAGE - Age when completed full time education

- (0-95) Age left school**
- (96) Still in education**
- (97) Never had education**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 or WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1.

SCHOOL - Whether still at school or other full time education

- (1) School**
- (2) Other full time education**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons still in education. EDAGE = 96 or NA

NOTES: Anybody over the age of 20 is classed as being in "Other full time education" regardless of the institution attended. School includes sixth form college but excludes Technical College. This is also asked of those who are coded as 'not answered'. From Spring 1997, COURSE should be used.

EDLFTMO - Month left continuous full-time education

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 35.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EDLFTYR - Year left continuous full-time education

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged between 16 and 35.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

APPRENTICESHIP

APPREN - Recognised trade apprenticeship

- (1) Yes (completed)
- (2) Yes (still doing)
- (3) No (including apprenticeship begun but discontinued)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women 16-59 who are not at school or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1 and EDAGE = 05-95, 97 or SCHOOL = 2.

MODAPP - Whether apprenticeship forms part of Modern Apprenticeship scheme

- (1) (Northern Ireland) Modern Apprenticeship initiative
- (2) Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships
- (3) Neither of these
- (4) Never heard of Modern Apprenticeships

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies to those who did or who are still doing an apprenticeship. APPREN = 1, 2

NOTES: Modern Apprentices can be any age but are likely to be young (under 30). Users may wish to filter by age if appropriate.

SOCAPP - Occupation in apprenticeship

(100-999) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: This variable is derived from APPCOD & APPREN. See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), for occupation codes. APPCOD is derived by the interviewer from a combination of APPD and APPT.

SOC2KAP - Occupation in apprenticeship

(1111-9259) Range of occupation codes

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: All persons.

NOTES: This variable replaces SOCAPP and is derived from OCOD2KA and APPREN.

See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for a complete breakdown of occupation codes.

The new SOC2000 variables have been introduced into the Labour Force Survey because SOC90 became outdated. The extensive revisions to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) include a tighter definition of managerial occupations and moving many job titles between major groups to reflect the repositioning of certain jobs. New occupations have been introduced in the fields of computing, environment and conservation and customer service occupations. Most of the major groups have been re-named and all have a different composition in terms of job titles compared with their SOC90 counterparts. There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level.

APPSAM - Apprenticeship part of main job

(1) Yes

(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents still doing an apprenticeship (APPREN = 2).

NOTES: Those still doing their apprenticeship are asked for full details of what they are doing.

CURRENT STUDY

TRGAIN - Whether training leads to a qualification

- (1) Qualification
- (2) Credit towards a qualification
- (3) Neither

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment of working age who received job related training in the last 4 weeks. ED4WK = 1 OR FUTUR4 = 1

NOTES: This variable was dropped after Winter 92 and was replaced by QULNOW.

TRQUAL - Highest qualification training lead to

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other degree level qualification such as graduate membership of professional institute
- (4) BTEC or SCOTBTEC/BEC or SCOTBEC/TEC or SCOTEC/SCOTVEC (all at higher level) HNC/HND
- (5) Teaching qualification
- (6) Nursing qualification
- (7) BTEC or SCOTBTEC/BEC or SCOTBEC/TEC or SCOTEC/ SCOTVEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate Modules (all at national or general level) ONC/OND
- (8) City and Guilds
- (9) A-Level or equivalent/SLC(Higher), SCE(Higher), SUPE(Higher)/Certificate of 6th Year Studies, A/S Level
- (10) O-Level or equivalent (including CSE grade 1)/SLC(Lower), SCE(Ordinary), SUPE(Lower or Ordinary), GCSE
- (11) CSE (other than grade 1)
- (12) YTS/YTP Certificate
- (13) RSA/Royal Society of Arts
- (14) Any other professional/vocational qualification
- (15) NONE OF THESE

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are working towards a qualification. TRGAIN = 1 or 2

NOTES: This variable was dropped after Winter 92, and was replaced by QULHI, a Spring only variable which was introduced in Spring 93.

QULNOW -Whether working or studying towards a qualification

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 95 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment of working age who are working or studying towards a qualification. WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1

NOTES: This new variable replaced TRGAIN which has been dropped and identifies respondents who are working towards a qualification.

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See volume 1(Background and Methodology), "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

QULFUT - Back to education in next 12th months

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Wales who are of working age or not working and not currently studying or working towards any qualifications (QULNOW = NO).

NOTES: This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

These questions for the National Assembly for Wales ask about where people go for information on learning opportunities. The target population is primarily adults who have just returned to education, or are considering returning to education or people currently in secondary education if they are aged 16 or over.

QULADV - Advice on learning or training classes

- (1) School
(2) Local college
(3) Direct to university/college
(4) Library
(5) Community Education Centre
(6) Local Careers Company
(7) Telephone helpline – Learn Direct
(8) Work or employer
(9) Other response

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Wales who are currently working or are of working age and are currently studying or working towards any qualifications (QULNOW = YES) or currently considering going back into education in the next 12 months (QULFUT = YES).

NOTES: See notes on QULFUT

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

CARADV - Offered career advice whilst studying

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Wales who are currently working or are of working age and currently studying or working towards any qualifications.

NOTES: See notes on QULFUT

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

CARADV2 - Sought career advice whilst studying

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 02 (currently on ONS datasets only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents in Wales who are currently working or are of working age and currently studying or working towards any qualifications (QULNOW = YES) and who have not been offered advice about future careers or learning opportunities (CARADV = NO).

NOTES: See notes on QULFUT

This variable is awaiting complete evaluation and is currently available only on ONS datasets.

QULHI - Type of qualification being studied for**Spring 93 - Autumn 95**

- (1) Higher degree
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other degree level qualification such as graduate membership of professional institute
- (4) Diplomas in higher education
- (5) HNC/HND, Higher level of BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC.
- (6) Teaching qualification
- (7) Nursing or other medical qualification not yet mentioned
- (8) Other Higher Education qualifications below degree level
- (9) RSA higher diploma
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) RSA advanced diploma/certificate
- (12) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC/SCOTVEC, National ONC/OND
- (13) City and Guilds advanced craft
- (14) Scottish Certificate of 6th year Studies (Scottish CSYS) or equivalent
- (15) SCE (Higher) or equivalent
- (16) A-S level; Certificate of 6th Year Studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) RSA diploma
- (18) City & Guilds craft
- (19) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC First diploma or General diploma
- (20) O-level; GCSE grades A, B, C; SCE Standard grades 1, 2, 3; SCE Ordinary grades A, B, C; CSE grade 1 or equivalent CSE, GCSE, SCE
- (21) CSE, GCSE, SCE not yet mentioned
- (22) BTEC, BEC, SCOTBEC, TEC or SCOTEC-SCOTVEC First certificate or General certificate
- (23) YT Certificate (YTP in Northern Ireland)
- (24) SCOTVEC National Certificate modules
- (25) RSA other qualification
- (26) City & Guilds other qualification
- (27) Any other professional/vocational qualification
- (28) None of these
- (29) Don't know

Spring 96 - Winter 96

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Scottish certificate of sixth year studies (Scottish CSYS) or equivalent
- (16) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) O-level or equivalent
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualification
- (24) Don't know

QULHI continued on next page...

QULHI continued from previous page...

Spring 97 to Spring 2000

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE Higher
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) SCE Standard
- (18) GCSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualification
- (24) Don't know

Autumn 2000 onwards

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level/Vocational A Level or equivalent
- (11) DO NOT USE
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) DO NOT USE
- (17) SCE Standard
- (18) GCSE/Vocational GCSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualification
- (24) DO NOT USE
- (25) National Qualifications (Scotland)

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 95 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are working towards a qualification. QULNOW = 1

NOTES: This variable replaces and expands on TRQUAL which has been dropped. DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See volume 1 (Background & Methodology) of the LFS User Guide, "Imputation in the LFS" for details.

The purpose of this question is to establish the highest qualification currently being studied. Interviewers probe for all qualifications being studied and code the one that appears highest on the list. The generic qualification is collected at this question, e.g. "City & Guilds", and the level, e.g. "advanced craft" coded at the subsidiary question.

From Autumn 2000, the Scottish Executive and the Department for Education and Employment requested that the LFS records new qualifications (see codes 10, 18 and 25) and the removal of certain qualifications from the coding frame for current study (see codes 11, 15 and 24). Don't know is recorded by the use of a DK key. The notes for **QUALS** apply here also.

DEGNOW - Level of degree

- (1) Higher degree (including PGCE)
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other (e.g. graduate member of a professional institute or chartered accountant)
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for degrees. QULHI = 1

HGHNOW – Type of higher degree studied for

- (1) A Doctorate
- (2) A Master
- (3) A Post Graduate Certificate in Education
- (4) Or some other kind of postgraduate or professional qualification
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 99.

COVERAGE: Applies to all studying for a higher degree (DEGNOW=1)

TECNOW - Level of BTEC/BEC/TEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) National Certificate or National diploma level
- (3) First diploma or general diploma level
- (4) First certificate or general certificate level
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Those studying for BTEC/BEC/TECs. QULHI = 5

SCENOW - Level of SCE

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Standard or ordinary level
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for SCEs. QULHI = 11

SCONOW - Level of SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (3) Full National Certificate
- (4) First diploma or general diploma level
- (5) First certificate or general certificate level
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBECs. QULHI = 6

NOTES: Replaced by SCNOW from Spring 97.

SCNOW - Level of SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Full National Certificate
- (3) First diploma or general diploma level
- (4) First certificate or general certificate level
- (5) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 97 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBECs. QULHI = 6

NOTES: SCNOW has replaced SCONOW.

GNVNOW - Level of GNVQ/GSVQ**Spring 96 to Spring 2000**

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Intermediate level
- (3) Foundation level
- (4) Don't know

Autumn 200 onwards

- (1) DO NOT USE
- (2) Intermediate level
- (3) Foundation level
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for GNVQ/GSVQs. QULHI = 13

NOTES: From Autumn 2000, the Scottish Executive and the Department for Education and Employment requested the removal of certain qualifications from the coding frame for current study, in this variable code 1 (Advanced level) has been removed.

RSANOW - Level of RSA

- (1) Higher diploma level
- (2) Advanced diploma or advanced certificate level
- (3) Diploma level
- (4) Some other RSA level (including stages I, II & III)
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for RSAs. QULHI = 20

CGNOW - Level of City & Guilds**Spring/Autumn 96**

- (1) Advanced craft level
- (2) Craft level
- (3) Some other level
- (4) Don't know

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Advanced craft/part3
- (2) Craft level/part 2
- (3) Foundation/part 1
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those studying for City & Guilds. QULHI = 21

HSTNOW – Level at which studying for National qualification

- (1) Access level
- (2) Intermediate level 1
- (3) Intermediate level 2
- (4) Higher
- (5) Advanced Higher ?

FREQUENCY: Autumn and Winter quarters only in 2000 (on ONS datasets). Each quarter from Spring 01

COVERAGE: Applies if QULHI= 25 (National Qualification (Scotland)).

NVQKN2 - Whether working towards any NVQs or SVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 95 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are working towards a qualification. QULNOW = 1 and NVQSVQ = 4

NVQLE2 - Highest level of NVQs or SVQs being worked towards

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| (1) | Level 1 |
| (2) | Level 2 |
| (3) | Level 3 |
| (4) | Level 4 |
| (5) | Level 5 |
| (6) | Don't know |

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 93 to Spring 94. Spring and Autumn quarters from Spring 95 to Autumn 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are working towards highest level of NVQ or SVQ. NVQKN2 = 1.

CURCODE - Area of study

(1.00 – 9.99) Codes for Area of Study

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if QULHI = 2-4, 9 or 23 or NVQLE2 = 2, 3, 4 or 5 or TECNOW = 1, 2 or 3 or SCNOW = 1, 2 or 3 or GNVNOW = 2 or CGNOW = 1 or 2 or RSANOW = 1, 2 or 3.

NOTES: This is the subject of study of the highest level 2 qualifications and above currently being studied (excludes degrees and GCSE/O-level/A-level and equivalents). See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications) for breakdown of codes.

TYPE OF COURSE

LEISUR - Whether enrolled on any leisure classes

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16 or over.

ENROLL - Whether enrolled on education course

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are enrolled on an education course, or WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1 and EDAGE=05-95,97 or SCHOOL=2 from Spring 97 WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1.

NOTES: Also includes anyone temporarily absent or on vacation from the course, but who still intends to return to the course.

The question concerns those ENROLLED on a course. This includes anyone who may be on vacation or temporarily absent from the course for some other reason but who intends to return to the course.

ATTEND - Whether still attending education course

Spring 93 - Winter 96

- (1) Yes
(2) No/not yet started

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Still attending
(2) Waiting for term to (re)start
(3) Stopped going

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not still at school. ENROLL = 1.

NOTES: The aim is to check that the respondent is not only enrolled but still actually attending the course. For distance learning "going to" means "taking part in" or "using".

Respondents who have enrolled on a course but have not started at the time of interview are coded 2 'Waiting for term to (re) start'. The introduction of this category in spring 97 caused a discontinuity in data on full-time students (see *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998 issue).

Those who are on holiday breaks are coded 1.

CURED - Current education received

Spring 92 to Winter 96

- (1) At school
- (2) Sandwich course
- (3) Full time at university, polytechnic, or college
- (4) Training in nursing etc
- (5) Part time at university, polytechnic, or college
- (6) Open college
- (7) Open university
- (8) Other correspondence course
- (9) Course not stated
- (10) Enrolled but not doing course
- (11) Not stated whether doing course
- (12) Not enrolled on course

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) At school
- (2) Sandwich course
- (3) Full time at university or college
- (4) Part time at school
- (5) Training in nursing
- (6) Part time at university or college
- (7) Open college
- (8) Open university
- (9) Other correspondence course
- (10) Course not stated
- (11) Enrolled but not attending
- (12) Enrolled but not stated if attending
- (13) Not enrolled on course

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are receiving education.

NOTES: The label '(12) Not enrolled on course' is new for 1993.

From Spring 96 the definition of a full time student for official analysis purposes is in terms of CURED (CURED = 1,2,3) rather than STUDENT. All analysis which involves full time students should use the CURED definition, even if looking at quarters prior to spring 96.

This variable is derived from AGE, SEX, WRKING, JBAWAY, OWNBUS, RELBUS, COURSE, SCHOOL, ENROLL, ATTEND. DNAs are quite variable over time.

For more details of this variable please see the article "Discontinuity in LFS data on education courses" in the June 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*

AEDC2 – Education

- (1) Full-time education
- (2) Part-time education
- (3) Not in education
- (-8) NA
- (-9) DNA

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are receiving education.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from CURED.

STUCUR - Whether full-time student

- (1) All persons
- (2) Full-time student
- (3) Not full-time student

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

NOTES: Applies to all full-time students are defined as CURED = 1, 2 or 3. STUCUR is not included on datasets from Spring 92 to Summer 93.

TYPTED - Type of part time education

- (1) Block release (day time only)
- (2) Block release (evening only)
- (3) Block release (day time & evening)
- (4) Block release (time not stated)
- (5) Day release (day time only)
- (6) Day release (evening only)
- (7) Day release (day time & evening)
- (8) Day release (time not stated)
- (9) Both day & block release (day only)
- (10) Both day & block release (eve only)
- (11) Both day & block release (day and eve)
- (12) Both day & block release (time not stated)
- (13) Other part time course (day only)
- (14) Other part time course (eve only)
- (15) Other part time course (day & eve)
- (16) Other part time course (time not stated)
- (17) Type of part time course not stated
- (18) Does not apply

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93. Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96. Deleted as of Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are enrolled on a part time course. CURED = 5, COURSE=4

NOTES: DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), for full details. Derived from EDAGE, COURSE, PTCORS, DAYEVE, SCHOOL, ENROLL.

COURSE - Type of course all persons are enrolled

Spring 92 to Winter 96

- (1) **A sandwich course**
- (2) **Studying at university, polytechnic, college full time**
- (3) **Training for a qualification in nursing, physiotherapy or a similar medical subject**
- (4) **Part time course at university, polytechnic, or college, including day release and block release**
- (5) **Open college**
- (6) **Open University**
- (7) **Any other correspondence course or open learning method**

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) **School full time**
- (2) **School part time**
- (3) **A sandwich course**
- (4) **Studying at university, polytechnic, college full time**
- (5) **Training for a qualification in nursing, physiotherapy or a similar medical subject**
- (6) **Part time course at university, polytechnic, or college, including day release and block release**
- (7) **Open college**
- (8) **Open University**
- (9) **Any other correspondence course**
- (10) **Any other self/open learning course**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are enrolled on a course but not at school. ENROLL = 1 from Spring 93 ATTEND = 1 from Spring 97 ATTEND = 1 or 2.

NOTES: Sandwich Course - includes persons working or studying at college during the reference week.

Studying at University, etc - This includes those studying for a degree in medicine and those studying at a Tertiary College. Full time courses must last 3 months or more.

Nursing, physiotherapy, etc. - Includes those who may normally work in a hospital at the same time.

Part-time courses - As with sandwich courses, it includes those who are working during the reference week. Also included are those studying in the evening and those on a course for less than 3 months. An evening course could be held in a school, college, polytechnic or university.

DNAs include those who are enrolled on but not attending their course.

SLEARN(1-4) – Type of activity used on training

- (1) **Attend conferences, seminars or workshops**
- (2) **Use information from the Internet or CD ROMS**
- (3) **Watch TV programmes or videos**
- (4) **None of these**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all that are still attending their course or waiting for term to (re)start.

NOTES: Respondents could give up to three responses.

PTCORS - Type of part time course

- (1) **Block release**
- (2) **Day release**
- (3) **Both block and day release**
- (4) **Some other kind of part time course**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer & Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only from Spring 96 to Autumn 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment of working age who are on a part time course at university, polytechnic, or college, including day release and block release. COURSE = 4

NOTES: The frequency of this variable has changed from each quarter to Summer & Winter only. DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), Imputation in the LFS, for full details. DNAs include those who are enrolled on but not attending their course.

Block release - A block release course is where for a specific period of time the person does not work at his or her normal place of work, but attends a full-time education or training course at a college or other training centre, returning to work when the course is completed.

Day release - Is where the person is released from work for a specified number of days a week or month to attend an education or training course at a college or other training centre, while continuing to work at their normal place of work for the rest of the time.

Excluded are those attending training organised by the employer.

EDINS - Type of educational establishment currently being attended

- (1) **University, college of higher education, including Open University (state system)**
- (2) **(Local) college of further education, tertiary college, or specialist further education college (state system)**
- (3) **Sixth form college (state system)**
- (4) **Adult education centre or WEA institution**
- (5) **College or university - independent (privately run)**
- (6) **Training centre or college run by an employer**
- (7) **Training centre privately run**
- (8) **State school**
- (9) **Independent school**
- (10) **Other**
- (11) **Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Winter quarters only from Winter 96

COVERAGE: Applies to those aged 16 or over attending school or attending a course. AGE >=16 and (SCHOOL = 1 or ATTEND = 1).

NOTES: DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details. DNAs include those who are enrolled on but not attending their course.

DAYEVE - Day or evening part time course

- (1) Daytime only
- (2) Evening only
- (3) Both

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment of working age who are doing a part time course at university, polytechnic or college but not block or day release. COURSE = 4

NOTES: The frequency of this variable has changed from each quarter to Summer and Winter only. DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details. DNAs include those who are enrolled on but not attending their course.

This variable was removed from the survey from Spring 1996.

RECENTLY COMPLETED TRAINING

JOB RELATING TRAINING QUESTIONS IN SPRING 1997

A problem with the Spring 1997 questionnaire program resulted in approximately 2,400 respondents not being asked these questions. The affected respondents were students who were still in full-time continuous education and studying at a university or college. After the error was detected attempts were made to re-interview these respondents. Approximately two thirds were successfully dealt with. Of the remainder, those interviewed at the previous wave had data rolled forward. Where this was not possible, they were treated as no answers (-8). These problem cases are identifiable since their values for ED13WK and FUTUR13 will both be -8. There are 207 such cases. This has a knock effect on the other training questions in this section which only get asked if respondents answer "yes" to ED13WK or FUTUR13. The most important one is ED4WK; a rough estimate is that there will be an undercount in Spring 1997 of about 2,000.

ED13WK - Job related training or education in the last 3 months

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not still at school. It excludes those on government training programmes who are on 'college-based programmes' and those still at school.

NOTES: ED13WK and FUTUR13 were introduced in Summer 94 and for that quarter only JOBTRN, TRSITE, TRNFEE, YTRAIN and TRNLEN were linked to these questions.

FUTUR13 - Job related training or education in the last 13 weeks

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not at school to whom ED13WK does not apply. Includes those on 'college-based' government training programmes; and excludes those still at school.

NOTES: ED13WK and FUTUR13 were introduced in Summer 94 and for that quarter only JOBTRN, TRSITE, TRNFEE, YTRAIN and TRNLEN were linked to these questions.

ED4WK - Job related education or training in last 4 weeks

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 (but not summer 94 - use ED4FUT)

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 in employment and not still at school. It excludes those on government training programmes who are on 'college-based programmes' and those still at school. ED13WK = 1

NOTES: This variable refers to education or training connected with the respondents job, or a job the respondent might be able to do in the future. See note on previous page about problem with Spring 97 data.

ED1WK - Job related education or training in the reference week

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 94.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 in employment and not still at school who had some job related education or training in the last 4 weeks. It excludes those on government training programmes who are on 'college-based programmes' and those still at school. ED4WK = 1

NOTES: This variable refers to education or training connected with the respondents job, or a job the respondent might be able to do in the future.

ED1WK is replaced by ED1FUT from Summer 94.

FUTUR4 - Job related education or training in the last 4 weeks

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 not in employment who have done some job related education or training in last 4 weeks before the reference week. Includes those on 'college-based' government training programmes; and excludes those still at school. FUTUR13 = 1

NOTES: FUTUR4 applies to all men 16-64 and all women 16-59 who are not at school to whom ED4WK does not apply. This variable refers to education or training connected with a job which the respondent might be able to do in the future. To get JOBTRN for - In employment, unemployed and Inactive - ED4WK and FUTUR4 need to be added together.

There are errors in the coverage of these variables in Winter 93/94 as the question was asked of those still at school and not asked of those in 'other full-time (continuous) education'; this also affects all other variables routed from these variables.

FUTUR4 is not included on the Summer 94 datasets.

FUTUR1 - Job related education or training in the reference week

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Spring 94

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not in employment and had some job related education or training in the last 4 weeks before the reference week. Includes those on 'college-based' government training programmes; and excludes those still at school. FUTUR4 = 1

NOTES: This variable refers to education or training connected with a job which the respondent might be able to do in the future. There are errors in the coverage of these variables in Winter 93/94 as the question was asked of those still at school and not asked of those in 'other full-time (continuous) education'; this also affects all other variables routed from these variables.

FUTUR1 is replaced by ED1FUT from Summer 94.

ATRAIN – Training

- (1) Job related training in last four weeks
- (2) No job related training in last four weeks
- (-8) NA
- (-9) DNA

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: All men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 not in employment who have done some job related education or training in last 4 weeks before the reference week. Includes those on 'college-based' government training programmes; and excludes those still at school.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements.

This variable is derived from ED13WK, FUTUR13, ED4WK and FUTUR4.

ED1FUT - Job related training in last week

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 94.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not at school. All persons who received some job related education or training in the last 4 weeks.

ED4FUT = 1 or ED4WK = 1 or FUTUR4 = 1

NOTES: This variable replaced ED1WK and FUTUR1 from Summer 94.

JOBED - Was training part of the education course previously mentioned

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies if ED13WK=1 or FUTUR13=1 and ATTEND= 1, 2.

ED4FUT - Job related training in last 4 weeks

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer 94 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who are not at school.

QUALIFICATIONS FROM STUDY IN LAST 4 WEEKS

NEWQUL - Whether education will lead to a qualification

- (1) Lead to a qualification
- (2) A credit towards a qualification
- (3) Neither
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if ED4WK = 1 or FUTUR4 = 1

NVQQUL - Whether education will lead to an NVQ or SVQ

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if NEWQUL = 1, 2 and NVQKN2 = 1

NVQSAM - Check on whether NVQ/SVQ was reported earlier in questionnaire

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if NEWQUL = 1,2 and NVQKN2 = 1 or QULHI = 12

NVQHI - Highest level of NVQ/SVQ education or training leads to

- (1) Level 1
- (2) Level 2
- (3) Level 3
- (4) Level 4
- (5) Level 5
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if NEWQUL = 1,2 and NVQQUL = 1

SAMQUL - Check on whether qualification was reported earlier in questionnaire

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if NEWQUL = 1,2 and QULHI NE 12 and NVQQUL = 2 or NVQSVQ = 4

DIFQUL - Type of qualification being studied for (not reported earlier)**Spring 96**

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Scottish certificate of sixth year studies (Scottish CSYS) or equivalent
- (16) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) O-level or equivalent
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualification
- (24) Don't know

Spring 97

- (1) Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HND
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE Higher
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (17) SCE Standard
- (18) GCSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualification
- (24) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if SAMQUL = 2

NOTES: The notes for QUALS apply here also.

DEGQUL - Type of degree

- (1) Higher degree (including PGCE)
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other (e.g. graduate member of a professional institute or chartered accountant)
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 1

HGHQUL – Type of higher degree studied for in last 4 weeks

- (1) A Doctorate
- (2) A Masters
- (3) A Post Graduate Certificate in Education
- (4) Or some other kind of postgraduate or professional qualification
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have studied toward a higher degree in the past 4 weeks (DEGQUL=1).

TECQUL - Level of BTEC/BEC/TEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) National Certificate or National Diploma level
- (3) First diploma or general diploma level
- (4) First certificate or general certificate level
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 5

SCQUL - Level of SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Full National Certificate
- (3) First diploma or general diploma level
- (4) First certificate or general certificate level
- (5) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 6.

SCOQUL - Level of SCOTVEC/SCOTEC/SCOTBEC

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Modules towards a National Certificate
- (3) Full National Certificate
- (4) First diploma or general diploma level
- (5) First certificate or general certificate level
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 1996 only

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 6

NOTES: Replaced by SCQUL from Spring 97.

SCEQUL - Level of SCE

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Standard or ordinary level
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 1996 only

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 11

GNVQUL - Level of GNVQ/GSVQ

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Intermediate level
- (3) Foundation level
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 13

RSAQUL - Level of RSA

- (1) Higher diploma level
- (2) Advanced diploma or advanced certificate level
- (3) Diploma level
- (4) Some other RSA level (including stages I, II & III)
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 20

CGQUL - Level of City & Guilds

Spring 96 to Winter 96

- (1) Advanced craft level**
- (2) Craft level**
- (3) Some other level**
- (4) Don't know**

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Advanced craft/part 3**
- (2) Craft/part 2**
- (3) Foundation/part 1**
- (4) Don't know**

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 21.

HSTQUL - National qualification currently studying

- (1) Access level**
- (2) Intermediate level 1**
- (3) Intermediate level 2**
- (4) Higher**
- (5) Advanced higher**

FREQUENCY: Each Spring quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if DIFQUL = 25 (National Qualification (Scotland)).

ON AND OFF THE JOB TRAINING

TRNOPP - Education or training offered

- (1) Yes, education or training offered
- (2) Never offered

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only in 97. Spring only in 99. Each quarter from Spring 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59, and unpaid family workers who had not had any job-related training in the last 13 weeks. It excludes those on Government training programmes who are on 'college-based programmes' and those still at school. ED4WK = 2 and WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1 and STAT = 1,4

NOTES: Offer of education or training applies only to that offered by the employer in the respondents main job.

JOBTRN - Education & training on or off job

- (1) On the job training only
- (2) Training away from job
- (3) Both

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all those who said that they had taken part in education or training connected with a present or future job in the last four weeks. All men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 in employment, excluding those on 'college-based' schemes and those still at school. ED4WK = 1

NOTES: "On the job training" means learning by example and practice while actually doing the job. Any training conducted in a classroom or training section, even if on the employers premises is not "on the job training".

JOBLRN(1-3) - Type of training done in last 4 weeks

- (1) Attend conferences, seminars or workshops
- (2) Use information from the Internet or CD-ROMs
- (3) Watch TV programmes or videos
- (4) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies if job related training done in last 4 weeks not done solely on the job

TRATGB – Main place of education or training in Great Britain

- (1) Employer's premises
- (2) Another employer's premises
- (3) Private training centre
- (4) Skill Centre
- (5) Employment Rehabilitation Centre
- (6) Community project
- (7) Government or LA training workshop
- (8) ITEC
- (9) At home (OU, Open Tech, correspondence course)
- (10) Open college
- (11) Polytechnic, full time education college, university
- (12) Other educational institution
- (13) None of these

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who have been in education or training (not solely based in the workplace) connected with a current or future job in Great Britain in the last 4 weeks. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 GB ONLY.

TRSITE - Main place of education or training in work

Summer 92 to Winter 93

- (1) Employer's premises
- (2) Another employer's premises
- (3) Private training centre
- (4) Skill Centre
- (5) Employment Rehabilitation Centre
- (6) Community project
- (7) Government or LA training workshop
- (8) ITEC
- (9) At home (OU, Open Tech, correspondence course)
- (10) Open college
- (11) Polytechnic, full time education college, university
- (12) Other educational institution
- (13) None of these

Spring 94 onwards

- (1) Employer's premises
- (2) Another employer's premises
- (3) Private training centre
- (5) Employment Rehabilitation Centre
- (6) Community project
- (7) Government or LA training workshop
- (8) ITEC
- (9) At home (OU, Open Tech, correspondence course)
- (10) Open college
- (11) Polytechnic, full time education college, university
- (12) Other educational institution
- (13) None of these

FREQUENCY: Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters from Summer 92 to Winter 93. Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who have been in education or training (not solely based in the workplace) connected with a current or future job in Great Britain in the last 4 weeks. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 GB ONLY.

NOTES: TRSITE code 4 (skill centre) has been deleted from Spring 94, as it was a redundant code. The responses were not renumbered.

Itec: Information Technology Centres provide one year training and practical work experience courses in the use of computers and other aspects of information technology.

Training Workshops: Work experience of different kinds of work in a work group producing goods or services. The sponsors are usually local authorities or voluntary community groups. Vacant factories or other premises are often used.

Community projects: Specially funded Youth Training projects of planned work experience integrated with occupationally related training and lasting one year. Many schemes are concerned with environmental or construction work. Primarily aimed at 16 year old school leavers.

TRATIR - Place of education and training in NI

- (1) Employer's premises
- (2) Another employer's premises
- (3) Private training centre
- (4) Training centre (Government run)
- (5) Employment Rehabilitation Centre
- (6) Action for community employment
- (7) Community workshop
- (9) At home (OU, Open Tech, correspondence course)
- (10) Open college
- (11) Polytechnic, Full time education college, university
- (12) Other educational institution
- (13) None of these

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Winter 94 only. Each quarter from Spring 95 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and other all men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who have been in education or training (not solely based in the workplace) connected with a current or future job in Northern Ireland in the last 4 weeks. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 NI ONLY

FEEGB(0-6) - Who pays the fees for training in Great Britain

- (1) Employer or potential employer
- (2) TFW
- (3) Other government or local authority organisation
- (4) Self, or family, or relative
- (5) Other
- (6) No fees
- (7) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 92 and Spring 93 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all those receiving training in the last four weeks away from the job or on and off the job for a present or future job. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 GB ONLY

NOTES: Up to seven answers can be coded.

TRNFEE(0-6) - Who pays the fees for training

- (1) Employer or potential employer
- (2) TFW
- (3) Other government or local authority organisation
- (4) Self, or family, or relative
- (5) Other
- (6) No fees
- (7) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters in 92 and 93. Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97 to Winter 98. Winter quarters only from Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all those receiving training in the last four weeks away from the job or on and off the job for a present or future job. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 GB ONLY

NOTES: Up to seven answers can be coded. This variable was coded TRNFEE(0-6) from Summer 92 to Winter 94, then TRNFEE(0-5) from Spring 95 to Autumn 96, then TRNFEE(1-6) in Spring 97, and TRNFEE(1-5) from Winter 97 onwards.

FEEIR(0-6) - Who pays fees for training (NI)

- (1) Employer or potential employer
- (2) Government YTP
- (3) Government Adult scheme
- (4) Self, or family, or relative
- (5) Other
- (6) No fees
- (7) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring quarters only from Spring 92 to Spring 94. Winter 94 only. Each quarter from Spring 95 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters in 96. Spring and Winter quarters from Spring 97 to Spring 98. Winter quarters only from Winter 99 (not Winter 2000)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those receiving training in the last four weeks away from the job or on and off the job for a present or future job. JOBTRN = 2 or 3 or FUTUR4 = 1 NI ONLY

NOTES: This variable only applies to Northern Ireland. Up to seven answers can be coded. This variable was coded FEEIR(0-6) from Spring 92 to Winter 94, then FEEIR(0-5) from Spring 95 to Autumn 96, then FEEIR(1-6) in Spring 97, and FEEIR(1-5) from Winter 97 onwards.

YTRAIN - Reason for job related education or training

- (1) For current type of work
- (2) For new type of work

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters in 93. Each quarter from Spring 94 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97 to Winter 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all those who received education or training in the last 4 weeks for a present or future job and who have ever worked. FUTUR4 = 1 and EVERWK ≠ 2 or ED4WK = 1

NOTES: Not available for Spring 93.

YTRNWK(1-4) – Purpose of job related training received in last 4 weeks

- (1) To adapt to new technology
- (2) To obtain a promotion
- (3) To improve your skills to do the type of work you are currently doing (or have done in the past)
- (4) Or for some other reason

FREQUENCY: Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 99 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all who received job related training in the previous four weeks (EDWK4=1)

YTRNST - Purpose of job related training received in last 4 weeks

- (1) To prepare to return to work after a long absence
- (2) Or for some other reason

FREQUENCY: Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 99 to Winter 01.

COVERAGE: Applies to all who received job related training in the previous four weeks (FUTUR4=1)

TRNPAY - Received basic wage while training

- (1) In full
- (2) In part
- (3) Not at all

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97 to Winter 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees receiving training in the last 4 weeks away from the job or on and off the job for a present or future job. STAT = 1 and JOBTRN = 2 or 3.

NOTES: This question asks whether the basic wages were paid by the employer during the training period. The frequency of this variable has changed from each quarter to Summer & Winter only. DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See volume 1 (Background and Methodology), "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

TRNLEN - Length of training course

- (1) Less than 1 week
- (2) 1 weeks but less than 2 weeks
- (3) 2 weeks but less than 3 weeks
- (4) 3 weeks but less than 1 month
- (5) 1 month but less than 2 months
- (6) 2 months but less than 3 months
- (7) 3 months but less than 6 months
- (8) 6 months but less than 1 year
- (9) 1 year but less than 2 years
- (10) 2 years but less than 3 years
- (11) 3 years or more
- (12) On going/no definite limit

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all those on education or training connected with a present or future job in the last 4 weeks. ED4WK = 1 or FUTUR4 = 1

NOTES: Here the total length of the course was recorded not just the part that has so far been completed. For persons engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For persons who have "dropped out" of a course the time spent on the course, not the length is recorded.

TRNDAY - Training course less than 1 week long

- (1-7) Number of days

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 95. Spring and Autumn quarters only in 96. Spring and Winter quarters only from Spring 97 to Winter 98. Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all those whose education or training connected with a present or future job lasted less than a week. TRNLEN = 1.

TRNHR- Time spent on training

- (0-96) Hours spent training
- (97) 97 or more hours spent training

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92.

COVERAGE: Applies to all those who took part in any education or training in last week for a present or future job who were receiving off the job or on and off the job training. EDIWK = 1

NOTES: This variable has been discontinued and is replaced by TRHR93.

TRHR93 - Time spent on training

- (0-96) Hours spent training
(97) 97 or more hours spent training

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93 to Winter 98. Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all those who took part in any education or training last week for a present or future job who were receiving off the job or on and off the job training. EDIFUT = 1

NOTES: Respondents are asked for the actual number of hours spent training (away from the job) in the reference week, including any private study time. This variable replaces TRNHR which has been discontinued. In Spring 93 the coverage for the questions was incorrect and the data should not be used, in Winter 93/94 although the coverage for TRONJB appears to be incorrect in the questionnaire the data is correct.

TRNFT - Whether course averages six hours or more per day

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92.

COVERAGE: Applies if ED4WK = 1 or FUTUR4 = 1

TRONJB - Time spent training on the job

- (0-96) Hours spent training
(97) 97 or more hours spent training

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 93 to Winter 98. Spring quarters only from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all those who took part in any education or training last week for a present or future job who were receiving on the job training. EDIFUT = 1 and JOBTRN = 1 or 3

NOTES: This was a new variable for 1993 which identifies the number of training hours that were on the job training. This variable was wrong as it should have been routed to JOBTRN 1 & 3 instead of 2 & 3. It has been corrected from Autumn 93. In Spring 93 the coverage for the questions was incorrect and the data should not be used, in Winter 93/94 although the coverage for TRONJB appears to be incorrect in the questionnaire the data is correct.

LEISCL – Whether taken part in any other leisure or education classes in previous 4 weeks (i.e. not job related)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all of working age or over this and currently employed.

ADULT LEARNING

TAUTQ3 – Whether has been on a taught course which has lead (would have led) to qualifications

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are over 16 and did not participate in training in the last 4 weeks or who is not current enrolled on a education course or done any leisure classes in the last 4 weeks.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

TAUTSK3 – Whether has been on a taught course, designed to help develop skills for a job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are 16 or over, of working age and working or on a government scheme and did not do a taught course in last 3 years.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

TAUTPR3 – Whether attended any courses / had tuition in driving, playing a musical instrument, an art or craft, sport or practical skill

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if TAUTSK3=2 (not done a taught courses designed to develop skills in past 3 years), Don't Know OR (TAUTQ3=2 (not done a taught course to lead to qualification in last 3 years) AND TAUTSK3 NE RESPONSE))

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EVEN3 – Whether attended evening classes

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if TAUTPR3=2 (not attended any courses in a practical skill in the past three years), Don't Know.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

TAUTMT3 – Whether carried out any work on own using materials provided by employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if EVEN3=2 (not attended evening classes in past 3 years), Don't Know.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

TAUTOT3 – Whether has been on any other taught courses or received tuition in anything

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if TAUTMT3=2 (not carried out any learning involving materials from employer, college, commercial organisation or any other training provider in the last three years), Don't Know.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NTQUL3 – Whether studied for qualifications without taking part in a taught course

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if JOBTRN NE 1 (not 'on the job' training only) AND JOBTRN NE 3 'on the job' training and training away from job) AND APPREN NE 2 (still doing a recognised trade apprenticeship).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NTSUP3 – Whether received supervised training while actually doing a job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if respondents are 16 or over, of working age and working or on a government scheme and did not do study for qualifications in last 3 years

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NTDEV3 – Whether spent any time keeping up to date with developments in the type of work you do without taking a course (i.e. reading books, journals)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if NTSUP3=2 (not received any supervised training whilst doing a job), Don't Know OR (NTQUL3=2 (not studied for qualifications which don't involve a taught course) AND NTSUP3 NE RESPONSE).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NTKNW3 – Whether improved knowledge / taught yourself a skill or studied for a qualification without taking part in a taught course

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

COVERAGE: Applies if NTDEV3=2 (not spent any time keeping up to date with developments in the type of work you do without taking part in a taught course), Don't Know.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ADLEARN - Type of adult learning

- (1) Taught learning only
(2) Non-taught learning only
(3) Taught and non-taught learning
(4) No learning

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents AGED >15.

NOTES: This variable is included only on annual local area datasets, which are available only to ONS and those government departments which sponsor the local area enhancements. The reference period for adult learning is 3 years for England and Northern Ireland and one year for Scotland and Wales.

This variable is derived from AGE, ENROLL, ED4WK, JOBTRN, APPREN, LEISCL, EVEN3, NTQUL3, NTSUP3, NTDEV3, NTKNW3, TAUTQ3, TAUTSK3, TAUTPR3, TAUTMT3, TAUTOT3.

TRANSITION TO WORK

EVLFTED – Whether left full-time education

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies to men and women aged 16-35 AND (EDAGE=96 AND ATTEND=1,2) (still attending continuous full-time education).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

LFTAGO – Length of time since leaving full-time education

- (1) 1 year or less
- (2) 5 years or less but more than 1 year
- (3) More than 5 years

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EVLFTED =1 (left continuous full-time education)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

LFTTEMP – Whether ever left full-time education temporarily

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if LFTAGO=1,2 (left continuous full-time education in the last 5 years).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

LFTILL – Whether left education temporarily due to illness, expecting a baby, waiting to start a course or taking a gap year

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if LFTTMP=1 (left continuous full-time education temporarily).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

LFTTIME – Length away from full-time education

- (1) 1 year or less
- (2) years or less but more than 1 year
- (3) More than 5 years

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if LFTILL=1 (left because ill/expecting a baby/waiting for course/gap year).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

STOPILL – Whether left education due to illness, expecting a baby, waiting to start a course or taking a gap year

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if (AGE-EDAGE)<=1 (left continuous full-time education within the last year)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

STOPTMP – Whether plan to resume full-time education shortly

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if STOPILL=1 (left temporarily because ill/expecting a baby/waiting for course/gap year)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

POSTQL – Whether obtained any qualifications since leaving full-time education

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if (EDAGE=96 AND ATTEND=1,2 AND EVLFTED=1 AND LFTAGO=1,2 AND (LFTTEMP=2 OR LFTILL=2 OR LFTTIME=2,3)) OR AGE – EDAGE <=5 AND STOPTMP NE 1)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EQUALCH – Whether had qualifications when left full-time education

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if POSTQL=1 (obtained qualifications since leaving continuous full-time education)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EQUALS – Highest qualification when left full-time education

- (1) Institute or PGCE, or higher
- (2) Diploma in higher education
- (3) HNC/HNDECESSARY
- (4) ONC/OND
- (5) BTEC, BEC or TEC
- (6) SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- (7) Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- (8) Nursing or other medical qualification
- (9) Other higher education qualification
- (10) A-level or equivalent
- (11) SCE Highers
- (12) NVQ/SVQ
- (13) GNVQ/GSVQ
- (14) AS-level
- (15) Certificate of sixth year studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- (16) O-level or equivalent
- (17) SCE Standard/Ordinary (O) Grade
- (18) GCSE
- (19) CSE
- (20) RSA
- (21) City & Guilds
- (22) YT Certificate
- (23) Any other professional / vocational qualification / foreign qualifications

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALCH=1 (obtained qualifications since leaving full-time education).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EDEGREE – Type of degree

- (1) Higher degree (including PGCE)
- (2) First degree
- (3) Other (e.g. graduate member of a professional institute or chartered accountant)

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=1 (degree)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EHIGHO – Higher degree

- (1) **A Doctorate**
- (2) **A Masters**
- (3) **A Postgraduate Certificate**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EDEGREE=1 (higher degree)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ETEACH (1-3) – Teaching qualification

- (1) **Further education**
- (2) **Secondary education**
- (3) **Or primary education**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=7 (teaching qualification).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENUMAL – Number of A Levels

- (1) **One A level (or equivalent)**
- (2) **Or more than one**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=10 (A level)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENUMSCE – Number of SCE Highers

- (1) **1 or 2 SCE Highers**
- (2) **3 or more Highers**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=11 (SCE Higher)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENUMAS – Number of A/S Level

- (1) **One A/S level**
- (2) **2 or 3 A/S levels**
- (3) **Or 4 or more passes at this level**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=14 (A/S level)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EQGCSE – Whether had (GCSEs below C / CSEs below grade 1 / SCE Standard grades 4-7) after leaving full-time education

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=17 (SCE standard/ordinary), 18 (GCSE), 19 (CSE)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EGCSE – Had (GCSEs below C / CSEs below grade 1 / SCE Standard grades 4-7) after leaving full-time education

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=17 (SCE Standard/Ordinary), 18 (GCSE).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ECSE – Have any CSEs at grade 1

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=19 (CSE)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENUMOL – Number of passes at GCE O level/CSE grade 1, GCSE grade C or higher/SCE Standard

- (1) Fewer than 5
(2) Or 5 or more passes at this level
(3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EGCSE=1 (yes) OR ECSE=1 (yes) OR EQUALS=16 (O levels)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EBTEC – Highest BTEC qualification

- (1) At higher level
- (2) At national certificate or national diploma level
- (3) A first diploma or general diploma
- (4) A first certificate or general certificate

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=5 (BTEC, BEC, TEC).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ESCTVEC – Highest SCOTVEC qualification

- (1) Higher level
- (2) Full National Certificate
- (3) A first diploma or general diploma
- (4) A first certificate or general certificate
- (5) Modules towards a National Certificate

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=6 (SCOTVEC, SCOTEC, SCOTBEC).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ERSA – Highest ERSA

- (1) A higher diploma
- (2) An advanced diploma or advanced certificate
- (3) A diploma
- (4) Or some other RSA (including Stage I, II & III)

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=20 (RSA)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ECANDG – Highest City & Guilds qualification

- (1) Advanced craft / part 3
- (2) Craft / part 2
- (3) Foundation / part 1
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=21 (city & guilds).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EQGNVQ – Have any full GNVQs / GSVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALCH=1 (obtained qualifications since leaving full-time education)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EGNVQ – Highest GNVQ / GSVQ

- (1) Advanced level
- (2) Intermediate level
- (3) Foundation level

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=13 (GNVQ/GSVQ)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENVQSVQ – Have any full NVQs or SVQs

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALCH=1 (obtained qualifications since leaving full-time education).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENVQLEV – Highest level of full NVQ / SVQ

- (1) Level 1
- (2) Level 2
- (3) Level 3
- (4) Level 4
- (5) Level 5
- (6) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=12 (NVQ/SVQ).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

ENVQUN – Had any units towards an NVQ / SVQ

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if EQUALS=12 (NVQ/SVQ)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EDTRNFLD – Course studied, when left continuous full-time education**Description of subject**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS=1-9,12,13,20-23 (degree, diploma, HNC/HND, ONC/OND , BTEC, SCOTVE, teaching qualification, nursing qualification, other high education qualification, NVQ/SVQ, GNVQ/GSVQ, RSA, city & guilds, YT certificate).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

EDTRNCD – Coding Frame of Highest Qualifications**Coding of EDTRNFLD response**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS=1-9,12,13,20-23 (degree, diploma, HNC/HND, ONC/OND , BTEC, SCOTVE, teaching qualification, nursing qualification, other high education qualification, NVQ/SVQ, GNVQ/GSVQ, RSA, city & guilds, YT certificate).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGPRMB – Prompt for questions on first significant job

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS=1-9,12,13,20-23 (degree, diploma, HNC/HND, ONC/OND , BTEC, SCOTVE, teaching qualification, nursing qualification, other high education qualification, NVQ/SVQ, GNVQ/GSVQ, RSA, city & guilds, YT certificate).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGB1 – Year of first significant job**Value between 1950 – 9997**

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if QUALS=1-9,12,13,20-23 (degree, diploma, HNC/HND, ONC/OND , BTEC, SCOTVE, teaching qualification, nursing qualification, other high education qualification, NVQ/SVQ, NVQ/GSVQ, RSA, city & guilds, YT certificate).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGB3 – Month of first significant job

Value between 1-12

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGB1<9997 (year of first significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGE1 – Whether still in first significant job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGB1 NE 9997 (year of first significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGE2 – Year first significant job ended

Value between 1950 – 9997

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGE1=2 (left first significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGE3 – Month left first significant job

Value between 1-12

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGE1=2 (left first significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JB1TRN – Whether first significant job involved regular training at a college, institute or educational institution

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if JOBTRN=1 (done 'on the job' training only)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JB1TR[N]DN – Whether completed regular training period

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGB1<>9997 (started first significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

JB1TR[N]TM – Average number of days per month spent training at one of the institutions

Value between 0-30

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if JB1TRNDN <>1 (not completed regular training period)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

NXTJB – Whether had another significant job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if JB1TRNTM>2 (more than 2 days a month spent on training)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGBB1 – Year of next significant job

Value between 1950 – 9997

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if NXTJB=1 (had another significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGBB3 – Month of next significant job

Value between 1-12

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGBB1<=2001 (year of next significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGEE1 – Whether still in second significant job

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if NXTJB=1 (had another significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGEE2 – Year second significant job ended

Value between 1950-2001

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGEE1=2 (finished next significant job)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGEE3 – Month second significant job ended

Value between 1-12

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGEE2<=2001 (year job ended)

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGOCCT – Main job title in first significant job

Job Title Entered

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGE1<>2 OR SIGEE1<>2

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

SIGOCCD – What job mainly done in first significant job

Check Special Qualifications / Training needed to do job

FREQUENCY: Spring 2000 only (this variable is required for EuroStat)

COVERAGE: Applies if SIGE1<>2 OR SIGEE1<>2

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

HEALTH

HEALTH PROBLEMS

The focus and number of questions on health and disability changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. In particular, the new questions are concerned with all health problems, whilst until spring 97 the emphasis had been on problems which affect respondents work. See the June 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for guidance about disability data.

HPRMB – Prompt to ask health questions

- (1) Continue
- (2) Too ill / distressed to answer: Visible problem
- (3) Too ill / distressed to answer: Other

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000 to Autumn 2000 (on ONS datasets only). Each quarter from Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE>74.

LIMITT - Working restrictions by health or disability

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Each quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons of working age.

NOTES: The respondents are asked whether they have health problems or disabilities which limit the kind of paid work they can do. Respondents are not asked about the extent of the limitation.

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

LNGLIM - Whether health problem lasting more than 12 months

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer and Winter quarters only from Winter 93 to Winter 95. Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: From Spring 2000: Applies to all persons of working age (not State pension age) OR (AGE<75 AND FIRST CONTACT) (under 75 years and first contact) OR (AGE>=75 AND HPRMB=1) (not too ill/distressed to continue).

From Spring 97 to Winter 99: Applies to all persons of working age

From Spring 92 to Winter 96: Applies to all persons of working age and LIMITT = 1

NOTES: Respondents who answered 'yes' to LIMITT are then routed to this question. This question is asked of everyone above working age in all 5 waves for Spring 2000. From Summer onwards it is only asked in Wave 1. Do not compare Spring 2000 with other preceding quarters.

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details. From 1997 all health sections start with LNGLIM. To get a comparison with earlier quarters (prior to Spring 1997) use LIMITK = yes and LNGLIM = yes.

LIMITK - Whether health problem affects the kind of paid work respondent might have done

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to those with health problems and of working age or pensioners looking for work or wanting work.

NOTES: The respondents decide whether a health problem/disability limits the paid work which they can do. If respondents seek clarification, they are advised not to limit the assessment to the paid work (if any) which they do at present.

DISLMK - Amount paid work affected lot or little

- (1) A lot
(2) A little

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have health problems that affect the kind of paid work that can be done (LIMITK = YES).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

LIMITA - Whether health problem affects the amount of paid work that can be done

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies to those with health problems and of working age or pensioners looking for work or wanting work

NOTES: This question records whether a disability affects the amount of paid work undertaken, or might be undertaken, by the respondent. Again this is not restricted to the respondent's current job, nor to respondents who are currently employed.

DISLMA - Type paid work affected lot or little

- | | |
|-----|----------|
| (1) | A lot |
| (2) | A little |

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have health problems that affect the amount of paid work that can be done (LIMITA = YES).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

HEAL(01-17) - What health problems does the respondent have

Spring 92 - Winter 92

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (2) Difficulty in seeing
- (3) Difficulty in hearing
- (4) Skin conditions, allergies
- (5) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (6) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (7) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (8) Diabetes
- (9) Depression, bad nerves
- (10) Epilepsy
- (11) Other health problems or disabilities

Summer 93 – Winter 95

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (2) Difficulty in seeing
- (3) Difficulty in hearing
- (4) Skin conditions, allergies
- (5) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (6) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (7) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (8) Diabetes
- (9) Depression, bad nerves
- (10) Epilepsy
- (11) Severe or specific learning problems (mental handicap)
- (12) Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (13) Other health problems or disabilities

Spring 96 – Winter 96

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms or hands (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (2)legs or feet
- (3)back or neck
- (4) Difficulty in seeing
- (5) Difficulty in hearing
- (6) Skin conditions, allergies
- (7) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (8) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (9) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (10) Diabetes
- (11) Depression, bad nerves
- (12) Epilepsy
- (13) Severe or specific learning problems (mental handicap)
- (14) Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (15) Other health problems or disabilities

HEAL(01-17) continued on next page...

HEAL(01-17) continued from previous page...

Spring 97 onwards

- (1) Problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with....arms or hands
- (2)legs or feet
- (3)back or neck
- (4) Difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)
- (5) Difficulty in hearing
- (6) A speech impediment
- (7) Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies
- (8) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (9) Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (10) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (11) Diabetes
- (12) Depression, bad nerves or anxiety
- (13) Epilepsy
- (14) Severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)
- (15) Mental illness, or suffer from phobia, panics or other nervous disorders
- (16) Progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)
- (17) Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Each quarter from Spring 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do. LIMITT = 1 and LNGLIM = 1. From Spring 95: LNGLIM = 1(has long term health problem).

NOTES: For more accurate results always use HEALTH as it gives the respondent's main/most significant health problem and not a general problem.

It should be noted that the order of health problems does not necessarily give the most problematic first. For this information the variables HEALTH(0-2) should be used (or HEALTH from Spring 97). The respondent can give up to 17 problems (from Spring 97). This variable was coded HEAL(00-10) from Spring 92 to Winter 92; HEAL(00-12) from Summer 93 to Autumn 96; HEAL(00-14) in Winter 96; and from Spring 97 it is coded HEAL(01-17).

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See volume 1 (Background and Methodology) of the LFS User Guide, *Imputation in the LFS* for details.

Code 4 - difficulty in seeing should not be considered a disability if it is effectively compensated for by wearing glasses or contact lenses

Code 5 - difficulty in hearing should be considered without the use of a hearing aid

Code 7 - severe disfigurements excludes those arising from tattooing or body piercing but would include scars, birthmarks, limb or postural deformation or diseases of the skin.

Code 8 - excludes hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis) except where it aggravates the effects of an existing condition.

Code 14 - specific learning difficulties includes conditions such as dyslexia or dyscalcula; severe learning difficulties covers mental impairments or mental handicap.

Code 15 - Mental illness includes a wide range of conditions related to mental functioning but should be a clinically well recognised illness. Mental illnesses that should not be included are; the tendency to commit arson or to steal, the tendency to physically or sexually abuse others, exhibitionism or voyeurism are not included.

Code 16 - Progressive illnesses should be recorded if there is some effect on the respondent's normal day to day activities, even if it is minor at the time of interview. If the respondent has been diagnosed with a progressive illness, but they are not suffering from any symptoms which affect their activities yet, then they should not be included.

Addiction to or dependency on alcohol, nicotine, drugs or other substance (unless resulting from the substance being prescribed for the respondent) should not be included.

HEALTH(0-2) - Health problems which affects you the most

Spring 92 - Winter 92

- (01) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (02) Difficulty in seeing
- (03) Difficulty in hearing
- (04) Skin conditions, allergies
- (05) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (06) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (07) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (08) Diabetes
- (09) Depression, bad nerves
- (10) Epilepsy
- (11) Other health problems or disabilities

Summer 93 onwards

- (01) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (02) Difficulty in seeing
- (03) Difficulty in hearing
- (04) Skin conditions, allergies
- (05) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (06) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (07) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (08) Diabetes
- (09) Depression, bad nerves
- (10) Epilepsy
- (11) Severe or specific learning problems (mental Handicap)
- (12) Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (13) Other health problems or disabilities

Spring 96 onwards

- (01) Problems or disabilities connected with arms or hands (including arthritis or rheumatism)
- (02)legs or feet...
- (03)back or neck....
- (04) Difficulty in seeing
- (05) Difficulty in hearing
- (06) Skin conditions, allergies
- (07) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (08) Heart blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (09) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (10) Diabetes
- (11) Depression, bad nerves
- (12) Epilepsy
- (13) Severe or specific learning problems (mental Handicap)
- (14) Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (15) Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 92. Summer and Winter quarters only from Summer 93 to Winter 95. Each quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work, they can do. LIMITT = 1 and LNGLIM = 1

NOTES: From Summer 93 two new categories were introduced - codes (11) & (12). Up to three main problems can be given, in order of importance.

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

HEALTH(0-2) is not included on the Summer 95 datasets other than in Quanvert format.

HEALTH – Main health problem

- (01) Problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with... arms or hands
- (02)legs or feet
- (03)back or neck
- (04) Difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)
- (05) Difficulty in hearing
- (06) A speech impediment
- (07) Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies
- (08) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (09) Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (10) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (11) Diabetes
- (12) Depression, bad nerves or anxiety
- (13) Epilepsy
- (14) Severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)
- (15) Mental illness, or suffer from phobia, panics or other nervous disorders
- (16) Progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)
- (17) Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all that have health problems. HEAL = 1-17

NOTES: This variable records the main problem ONLY. For analysis before Spring 97 please see HEALTH(0-2).

HEALIM - Whether health problem limits activity

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies if LNGLIM = 1(has long term health problem)

NOTES: This question is asked of everyone above working age in all 5 waves for Spring 2000. From Summer onwards it is only asked in Wave 1. Do not compare Spring 2000 with other preceding quarters.

Normal day-to-day activities are those which are carried out by most people on a daily basis, and we are interested in disabilities/health problems which have a substantial adverse effect on respondent's ability to carry out these activities.

There are several ways in which a problem may affect the respondent's day to day activities:

Mobility - for example, unable to travel short journeys as a passenger in a car, unable to walk other than at a slow pace or with jerky movements, difficulty in negotiating stairs, unable to use one or more forms of public transport, unable to go out of doors unaccompanied.

Manual dexterity - for example, loss of functioning in one or both hands, inability to use a knife or fork at the same time, or difficulty in pressing buttons on a keyboard

Physical co-ordination - for example, the inability to feed or dress oneself; or to pour liquid from one vessel to another except with unusual slowness or concentration.

Problems with bowel/bladder control - for example, frequent or regular loss of control of the bladder or bowel. Occasional 'bedwetting' is not considered a disability.

Ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects (for example, books, kettles, light furniture) - for example, inability to pick up a weight with one hand but not the other, or to carry a tray steadily.

Speech - for example, unable to communicate (clearly) orally with others, taking significantly longer to say things. A minor stutter, difficulty in speaking in front of an audience, or unable to speak a foreign language would not be considered impairments.

Hearing - for example, not being able to hear without the use of a hearing aid, the inability to understand speech under normal conditions or over the telephone.

Eyesight - for example, while wearing spectacles or contact lenses - being unable to pass the standard driving eyesight test, total inability to distinguish colours (excluding ordinary red/green colour blindness), or inability to read newsprint.

Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand - for example, intermittent loss of consciousness or confused behaviour, inability to remember names of family or friends, unable to write a cheque without assistance, or an inability to follow a recipe.

Perception of risk of physical danger - for example, reckless behaviour putting oneself or others at risk, inability to cross the road safely. This excludes (significant) fear of heights or underestimating risk of dangerous hobbies.

HEALYR - Any other past health problems or disabilities that have lasted longer than a year

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

NOTES: This should include continuous problems, or those with only intermittent effects.

This and the subsequent questions (HEALPB, HEALYL) are only asked at the first interview with a respondent, and if it is a personal interview.

Only those problems or disabilities the respondent has had in the past but no longer has should be included. Any illnesses already mentioned at HEAL should not be included.

HEALP[B](01-17) - Health problems/disabilities that affected respondent in the past

- (1) Problems or disabilities (including arthritis or rheumatism) connected with... arms or hands
- (2)legs or feet
- (3)back or neck
- (4) Difficulty in seeing (while wearing spectacles or contact lenses)
- (5) Difficulty in hearing
- (6) A speech impediment
- (7) Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies
- (8) Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis
- (9) Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
- (10) Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
- (11) Diabetes?
- (12) Depression, bad nerves or anxiety
- (13) Epilepsy
- (14) Severe or specific learning difficulties (mental handicap)
- (15) Mental illness, or suffer from phobia, panics or other nervous disorders
- (16) Progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)
- (17) Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies if HEALYR =1.

NOTES: This variable is called HEALP(01-17) in Quanvert. See notes on HEAL also. Respondents could give up to 17 problems. From Summer 99 onwards, respondents could give up to 10 problems and so this variable is called HEALP(10-10) in Quanvert and HEALPB(01-10) in other formats.

HEALYL - Whether past health problems or disabilities limited activity

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97.

COVERAGE: Applies if HEALYR = 1.

NOTES: If respondents were receiving medication or treatment, they are asked to consider what the situation would be without the medication or treatment.

The qualifying statement concerning medication or treatment includes:

the use of a prosthesis i.e. any artificial device attached to the body as an aid, for example, an artificial limb, a heart pacemaker, or a hearing aid (except spectacles or contact lenses);

the use of any other form of aid or equipment such as a wheelchair.

If someone says their condition does not have any affect on them because it is kept under control by treatment, they should still be coded as 'Yes' if it would have an effect without the treatment. For example, some people take medication and experience no impairment in their quality of life as a result, but without that medication they would die. These should be coded 'Yes'.

Normal day-to-day activities are those which are carried out by most people on a daily basis, and we are interested in disabilities/health problems which have a substantial adverse effect on respondent's ability to carry out these activities.

See HEALIM for examples of ways in which a problem may affect the respondent's day to day activities.

DISCURR - Current disability

- (1) Both DDA (current disability) and work-limiting disabled
- (2) DDA disabled (current disability) only
- (3) Work-limiting disabled only
- (4) Not disabled

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all of working age

NOTES: DDA disabled (current disability) include people who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities. Work-limiting disabled include people who have a long-term disability which affects the kind or amount of work they might do.

This variable is derived from AGE LNLIM, HEALIM, HEAL(1-17), LIMITK, LIMITA.

DONSET - How long had health problem/disability

- (1) Less than six months
- (2) At least six months but less than a year
- (3) At least a year but less than 2 years
- (4) At least 2 years but less than 3 years
- (5) At least 3 years but less than 5 years
- (6) At least 5 years but less than 10 years
- (7) 10 years or more
- (8) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and AGED < 65.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

DCAUSE - Major cause main health problem

- (1) Born with it or birth injury (incl. hereditary)
- (2) Work related accident or injury (incl. traffic accident at work)
- (3) Traffic accident or injury (not work related)
- (4) Household, leisure and sports accident or injury
- (5) Work related diseases and illnesses
- (6) Non-work related diseases and illnesses

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and AGED < 65.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

DISMOBL - Health problem affect getting to work

- (1) Yes, greatly
- (2) Yes, to some extent
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and AGED < 65.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

WKSSEMP - Work in sheltered or supported employment

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only.

COVERAGE: All persons who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and are working and AGED < 65.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

ASISTPV - Get any assistance to help you work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons AGED <65 who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and are working and the health problem affects the kind/amount of paid work undertaken (LIMITA = YES or LIMITB = YES) or health problem restricts getting to and from work (DISMOBL = YES).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

ASISTND - Need any assistance in order to work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons AGED <65 who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNGLIM = YES) and are NOT working.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

ASISFM(1-8) - Type of assistance

- (1) Assistance in kind of work
- (2) Assistance in the amount of work
- (3) Assistance with getting to and from work
- (4) Assistance in getting round at work
- (5) Support/understanding by superiors and colleagues
- (6) Special adaptations or equipment
- (7) Assistance of a different kind
- (8) Don't know what assistance needed

FREQUENCY: Spring 2002 only (this variable is required for Eurostat).

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons AGED <65 who have had a health problem lasting more than twelve months (LNG LIM = YES) and get/need assistance at work (ASSISTPV = YES or ASSISTND = YES).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

These additional questions were required for the Eurostat 2002 ad hoc module on disability and were required under EU regulation. Existing questions already provide much of the information needed.

XDISDDA - Unadjusted DDA disabled [READ NOTES BEFORE USING THIS VARIABLE]

- (1) Current disability only
- (2) Current and past disability
- (3) Past disability only
- (4) Not DDA disabled

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all of working age

NOTES: This variable is available on ONS and DfEE datasets only up to Winter 99, and then on public datasets also from Spring 2000.

This variable is designed to help users estimate the number of people who meet the DDA definition of disability. This definition has two parts: current and past disability

Current disability includes people who have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, and people with a progressive condition (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis) from the moment any impairment resulting from it first has some effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities

Past disability includes people who have had a disability within the DDA definition in the past, even if they have since recovered. The LFS data on past disabilities does not include any proxy response because it is not thought that proxy respondents would be able to provide accurate information on past disabilities. Therefore users need to make an adjustment to any estimates they derive from this variable involving past disabilities. The adjustment process is described below.

Adjustment for past disabilities

To take account of the absence of proxy data, the suggested method is to apply the same proportion of proxy response in wave 1 at HEALIM to the number of people in category 3 of XDISDDA. Thus, in Spring 1998, a table of HEALIM by IOUTCOM filtered on THISWV = 1 shows that the proportion of proxy response was 24% so the adjustment made to XDISDDA is to multiply the past disabilities only category by 100/76. So the estimate of total DDA disabled people in the UK in Spring 1998 is:

	(Thousands)
Current disability only	4,682
Current and past disability	301
Past disability only	$571 * 100/76 = 751$
Total DDA disabled	5,734

This variable is derived from WORKAGE, HEALIM, HEAL, HEALYR, HEALYL, HEALPB.

ACCIDENTS

ACCDNT - Whether had work related accident in previous 12 months

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Winter quarters only from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who left a job in the previous 12 months.

NOTES: DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

ROAD - How injury was caused

- (1) Road accident
- (2) Some other way

FREQUENCY: Winter quarters only from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who left a job in the previous 12 months. ACCDNT = 1

NOTES: DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

WCHJB - Job title check

- (1) (Main job last week or previous job title) [OCCT]
- (2) (Second job title) [OCCT2]
- ~~(3) (Job 3 months ago title) [M3OCCT] (Deleted from Spring 1999)~~
- (4) Some other job

FREQUENCY: Winter quarters only from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, and other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who left a job in the previous 12 months. ACCDNT = 1

NOTES: This variable applies to respondents who had an accident in the previous 12 months and identifies whether the job being done at the time of the accident was the same as previously mentioned.

DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology) "Imputation in the LFS", for full details.

GOBACK - How soon able to start work after road accident

- (1) Still off paid work
- (2) Expects never to do paid work again
- (3) Same day
- (4) Day after the accident
- (5) On 2nd day after accident
- (6) On 3rd day after accident
- (7) On 4th day after accident
- (8) On 5th day or longer after accident
- (9) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Winter quarters only from Winter 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment, and other men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 who left a job in the previous 12 months. ACCDNT = 1

NOTES: This variable applies to respondents who had a road accident in the previous 12 months. DNA (-9) will include people who were not contacted in the quarter this question was asked. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), Imputation in the LFS, for full details.

ACCDAYS - How soon after the accident did you go back to work

0-365 days

FREQUENCY: Winter 94 and Winter 97 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and those who left last job within 1 year of reference week.

NOTES: Not available on Winter 94 datasets other than on Quanvert format.

ACCDNT2 – Whether had any accidents resulting in injury at work or in the course of work during the last 12 months

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment, or who left last job within last year

NUMACC – Number of work related accidents resulting in injury in last year

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

TYPACC – Type of injury received from work related accident

- (1) Bruising, contusions
- (2) Burns, scalds, frostbites
- (3) Cuts, lacerations, severed nerves, tendons
- (4) Amputation of limbs
- (5) Broken / fractured bones
- (6) Sprain, strain, dislocation (of joints)
- (7) Poisoning, gassing, asphyxiation
- (8) Infections by virus, bacteria or contact with infected materials
- (9) Other

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

WHNACC – When injury from work related accident occurred

- (1) This month
- (2) One month ago
- (3) Two months ago
- (4) Three months ago
- (5) Four months ago
- (6) Five months ago
- (7) Six months ago
- (8) Seven months ago
- (9) Eight months ago
- (10) Nine months ago
- (11) Ten months ago
- (12) Eleven months ago
- (13) One year ago

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

WCHJB2 – Job title check for job being done when injury occurred

- (1) Same as OccT (main job in last week or previous job title)
- (2) OccT2 (second job title)
- (3) Some other job

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

JBONY2 – Whether job in which accident occurred was main job a year ago

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

RTNWRK – Whether respondent has worked since accident

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

ACNTWK – Reason for not having started working again after accident

- (1) You have not yet recovered from your injury
- (2) You never expect to work again because of your injury,
- (3) Or for some other reason

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

GOBACK2 – How soon respondent able to start work again after accident (paid work of any kind)

- (1) No time off work
- (2) On same day or day after accident
- (3) 2 to 4 days after
- (4) 5 or 6 days after
- (5) At least one week but less than two
- (6) At least two weeks but less than a month
- (7) At least one month but less than three months
- (8) Three months or longer

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

NOTES : If calculating days (for options 2-4), weekends etc are included

WRKAGN – Effect of accident upon work done (after the return to work, which of the following were the case...)

- (1) Changed work or workplace
- (2) Worked part time or reduced hours because of injury
- (3) Resumed work as normal

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have had a work related accident during the last year

ILLWRK – Whether, during past 12 months, has suffered any (other) illness, disability or physical or mental problem caused or made worse by job or work done in the past

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know (proxy respondents only)

FREQUENCY: Summer 99 and Winter 01 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all in employment or who left last job in previous year

NOTES: This question was part of an ad-hoc module of questions on accidents and illnesses at work in Summer 99 and Winter 01. On the Summer 99 dataset a problem with the routing of this question was discovered; it should have been asked to those who have ever worked because some diseases have a long latency. Further questions in the ad-hoc module (NUMILL, TYPILL, TMEOFF(1-2), WCHJB3, JBONU3) are dependent on responses to the question ILLWRK, so responses to these questions in that quarter are also affected.

The illness, disability or problem must be one caused by work or made worse by their work. If more than one code applies, the respondent's most serious illness or the one that affects them the most is recorded.

NUMILL – Number of illnesses etc. caused or aggravated by work in last year

8 illnesses or more coded as 8

FREQUENCY: Summer 99 and Winter 01 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have suffered from work related illness, disability or physical or mental problem in previous year.

NOTES: See notes for ILLWRK above.

AWYR - First aware of illness

- (1) Within last twelve months
- (2) More than one year ago

FREQUENCY: Winter 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who have suffered from a work related illness, disability or physical or problem in the last 12 months (ILLWRK = 1).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. Eurostat required.

AWMON - Month in which aware of illness

- (1) January
- (2) February
- (3) March
- (4) April
- (5) May
- (6) June
- (7) July
- (8) August
- (9) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December

FREQUENCY: Winter 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies to all respondents who have suffered from a work related illness, disability or physical or problem in the last 12 months (ILLWRK = 1).

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only. Eurostat required.

TYPILL – Type of illness caused or aggravated by work in last year**Summer 1999**

- (1) Bone, joint or muscle problem
- (2) Breathing or lung problems
- (3) Skin problems
- (4) Hearing problems
- (5) Stress, depression or anxiety
- (6) Headache and / or eyestrain
- (7) Heart disease / attack, other circulatory system
- (8) Infectious disease (virus, bacteria)
- (9) Other

Winter 2001

- (1) Bone, joint or muscle problem
- (2) Hips, legs or feet
- (3) Back
- (4) Breathing or lung problems
- (5) Skin problems
- (6) Hearing problems
- (7) Stress, depression or anxiety
- (8) Headache and/or eyestrain
- (9) Heart disease/attack, circulatory system
- (10) Infectious disease (virus, bacteria)
- (11) Other

FREQUENCY: Summer 99 and Winter 01 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have suffered from work related illness, disability or physical or problem in previous year.

NOTES: See notes for ILLWRK above.

TMEOFF(1-2) – Total time off over last year as a result of illness caused or aggravated by work in last 12 months

Summer 1999

- (1) No time off work
- (2) Less than one day
- (3) 1 to 3 days (work days only)
- (4) 4 to 6 days (work days only)
- (5) At least one week but less than two
- (6) At least two weeks but less than one month
- (7) At least one month but less than three months
- (8) Three months or more
- (9) Never expects to work again because of illness

Winter 2001

- (1) No time off work
- (2) Less than one day
- (3) 1 to 3 days (work days only)
- (4) 4 to 6 days (work days only)
- (5) At least one week but less than two
- (6) At least two weeks but less than one month
- (7) At least one month but less than 3 months
- (8) At least three months but less than six months
- (9) At least six months but less than nine months
- (10) At least nine months but less than a year

FREQUENCY: Summer 99 and Winter 01 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have suffered from work related illness, disability or physical or mental problems in previous year.

NOTES: In Summer 99 respondents were able to choose one option from 1 to 8, and also choose option 9 (option 9 could not be coded on its own). In Winter 01, the categories were expanded to give better analysis and so the respondents were only able to code one option from the 10. Hence, in the Winter 01 dataset, this variable was called TMEOFF.

See notes for ILLWRK above.

WCHJB3 – Job which caused or made illness (previously mentioned) worse

- (1) Same as OccT
- (2) OccT2 (second job title)
- (3) Some other job

FREQUENCY: Summer 99 and Winter 01 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have suffered from work related illness, disability, physical or mental problems.

NOTES: See notes for ILLWRK above.

JBONU3 – Whether main job a year ago was the job that caused illness

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Summer 1999 only

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have suffered from work related illness, disability, physical or mental problems.

NOTES: See notes for ILLWRK above.

SCREENING QUESTIONS

These three questions were asked for screening purposes only (for a follow-up survey) and were included for just three quarters in 1995.

ILLWRK - Whether illness or disability has been made worse by work

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know/not sure (proxy respondent only)

FREQUENCY: Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters only in 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged over 16 in employment or who have worked previously.

NOTES: This variable is not included on the Quanvert datasets.

TYPILL(0-5) - Description of work related illnesses

- (1) Bone, joint or muscle problem
- (2) Breathing or lung problem
- (3) Hearing problem
- (4) Skin problem
- (5) Stress, depression or anxiety
- (6) Other problem

FREQUENCY: Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters only in 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged over 16 in employment or who have worked previously and ILLWRK=1.

NEWQSIK - Whether respondent would be willing to answer further questions about this

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know (proxy respondent)

FREQUENCY: Summer, Autumn and Winter quarters only in 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged over 16 in employment or who have worked previously and ILLWRK = 1, 3.

CHILD CARE

CHATT (01-10) - Child attendance type

- (1) Play group
- (2) Day nursery
- (3) Nursery school
- (4) Infant school
- (5) Primary school
- (6) Out of school club
- (7) Holiday scheme
- (8) Family or combined centre
- (9) Boarding school (spontaneous only)
- (10) Other (spontaneous only)
- (11) None of these

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE < 15.

NOTES: Respondents with children are asked if their child used or attended a variety of childcare *at any time, on any day* during the reference week. 'Attend' means that the child actually attends the provision, not simply that the child was 'registered' to attend.

CHINF (1-2) - Infant school class

- (1) Reception class
- (2) Nursery class
- (3) None of these

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if CHATT = 4.

NOTES: This question variable applies if the child attended an Infants school during the reference week.

CHPRI (1-2) - Primary school class

- (1) Reception class
- (2) Nursery class
- (3) None of these

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if CHATT = 5

NOTES: This question variable applies if the child attended a Primary school during the reference week.

CTRM - Reference week school period

- (1) Term time
- (2) Half term
- (3) Other school holidays
- (4) Not applicable

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE = 3-14 and CHATT is not 3, 4 or 5.

NOTES: Children aged 2 or under are autocoded to N/A. If CHATT = 3 (Nursery school), 4 (Infants school), or 5 (Primary school) then this question is autocoded as 1 (Term time).

CHPEO (1-9) - Other carers

- (1) The child's grandparents
- (2) Non-resident parent or ex-partner
- (3) Child's brother or sister
- (4) Other relatives
- (5) Childminder
- (6) Nanny/Au pair (incl. live-in & day nanny)
- (7) Friends or neighbours
- (8) Other non-relatives
- (9) None of these
- (10) Does not require minding (spontaneous only)

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if AGE<15.

NOTES: Respondents are asked to identify all those who *at any time, on any day* during the reference week looked after the child in question, other than the resident parent/guardian.

COTH - Other type of childcare

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Autumn quarters only from Autumn 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if CHATT = 11(none of the above) and CHPEO = 9 (none of the above).

INCOME

Up to Winter 96, all questions in the income section were asked of respondents in wave 5. From Spring 1997 they have been asked in wave 1 as well. The combined wave weight is called NEWIWT and is available up to Winter 99, then from Spring 2000 onwards it is called INTIWT (see WEIGHTS section in this guide for further weight information). The weights from Spring 2000 onwards are integers; prior to this period they were given up to two decimal places.

Coverage of the following questions includes only people aged 16-69 plus those aged 70 and over who are in employment which means that data for old age pensions etc. will be distorted. The income questions are not addressed to respondents who are self employed.

INCOME PAY BANDS

Pay Bands used in BANDG, BANDN, BANDG2, BANDN2, OCCBAN AND OTHBAN

ANNUAL (£)		MONTHLY (£)		WEEKLY (£)	
1.1	0	2.1	0	3.1	0
1.2	1 - 499	2.2	1 – 49	3.2	1 - 9
1.3	500 - 999	2.3	50 – 99	3.3	10 - 19
1.4	1000 - 1499	2.4	100 – 149	3.4	20 - 29
1.5	1500 - 1999	2.5	150 – 199	3.5	30 - 39
1.6	2000 - 2499	2.6	200 – 249	3.6	40 - 49
1.7	2500 - 2999	2.7	250 – 299	3.7	50 - 59
1.8	3000 - 3499	2.8	300 – 349	3.8	60 - 69
1.9	3500 - 3999	2.9	350 – 399	3.9	70 - 79
1.10	4000 - 4499	2.10	400 – 449	3.10	80 - 89
1.11	4500 - 4999	2.11	450 – 499	3.11	90 - 99
1.12	5000 - 5999	2.12	500 – 549	3.12	100 - 109
1.13	6000 - 6999	2.13	550 – 599	3.13	110 - 124
1.14	7000 - 7999	2.14	600 – 649	3.14	125 - 149
1.15	8000 - 8999	2.15	650 – 699	3.15	150 - 174
1.16	9000 - 9999	2.16	700 – 799	3.16	175 - 199
1.17	10000 - 10999	2.17	800 – 899	3.17	200 - 224
1.18	11000 - 11999	2.18	900 – 999	3.18	225 - 249
1.19	12000 - 12999	2.19	1000 – 1099	3.19	250 - 274
1.20	13000 - 13999	2.20	1100 – 1199	3.20	275 - 299
1.21	14000 - 14999	2.21	1200 – 1299	3.21	300 - 324
1.22	15000 - 15999	2.22	1300 – 1399	3.22	325 - 349
1.23	16000 - 16999	2.23	1400 – 1499	3.23	350 - 374
1.24	17000 - 17999	2.24	1500 – 1599	3.24	375 - 399
1.25	18000 - 18999	2.25	1600 – 1699	3.25	400 - 424
1.26	19000 - 19999	2.26	1700 – 1799	3.26	425 - 449
1.27	20000 - 22999	2.27	1800 – 1899	3.27	450 - 474
1.28	23000 - 25999	2.28	1900 – 1999	3.28	475 - 499
1.29	26000 - 28999	2.29	2000 – 2199	3.29	500 - 549
1.30	29000 - 31999	2.30	2200 – 2499	3.30	550 - 599
1.31	32000 - 34999	2.31	2500 – 2999	3.31	600 - 649
1.32	35000 - 37999	2.32	3000 – 3499	3.32	650 - 699
1.33	38000 - 40999	2.33	3500 – 3999	3.33	700 - 749
1.34	41000 - or more	2.34	4000 - or more	3.34	750 - or more

GROSS INCOME

INCNOW – Prompt to ask income questions

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | Now |
| (2) | Later |
| (3) | Non-contact (proxy interview not possible) |
| (8) | Answer state benefit questions only |
| (9) | Refusal |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all aged 16-69 or otherwise in work in reference week

GOVGRO - Government Scheme gross pay before deductions

Amount of Pay	
(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99996)	No pay received yet
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons who are on a government scheme.

NOTES: The period of gross pay is covered by GOEMGA.

EMPGRO - Employee gross pay before deductions

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99996)	No pay received yet
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees

NOTES: The period of gross pay is covered by GOEMGA.

GROSS99 – Gross pay before deductions

(1-99994)	£1 to £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more (self assessment)
(99996)	No pay yet received
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on a government scheme (not New Deal in the voluntary sector or environmental task force)

NOTES: This variable replaces GOVGRO and EMPGRO from Spring 99.

GOEMGA - Period gross earnings cover**Winter 92 to Winter 95**

(01)	Less than one week
(02)	One week
(03)	Two weeks
(04)	Three weeks
(05)	Four weeks
(06)	Calendar month/five week month
(07)	Three months
(08)	Six months
(09)	One year
(10)	Other period

Spring 96 onwards

(01)	One week
(02)	Two weeks
(03)	Three weeks
(04)	Four weeks
(05)	Calendar month
(07)	Two calendar months
(08)	Eight times a year
(09)	Nine times a year
(10)	Ten times a year
(13)	Three months/13 weeks
(26)	Six months/26 weeks
(52)	One year/12 months/52 weeks
(90)	Less than one week
(95)	One off/lump sum
(97)	None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons on a government scheme, or employees, currently receiving pay.

GRSPRD – Period covered by last (gross) pay

- | | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | One week |
| (2) | Two weeks |
| (3) | Three weeks |
| (4) | Four weeks |
| (5) | Calendar month |
| (7) | Two calendar months |
| (8) | Eight times a year |
| (9) | Nine times a year |
| (10) | Ten times a year |
| (13) | Three months/13 weeks |
| (26) | Six months/26 weeks |
| (52) | One year/12 months/52 weeks |
| (90) | Less than one week |
| (95) | One off/lump sum |
| (97) | None of these |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those giving a figure for either their actual last payment as an employee or on a government scheme, or a figure for the payment which they expect

NOTES: This question replaces GOEMGB as of Spring 99

GOEMEX - Expected gross earnings

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| (1-99994) | £1 - £99994 (self assessment) |
| (99995) | Paid £99995 or more |
| (99998) | Don't know |
| (99999) | Refusal |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons on a government scheme or employees, who have not yet received pay.

GRSEXP – Gross pay expected

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| (1-99994) | £1 to £99994 (self assessment) |
| (99995) | Paid £99995 or more (self assessment) |
| (99998) | Don't know |
| (99999) | Refusal |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all who have not yet received pay from a government scheme or an employer

NOTES: This question replaces GOEMEX as of Spring 99

GOEMGB - Period of expected gross earnings

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (01) Less than one week**
- (02) One week**
- (03) Two weeks**
- (04) Three weeks**
- (05) Four weeks**
- (06) Calendar month/five week month**
- (07) Three months**
- (08) Six months**
- (09) One year**
- (10) Other period**

Spring 96 onwards

- (01) One week**
- (02) Two weeks**
- (03) Three weeks**
- (04) Four weeks**
- (05) Calendar month**
- (07) Two calendar months**
- (08) Eight times a year**
- (09) Nine times a year**
- (10) Ten times a year**
- (13) Three months/13 weeks**
- (26) Six months/26 weeks**
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks**
- (90) Less than one week**
- (95) One off/lump sum**
- (97) None of these**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons on a government scheme or employees, expecting pay.

BANDG - Weekly - monthly - annual pay bands

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details

Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons on a government scheme or employee, who do not know their gross pay.

NOTES: BANDG was changed from a numeric to a text variable in autumn 1997 because Quanvert holds data to only one decimal place but the bands are coded using two decimal places.

GRSSWK - Gross weekly pay in main job

Amount (£)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on schemes.

NOTES: If GRSSWK is greater than £3,500, or GRSSWK is greater than £1,000 and the respondent is a manual worker, then the case is not given an income weight. Non-response to this question will also be zero-weighted.

In winter 96/97 and spring 97, some records were coded as zero instead of -8. Users should filter on GRSSWK > 0 to exclude these records.

Standard filters used to calculate average gross weekly earnings are GRSSWK>0 and HOURPAY>0 and HOURPAY<100.

This variable is derived from STAT, EVERWK, INCNOW, NEWDEAL, GRSPRD, GRSEXP, & GROSS99

GROSSWK - Gross weekly earning (percentiles) - full/part time employees in main job

Lower decile	}	
Lower quartile	}	
Median	}	£ amounts
Upper quartile	}	
Upper decile	}	

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on schemes.

NOTES: This variable is only available on Quanvert. It is derived from STAT, EVERWK, INCNOW, NEWDEAL, GRSPRD, GRSEXP, & GROSS99.

HOURPAY - Average gross hourly pay

Amount (£)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees and those on schemes

NOTES: This variable is derived from GRSSWK, POTHR and BUSHR.

Occasionally there are records with abnormally high levels for HOURPAY. Users may wish to filter out such records, for example by specifying HOURPAY = 0 - 99. This method is used for published LFS income data. In winter 96/97 and spring 97, some records were coded as zero instead of -8. Users should filter on HOURPAY > 0 to exclude these records.

USGRS99 – Whether gross pay last received is the same as that received each similar period

- | | |
|-----|-----------------|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |
| (3) | No usual amount |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 1999 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those giving a figure for their actual last payment as an employee or on a government scheme, excluding those giving an annual amount

USUGPAY – What is usual pay received for period covered by last pay

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| (1-99994) | £1 to £99994 (self assessment) |
| (99995) | Paid £99995 or more (self assessment) |
| (99998) | Don't know |
| (99999) | Refusal |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those giving a figure for their actual last payment as an employee or on government scheme, excluding those giving an annual amount.

NET INCOME

GOVNET - Government scheme net pay after deductions

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99997)	Same as gross
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all paid from a government scheme or do not know gross pay from scheme.

EMPNET - Employee net pay after deductions

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99996)	No pay received yet
(99997)	Same as gross
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees or on a government scheme in reference week.

NET99 – What is take home pay after deductions

(1-99994)	£1 to £99994
(99995)	£99995 or more
(99997)	Same as Gross
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those giving a figure for their actual last gross pay as an employee or on a government scheme, and those who did not know the amount

NETGA - Period of net pay earnings**Winter 92 to Winter 95**

- (01) Less than one week
- (02) One week
- (03) Two weeks
- (04) Three weeks
- (05) Four weeks
- (06) Calendar month/five week month
- (07) Three months
- (08) Six months
- (09) One year
- (10) Other period

Spring 96 onwards

- (01) One week
- (02) Two weeks
- (03) Three weeks
- (04) Four weeks
- (05) Calendar month
- (07) Two calendar months
- (08) Eight times a year
- (09) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all on government scheme or employees currently receiving pay.

USUNET - Whether last pay was same as usual

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No usual amount

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees or on a government scheme in reference week.

YVARY - Reason pay varies

- (1) Number of hours, days of work vary
- (2) Amounts of bonuses, tips, commission varies
- (3) Number of hours of overtime varies
- (4) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to those who have no usual level of net pay from employer.

NOTES: This variable is replaced by YVARY99 from Spring 99.

YVARY99 - Reason pay varies

- (1) Number of hours, days of work vary
- (2) Amounts of bonuses, tips, commission varies
- (3) Number of hours of overtime varies
- (4) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99

COVERAGE: Applies to those who have no usual level of net or gross pay from employer.

NOTES: This variable replaces YVARY and is asked of both employees and those on a government scheme.

PAYDIF - Why last pay different from usual

- (1) Included advance holiday pay
- (2) Included a tax refund
- (3) Included statutory sick pay
- (4) Off sick, but no statutory sick pay
- (5) Included statutory maternity pay
- (6) Unusual amount of overtime
- (7) Included a pay increase
- (8) Included bonus, tips or commission
- (9) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to those whose net pay received from the employer is not same as usual.

USEMPN - Usual net pay for same period

- (1-99994) £1 - £99994 (self assessment)
- (99995) Paid £99995 or more
- (99996) No pay received yet
- (99997) Same as gross pay
- (99998) Don't know
- (99999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 98

COVERAGE: Applies to those whose net pay received from the employer is not same as usual.

BANDN - Weekly - monthly - annual pay bands

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details
Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to those who are on government scheme or employees who do not know their net pay.

NOTES: BANDN was changed from a numeric to a text variable in autumn 1997 because Quanvert holds data to only one decimal place but the bands are coded using two decimal places.

NETWK - Net weekly pay in main job**Amount (£)****FREQUENCY:** Each quarter from Winter 92**COVERAGE:** Applies to all employees and those on schemes.**NOTES:** In Winter 96 and Spring 97, some records were coded as zero instead of -8. Users should filter on HOURPAY > 0 to exclude these records.

This variable is derived from STAT, EVERWK, INCNOW, NEWDEAL, NETPRD, NET99, & BANDN.

NETPRD – Period covered by last net pay

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only).**COVERAGE:** Applies to all those giving a figure for their actual last payment as an employee or on a government scheme.**NOTES:** This question replaces NETGA as of Spring 99**USNET99 – Whether last net pay was usual net pay for period covered by payment**

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No usual amount

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (waves 1 and 5 only)**COVERAGE:** Applies to all those giving a **figure** for their actual last net pay as an employee or from a government scheme, or whose net pay was the same as their gross pay, or have not yet received any pay from their employer**NOTES:** This question replaces USEMPN as of Spring 99

USUNPAY – What would usual amount of net pay for period be

(1-99994)	£1 to £99994
(99995)	£99995 or more
(99997)	Same as Gross
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those giving a figure for their actual last net pay as an employee or from a government scheme, or whose net pay was the same as their gross pay, or have not yet received any pay from their employer

NOTES: This question replaces USEMPN as of Spring 99

INCCHK – Interviewer check question: whether the amount recorded as net earnings being greater than gross earnings is correct

(1)	Yes
(2)	No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 96

COVERAGE: Applies if NET99>GROSS99

NOTES: This variable is available on datasets from Spring 96 to Autumn 99 only, however, it is still asked in the LFS questionnaire.

YPAYL – Reason for pay being less than usual

(1)	Absence from work through illness
(2)	Worked less overtime than usual
(3)	Annual leave
(4)	Bank holiday
(5)	Worked less hours for other reason
(6)	Maternity pay
(7)	Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all whose most recent pay was less than the pay which they would usually receive for the same period of time.

PAYSSP – Whether received Statutory Sick Pay

(1)	Yes
(2)	No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all who did not receive their usual amount of pay, last time they were paid, because of illness absence from work.

YPAYM - Reason for pay being more than usual

- (1) It included advance holiday pay
- (2) It included a tax refund
- (3) Worked more overtime than normal
- (4) It included a pay increase
- (5) It included a bonus payment, tips or commission
- (6) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only).

COVERAGE: Applies to all whose most recent pay was more than the pay which they would usually receive for the same period of time.

ERNFILT – Whether last pay contained any additions to basic pay

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all giving specific amount for last gross or net pay.

ERNCM[P](01-10) – Whether last pay contained any of the following

- (1) Overtime payments
- (2) Payments for working unsociable hours
- (3) Shift allowances
- (4) Bonuses
- (5) Profit related pay
- (6) Piecework payments or payment by results
- (7) Tips or gratuities
- (8) London or other regional allowances
- (9) Stand-by or on-call allowances
- (10) Any other additions to basic pay – (including expenses etc. Included at gross99)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only) to Winter 2000.

COVERAGE: Applies to those whose last pay contained additions to their basic, or who did not know

NOTES: This variable is called ERNCM(01-10) in Quanvert.

ERNCM (01-11) - Payments included in last gross pay

- (1) Overtime payments
- (2) Payments for working unsociable hours
- (3) Shift allowances
- (4) Bonuses
- (5) Profit related pay
- (6) Piecework payments or payment by result
- (7) Tips or gratuities
- (8) London or other regional allowances
- (9) Stand-by or on-call allowances
- (10) Tax credits
- (11) Any other additions to basic pay

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01.

COVERAGE: Applies if ERNFILT = 1 (last pay contained additions to basic pay) or 3 (don't know).

NOTES: This question is useful in determining how wage levels correlate with employment patterns, as well as allowing more accurate analysis of how calculations of average hourly earnings should be adjusted to allow for hidden components.

BONCMP(1-4) – Which type of bonus did pay contain

- (1) Group or team bonuses?
- (2) Individual Bonuses?
- (3) Commission or sales bonuses?
- (4) Other type of bonus?

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to those whose last pay contained additions to their basic, in the form of bonuses

HOURLY – Whether paid a fixed hourly rate

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all whose last pay period is less than monthly, a lump sum or is not known. Respondents should still answer 'yes' here if their rate varies for working at different times of the day (e.g. some people are paid more for working early in the morning).

HRRATE – What is basic hourly rate

- (1-994) Amount in pounds and pence
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to those who are paid a fixed hourly rate.

OVRTME – At what rate is overtime paid

- (1) Your normal basic rate of pay?
- (2) More than your normal basic rate of pay?
- (3) Or less than your normal basic rate of pay?
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 to Winter 2000 (Waves 1 and 5 only). Each quarter from Spring 02.

COVERAGE: Applies to those who have ever work overtime.

OVRTM01 - Overtime rate

- (1) Normal or basic
- (2) More than normal or basic
- (3) Less than normal or basic
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if a respondents working hours vary.

NOTES: This variable is derived from OVRTME, OVRTM2 and OVRTM3.

OVRTM2 - Overtime rate

- (1) Normal or basic
- (2) More than normal or basic
- (3) Less than normal or basic
- (4) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if a respondents working hours vary i.e. VARYHR = 1 or YLESS = 1 or YMORE = 1 and OTHR is >0 and <97.

OVRTM3 - Longer hours rate - extra

- (1) Normal or basic
- (2) More than normal or basic
- (3) Less than normal or basic
- (4) No extra pay
- (5) Don't know

FREQUENCY: Spring 2001 only.

COVERAGE: Applies if a respondents working hours vary i.e. VARYHR = 1 or YLESS = 1 or YMORE = 1.

UNPDLV – Whether any periods without any pay over last time

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 to Winter 2000 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to those specifying an annual pay period.

AMTUPL – Number of weeks without pay during last year

Number of weeks entered

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 to Winter 2000 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to those specifying an annual pay period who had at least one period without any during the last year.

WHYUPL – Reason for not being paid for period(s) during last year

- (1) Sick
- (2) Maternity Leave
- (3) Unpaid leave of absence
- (4) Career break
- (5) Other reason

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 to Winter 2000 (waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all specifying one or more periods without pay at AMTUPL

METHPY – Usual method of payment

- (1) Directly into a bank / building society
- (2) In cash
- (3) By cheque
- (4) In kind
- (5) Or in some other way

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all receiving payment from employer or as self employed

NOTES: Options 4 and 5 are only available if stated spontaneously by the respondent

PYSLIP – Whether pay slip usually received

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 99 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all receiving payment directly to their bank accounts, in cash or by cheque

USESLP – Type of documentation used to check income detail

- (1) **Pay slip**
- (2) **Bank / building society accounts / statements**
- (3) **Other**
- (4) **None**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 98 (Waves 1 and 5 only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all those in work as employees/self-employed responding to pay questions.

GROSS INCOME - SECOND JOB

SECGRO - Gross pay before deductions

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99996)	No pay received yet
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in 2nd job

SECGA - Period of gross earnings (2nd Job)

Winter 92 to Winter 95

(01)	Less than one week
(02)	One week
(03)	Two weeks
(04)	Three weeks
(05)	Four weeks
(06)	Calendar month/five week month
(07)	Three months
(08)	Six months
(09)	One year
(10)	Other period

Spring 96 onwards

(01)	One week
(02)	Two weeks
(03)	Three weeks
(04)	Four weeks
(05)	Calendar month
(07)	Two calendar months
(08)	Eight times a year
(09)	Nine times a year
(10)	Ten times a year
(13)	Three months/13 weeks
(26)	Six months/26 weeks
(52)	One year/12 months/52 weeks
(90)	Less than one week
(95)	One off/lump sum
(97)	None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in 2nd job.

SECEX - Expected gross earnings

Amount of pay	
(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in 2nd job who have not received pay yet.

SECGB - Period of expected earnings

Winter 92 to Winter 95	
(01)	Less than one week
(02)	One week
(03)	Two weeks
(04)	Three weeks
(05)	Four weeks
(06)	Calendar month/five week month
(07)	Three months
(08)	Six months
(09)	One year
(10)	Other period

Spring 96 onwards	
(01)	One week
(02)	Two weeks
(03)	Three weeks
(04)	Four weeks
(05)	Calendar month
(07)	Two calendar months
(08)	Eight times a year
(09)	Nine times a year
(10)	Ten times a year
(13)	Three months/13 weeks
(26)	Six months/26 weeks
(52)	One year/12 months/52 weeks
(90)	Less than one week
(95)	One off/lump sum
(97)	None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second job.

BANDG2 - Weekly - monthly - annual pay bands

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details
Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second job who do not know their gross pay.

NOTES: BANDG2 was changed from a numeric to a text variable in autumn 1997 because Quanvert holds numeric data to only one decimal place but the bands are coded using two decimal places.

GRSSWK2 - Gross weekly pay in second job

Amount (£)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second jobs

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT2, INCNOW, SECGRO, SECGA, SECGA, SECEX, BANDG2.

NET INCOME 2nd JOB

SECNET - Net pay after deductions

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	Paid £99995 or more
(99997)	Same as gross
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second job.

SCNTGA - Net pay period of earnings

Winter 92 to Winter 95

(01)	Less than one week
(02)	One week
(03)	Two weeks
(04)	Three weeks
(05)	Four weeks
(06)	Calendar month/five week month
(07)	Three months
(08)	Six months
(09)	One year
(10)	Other period

Spring 96 onwards

(01)	One week
(02)	Two weeks
(03)	Three weeks
(04)	Four weeks
(05)	Calendar month
(07)	Two calendar months
(08)	Eight times a year
(09)	Nine times a year
(10)	Ten times a year
(13)	Three months/13 weeks
(26)	Six months/26 weeks
(52)	One year/12 months/52 weeks
(90)	Less than one week
(95)	One off/lump sum
(97)	None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Employees in 2nd job.

BANDN2 - Weekly - monthly - annual pay bands (2nd job)

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details
Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second job who do not know their net pay.

NOTES: BANDN2 was changed from a numeric to a text variable in autumn 1997 because Quanvert holds data to only one decimal place but the bands are coded using two decimal places.

NETWK2 - Net weekly pay in 2nd job

Amount (£)

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

COVERAGE: Applies to all employees in second jobs

NOTES: This variable is derived from STAT2, INCNOW, SECNET, SCNTGA, BANDN2

HOUSING BENEFIT

HOUBEN - Whether receiving housing benefit

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes, who live in rented accommodation or rent free. STABEN = 1

NIHBEN - Receiving housing benefit (NI)

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 94 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes, who live in rented accommodation or rent free. STABEN = 1 and TENURE = 2

HOUAM - Amount of housing benefit received

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| (1-994) | £1 - £994 (self assessment) |
| (995) | £995 or more |
| (997) | Deducted from rent |
| (998) | Don't know |
| (999) | Refusal |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive housing benefit or receive rent or rate rebate.

Up to Summer 94 BENEFIT = 1. From Autumn 94 applies to HOUBEN = 1 or NIHBEN = 1

HOUPE - Period housing benefit covered

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week**
- (2) Fortnight**
- (3) Month**

Spring 96 to Winter 99

- (1) One week**
- (2) Two weeks**
- (3) Three weeks**
- (4) Four weeks**
- (5) Calendar month**
- (7) Two calendar months**
- (8) Eight times a year**
- (9) Nine times a year**
- (10) Ten times a year**
- (13) Three months/13 weeks**
- (26) Six months/26 weeks**
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks**
- (90) Less than one week**
- (95) One off/lump sum**
- (97) None of these**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive housing benefit or receive rent or rate rebate. HOUAM < 996

ONE PARENT BENEFIT

PARBEN - Whether receiving one parent benefit

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes. STABEN = 1

NOTES: This question will no longer apply after 6 April 1997

PARSUM - Amount of one parent benefit received

Amount calculated automatically

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Spring 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes who are receiving one parent benefit. PARBEN = 1

NOTES: This question will no longer apply after 6 April 1997

CHILD BENEFIT

CHDBEN - Whether receiving any child benefit

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | Yes |
| (2) | No |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes. STABEN = 1

CHDAM - Number of children child benefit received for

Number between 1 and 15

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons receiving child benefit. CHDBEN = 1.

CHDSUM - Amount of child benefit received

Amount calculated automatically

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons receiving child benefit. CHDBEN >= 1 and AMOUNT >= 1

FAMILY CREDIT

FAMBEN - Whether receiving any family credit

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government schemes. STABEN = 1

FAMAM - Amount of family credit received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive family credit. FAMBEN = 1

FAMPE - Period family credit received for

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month
- (4) Other

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme who receive family credit. AMOUNT < 996.

STATE PENSION

OAPBEN - Whether receiving state retirement pension

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged > 64 or women aged > 59 and STABEN = 1.

OAPAM - Amount of state retirement pension received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme who receive State Pension. OAPBEN = 1.

OAPPE - Period state retirement pension covers

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all men aged > 64 or women aged > 59 who are receiving pension. AMOUNT < 996

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

UNBEN - Whether receiving unemployment benefit

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, combined with income support
- (3) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive unemployment benefit. Discontinued after Spring 96. STABEN = 1 and BENOFF = 1 (attended UBO/SSO in last 4 weeks).

UNAM - Amount of unemployment benefit received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Autumn 96 (not asked after 7 October 96)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive unemployment benefit as well as income support. UNBEN = 1 or 2.

UNPE - Period unemployment benefit received for

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Autumn 96 (not asked after 7 October 96)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive unemployment benefit as well as income support. AMOUNT < 996.

INCOME SUPPORT

INCBEN - Whether receiving income support

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 95

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme who receive unemployment benefit and those not receiving unemployment benefit. Discontinued from Spring 96. STABEN = 1 and UNBEN = 1 or 3

INSPAM - Amount of income support received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (997) Included in amount specified at Unemployment Benefit or Income Support
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive income support. INCSUP = 1, 2, 3, 4

INCAM - Amount of income support received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (997) Included in amount specified at unemployment benefit
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Autumn 96 (not asked after 7 October 96)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive unemployment benefit as well as income support. INCBEN = 1

INCPE - Period Income support covers

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week**
- (2) Fortnight**
- (3) Month**

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week**
- (2) Two weeks**
- (3) Three weeks**
- (4) Four weeks**
- (5) Calendar month**
- (7) Two calendar months**
- (8) Eight times a year**
- (9) Nine times a year**
- (10) Ten times a year**
- (13) Three months/13 weeks**
- (26) Six months/26 weeks**
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks**
- (90) Less than one week**
- (95) One off/lump sum**
- (97) None of these**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Autumn 96 (not asked after 7 October 96)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive unemployment benefit as well as income support. INCAM < 996.

INSPPE - Period Income support covers

- (1) One week**
- (2) Two weeks**
- (3) Three weeks**
- (4) Four weeks**
- (5) Calendar month**
- (7) Two calendar months**
- (8) Eight times a year**
- (9) Nine times a year**
- (10) Ten times a year**
- (13) Three months/13 weeks**
- (26) Six months/26 weeks**
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks**
- (90) Less than one week**
- (95) One off/lump sum**
- (97) None of these**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive income support. INSPAM < 996.

JOB SEEKER' S ALLOWANCE

JSAAM - Amount of Job Seeker's Allowance received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (997) Included in amount specified at unemployment benefit
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 96 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance. JSATYP = 1, 2, 3, 4.

JSAPE - Period JSA covers

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 96 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons claiming a specified amount of JSA. JSAAM < 996.

SICKNESS BENEFIT OR ALLOWANCE

NISICK - Any sickness benefit or allowance(s)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme. STABEN = 1

NSCKAM - Amount of sickness etc benefit received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (997) Included in amount specified at unemployment benefit or income support
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive sick benefit. NISICK = 1

NSCKPE – Period sickness etc. benefit covers

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or who are in employment or unemployed, excluding government scheme, who receive sickness or invalidity benefits. NSCKAM < 996

COUNCIL TAX BENEFITS

COMBEN - Whether receiving Council Tax benefit (rebate)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme. STABEN = 1.

NICBEN - Receive rate rebate

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 94 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who owned outright or is buying accommodation. STABEN = 1 and TENURE = 1.

COMAM - Amount of community charge benefit received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99.

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding govt scheme, who receive council tax benefit or rate rebate. COMBEN = 1 or NICBEN = 1 (from Winter 94).

COMPE - Period Council Tax benefit covers**Winter 92 – Autumn 94**

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month
- (4) Other

Winter 94 onwards

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month
- (4) Year
- (5) Other

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (7) Two calendar months
- (8) Eight times a year
- (9) Nine times a year
- (10) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding govt scheme, who receive council tax benefit. AMOUNT < 996. From Winter 94 applies to COMAM < 996.

OTHER BENEFITS

OTHBEN - Whether receiving other state benefits

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 97

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme. STABEN = 1

OTHAM - Amount of other state benefits received

- (1-994) £1 - £994 (self assessment)
- (995) £995 or more
- (998) Don't know
- (999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive another state benefit. OTHBEN = 1.

OTHPE - Period other state benefits cover

Winter 92 to Winter 95

- (1) Week
- (2) Fortnight
- (3) Month
- (4) Other

Spring 96 onwards

- (1) One week
- (2) Two weeks
- (3) Three weeks
- (4) Four weeks
- (5) Calendar month
- (6) Two calendar months
- (7) Eight times a year
- (8) Nine times a year
- (9) Ten times a year
- (13) Three months/13 weeks
- (26) Six months/26 weeks
- (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks
- (90) Less than one week
- (95) One off/lump sum
- (97) None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive another state benefit. AMOUNT < 996.

OCCUPATIONAL PENSION

OCCPEN - Whether receiving occupational pension

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past.

OCCPAY - Net amount of occupational pension received

- (1-99994) £1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995) £99995 or more
(99996) No pay received yet
(99997) Same as gross
(99998) Don't know
(99999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past who receive occupational pension. OCCPEN = 1.

OCCPA - Period occupational pension covers

- | Winter 92 to Winter 95 | Spring 96 onwards |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Less than one week | (1) One week |
| (2) One week | (2) Two weeks |
| (3) Two weeks | (3) Three weeks |
| (4) Three weeks | (4) Four weeks |
| (5) Four weeks | (5) Calendar month |
| (6) Calendar month/five week month | (7) Two calendar months |
| (7) Three months | (8) Eight times a year |
| (8) Six months | (9) Nine times a year |
| (9) One year | (10) Ten times a year |
| (10) Other period | (13) Three months/13 weeks |
| | (26) Six months/26 weeks |
| | (52) One year/12 months/52 weeks |
| | (90) Less than one week |
| | (95) One off/lump sum |
| | (97) None of these |

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past who receive occupational pension. OCCPAY >= 1 and < 99996.

OCCEX - Amount of occupational pension expected

(1-99994)	£1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995)	£99995 or more
(99998)	Don't know
(99999)	Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past who have not received occupational pension yet. OCCPAY = 99996

OCCPB - Period expected occupational pension covers

Winter 92 to Winter 95		Spring 96 onwards	
(1)	Less than one week	(1)	One week
(2)	One week	(2)	Two weeks
(3)	Two weeks	(3)	Three weeks
(4)	Three weeks	(4)	Four weeks
(5)	Four weeks	(5)	Calendar month
(6)	Calendar month/five week month	(7)	Two calendar months
(7)	Three months	(8)	Eight times a year
(8)	Six months	(9)	Nine times a year
(9)	One year	(10)	Ten times a year
(10)	Other period	(13)	Three months/13 weeks
		(26)	Six months/26 weeks
		(52)	One year/12 months/52 weeks
		(90)	Less than one week
		(95)	One off/lump sum
		(97)	None of these

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past who receive expected occupational pension. OCCEX >= 1 and < 99996.

OCCBAN - Weekly - monthly - annual pay by bands

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details
Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged > 35 and who are currently employed or have worked in the past who receive occupational pension, but don't know the level of occupational pension. OCCPAY = 99998.

OTHER INCOME

INVINC - Any other regular income received

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme. AGE = 16-to 69 or WRKING = 1 or JBAWAY = 1 or OWNBUS = 1 or RELBUS = 1.

INVTOT - Amount of other regular income received in the last 12 months

- (1-99994) £1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995) £99995 or more
(99998) Don't know
(99999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive other regular income. INVINC = 1.

INVBAN - Weekly - monthly - annual pay bands

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 98 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who do not know the level other regular income received. INVTOT = 99998.

OTHINC - Whether other regular income received

- (1) Yes
(2) No

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme. OCCPAY < 99999.

OTHTOT - Amount of other regular income received in the last 12 months

- (1-99994) £1 - £99994 (self assessment)
(99995) £99995 or more
(99998) Don't know
(99999) Refusal

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who receive other regular income. OTHINC = 1.

OTHBAN - Weekly - monthly - annual pay by bands

Winter 92 to Winter 96 - See Volume 5 (LFS Classifications), Section 8 for band details
Spring 97 onwards - See start of Income section in this volume

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92 to Winter 99

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons aged 16-69, or those who are in employment, excluding government scheme, who do not know the level other regular income received. OTHTOT = 99998.

BROADBANDED VARIABLES

Broadbanded variables are found on the UA/LA (Unitary Authorities and Local Area) datasets only.

AGEB – Age band

(1)	0-4
(2)	5-10
(3)	11-15
(4)	16-17
(5)	18-24
(6)	25-29
(7)	30-34
(8)	35-39
(9)	40-44
(10)	45-49
(11)	50-54
(12)	55-59
(13)	60-64
(14)	65-69
(15)	70-74
(16)	75+

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 2000 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Broadbanding of AGE.

AGEDFEB – Band age at preceding 31 August

(1)	0-4
(2)	5-10
(3)	11-15
(4)	16-17
(5)	18-24
(6)	25-29
(7)	30-34
(8)	35-39
(9)	40-44
(10)	45-49
(11)	50-54
(12)	55-59
(13)	60-64
(14)	65-69
(15)	70-74
(16)	75+

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 2000 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all.

NOTES: Broadbanding of AGEDFE.

HEALBa(1-5) – Respondent's health problems (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (5) Skin condition, allergies
Epilepsy
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Summer 93 to Winter 95 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEAL. Replaced by HEALBB(1-5) from Spring 1996.

HEALBB(1-5) – Respondent's health problems (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (5) Skin condition, allergies
Epilepsy
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 96 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEAL. Replaces HEALBa(1-5) from Spring 1996.

HEALB(1-5) – Respondent's health problems (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (5) Speech impediment
Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies
Epilepsy
Progressive illnesses not included elsewhere
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 97 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEAL. Replaces HEALBB(1-5) from Spring 1997.

HEABa(0-2) – Health problems which affect respondent the most (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders.
- (5) Skin conditions, allergies
Epilepsy
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Summer 93 to Winter 95 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEALTH. Replaced by HEABB(0-2).

HEABB(0-2) – Health problems which affect respondent the most (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (5) Skin conditions, allergies
Epilepsy
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 96 to Winter 96 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEALTH. Replaces HEABa(0-2).

HEALTHB - Health problems which affect respondent the most (banded)

- (1) Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck
- (2) Difficulty in seeing or hearing
- (3) Chest or breathing problems
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems
Stomach, liver kidney or digestive problems
Diabetes
- (4) Depression, bad nerves or anxiety
Severe or specific learning problems
Mental illness, phobias, panics or other nervous disorders
- (5) Speech impediment
Severe disfigurement, skin conditions, allergies
Epilepsy
Progressive illnesses not included elsewhere
Other health problems or disabilities

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 97 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment and all other men aged 16-64 and woman aged 16-59 who said that health or disability problems limit the kind of paid work they can do.

NOTES: Broadbanding of HEALTH. Replaces HEABB(0-2).

INDSECS – Industry Sectors in second job (banded)

- (1) Agriculture & Fishing
- (2) Energy & Water
- (3) Manufacturing
- (4) Construction
- (5) Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants
- (6) Transport
- (7) Banking, Finance & Insurance
- (8) Public admin., Education & Health
- (9) Other Services
- (10) Workplace outside UK

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Winter 93 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies to all persons in employment who have a regular additional job.

NOTES: Broadbanding of INDS92S

SNGDEGB – Single subject of degree (banded)

- (1) Medicine
- (2) Medical related subjects
- (3) Biological Sciences
- (4) Agricultural Sciences
- (5) Physical/Environmental Sciences
- (6) Mathematical Sciences & Computing
- (7) Engineering
- (8) Technology
- (9) Architecture and related studies
- (10) Social Sciences
- (11) Business & Financial studies
- (12) Librarianship & Information studies
- (13) Linguistics, English, Celtic and Ancient
- (14) European Languages
- (15) Other Languages
- (16) Humanities
- (17) Arts
- (18) Education

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Summer 97 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies if DEGREE= 1, 2, 3 OR QUALS=8.

NOTES: Broadbanding of SNGDEG.

SUBJECT2 – Subject of degree (banded)

- (1) **Medicine**
- (2) **Medical related subjects**
- (3) **Biological Sciences**
- (4) **Agricultural Sciences**
- (5) **Physical/Environmental Sciences**
- (6) **Mathematical Sciences & Computing**
- (7) **Engineering**
- (8) **Technology**
- (9) **Architecture and related studies**
- (10) **Social Sciences**
- (11) **Business & Financial studies**
- (12) **Librarianship & Information studies**
- (13) **Linguistics, English, Celtic and Ancient**
- (14) **European Languages**
- (15) **Other Languages**
- (16) **Humanities**
- (17) **Arts**
- (18) **Education**
- (20) **Other and combined subjects**
- (30) **Combination across subject fields**
- (40) **Combined or general science**
- (50) **Combined or general social science**
- (60) **Combined or general arts**
- (70) **Other general and combinations**

FREQUENCY: Every quarter from Spring 93 to Spring 97 (on UA/LA datasets only)

COVERAGE: Applies if DEGREE= 1, 2, 3 OR QUALS=8.

NOTES: Broadbanding of SUBJECT1.

SYSTEM VARIABLES

System variables are included within the LFS questionnaire to aid the flow of the interview and provide additional information which is necessary for the procedure of the survey at subsequent waves, but is not collected for data purposes. The following system variables are available. Unless otherwise specified, they apply to all persons/households.

Households can be uniquely identified, and tracked through subsequent quarters by using QUOTA, WEEK, W1YR, QRTR, ADD, WAVFND and HHLD. Persons within a household are identified by RECNO.

NURSE - Whether living in NHS accommodation

- (1) **Persons in NHS accommodation**
- (-9) **Persons not in NHS accommodation**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Winter 92

NOTES: This variable should be used as a filter for an either/or response only. On some Quanvert databases this variable has text labels, but it should still only be used as an either/or filter.

HALLRES - Whether living in a hall of residence

- (1) **Yes**
- (2) **No**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 96.

COVERAGE: Applies to all aged 16 or over

NOTES: This is an interviewer check question (not asked of the respondent) to confirm whether there are any household members currently living in a hall of residence and therefore eligible to be interviewed as part of this household.

QUOTA - Stint number where interview took place

- (1-223) **Stint number**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: The LFS sample is divided into 223 stints each week to be allocated to face-to-face interviews. See Volume 1 (Background and Methodology), Section 3 for further information.

WEEK - Week number when interview took place

- (1-13) **Week number**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: There are 13 weeks in each LFS quarter and this variables identifies which week in the quarter the interview took place.

W1YR - Year that address first entered survey

Single digit number corresponds to last digit of year, e.g. 5 for 1995.

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

QRTR - Quarter that address first entered survey

- (1) Spring, March - May
- (2) Summer, June - August
- (3) Autumn, September - November
- (4) Winter, December - February

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NUMH[H]LD - Number of households at address

- (1-81) Household number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

ADD - Address number on interviewer address list

- (1-80) Address number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: This variable is for interviewers use and refers to the number of the address on their address list.

WAVFND - Wave at which household was first found

- (1-5) Wave number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: The household can change between waves because people move during their time in the survey. This variable allows a change of household to be identified.

HHLD - Household reference

- (1-81) Household reference

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: At some addresses more than one household is found. NUMH[H]LD identifies the number of occupied households at a particular address whereas HHLD identifies which household (including vacant households) at that address the data refers to. From Spring 92 - Summer 94 NUMHLD was used. From Autumn 94 onwards NUMH[H]LD is used. In Quaver, NUMH[H]LD is not available in Autumn 94.

THISWV - Wave to which data refers

(1-5) Wave number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

REFWKD - Reference day for current interview

(1-31) Day number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

REFWKM - Reference month for current interview

(1-12) Month number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

REFWKY - Reference year for current interview

Two digits corresponding to last two digits of year, e.g. 95 for 1995

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

REFDTE - Reference date for current interview

YYMMDD - where Y is year, M is month, D is day e.g. 961225 for 25 December 1996

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 96

NOTES: This variable is an alternative presentation of the information contained in REFWKD, REFWKM and REFWKY. In autumn 96 REFDTE was eight digits, containing the year in full. However, Quanvert cannot handle numerics larger than 7 digits, so Quanvert users should not use this variable in Autumn 96.

RECNO - Record number

(1-15) Record number

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: This variable is created automatically and establishes the sequence order of individual records.

PERSNO - Person number within household

- (0-90) Person number within household**
- (91-97) Person number within halls of residence**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: This variable should only be used for including or excluding persons in student halls of residence. Care should be taken as these are mainly proxy responses.

RESPNO - PERSNO of the person who completed the interview

- (0-97) Persno**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92.

NOTES: At the end of each individuals interview the interviewer records the PERSNO of the person who completed the interview. Often proxy interviews are conducted, where someone else in the household will answer on behalf of the individual.

TYPINT - Telephone or face-to-face interview

- (1) Telephone**
- (2) Face to face**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Summer 97

NOTES: TYPINT relates to the current interview. Some questions are asked only at wave 1 with information rolled forward or checked at subsequent interviews, so users should be careful about attributing data to a telephone or face-to-face interview without checking first how the data are collected. See volume 1 (Background and Methodology), section on "Fieldwork".

TELFTF - Telephone or face-to-face interview

- (1) Telephone**
- (2) Face to face**

FREQUENCY: Spring 97 only

HOUTCOM[E] - Household outcome

- (1) Full interview**
- (2) Partial interview**
- (3) Contains only residents aged 70 or more who are all economically inactive**
- (4) Household no longer resident**
- (5) Previously ineligible, now eligible**
- (7) Circumstantial refusal**
- (8) Non-contact**

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Winter 96

HOUT - Household outcome

- (11) Full interview
- (12) Economically inactive
- (20) Partially co-operating household
- (31) Refusal to HQ letter
- (36) Outright refusal
- (37) Circumstantial refusal
- (41) Non-contact
- (51) No trace of address
- (52) Not yet built or under construction
- (53) Demolished or derelict
- (54) Vacant or being refurbished
- (55) Non residential or business only
- (56) Institution
- (57) Temporary accommodation/second residence
- (59) Directed not to sample at this address
- (60) Holiday home
- (61) Household no longer resident
- (62) Previously ineligible, now eligible
- (89) Household not finished with

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

LSTHO - Previous household outcome

- (11) Full interview
- (12) Economically inactive
- (20) Partially co-operating household
- (31) Refusal to HQ letter
- (36) Outright refusal
- (37) Circumstantial refusal
- (41) Non-contact
- (51) No trace of address
- (52) Not yet built or under construction
- (53) Demolished or derelict
- (54) Vacant or being refurbished
- (55) Non residential or business only
- (56) Institution
- (57) Temporary accommodation/second residence
- (59) Directed not to sample at this address
- (60) Holiday home
- (61) Household no longer resident
- (62) Previously ineligible, now eligible
- (89) Household not finished with

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 97

WEIGHTS

Weights used prior to the Spring 2000 regrossing exercise

WEIGHT1 – Grossing factor

WEIGHT2 – Grossing factor for income data

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 92 to Summer 93

Weights used in the Spring 2000 regrossing exercise

NEWWT – Grossing factor

NEWIWT – Grossing factor for income data

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Autumn 93 to Winter 99

INTWT – Grossing factor

INTIWT – Grossing factor for income data

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 01 to Autumn 01.

NOTES: This variable is included on ONS datasets only.

Current Weights

INTWT02 – Grossing factor

INTIWT02 – Grossing factor for income data

FREQUENCY: Each quarter from Spring 2000

Current ALALFS weights

LSAMPWT – Initial sampling weight

LLLFSWT – Computed integer weight

FREQUENCY: Every year from 2000

NOTES: On annual local area datasets only.

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