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## Economic Commission for Europe

### Conference of European Statisticians

#### Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses

##### Thirteenth Meeting

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda

**Census communication and dissemination, including the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**

### **Disseminating internationally integrated census microdata for the 2010 round and beyond: the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-International experience\***

**Note by the Minnesota Population Center, Minneapolis, United States**

#### *Summary*

If “only used statistics are useful statistics,” integrated census microdata samples are rapidly becoming exceedingly useful. A decade ago, census microdata were little used because few statistical offices granted access to the data and few researchers knew how to use them. Over the past decade, the the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series - International project has negotiated uniform agreements with 90 national statistical offices (21 in Europe) to disseminate integrated census microdata to accredited researchers worldwide at no cost. The project ([www.ipums.org/international](http://www.ipums.org/international)) is led by the University of Minnesota Population Center in partnership—for the censuses of Europe—with the Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics, Autonomous University of Barcelona ([www.iecm-project.org](http://www.iecm-project.org)).

Usage statistics for 59,170 Integrated Public Use Microdata Series extracts are analyzed to rank the samples and variables in greatest demand. Probably the most striking finding is that four Integrated Public Use Microdata Series constructed variables rank among the top four percent of variables requested: spouse’s location in household, mother’s location, father’s location, and the rule for inferring them. These variables can only be constructed from household samples. High precision, richly detailed household samples are essential for high quality research based on census microdata.

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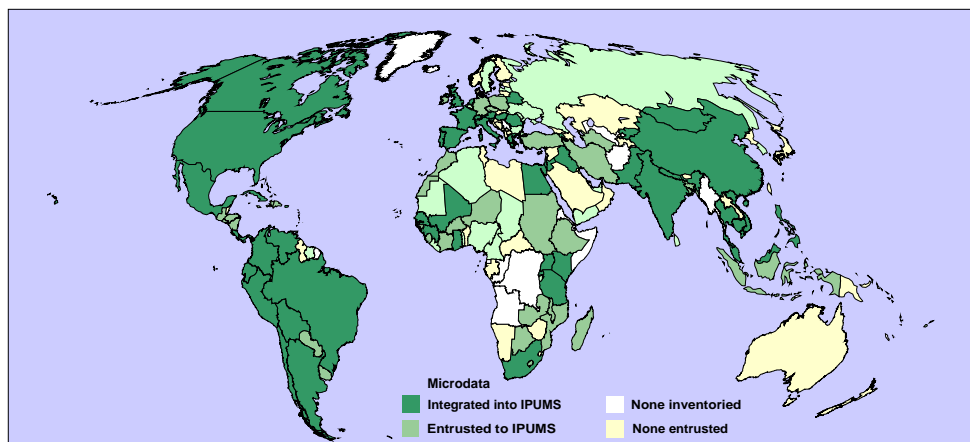
\* Research for this paper was funded in part by the National Institutes of Health of the United States, grant HD047283 European and Asian census microdata harmonization project (IPUMS-EurAsia) and Harmonizing Integrated European Census Microdata (HIECM), funded by the European Union, Research Infrastructures Action, FP6-026033.

## I. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-International: a massive, widely used, global resource for restricted access census microdata

1. The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) -International ([www.ipums.org/international](http://www.ipums.org/international)) archives, integrates, and disseminates high precision, richly detailed microdata from national population and housing censuses. This massive data infrastructure, totalling more than 325 million anonymized, integrated person records representing almost 90 million households, encompasses 55 countries and 159 censuses. Thanks to sustained funding by the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health (United States) as well as exceedingly generous cooperation from National Statistical Offices worldwide, the database is expanding at the rate of 5-10 additional countries per year (see Table 1).

Table 1

**Status of census microdata for countries participating in the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-International collaboratory, July 2010:**  
3 shades of green--Integrated (dark), Integrating (medium), and Negotiating (light)



2. Twenty-one European countries participate in the IPUMS initiative (number of sets of microdata contributed in parentheses; \* = microdata are integrated and being disseminated): \*Armenia (1), \*Austria (4), \*Belarus (1), Bulgaria (0), the Czech Republic (2), \*France (7), Germany (8—includes German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany and microcensuses), \*Greece (4), \*Hungary (4), Ireland (8), \*Italy (1), the \*Netherlands (3), Poland (0), \*Portugal (3), \*Romania (3), \*Slovenia (1), \*Spain (3), \*Switzerland (4), Turkey (0), Ukraine (0), and the \*United Kingdom (2—to be expanded to 6).

3. Integration of microdata through the 2000 round of censuses is complete for fourteen European countries. The 2011 IPUMS launch is scheduled to incorporate samples for three European countries—France (2006 census), Ireland and Germany—as well as nine other nations (Cambodia, Egypt, Jamaica, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Nicaragua, Palestine and Sierra Leone). Additional launches are planned for successive years, integrating 2010 round census samples as expeditiously as they become available.

4. Although access to the IPUMS-International microdata is free of cost, usage is restricted to bona-fide researchers who agree to abide by stringent conditions of use. IPUMS disseminates extracts, custom-tailored to the precise research needs of each user.

The average IPUMS extract consists of a mere 10 variables. This contrasts with the practices of most statistical offices where census microdata are disseminated as complete sets, consisting of a data dictionary and an entire sample. Typically, under this *modus operandi*, when requests are fulfilled, each researcher receives exactly the same set of data and documentation. Given the massive size of the IPUMS-International database, disseminating the full set of variables and unvarying size of samples is impractical. Instead, with IPUMS, the researcher requests an extract from the database, in which selections are made for:

- (a) Country (or countries);
- (b) Census year(s);
- (c) Variables (age, sex, educational attainment, etc.);
- (d) Sub-populations (e.g., female heads of households aged less than twenty five years along with all other co-resident persons in the selected household); and
- (e) Sample density (either as a percent or number of cases).

5. The IPUMS extract engine fulfils the request by generating a dataset containing only the requested microdata and the corresponding codebook (available in 4 flavors: generic, SPSS, SAS or STATA). Additional comprehensive metadata are available from the web-site, both as documents and in interactive form.

6. At the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Expert Group Meeting on Statistical Data Confidentiality, November 2005, we explained the IPUMS-International data dissemination procedure as follows<sup>1</sup>:

7. When the extract is ready (usually in a matter of minutes), the researcher is notified by email that the data should be retrieved within 72 hours. A link is provided to a password-protected site for downloading the specific extract. The data are encrypted during transmission using 128-bit SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) encryption standard, matching the level used by the banking and other industries where security and confidentiality are essential. The researcher may then securely download the file, decompress it and proceed with the analysis using the supplied integrated metadata consisting of variable names and labels.

8. This method of dissemination has weathered the test of time, and indeed as usage soars, the rapid acceleration of internet transmission speeds has validated this approach.

## II. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-International Usage Statistics (through June 4, 2010).

9. 59,170 extracts have been downloaded from the IPUMS-International site, averaging over 1,000 per country for the 55 countries represented in the database (Table 2). Nonetheless, usage by country varies greatly. For the 44 countries with samples available for at least 12 months, the smallest number of extracts, 119, was registered for the 1999 census of the Kyrgyz Republic. The greatest number, 7,637, was registered for the six censuses of Mexico. The top ranked sample was Mexico 2000, with 2,464 extracts.

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<sup>1</sup> Robert McCaa and Albert Esteve, "*IPUMS-Europe: Confidentiality measures for licensing and disseminating restricted access census microdata extracts to academic users*," *Monographs of official statistics: Work session on statistical data confidentiality*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, p. 40.

10. Mexico, Brazil and Colombia predominate in usage not only because their samples offer lots of variables and a long series covering a half century of population history, but also due to the fact that many Latin American emigrants reside in the United States (or Spain) and thus it is possible to analyze these populations in a single integrated database, whether they reside in the country of birth or in the two most important countries of emigration — the United States and Spain. In addition, all the Latin American samples, as well as those for the United States and Spain, are high precision and richly detailed with extensive information on migration, economic, social and demographic variables of both individuals and households.

Table 2

**Rank of the Top Five and all European Countries plus Canada and United States by Number of Extracts**

Rank	Country	Sample %*	Variables (n)*	Years of census samples	Extracts
1	Mexico	10	120	1960p, 70, 80, 95, 2000, 05	7,637
2	Brazil	5	106	1960, 70, 80, 91, 2000	5,191
3	United States	5	92	1960, 70, 80, 90, 2000, 05	4,559
4	Colombia	10	120	1964p, 72, 85, 93, 2005	3,428
5	France	5	99	1962, 68, 75, 82, 90, 99	2,795
10	Canada	2.5	59	1971p, 81p, 91p, 2001p	1,614
12	Spain	5	99	1981, 91, 2001	1,514
13	Greece	10	89	1971, 81, 91, 2001	1,496
19	Hungary	5	74	1970, 80, 90, 2001	1,132
21	Austria	10	75	1971, 81, 91, 2001	1,087
22	Portugal	5	96	1981, 91, 2001	1,028
23	Romania	10	97	1976, 92, 2002	1,012
29	United Kingdom	3	47	1991, 2001p	657
30	The Netherlands	1	33	1960p, 71p, 2001p	570
32	Belarus	10	84	1999	333
38	Italy	5	81	2001	209
43	Slovenia	10	80	2002	133
46	Switzerland	5	79	1970, 80, 90, 2000	40**
Total extracts from the IPUMS-International database for 55 countries (159 samples) Jun 4, 2010					59,170
*2000 round census; refers to all integrated variables, including IPUMS constructed variables.					
**sample released Jun 1, 2010 (i.e., less than one week of access)					
"p" = person sample; all other samples are of households					

11. 3,645 researchers have qualified for access to the IPUMS-International database, representing 84 countries. The average user made sixteen extract requests. In total more than one-half million variables (n=586,643) have been downloaded. The fact that the average extract consists of a mere ten variables shows that IPUMS-International users are researchers, not hoarders. Their extract requests are parsimonious, limited to specifically what is needed to address well-defined research questions.

12. Of the 736 integrated variables available to researchers, 32 of the most commonly extracted are listed in Table 3. The top 8 encompass 4 demographic variables (marital status, relationship to head, age and sex), 2 economic (employment status and class of worker), and one each social (educational attainment) and technical (person weight).

Table 3

**32 most popular variables in Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-International**

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Label</u>	<u>Extracts</u>	<u>Mnemonic</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1	Educational attainment	19,307	EDATTAN	
2	Age (single years to 85+)	19,009	AGE	Grouped age n=3,838
3	Employment status	18,490	EMPSTAT	
4	Marital status	18,214	MARST	
5	Person weight	17,511	WTPER	Technical variable
6	Relationship to head	15,783	RELATE	
7	Sex	14,595	SEX	
8	Class of work	12,583	CLASSWK	
9	Ownership of dwelling	8,050	OWNRSH	
10	Occupation ISCO recode	8,004	OCCISCO	
11	School attendance	7,919	SCHOOL	
12	Years of schooling	7,576	YRSCHL	
13	Literate	7,290	LIT	
14	Urban/rural	7,098	URBAN	
15	Industry-general code	7,044	INDGEN	
16	Household weight	6,656	WTHH	Technical variable
17	Children ever born	6,363	CHBORN	
18	Nativity (native/foreign born)	6,332	NATIVTY	
19	Occupation	6,246	OCC	
20	Country of birth	6,153	BPLCTRY	
21	Religion	6,075	RELIG	
22	Industry	5,670	IND	
23	Location of spouse in household	5,007	SPLOC	Constructed (household)
24	Rule for locating spouse	4,171	SPRULE	Constructed (household)
25	Location of mother in household	4,153	MOMLOC	Constructed (household)
26	Number of children surviving	4,074	CHSURV	
27	Place of residence 5 years ago	4,064	MGRATE5	
28	Location of father in household	3,983	POPLOC	Constructed (household)
29	Total household income	3,965	INCTOT	Household variable
30	Earned income	3,655	INCEARN	
31	Number of rooms	3,465	ROOMS	
32	Consensual union	3,443	CONSENS	

13. One of the more surprising rankings is the presence of four IPUMS constructed variables among the top 30 requested: location in household of spouse, mother, and father and the rule used in locating the spouse—the “LOC” variables to experienced IPUMS

users. Researchers exploit these variables to study the joint characteristics of spouses and characteristics of parents relative to their children. The variables are constructed by inference from the relationship to head variable, age, sex, marital status, order of individuals listed in the household, and a few other variables. The heavy usage of the “LOC” variables indicates their great importance for analyzing individuals in relation to characteristics of their spouses, mothers and fathers.

14. Due to the substantial demand for integrated census microdata, the enormous amount of work required to integrate census microdata and metadata, and the widespread cooperation from many statistical offices, the IPUMS-International collaboratory has adopted the following minimum standards for microdata integration and dissemination<sup>2</sup>:

- (a) Household samples (person samples only where no other microdata exist such as for the 1970 round and earlier censuses);
- (b) High precision—5% minimum, 10% preferred;
- (c) Broad set of variables—typically all that are available, omitting only those required to protect statistical confidentiality;
- (d) Detailed codes—for age (single year to age 85), occupation (3 digit International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)), industry (3 digit, International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)), country of birth (detailed), etc.—suppressing only codes required to protect statistical confidentiality, such as those with low frequencies.

15. The French National Institute of Statistics (INSEE), a founding member of the initiative, is leading the way for the 2010 round, having already entrusted a high density sample of almost 20 million person records containing 94 variables from its *recensement renouée*, 2004-2008.

### III. Conclusion

16. When we began a decade ago, we dreamed of integrating samples for 21 countries in ten years. Thanks to the generous cooperation of National Statistical Offices and undreamed of technological innovations, that number was more than doubled. The number of users and the amount of use also far exceeded our expectations. For the second decade, we dream of doubling the number of users and doubling again the number of samples. High precision samples for the 2010 round of censuses will be crucial to our success.

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<sup>2</sup> Robert McCaa, Wendy Thomas, Albert Esteve and Antonio López Gay, “Entrusting census microdata and metadata for timely integration and dissemination via the IPUMS-EurAsia and IECM initiatives, 2010-2014”, Joint UNECE/Eurostat Meeting on Population and Housing Censuses (28-30 October 2009, Geneva, Switzerland).

**Appendix A. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series-  
Europe, 17 countries: 1301 Integrated variables available for  
2000 round census samples (June 2010)**

See Spreadsheet

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**Appendix A. IPUMS-Europe, 17 countries: 1301 Integrated variables available for 2000 round census samples (June 2010)**

Variable	Variable Label	AM 01	AT 01	BY 99	CA 01	FR 99	GR 01	HU 01	IT 01	KG 99	NL 01	PT 01	RO 02	SI 92	ES 01	CH 00	UK 01	US 05	total
<b>Total variables in sample</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1301</b>
<a href="#">RELATE</a>	Relationship to household head	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
<a href="#">AGE</a>	Age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
<a href="#">SEX</a>	Sex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
<a href="#">MARST</a>	Marital status	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
<a href="#">EMPSTAT</a>	Employment status	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
<a href="#">NATIVTY</a>	Nativity status	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
<a href="#">CITIZEN</a>	Citizenship	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	16
<a href="#">OCCISCO</a>	Occupation, ISCO	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
<a href="#">IND</a>	Industry, unrecoded	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
<a href="#">CLASSWK</a>	Class of worker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	16
<a href="#">ROOMS</a>	Number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	15
<a href="#">SCHOOL</a>	School attendance	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
<a href="#">EDATTAN</a>	Educational attainment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	15
<a href="#">INDGEN</a>	Industry, general recode	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
<a href="#">OWNRSH</a>	Ownership of dwelling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	13
composite	Region/Province of ... residence	1	.	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1		1	1	12
<a href="#">WATSUP</a>	Water supply	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	11
<a href="#">LVAREA</a>	Living area in square meters	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	11
<a href="#">BPLCTRY</a>	Country of birth	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	11
composite	Birthplace w/in country	1	.	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1		1	11
<a href="#">EEDATTA</a>	Educational attainment, Europe	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	11
<a href="#">ENUTS1</a>	NUTS1 Region, Europe	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	10
<a href="#">BATH</a>	Bathing facilities	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	10
<a href="#">NATION</a>	Country of citizenship	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	10
<a href="#">ENUTS2</a>	NUTS2 Region, Europe	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	9
<a href="#">HEAT</a>	Central heating	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	9
<a href="#">TOILET</a>	Toilet	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	9
<a href="#">CHBORN</a>	Children ever born	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	9
<a href="#">TRNWRK</a>	Means of transportation to work	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	9



<a href="#">FUELH</a>	Fuel for heating	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	8
<a href="#">BLTYR</a>	Year structure was built	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	8
<a href="#">CONSENS</a>	Consensual union	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	8
<a href="#">LIT</a>	Literacy	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	8
<a href="#">MGRATE1</a>	Migration status, 1 year	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	8
<a href="#">URBAN</a>	Urban-rural status	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7
<a href="#">ENUTS3</a>	NUTS3 Region, Europe	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	7
<a href="#">PHONE</a>	Telephone availability	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	7
<a href="#">HOTWATR</a>	Hot water heater	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	7
<a href="#">KITCHEN</a>	Kitchen or cooking facilities	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	7
constructe	Mother tongue	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	7
<a href="#">HRSWRK2</a>	Hours worked per week,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	7
<a href="#">ELECTRC</a>	Electricity	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
<a href="#">SEWAGE</a>	Sewage	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
<a href="#">BIRTHYR</a>	Year of birth	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
<a href="#">EBPLNT1</a>	Region of birth, Europe, NUTS1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	6
composite	Ethnicity/Ancestry	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6
<a href="#">RELIG</a>	Religion	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	6
<a href="#">HRSFULL</a>	Full-time or part-time work	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	6
<a href="#">HRSWRK1</a>	Hours worked per week	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	6
<a href="#">MGRATEP</a>	Migration status, previous	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6
<a href="#">MGYRS1</a>	Years residing in current locality	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6
<a href="#">EBPLNT2</a>	Region of birth, Europe, NUTS2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	5
<a href="#">YRIMM</a>	Year of immigration	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5
<a href="#">YRSIMM</a>	Years since immigrated	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5
<a href="#">MGCTRY1</a>	Country of previous residence	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
composite	Country of residence x years ago	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	5
<a href="#">AUTOS</a>	Automobiles available	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	4
<a href="#">BIRTHMO</a>	Month of birth	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4
<a href="#">EBPLNT3</a>	Region of birth, Europe, NUTS3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	4
<a href="#">YRSIMM2</a>	Years since immigrated,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4
<a href="#">HRSMIN</a>	Hours worked in main	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4
<a href="#">MGRATE5</a>	Migration status, 5 years	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4

<a href="#">DISEMP</a>	Employment disability	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	4
<a href="#">WALL</a>	Wall or building material	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
<a href="#">AGEMARR</a>	Age at first marriage	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
<a href="#">SUBFNUM</a>	Subfamily membership number	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
<a href="#">CHSURV</a>	Children surviving	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
<a href="#">RACE</a>	Race	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
<a href="#">ESTABSZ</a>	Size of work establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3
<a href="#">FUELCK</a>	Cooking fuel	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">AIRCON</a>	Air conditioning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">STRAG1</a>	Age of structure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">STORIES</a>	Stories in structure	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">DURMARR</a>	Duration of current marriage or	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">MARRYR</a>	Year of first marriage	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">LSTBYR</a>	Year of last birth	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
<a href="#">AWAYCHD</a>	Number of own children living	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">INDIG</a>	Member of an indigenous group	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">SPKENG</a>	Speaks English	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">LANGAM2</a>	Second language spoken,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">EMPSECT</a>	Sector of employment	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">WRKMTHS</a>	Months worked last year	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCTOT</a>	Total income	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCEARN</a>	Earned income	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCWAGE</a>	Wage and salary income	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCSELF</a>	Self-employment income	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCWEL</a>	Income from anti-poverty or	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCRET</a>	Retirement or pension income	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
<a href="#">INCSRC</a>	Source of livelihood	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
<a href="#">TRASH</a>	Trash disposal	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<a href="#">BEDRMS</a>	Number of bedrooms	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
<a href="#">BATHRMS</a>	Number of bathrooms	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<a href="#">ELEVATR</a>	Elevator in structure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<a href="#">AGE3</a>	Age, intervalled, United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
<a href="#">SAMESEX</a>	Same-sex couple, Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1

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