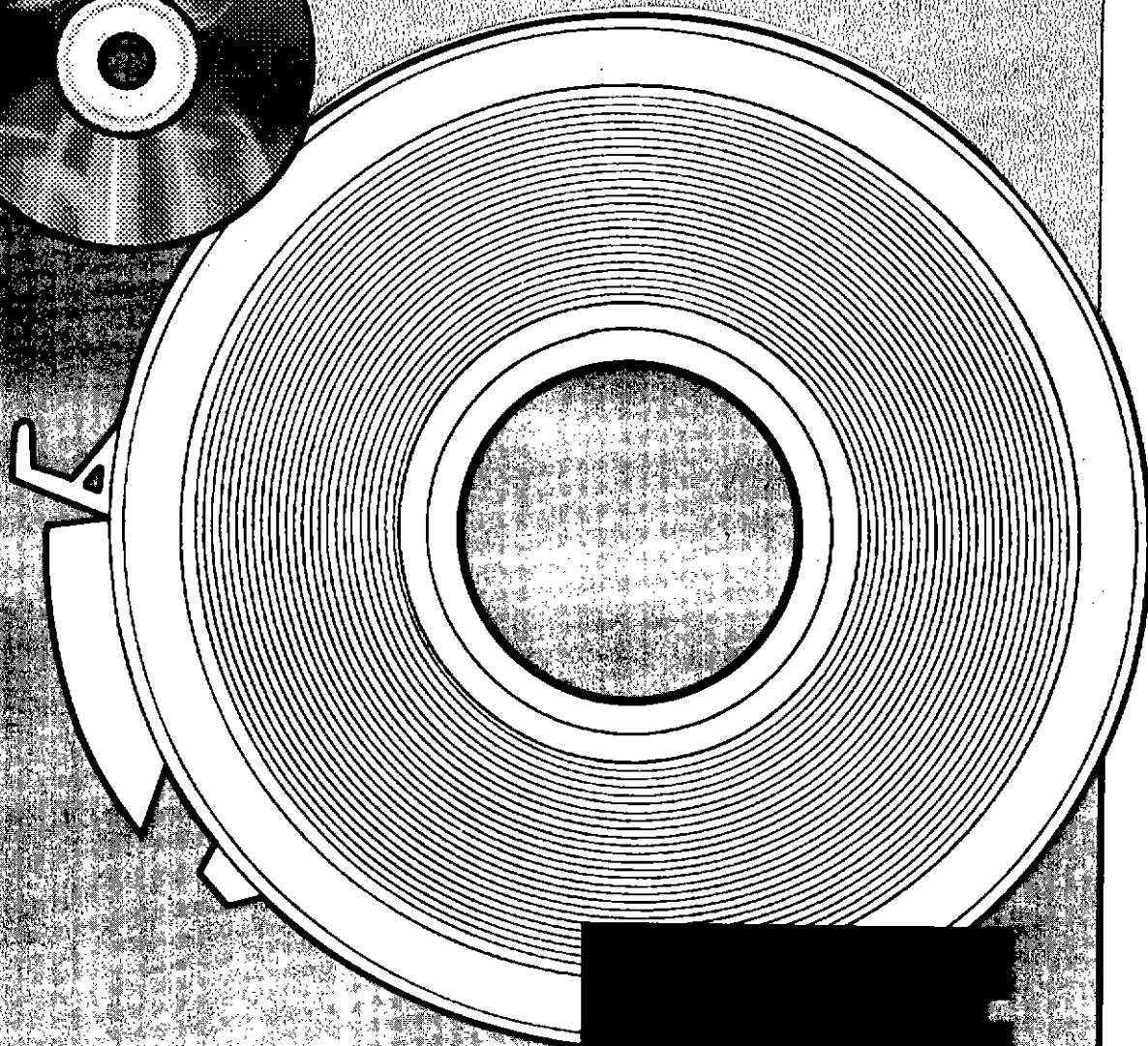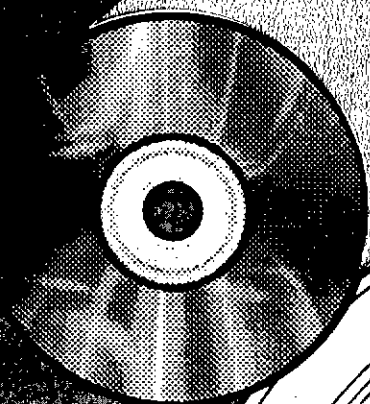**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY**

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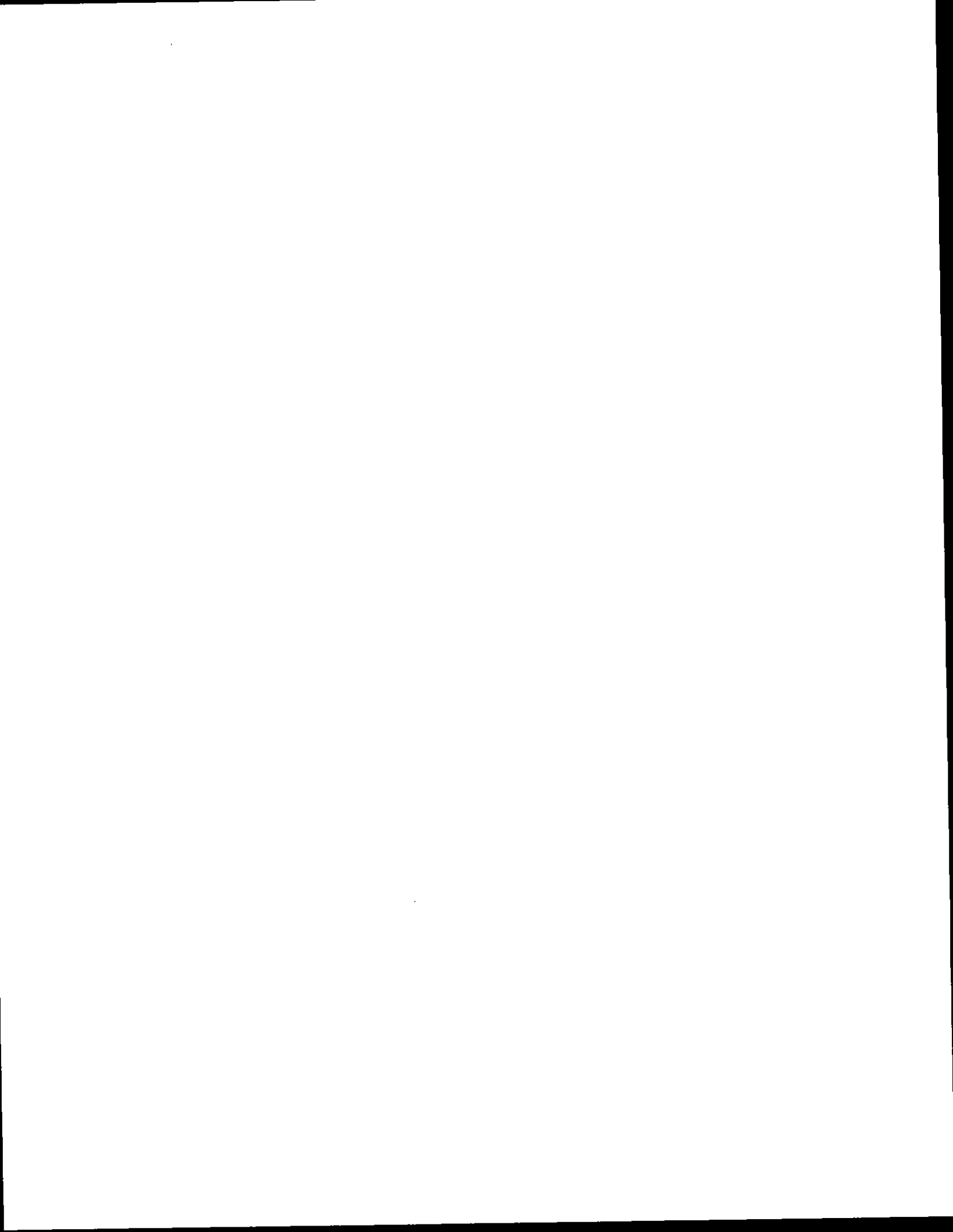
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CPS-94

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in the reaction of users to the usefulness of the information presented in this file and to the contents of the questions used to provide the data in this file (there is a facsimile of the questionnaire in the appendix). We welcome user recommendations for improving our survey work. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to:

Current Survey Comments
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994

Technical Documentation
CPS 94

Washington, DC

Issued October 1994

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Dr. Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director
Jane A. Callen, Assistant Director for
Communications

DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION

Jane A. Callen, Acting Chief

****

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The technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Current Population Survey, March 1994 Technical Documentation / prepared by Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Branch, Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1994.

For additional information concerning the **tape,** contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

For additional information concerning the **technical documentation,** contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

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ABSTRACT

*Current Population Survey, March 1994 [machine-readable data file] /
conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
—Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1994.*

TYPE OF FILE

Microdata; unit of observation is individuals,
families, and households.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

The universe is the civilian noninstitutional pop-
ulation of the United States living in housing units
and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian
housing units on a military base or in a household
not on a military base. A probability sample is used
in selecting housing units.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION

This file, also known as the Annual Demo-
graphic File, provides the usual monthly labor force
data, but in addition, provides supplemental data on
work experience, income, noncash benefits, and mi-
gration. Comprehensive work experience informa-
tion is given on the employment status, occupation,
and industry of persons 15 years old and over.
Additional data for persons 15 years old and older
are available concerning weeks worked and hours
per week worked, reason not working full time, to-
tal income and income components, and residence
on March 1, 1992. Data on employment and in-
come refer to the preceding year, although demo-
graphic data refer to the time of the survey.

This file also contains data covering nine non-
cash income sources: food stamps, school lunch
program, employer-provided group health insur-
ance plan, employer-provided pension plan, per-
sonal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare,
CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy as-
sistance.

Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household
relationship, and Hispanic origin are shown for
each person in the household enumerated.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

State of residence is uniquely identified as well
as census geographic division and region. The 113
largest metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's or
MSA's), an additional 89 selected MSA's, 66 se-
lected PMSA's, and 30 central cities in multi-central

city MSA's or PMSA's are also uniquely identified.[1]
Within confidentiality restrictions, indicators are
provided for MSA-PMSA/non-MSA-PMSA, cen-
tral city/noncentral city, farm/nonfarm, and
MSA/CMSA size.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

File Structure: Hierarchical.
File Size: 287,984 logical records; record size is
   744 characters.
File Sort Sequence: Census state code
   (MSTSTATE), then MSA/PMSA rank code

REFERENCE MATERIAL

*Current Population Survey, March 1994 Technical
Documentation.* The documentation includes this
abstract, pertinent information about the file, a
glossary, code lists, and a data dictionary. One copy
accompanies each file order. When ordered sepa-
rately, it is available from Data User Services
Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census,
Washington, DC 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

Data from the March Current Population Survey
are published most frequently in the Current Pop-
ulation Reports P-20 and P-60 series. These re-
ports are available from the Superintendent of
Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20402. Forthcoming reports will
be cited in *Census and You*, CENDATA™, the
Monthly Product Announcement (MPA), and the
Bureau of the Census Catalog and Guide.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES

A public use edition of the Current Population
Survey, March file is available for 1976, 1978, and
1979. For 1980, 1984, and 1988 two March files are
available for each year. The first March 1980 file
contains estimates based on 1970 population counts
and should be used for historical comparisons end-
ing in 1980. The reweighted March 1980 file

---

1. MSA's = Metropolitan Statistical Areas; CMSA's = Consolidated
Metropolitan Statistical Areas; PMSA's = Primary Metropolitan
Statistical Areas.

contains estimates based on results of the 1980 census and should be used for comparisons between 1981 and 1984.

In 1984, the Bureau of the Census introduced a step into the March second stage weighting procedure to control individual weights to independent estimates of the Hispanic population. Since this introduction caused a major disruption in the Hispanic estimates from March two data files were created. The first file, without the Hispanic controls should be used for comparing estimates for years prior to 1984 and the second file should be used for comparison with 1985 and later files.

From March 1989 forward, data on the Annual Demographic File are processed using the rewrite system. The rewrite system includes revised procedures to match supplement records to basic CPS records; revised weighting procedures; revised demographic and family edits; revised imputation procedures; and more income detail on the file.

For March 1988 there are two files, the regular Annual Demographic File and the Annual Demographic Rewrite File. The rewrite file has been prepared to allow historical comparison of data from the rewrite processing system implemented between 1988 and 1989. It is recommended that the rewrite file be used when comparing data collected from the March Annual Demographic Supplement from 1988 forward. Use the regular file, released in 1988, when comparing data from 1988 and prior years.

This is not to say, however, that comparisons cannot be made between years before and after 1988. When such analyses are done, for example between 1986 through 1989, data users must consider that similarities or differences between the data may be caused or effected by the rewritten system. Thus, comparing estimates from the 1988 rewrite files and the 1988 regular file will reveal the extent of any differences caused by the processing system changes though not the specific change. The magnitude of the difference can then be applied to the estimates from 1986 and 1989 to reveal whether any real differences exist. There were several revisions made to the processing programs; therefore, it is difficult to determine which specific revision effected the differences or similarities in the data.

Some non-March data also are available from 1968 to present. For more information, request the *Data Developments* on the Current Population Survey from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

FILE AVAILABILITY

The files may be ordered from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, using the order form on the following page. They are available on computer tape at 6250 bpi; ASCII or EBCDIC, and standard ANSI labeling. The file also will be available on CD-ROM.

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*0010

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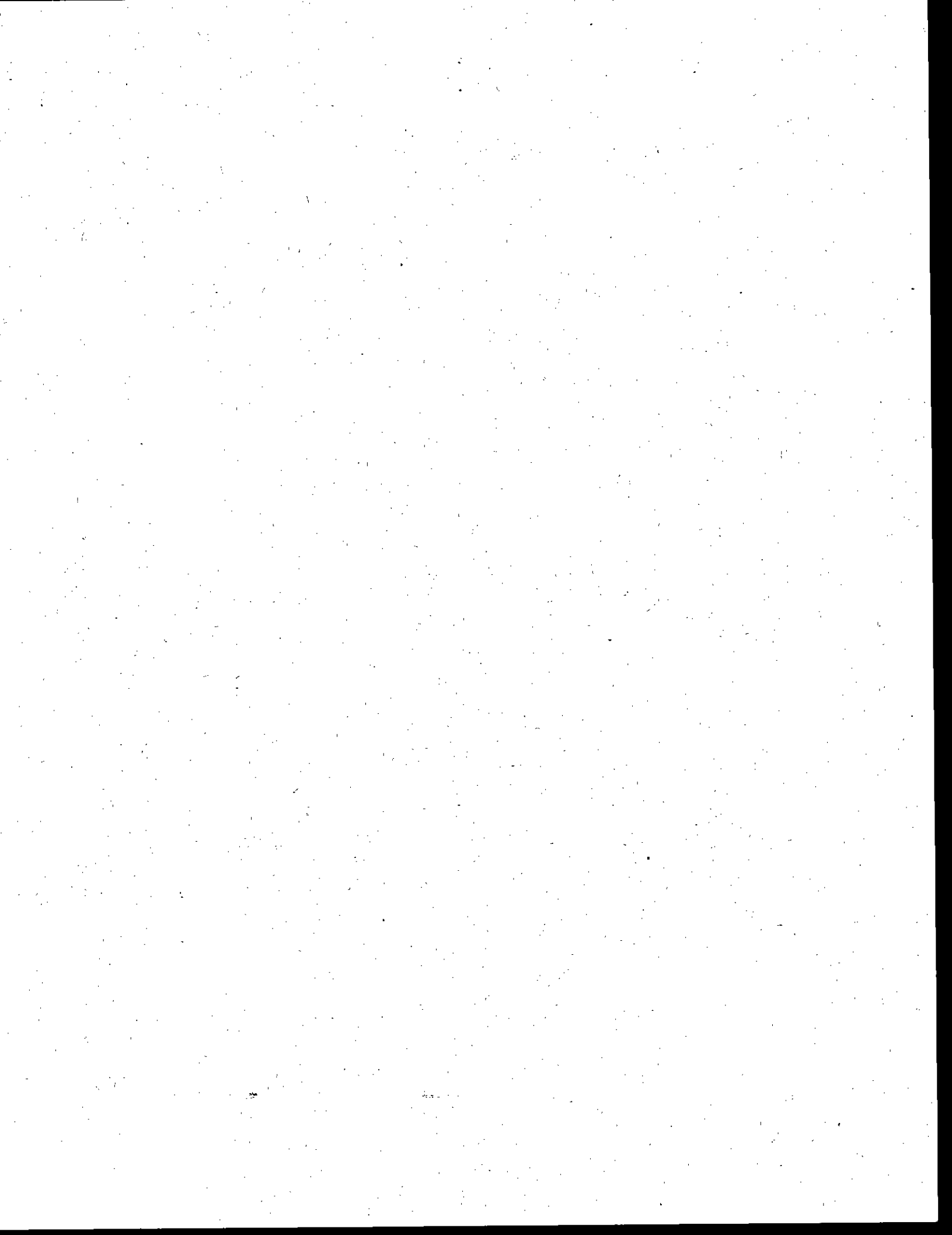
OVERVIEW

Current Population Survey

Introduction

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of the official Government statistics on employment and unemployment. The CPS has been conducted monthly for over 50 years. Currently, we interview about 57,000 households monthly, scientifically selected on the basis of area of residence to represent the Nation as a whole, individual States, and other specified areas. Each household is interviewed once a month for four consecutive months one year, and again for the corresponding time period a year later. This technique enables us to obtain month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons at a reasonable cost while minimizing the inconvenience to any one household.

Although the main purpose of the survey is to collect information on the employment situation, a very important secondary purpose is to collect information on the demographic status of the population, information such as age, sex, race, marital status, educational attainment, and family structure. From time to time additional questions are included on such important subjects as health, education, income, and previous work experience. The statistics resulting from these questions serve to update similar information collected once every 10 years through the decennial census, and are used by Government policymakers and legislators as important indicators of our Nation's economic situation and for planning and evaluating many Government programs.

The CPS provides current estimates of the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. Because it is not possible to develop one or two overall figures (such as the number of unemployed) that would adequately describe the labor market, the CPS is designed to provide a large amount of detailed and supplementary data. Such data are made available to meet a wide variety of needs on the part of users of labor market information.

Thus, the CPS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment (both farm and non-farm); nonfarm self-employed persons, domestics, and unpaid workers in nonfarm family enterprises; wage and salary employees; and, finally, estimates of total unemployment.

It provides the only available distribution of workers by the number of hours worked (as distinguished from aggregate or average hours for an industry), permitting separate analyses of part-time workers, workers on overtime, etc. The survey is also the only comprehensive current source of information on the occupation of workers and the industries in which they work. Information is available from the survey not only for persons currently in the labor force but also for those who are outside the labor force. The characteristics of such persons whether married women with or without young children, disabled persons, students, older retired workers, etc., can be determined. Information on their current desire for work, their past work experience, and their intentions for job seeking are also available.

The March CPS, also known as the Annual Demographic File, contains the basic monthly demographic and labor force data described above, plus additional data on work experience, income, non-cash benefits, and migration.

CPS Sample

The CPS sample is based on the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every State and in the District of Columbia.

In all, some 71,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month; about 57,000 of them containing approximately 112,000 persons 15 years old and over are interviewed. Also included are demographic data for approximately 33,000 children 0-14 years old and 650 Armed Forces members living with civilians either on or off base within these households. The remainder of the assigned housing units are found to be vacant, converted to nonresidential use, contain persons with residence elsewhere, or are not interviewed because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. Approximately 14,000 noninterview households are present each month. The resulting file size is approximately 163,000 records. In March of each year supplemental data are collected for Armed Forces members residing with their families in civilian housing units or on a military base. The Armed Forces members, however, are not asked the monthly labor force questions. In addition, the March CPS is supplemented with a sample of Hispanic households identified the previous

November. This results in the addition of about 2,500 households in the March CPS. The inclusion of the additional sample of Hispanic households began in 1976.

A more precise explanation regarding the CPS sample design is provided in Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*.

For a more detailed discussion about the basic labor force data gathered on a monthly basis in the CPS survey, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics Report No. 463 and the Current Population Report P-23, No. 62, issued jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census in October, 1976, and entitled Concepts and Methods Used In Labor Statistics derived from the Current Population Survey.

Questionnaire Coverage

Questionnaire facsimiles of the March 1990 CPS income supplement are shown on pages D-13 to D-27 in this documentation. CPS-1 items 19-26B shown on pages D-4 and D-5 of this document are not asked of Armed Forces members but only of civilians 15 years old and older. This part of the questionnaire is referred to as the monthly (basic) labor force section because these questions are asked every month.

Certain data items appearing on both the monthly (basic) questionnaire and the March supplement questionnaire may not have the same meaning. To avoid any misunderstandings, the user should refer to the glossary of this documentation.

Revisions To The March CPS Processing System

Introduction. Between 1988 and 1989 a new computer processing system was introduced for the March Current Population Survey. This processing system rewrite was long overdue; the system in use before this year was first introduced in March 1976 and was never fully updated to reflect the numerous questionnaire changes that had taken place since that time. In addition, the programs used to process the CPS file were written in a computer language that is being phased out of use at the Census Bureau. While the March 1989 file is the first to reflect this new processing system, the March 1988 file was reprocessed based on these new procedures in order to: 1) better evaluate the new processing procedures, and 2) allow year-to-year comparisons to be made between income years 1987 and 1988 using a consistent processing system.

While the following section deals mainly with modifications to the March imputation procedures and their subsequent effect on income and poverty rates, it should be pointed out that all of the

processing programs were rewritten in 1989, so that not only are the files from 1989 forward based on a somewhat different imputation system, but also reflect a rewritten weighting system, data acceptance program, family relationship edits, and new procedures to match income supplement records to the monthly CPS file. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain whether differences (especially those based on relatively small bases) are the result of imputation or other processing differences between the original and revised files.

Since the Census Bureau began imputing the missing income data on the CPS in 1962, there have been three major revisions to the processing system (in 1967, 1976, and 1989). Through all of these revisions, the basic strategy used in make imputations has remained the same. This approach, commonly referred to as "hot deck" imputation, assigns missing responses to sample persons with information from matched sample persons with similar demographic and economic information who answered these questions.

Under the new March processing system, there were three main modifications to the income imputation programs:

1. The edits and imputations were expanded to reflect the full detail of the March income questionnaire. The original processing system was still based on a less detailed CPS income questionnaire that had not been in use since 1980.

2. Under the revised processing procedures, entire sets of March income and noncash benefits data were imputed to supplement noninterviews from the same interviewed person. Under the original processing procedures, earnings, unearned income, and noncash benefits were imputed in separate stages during the processing system. Thus, the new processing system imputes noninterviews more efficiently and is better able to preserve the correlation between earnings, unearned income, and noncash benefits.

3. Both the old and new processing systems employ what are called "statistical matches" to link sample cases with reported data to those requiring imputation for missing responses. In the original processing system, under certain circumstances, reported data were removed and replaced with imputed data during the statistical matching process. Under the new system, reported data are never removed. This was accomplished by expanding the number of statistical matches in the income imputation system.

File Structure

There is a household record for each household or group quarters. The household record is followed by one of three possible structures:

A. If the household contains related persons and is not a group quarters household:

    1. The family record appears next followed by person records for members of the family who are not also members of a related subfamily. The person records would be ordered: family householder, spouse of family householder, children in the family, and other relatives of the family householder.

    2. The above records may be followed by one or more related subfamily records, each related subfamily record being followed immediately by person records for members of that related subfamily. The person records would be ordered: reference person of the related subfamily, spouse of subfamily reference person, and children of subfamily reference person.

    3. The above records may be followed by one or more unrelated subfamily records, each unrelated subfamily record being followed immediately by person records for members of that unrelated subfamily. The person records would be ordered: unrelated subfamily reference person, spouse of subfamily reference person, and children of subfamily reference person.

    4. The above records may be followed by one or more persons living with nonrelatives family records, each to be followed by the person record for the unrelated individual it represents. (See Figure 1, page 2-4.)

B. If the household contains a householder with no relatives and is not a group quarters household:

    1. The family record for the nonfamily householder is followed immediately by the person record for that nonfamily householder.

    2. These records may be followed by one or more unrelated subfamily records, each unrelated subfamily record being followed immediately by the person records for members of that unrelated subfamily.

    3. These records may be followed by one or more family records for persons living with nonrelatives, each person living with nonrelatives family record being followed immediately by the person record for that person living with nonrelatives. (See Figure 2, page 2-5.)

C. If the household is a group quarters, each person is defined as a person living with nonrelatives. There will be a family record followed by a person record for each person in the group quarters.

Relationship of Current Population Survey Files to Publications

Each month, a significant amount of information about the labor force is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Employment and Earnings and Monthly Labor Review Reports.

As mentioned previously, the CPS also serves as a vehicle for supplemental inquiries on subjects other than employment which are periodically added to the questionnaire. From the basic and supplemental data the Bureau of the Census issues four series of publications under the general title Current Population Reports:

    P-20 Population Characteristics
    P-23 Special Studies
    P-27 Farm Population
    P-60 Consumer Income

Of particular interest to users of the March microdata file would be those reports based on information collected in March. These reports include the following titles:

    P-20 Population Profile of the United States: (Year)
    P-20 Household and Family Characteristics: March (Year)
    P-20 Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March (Year)
    P-20 Geographical Mobility (Years)
    P-20 Educational Attainment in the United States (Years)
    P-20 Persons of Hispanic Origin in the United States (Year)
    P-60 Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: (Year)

P-60 Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: (Year)

P-60 Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: (Year)

All Current Population Reports may be obtained by subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Subscriptions are available as follows: Population Characteristics, Special Studies, Farm Population, and Consumer Income series (P-20, P-23, P-27, P-60) combined, $71 per year (sold as a package only); Population Estimates and Projections (P-25), $25 per year. Single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided on CENDATA™, in the *Bureau of the Census Catalog* and *Guide*, in *Census and You*, and the *Monthly Product Announcement* (MPA).

Figure 1. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households Containing a Family.

Household Record

  Family Record

    Person 1 (Householder) Record
    Person 2 (Spouse) Record

     .
     .
     .

    Person n (Family Member)

  Family (Related Subfamily Record)

    Person 1 (Related Subfamily Reference Person) Record
    Person 2 (Spouse) Record

     .
     .
     .

    Person n (Related Subfamily Member) Record

  Family (Unrelated Subfamily) Record

    Person 1 (Unrelated Subfamily Reference Person) Record
    Person 2 (Spouse) Record

     .
     .
     .

    Person n (Unrelated Subfamily Member) Record

  Family (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record

    Person 1 (Person Living With Nonrelatives) Record

Figure 2. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households Containing a Nonfamily Householder.

Household Record

   Family (Nonfamily Householder) Record

    Person (Nonfamily Householder) Record

   Family (Unrelated Subfamily) Record

    Person 1 (Unrelated Subfamily Reference Person) Record
    Person 2 (Spouse) Record

       .
       .
       .
       .

    Person n (Unrelated Subfamily Member) Record

   Family (Person Living With Nonrelatives) Record

    Person (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record

Figure 3. Illustration of Record Sequence for Group Quarters.[1]

Household Record

   Family (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record

    Person (Persons Living With Nonrelatives) Record

---

1. NOTE: Each person in group quarters is by definition a person living with nonrelatives.

OVERVIEW

2-5

Geographic Limitations

In July 1985, the CPS microdata files began carrying the metropolitan statistical area definitions announced by the Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1984. The new CPS estimates for the total metropolitan population have consistently been higher than independent estimates of the total metropolitan population prepared by the Census Bureau; the new CPS nonmetropolitan estimates have been lower than the independent estimates. The magnitude of the monthly differences has varied from 900,000 to 2.5 million persons over the past year, so that the proportion of the population living in metropolitan areas according to the CPS has ranged from 0.4 to 1.0 percentage points higher than the independent estimate. The difference in level between the two sets of estimates is partially attributable to the basic CPS sample design, which, because of sampling variability, includes an oversample of metropolitan households and an undersample of nonmetropolitan households. The monthly variations result from the exit and entrance of rotation groups, each with slightly different metropolitan-nonmetropolitan proportions, into the sample. The apparent overestimation of metropolitan and underestimation of nonmetropolitan population in the CPS relative to the Census Bureau's independent estimates should be taken into account when using the data. Because of the monthly variation in these estimates, month-to-month comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan estimates should be interpreted with caution.

One other set of estimates that can be produced from CPS microdata files beginning in October 1985 should be treated with caution. These are estimates for individual metropolitan areas. The change in Census Bureau confidentiality rules allowing identification of areas with populations of 100,000 or more instead of 250,000 has produced a situation where we now identify numerous small metropolitan areas on the CPS data files. Although estimates for the larger areas such as New York, Los Angeles, and so forth, should be fairly accurate and valid for a multitude of uses, estimates for the smaller metropolitan areas (those with populations under 500,000) should be used with caution because of the relatively large sampling variability associated with these estimates.

It should be kept in mind that the sample design and methods of weighting CPS data are geared towards producing estimates for the entire Nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. For further discussion of such considerations, the user should consult *The*

Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology (Technical Paper 40, U.S. Bureau of the Census).

The nature of the work done by each individual investigator using the microdata file will determine to what extent his/her requirements for precision will allow using some of the smaller geographic areas identified on the file.

Weights

For all CPS data files a single weight is prepared and used to compute the monthly labor force status estimates. An additional weight was prepared for the earnings universe which roughly corresponds to wage and salary workers in the two outgoing rotations. This is explained below in the section on earnings data. However, the difference in content of the March CPS supplement requires the presentation of additional weights: a household weight, a family weight, and a March supplement weight. In this section we briefly describe the construction and use of these weights. Chapter 5 of Technical paper 40, The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology provides documentation of the weighting procedures for the CPS both with and without supplement questions.

The final weight, which is the product of several adjustments, is used to produce population estimates for the various items covered in the regular monthly CPS. This weight is constructed from the basic weight for each person, which represents the probability of selection for the survey. The basic weight is adjusted for special sampling situations and failure to obtain interviews from eligible households (noninterview adjustment). A two-stage ratio estimation procedure adjusts the sample population to the known distribution of the entire population. This two-stage ratio estimation process produces factors which are applied to the basic weight (after the special weighting and noninterview adjustments are made) and results in the final weight associated with each record. In summary, the final weight is the product of: (1) the basic weight, (2) adjustments for special weighting, (3) noninterview adjustment, (4) first stage ratio adjustment factor, and (5) second stage ratio adjustment factor. This final weight should be used when producing estimates from the basic CPS data.

Differences in the questionnaire, sample and data uses for the March CPS supplement result in the need for additional adjustment procedures to produce what is called the March supplement weight. The sample for the March CPS supplement is expanded to include male members of the Armed Forces who are living in civilian housing or with the family on a military base, as well as additional Hispanic households which are not included in the monthly labor force estimates.

The expanded sample and the need to have a husband and wife receive the same weight has resulted in a weighting system which produces the March supplement weight. The March supplement weight should be used for producing estimates from March supplement data.

Finally, household and family weights are the weights assigned from the householder or reference person after all adjustments have been made and should be used when tabulating estimates of families-households.

Earnings Data

Beginning in 1982, usual hourly and weekly earnings data appear on the Annual Demographic File (ADF) for that portion of the population roughly corresponding to wage and salary workers (self-employed persons in incorporated businesses are excluded, although they are normally included with the wage and salary population). These data are now collected on a monthly basis in the two outgoing rotation groups as part of the basic CPS labor force interview.

Since the intent of the regular collection of earnings data was to initiate a family earnings data series, all persons in the two outgoing rotations receive an "earnings weight," even if they are not eligible for the earnings item. The earnings weight is a simple ratio-estimation to the person's labor force status by age, race, and sex. When tabulating estimates of earnings based on basic CPS data, use the earnings weight.

Further information on this earnings series is contained in *Technical Description of the Quarterly Data on Weekly Earnings from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Report #601, July 1980. This report is available on request from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. Attn: Office of Inquiries and Correspondence.

NOTE: For 1982 and 1983, usual weekly earnings are not present for individuals who were not paid on an hourly basis.

REVISIONS

Current Population Survey
(Effective January 1994)

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A major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) was implemented in January 1994. The primary aim of the redesign was to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey by introducing a new questionnaire and modernized data collection methods. This article discusses the major features of the new questionnaire and collection methods and compares the estimates derived under the former and new procedures.[1] The article also describes the introduction of new population controls based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount. (The effects of the redesign and other survey changes on the publication of data are discussed in the companion article, "Revisions in the Presentation of Data in Employment and Earnings," in this issue.)

Redesign of the Current Population Survey

Background

A monthly survey of some 60,000 households, the CPS is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since its inception in 1940, the CPS has been the primary source of information on the employed, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force.

Prior to the recent redesign, the survey questionnaire had been virtually unchanged for nearly three decades. The last major revisions were made in 1967.[2] Since that time, problems with the questionnaire in measuring certain labor market concepts were identified. Also, the Nation's economy and society underwent major shifts. For instance, there has been tremendous growth in the number of service-sector jobs, while the number of factory jobs has declined sharply as a share of overall employment. Other changes include the more prominent role of women in the work force and the growing popularity of alternative work schedules. These changes raised issues which were not being fully addressed with the old questionnaire. In addition, there had been major advances in survey research methods and data collection technology. Spurred by all of these developments, work by BLS and the Bureau of the Census began in the mid-1980's to redesign the CPS to better capture the dynamics of the contemporary labor market, while incorporating recent advances in data collection technology.

The redesign of the questionnaire had four main objectives: 1) To measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, 2) to expand the amount of data available, 3) to implement several definitional changes, and 4) to adopt a computer-assisted interviewing environment.

Beginning in 1988, BLS and the Bureau of the Census conducted a number of research projects to guide the development of a new CPS questionnaire. Alternative versions of the questionnaire were developed, based on both this research and recommendations made in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, also known as the Levitan Commission.[3] The various questionnaire alternatives were tested in 1990 and 1991 in two phases, using centralized computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) with a sample of households selected through random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. The results of both of these experimental phases were used in the development of the final revised questionnaire.

The new version was then tested extensively in a national sample survey, which ran parallel to the CPS from July 1992 to December 1993. This article compares data from this "parallel survey" with results from the official CPS using 1993 annual averages, in order to gauge the effects of the new questionnaire and computer-assisted data collection on the estimates.

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[1] For additional information on the background of the CPS redesign, see "Questions and Answers on the Redesign of the Current Population Survey," available from BLS, and three articles published in the September 1993 *Monthly Labor Review* under the heading "Overhauling the Current Population Survey." A comprehensive bibliography is available from BLS upon request.

[2] See Robert L. Stein, "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings*, February 1967.

[3] National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, *Counting the Labor Force*, 1979.

Computerization

The new questionnaire was designed for a computer-assisted interview. In most cases, interviewers conduct the survey either in person at the respondent's home or by telephone from the interviewer's home, using laptop computers on which the questionnaire has been programmed. This mode of data collection is known as computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). Interviewers ask the survey questions as they appear automatically on the screen of the laptop, and then type the responses directly into the computer. At the end of each day, interviewers transmit the data via modem to the computer at the Bureau of the Census headquarters. A portion of sample households (expected to reach about 20 percent later this year) is interviewed via CATI, from two centralized telephone centers (located in Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona) by interviewers who also use a computerized questionnaire.

Computer-assisted interviewing has important benefits, most notably:

Consistency. In a survey such as the CPS, consistency from interview to interview is essential for data quality. Automation facilitates the use of a relatively complex questionnaire, incorporating complicated skip patterns and standardized followup questions. Yet, certain questions are automatically tailored to the individual's situation to make them more understandable to the respondent.

Editing. The computerized questionnaire has several built-in editing features, including automatic checks for internal consistency and unlikely responses. In this way, some potential errors can be caught and corrected during the interview itself.

Dependent interviewing. An automated interview also permits dependent interviewing, that is, the use of information in the current interview that was obtained in a previous month's interview. Dependent interviewing reduces respondent and interviewer burden, while improving consistency of the data from one month to the next. The technique is being used to confirm the previously reported occupation and industry of a person's job and, for many people not in the labor force, to confirm their status as retired or disabled. If it is determined that there has been no change in the information which was supplied in the earlier interview, no further questions on the topic are asked. If, however, the information which was previously supplied has changed, the respondents are asked to provide the updated information. In a somewhat different form of dependent interviewing, persons' duration of unemployment is asked in the first month they are reported as unemployed, and this information is automatically updated by either 4 or 5 weeks if they remain unemployed in the subsequent month.

It should be noted that the new questionnaire was designed for computer-assisted interviewing. Given the complexity of the skip patterns and the use of dependent interviewing, it would be nearly impossible to administer the new survey using a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. In fact, there is no operational paper version of the new questionnaire.

Major Questionnaire Changes

Enhanced accuracy

Unlike the 1967 revision, whose major purpose was to sharpen the definition of unemployment, the emphasis of the 1994 redesign was to improve the overall quality of labor market information through extensive question changes and the introduction of computers into the collection procedures. The redesign was also undertaken to obtain data on topics not previously or adequately covered.

While the labor force status of most people is straightforward, some are more difficult to classify correctly, especially if they are engaged in activities that are relatively informal or intermittent. Many of the changes to the questionnaire were made to deal with such cases. This was accomplished by rewording and adding questions to conform more precisely with the official definitions, making the questions easier to understand and answer, minimizing reliance on volunteered responses, revising response categories, and taking advantage of the benefits of an automated interview. Areas affected by these improvements include:

Reference week. Many questions refer to activities "last week," but in the former questionnaire the time period was never defined. Research found that fewer than 20 percent of respondents defined the reference week as it is meant in the survey, that is, from Sunday to Saturday of the week including the 12th day of the month. The new questionnaire provides respondents with the specific dates of the reference week.

On layoff. Persons on layoff are defined as those who are separated from a job to which they are awaiting recall. The old questionnaire, however, was not structured to consistently obtain information on the expectation of recall. This was a particular problem since, in common parlance, the term "layoff" has come to refer to a permanent termination rather than the temporary situation that BLS and the Census Bureau are trying to measure.

In order to measure layoffs more accurately, questions were added to determine if people reported to be on layoff did in fact have an expectation of recall — that is, had they been given a specific date to return to work or, at least, had they been given an indication that they would be recalled within the next 6 months. Also, a direct question about layoff replaced a long and cumbersome question about both layoff and absence from work.

Jobsearch methods. To be counted as unemployed, a person must have engaged in an active jobsearch during the 4

weeks prior to the survey, that is, must have taken some action that could result in a job offer. In addition to contacting employers directly, active jobsearch methods include answering want ads, sending out resumes, and contacting private or public employment agencies. On the other hand, passive methods, such as taking a class or simply reading the want ads, do not qualify as a jobsearch. To allow interviewers to better distinguish between active and passive methods, the response categories for jobsearch methods were expanded and reformatted. Also, the basic question on jobsearch methods was reworded and followup questions were added to encourage respondents to report all types of jobsearch activity.

Hours at work. Research showed that, when asked about their actual hours at work, some respondents provided their scheduled or usual hours instead. To improve the accuracy of these data, the series of questions on hours worked was reordered to incorporate a recall strategy, which asks for usual hours first, then about possible time taken off or extra hours worked during the reference week, and finally about hours actually worked.

Reasons for working part time. Persons who work part time (fewer than 35 hours a week) do so either voluntarily (that is, because of personal constraints or preferences) or involuntarily (that is, because of business-related reasons such as slack work or the lack of full-time opportunities). Because respondents typically are not familiar with this distinction, the question asking why those working part time were doing so was reworded to provide examples of the two types of reasons. More importantly, the measurement of working part time involuntarily (or for economic reasons) was modified to better reflect the concept. Starting in 1994, workers who are part time for economic reasons must want and be available for full-time work. Individuals who usually work part time for an economic reason are asked direct questions to determine if they meet these criteria; those usually working full time are assumed to meet them.

Occupation and industry. Research has shown that the former system of asking questions on occupation, industry, and class of worker independently each month led to an overreporting of month-to-month change. The accuracy of these data will benefit significantly from the use of dependent interviewing, with most respondents being asked to supply this information only in the initial interview. In subsequent months, they are asked merely to verify the information that had been reported earlier regarding their employer, occupation, and usual activities on the job. If no changes have taken place, no further questions are asked and the information is simply carried forward. If changes in the job situation have occurred, the series of questions that was asked in the previous month is asked again.

Unpaid family workers. The definition of employment includes persons who work without pay for at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm owned by a member of their immediate family. To better measure the extent of work in such businesses, the new questionnaire has a direct question on the presence of a business in the household. Persons in households with a business who are not otherwise employed are specifically asked if they worked in the business.

Earnings. With the former questionnaire, respondents were asked to report their earnings as a weekly amount, even though that may not have been the easiest way to recall or report their earnings. In the new version, respondents are asked to report earnings in the time frame which they find easiest, for example, hourly, weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annual. Weekly earnings are automatically calculated for persons who respond on a basis other than weekly. Also, individuals are asked a specific question to determine if they usually receive overtime pay, tips, or commissions. For minimum wage studies, all earners are asked if they are, in fact, paid at hourly rates.

New data

The questionnaire redesign also makes it possible to collect several types of data regularly for the first time, namely:

Multiple jobholding. Employed persons are now asked each month whether they had more than one job. This allows BLS to produce estimates of multiple jobholding on a monthly basis, rather than having to derive them through special, periodic supplements. The inclusion of the multiple jobholding question also enhances the accuracy of answers to the questions on hours worked, and it may help to reconcile employment estimates from the CPS with those from the Current Employment Statistics program, BLS' survey of nonfarm business establishments.

Usual hours. All employed persons are asked each month about the hours they usually work. Previously, information on usual hours was collected from just one-quarter of wage and salary workers each month.

Definitional changes

As part of the redesign, several labor force definitions were modified, specifically:

Discouraged workers. This was the most important definitional change implemented. The Levitan Commission had criticized the former definition, because it was based on a subjective desire for work and on somewhat arbitrary assumptions about an individual's availability to take a job. As a result of the redesign, two requirements were added: For persons to qualify as discouraged, they must have engaged in some jobsearch within the past year (or since they last worked if they worked within the past year), and they must be currently available to take a job. (Formerly, avail-

ability was inferred from responses to other questions; now there is a direct question.) Discouraged workers are now defined as *persons who want a job, are available to take a job, and who had looked for work within the past year but not within the prior 4 weeks because they believed their search would be futile*. Specifically, their main reason for not recently looking for work was one of the following: *Believes no work available in line of work or area; couldn't find any work; lacks necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; employers think too young or too old; or other types of discrimination*. Also, beginning in January 1994, questions on this subject are asked of the full CPS sample rather than being limited to a quarter of the sample, permitting estimates of the number of discouraged workers to be published monthly (rather than quarterly).

Unemployment. A relatively minor change was incorporated into the definition of unemployment. Under the former definition, persons who volunteered that they were waiting to start a job within 30 days (a very small group numerically) were classified as unemployed, whether or not they were actively looking for work. Under the new definition, people waiting to start a new job are no longer automatically counted as unemployed. Rather, they must have actively looked for a job within the last 4 weeks in order to be counted as unemployed. Otherwise, they will be classified as not in the labor force. Thus, beginning in January 1994, the unemployed are defined as persons 1) without jobs; 2) actively seeking work, or on layoff from a job and expecting recall (who need not be seeking work to qualify); and 3) currently available to take a job (including temporary illness).

New entrants and reentrants. Unemployed persons who were not working just before their jobsearch commenced are classified as either new entrants or reentrants (to the labor force). Prior to 1994, new entrants were defined as jobseekers who had never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer; reentrants were defined as jobseekers who had held a full-time job for at least 2 weeks and had then spent some time out of the labor force prior to their most recent period of jobsearch. These definitions have been modified to encompass any type of job, not just a full-time job of at least 2 weeks duration. Thus, new entrants are now defined as jobseekers who have never worked at all, and reentrants are jobseekers who have worked before, but not immediately prior to their jobsearch.

Full-time and part-time workers. The classification of full- and part-time workers is now based completely on their usual weekly hours worked. In the past, due to limitations in the questionnaire, persons who worked full time in the reference week were not asked about their usual hours. Rather, they were assumed to work full time on a usual basis and classified as full-time workers. In the revised questionnaire, *all* workers are asked the number of hours they usually work, and are classified accordingly.

The Parallel Survey

As mentioned above, the new computerized questionnaire was tested in a parallel survey, also known as the "CATI/CAPI Overlap." The parallel survey was administered to approximately 12,000 households per month for 18 months, from July 1992 to December 1993. The survey had several objectives, including testing the complex programming of the questionnaire, breaking in computerized data collection and transmission operations, and measuring differences in major labor force estimates between the old and new surveys. Since a lack of funding prevented the administration of the former questionnaire in a CAPI environment and since the new questionnaire's complexity prevented its administration on paper, the effects of computer-assisted data collection on the labor force estimates cannot be completely isolated from the effects of changes in question wording and sequence.

The parallel survey was a nationally representative survey, in which all of the largest metropolitan areas were included and the remaining areas were sampled on a probability basis.[4] The parallel survey had the same rotation schedule as the CPS, that is, households were interviewed for 4 months, left the sample for the next 8 months, and then were interviewed for another 4 months.

When comparing estimates derived from the parallel survey with official CPS estimates, it should be recognized that the parallel survey was based on a national sample, in contrast with the State-based sample design of the CPS. Moreover, the sample of the parallel survey was just one-fifth the size of the CPS sample. This means that its estimates have greater variance, particularly those for small groups, which are based on relatively few sample members.

The data compared in this article are 1993 annual averages. There were, of course, month-to-month fluctuations, especially in the parallel survey, which are minimized using averages of 12 months of data. For example, the overall unemployment rate from the parallel survey for the 12-month period under study (January-December 1993) averaged 0.5 percentage point higher than the rate from the CPS, compared with monthly differences ranging from 0.1 to 0.7 percentage point.

Comparisons Between CPS and Parallel Survey Estimates

The following analysis describes differences in labor market estimates between the official CPS and the parallel survey for 1993. This includes highlights of the major

[4] The sample design of the parallel survey was based on that used by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

differences as well; as sections on the employed, unemployed, persons in the labor force, and persons not in the labor force.

Explanations for observed differences in the estimates are suggested whenever possible. It is important to note, however, that given the sweeping changes to the survey, it is impossible to completely disentangle the underlying causes behind the differences. In general, only differences that are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level are discussed. Confidence intervals for major estimates are shown in table 1. Standard errors for estimates in all other tables are available from BLS upon request. In order to maintain comparability with parallel survey results, the CPS estimates used in this article were not subjected to the compositing procedure, and as a result may not always agree with published estimates.[*]

Highlights of findings

The following are highlights of the study comparing data from the parallel survey (using the revised questionnaire and automated collection) with the CPS (using the former questionnaire and procedures) for 1993.

- The national unemployment rate as estimated by the parallel survey was higher than the rate obtained by the CPS. This difference averaged 0.5 percentage point (table 1). As shown in table 2, the measured effect was relatively larger for women than for men. The parallel survey also measured more unemployment among teenagers and older workers (65 years and over).

- The overall proportion of the population that was working — the employment–population ratio — was essentially the same in the parallel survey and the CPS. However, there were marked differences by gender. For men, the ratio was lower in the parallel survey than in the CPS; for women the ratio based on the parallel survey was higher.

- The labor force participation rate was estimated to be higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS. Again, there were significant differences by gender: The percentage for men was lower in the parallel survey while the rate for women was higher.

Employment

As stated above, overall estimates of employment differed little between the parallel survey and the CPS. The employment-population ratio was 61.8 percent in the parallel survey, statistically indistinguishable from the 61.7 percent using the CPS. This similarity in the aggregate ratio, however, masks significant differences by gender. The ratio for women was higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS — 54.9 versus 54.2 percent — while for men the measure from the parallel survey was lower — 69.3 versus

[*] Compositing is an estimation procedure which reduces variability in estimates, especially of month-to-month change. For a detailed explanation, see "Estimating Methods" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error in this publication.

69.9 percent. (See table 2.)

There are several questionnaire changes which may have contributed to higher estimates of employment among women. Many of the revisions to the new questionnaire were made to capture labor force activity more completely, especially that of a more irregular or informal nature. To this end, key questions on work activity were reworded. (See exhibit A.) For example, the question asking about work was changed from "Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?" to "LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for pay?" Some respondents to the former questionnaire may have failed to report work activities if their activities were part time, intermittent, or perhaps even if they were home-based. The revised question communicates more clearly to the respondent that the survey uses an inclusive definition of work, to encompass any work for pay.

Indeed, the entire context of the interview must be considered. The labor force portion of the former CPS interview began with the following question: "What were you doing most of LAST WEEK (Working, keeping house, going to school, or something else)?" This question, originally introduced as an "icebreaker," has been criticized on several grounds. For one, we really don't want to know what a person was doing most of last week (the answer to that might be something unrelated to labor force activity), but rather whether a person worked at all last week. The phrase "most of last week," moreover, may have been indicating to some respondents that the interest of the survey was in full-time, "regular" employment and not in part-time or intermittent work.

Another difficulty with the former opening question was that interviewers were instructed to tailor it depending on the person's apparent situation. For a person (typically a woman) who appeared to be a homemaker, the question could be phrased, "What were you doing most of last week — working, keeping house, or something else?" For a young person, the question could be tailored to read, "What were you doing most of last week — working, going to school, or something else?" The "working" option was not always offered. Everyone else was asked, "What were you doing most of last week — working or something else?" It is not known to what extent these procedures were followed; however, the instructions for tailoring provided the potential for bias and may have cast doubt on the intent of the survey to capture all labor force activity.

In the new questionnaire, none of the questions is customized on the basis of the appearance of respondents. Thus, for example, after an opening question (asked once for the entire household) on the presence of a business or farm, *everyone* is asked whether he or she did *any* work for pay, clearly setting the tone that this is a survey in which labor force activity is the sole interest. Also, the new version systematically asks about employment in family busi-

Table 1. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma[2]
TOTAL				
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	193,550	0	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	128,965	862	642
Percent of population	66.2	66.6	.4	.3
Employed	119,389	119,606	217	696
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	.1	.4
Unemployed	8,714	9,359	645	278
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.3	.5	.2
Men, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	85,850	-56	0
Civilian labor force	66,077	65,599	-478	354
Percent of population	76.9	76.4	-.5	.4
Employed	61,884	61,283	-601	381
Employment-population ratio	72.0	71.4	-.6	.4
Unemployed	4,193	4,316	123	189
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	.2	.3
Women, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,361	-29	0
Civilian labor force	55,184	56,162	978	486
Percent of population	58.5	59.5	1.0	.5
Employed	51,966	52,604	638	503
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.8	.7	.5
Unemployed	3,219	3,559	340	159
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.3	.5	.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,338	84	0
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,203	361	178
Percent of population	51.6	54.0	2.4	1.3
Employed	5,540	5,719	179	174
Employment-population ratio	41.8	42.9	1.1	1.3
Unemployed	1,303	1,485	182	100
Unemployment rate	19.0	20.6	1.6	1.3
White				
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	163,921	0	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	110,209	802	607
Percent of population	66.7	67.2	.5	.4
Employed	102,891	103,267	376	648
Employment-population ratio	62.8	63.0	.2	.4
Unemployed	6,516	6,942	426	223
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	.3	.2
Black				
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,329	0	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	13,908	-49	325
Percent of population	62.5	62.3	-.2	1.5
Employed	12,148	11,923	-225	321
Employment-population ratio	54.4	53.4	-1.0	1.4
Unemployed	1,809	1,985	176	129
Unemployment rate	13.0	14.3	1.3	.9

See footnote at end of table.

REVISIONS

Table 1. Employment status of the population for selected labor force groups using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma[2]
Hispanic origin				
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	15,753	0	0
Civilian labor force	10,385	10,666	281	241
Percent of population	65.9	67.7	1.8	1.5
Employed	9,285	9,412	127	268
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.7	.8	1.7
Unemployed	1,100	1,254	154	97
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.8	1.2	.9

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.
[2] Sampling error at the 90-percent confidence level.
NOTE: Population estimates obtained from the two surveys will not always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Employment status of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using 1980 census-based estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]
Civilian noninstitutional population									
Total, 16 years and over	193,550	193,550	0	92,620	92,620	0	100,930	100,930	0
16 to 19 years	13,254	13,338	84	6,714	6,769	55	6,540	6,569	29
20 to 24 years	17,583	17,641	58	8,613	8,677	64	8,970	8,964	-6
25 to 34 years	41,314	41,375	61	20,382	20,374	-8	20,933	21,002	69
35 to 44 years	40,341	40,238	-103	19,831	19,785	-46	20,510	20,453	-57
45 to 54 years	28,863	28,943	80	14,027	14,016	-11	14,836	14,927	91
55 to 64 years	21,029	21,006	-23	9,976	9,990	14	11,053	11,016	-37
65 years and over	31,164	31,008	-156	13,078	13,009	-69	18,086	17,999	-87
Civilian labor force									
Total, 16 years and over	128,103	128,965	862	69,656	69,300	-356	58,447	59,664	1,217
16 to 19 years	6,842	7,203	361	3,579	3,702	123	3,263	3,502	239
20 to 24 years	13,555	13,705	150	7,159	7,186	27	6,396	6,519	123
25 to 34 years	34,473	34,609	136	19,049	18,828	-221	15,424	15,782	358
35 to 44 years	34,274	34,287	13	18,544	18,457	-87	15,730	15,830	100
45 to 54 years	23,556	23,622	66	12,642	12,482	-160	10,914	11,139	225
55 to 64 years	11,863	11,736	-127	6,632	6,473	-159	5,231	5,262	31
65 years and over	3,540	3,802	262	2,051	2,173	122	1,489	1,629	140
Participation rate									
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.6	.4	75.2	74.8	-.4	57.9	59.1	1.2
16 to 19 years	51.6	54.0	2.4	53.3	54.7	1.4	49.9	53.3	3.4
20 to 24 years	77.1	77.7	.6	83.1	82.8	-.3	71.3	72.7	1.4
25 to 34 years	83.4	83.6	.2	93.5	92.4	-1.1	73.7	75.1	1.4
35 to 44 years	85.0	85.2	.2	93.5	93.3	-.2	76.7	77.4	.7
45 to 54 years	81.6	81.6	.0	90.1	89.1	-1.0	73.6	74.6	1.0
55 to 64 years	56.4	55.9	-.5	66.5	64.8	-1.7	47.3	47.8	.5
65 years and over	11.4	12.3	.9	15.7	16.7	1.0	8.2	9.1	.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Employment status of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using 1980 census-based estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]
Employed									
Total, 16 years and over	119,389	119,606	217	64,727	64,200	-527	54,662	55,406	744
16 to 19 years...............	5,540	5,719	179	2,844	2,918	74	2,696	2,802	106
20 to 24 years...............	12,137	12,233	96	6,354	6,386	32	5,783	5,846	63
25 to 34 years...............	32,119	32,099	-20	17,729	17,527	-202	14,390	14,573	183
35 to 44 years...............	32,406	32,347	-59	17,512	17,400	-112	14,894	14,947	53
45 to 54 years...............	22,444	22,431	-13	12,011	11,808	-203	10,433	10,623	190
55 to 64 years...............	11,313	11,154	-159	6,292	6,106	-186	5,022	5,048	26
65 years and over	3,430	3,623	193	1,986	2,057	71	1,444	1,566	122
Employment-population ratio									
Total, 16 years and over	61.7	61.8	.1	69.9	69.3	-.6	54.2	54.9	.7
16 to 19 years...............	41.8	42.9	1.1	42.4	43.1	.7	41.2	42.7	1.5
20 to 24 years...............	69.0	69.3	.3	73.8	73.6	-.2	64.5	65.2	.7
25 to 34 years...............	77.7	77.6	-.1	87.0	86.0	-1.0	68.7	69.4	.7
35 to 44 years...............	80.3	80.4	.1	88.3	88.0	-.3	72.6	73.1	.5
45 to 54 years...............	77.8	77.5	-.3	85.6	84.3	-1.3	70.3	71.2	.9
55 to 64 years...............	53.8	53.1	-.7	63.1	61.1	-2.0	45.4	45.8	.4
65 years and over	11.0	11.7	.7	15.2	15.8	.6	8.0	8.7	.7
Unemployed									
Total, 16 years and over	8,714	9,359	645	4,928	5,100	172	3,785	4,259	474
16 to 19 years...............	1,302	1,485	183	735	784	49	567	700	133
20 to 24 years...............	1,417	1,472	55	805	800	-5	613	673	60
25 to 34 years...............	2,354	2,511	157	1,320	1,301	-19	1,034	1,210	176
35 to 44 years...............	1,868	1,940	72	1,033	1,057	24	835	883	48
45 to 54 years...............	1,112	1,190	78	631	675	44	482	516	34
55 to 64 years...............	550	581	31	341	367	26	209	214	5
65 years and over	110	180	70	65	116	51	45	63	18
Unemployment rate									
Total, 16 years and over	6.8	7.3	.5	7.1	7.4	.3	6.5	7.1	.6
16 to 19 years...............	19.0	20.6	1.6	20.5	21.2	.7	17.4	20.0	2.6
20 to 24 years...............	10.5	10.7	.2	11.2	11.1	-.1	9.6	10.3	.7
25 to 34 years...............	6.8	7.3	.5	6.9	6.9	.0	6.7	7.7	1.0
35 to 44 years...............	5.5	5.7	.2	5.6	5.7	.1	5.3	5.6	.3
45 to 54 years...............	4.7	5.0	.3	5.0	5.4	.4	4.4	4.6	.2
55 to 64 years...............	4.6	5.0	.4	5.1	5.7	.6	4.0	4.1	.1
65 years and over	3.1	4.7	1.6	3.2	5.4	2.2	3.0	3.9	.9

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

NOTE: Population estimates obtained from the two surveys will not always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures.

EXHIBIT A. COMPARISON OF KEY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

CPS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK -

   (working or something else?)

   (keeping house or something else?)

   (going to school or something else?)

   If answer indicates "with a job, but not at work" (either temporarily or on layoff), ask 2, and if 2 is "no" ask 4. If answer indicates "working," skip 2. All others, ask 2.

2. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

3. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

   If "no," ask 5. If "yes," ask 4.

4. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

5. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

   If "yes," ask 6.

6. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

PARALLEL SURVEY

1. Does anyone in this household have a business or a farm?

2. LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for (either) pay (or profit)?

   Parentheticals in question filled in if anyone in the household has a business or farm.

   If 1 is "yes" and 2 is "no," ask 3.

3. LAST WEEK, did you do any unpaid work in the family business or farm?

   If 2 and 3 are both "no," ask 4.

4. LAST WEEK, (in addition to the business,) did you have a job, either full or part time? Include any job from which you were temporarily absent.

   Parenthetical in question filled in if anyone in the household has a business or farm.

   If 4 is "no," ask 5.

5. LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?

   If 5 is "yes," ask 6. If 5 is "no," ask 8.

6. Has your employer given you a date to return to work?

   If "no," ask 7.

7. Have you been given any indication that you will be recalled to work within the next 6 months?

   If "no," ask 8.

8. Have you been doing anything to find work during the last 4 weeks?

   If "yes," ask 9.

9. What are all of the things you have done to find work during the last 4 weeks?

nesses and farms, where much of the previously "missing employment" seems to have taken place.

The series of questions on work in the former questionnaire may have also led to an overstatement of men's labor market activity, which was concentrated among men who were reported as having a job but absent from work. This is discussed in the section on characteristics of the employed.

Unemployment

The new questionnaire (including the new collection procedures) yielded an overall unemployment rate half a percentage point higher than the CPS, 7.3 percent compared with 6.8 percent for the period January to December 1993. But, as with the employment-population ratio, this statistic hides variations among worker groups. Namely, the higher incidence of unemployment was statistically significant only for women, workers 65 years and over, and teenagers. The difference for men (0.3 percentage point higher in the parallel survey) was close to being statistically significant.

The new questionnaire had a relatively large effect on women's unemployment rate, which was 7.1 percent in the parallel survey compared with 6.5 percent based on the CPS. Unemployment in the parallel survey increased for both white women and black women. Among age groups, teenagers and workers 65 years and over had higher jobless rates in the parallel survey. The difference for the 25-to-34-year-old category was also statistically significant.

There are several differences between the old paper questionnaire and the revised automated questionnaire which could help to explain the higher unemployment rates obtained by the parallel survey. Part of the explanation is consistent with that given in the section on the employed. That is, the new questionnaire has a broader approach to both work and jobsearch activities, due at least in part to different messages communicated at the beginning of the survey. This could help to explain the higher unemployment rates among women, teenagers, and older workers, who are more likely to be looking for informal employment.

Also, older people in the new questionnaire who initially report that they are retired are asked, "Do you want a job either full or part time?" If they answer yes, they are asked the questions on jobsearch for potential classification as unemployed. The "part-time" reference may prompt some older workers to recall that they have looked for such a job.

Another part of the explanation for the differences relates to persons initially reported to be temporarily absent from jobs. It appears that a larger proportion of persons are reported as temporarily absent with the new questionnaire but are *not* classified as such because, when asked to provide a reason for their absence, they report they were "on layoff" or they cite "slack work/business conditions."

Such responses disqualify persons from being classified as employed and move them into the layoff/jobseeking question series.

A third part of the explanation is the direct question on layoff. Research has indicated that the former question on layoff was frequently misunderstood. The new direct question on layoff and a revised question on the reasons for absence produce a larger proportion of persons reported (but not classified) as on layoff in the parallel survey than in the CPS. When the criterion of expectation of recall is applied, nearly 60 percent of those initially reported to be on layoff are eliminated from this category. They are then routed to the series of questions on jobseeking, and, if they have an active jobsearch (which about half do), and are available to work, they will be counted among the unemployed.

It appears that, with the revised questions, a number of women are initially reported to be on layoff, although they had no expectation of recall. They do, however, meet the requirement of active jobsearch and thus were counted as unemployed. It is unknown how such persons would have responded to the previous questionnaire. The new questions, however, communicate a different message at the start of the interview which may be prompting more women to report a layoff status and an active jobsearch, resulting in a higher unemployment rate.

Characteristics of the employed

Multiple jobholding. About 6.2 percent of all employed people held two or more jobs during the fourth quarter of 1993, according to findings from the parallel survey.[6]

As a result of the redesign, information on multiple jobholding is available each month; previously, this information had been obtained only in periodic supplements to the CPS. While truly comparable data are not available from the regular CPS, the most recent supplement, conducted in May 1991, also showed a multiple jobholding rate of 6.2 percent.

Hours of work. Hours actually worked were somewhat lower as estimated in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. Mean (average) hours for workers in nonagricultural industries were 38.9 per week with the new questionnaire, compared with 39.4 using the former questionnaire. The pattern held for both adult men and adult women. (See table 3.)

These findings reflect several changes to the questionnaire which were made to obtain more accurate information on hours worked per week. A recall strategy was embedded in the series of questions, asking first about

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[6] Due to processing problems, data on multiple jobholding are not available for the first 9 months of 1993. The data presented here are October-December 1993 averages.

Table 3. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by actual hours of work, sex, and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Hours of work, sex, and age	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]
TOTAL						
Total at work	110,488	111,225	737	100.0	100.0	–
1 to 34 hours..........................	26,954	29,563	2,609	24.4	26.6	2.2
1 to 14 hours	5,130	6,066	936	4.6	5.5	.8
15 to 29 hours	13,410	14,475	1,065	12.1	13.0	.9
30 to 34 hours	8,414	9,021	608	7.6	8.1	.5
35 hours and over	83,535	81,663	-1,872	75.6	73.4	-2.2
35 to 39 hours	7,176	8,534	1,357	6.5	7.7	1.2
40 hours	42,523	38,717	-3,806	38.5	34.8	-3.7
41 to 48 hours	11,526	13,684	2,157	10.4	12.3	1.9
49 to 59 hours	13,004	12,158	-845	11.8	10.9	-.8
60 hours and over	9,304	8,570	-735	8.4	7.7	-.7
Average hours, total at work	39.4	38.9	-.6	–	–	–
Men, 20 years and over						
Total at work	57,032	57,014	-18	100.0	100.0	–
1 to 34 hours..........................	8,531	9,422	891	15.0	16.5	1.6
1 to 14 hours	1,396	1,564	168	2.4	2.7	.3
15 to 29 hours	3,946	4,251	305	6.9	7.5	.5
30 to 34 hours	3,190	3,607	418	5.6	6.3	.7
35 hours and over	48,501	47,592	-909	85.0	83.5	-1.6
35 to 39 hours	2,488	3,104	616	4.4	5.4	1.1
40 hours	22,777	21,033	-1,743	39.9	36.9	-3.0
41 to 48 hours	6,980	8,387	1,408	12.2	14.7	2.5
49 to 59 hours	9,161	8,513	-648	16.1	14.9	-1.1
60 hours and over	7,096	6,554	-542	12.4	11.5	-.9
Average hours, total at work	43.1	42.7	-.4	–	–	–
Women, 20 years and over						
Total at work	48,308	48,956	648	100.0	100.0	–
1 to 34 hours..........................	14,681	16,311	1,630	30.4	33.3	2.9
1 to 14 hours	2,537	3,259	722	5.3	6.7	1.4
15 to 29 hours	7,416	8,106	690	15.4	16.6	1.2
30 to 34 hours	4,728	4,945	217	9.8	10.1	.3
35 hours and over	33,627	32,645	-983	69.6	66.7	-2.9
35 to 39 hours	4,390	5,119	729	9.1	10.5	1.4
40 hours	18,977	16,959	-2,017	39.3	34.6	-4.6
41 to 48 hours	4,383	5,080	697	9.1	10.4	1.3
49 to 59 hours	3,731	3,540	-191	7.7	7.2	-.5
60 hours and over	2,146	1,947	-200	4.4	4.0	-.5
Average hours, total at work	36.8	36.0	-.8	–	–	–
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total at work	5,148	5,256	108	100.0	100.0	–
1 to 34 hours..........................	3,741	3,829	88	72.7	72.9	.2
1 to 14 hours	1,197	1,243	46	23.3	23.7	.4
15 to 29 hours	2,048	2,117	69	39.8	40.3	.5
30 to 34 hours	496	469	-27	9.6	8.9	-.7
35 hours and over	1,407	1,426	20	27.3	27.1	-.2
35 to 39 hours	298	311	12	5.8	5.9	.1
40 hours	770	725	-45	15.0	13.8	-1.2
41 to 48 hours	165	217	52	3.2	4.1	.9
49 to 59 hours	112	105	-6	2.2	2.0	-.2
60 hours and over	62	69	7	1.2	1.3	.1
Average hours, total at work	24.3	24.3	.0	–	–	–

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

usual hours, then about any time taken off and extra hours worked in the reference week, and finally about total hours actually worked. And, as described earlier, the questions related to employment were reworded to capture work activities more fully, especially informal, intermittent, and part-time work. The more complete measurement of this type of work could help to lower the average number of hours worked.

The parallel survey found a higher proportion of workers at the lower end of the hours spectrum. For example, nonagricultural workers who actually worked less than 15 hours in the reference week accounted for 5.5 percent of persons at work in the parallel survey, compared with 4.6 percent in the CPS. Those working between 15 and 29 hours in the reference week comprised 13.0 percent of persons at work in the parallel survey, compared with 12.1 percent in the CPS.

The proportion of workers reporting a workweek of exactly 40 hours was lower in the parallel survey than in the CPS. With the memory aids embedded into the new questions, workers are better able to recall exceptions to their usual schedule, resulting in less clustering at precisely 40 hours.

Part-time employment. Some of the most closely watched measures derived from the CPS pertain to part-time employment. The proportion of employed people who usually work part time (less than 35 hours per week) was larger in the parallel survey (17.0 percent) than in the CPS (16.3 percent). The difference in part-time employment was relatively largest for adult women. (See table 4.)

Part time for economic reasons. The proportion of employed persons working part time for economic reasons was substantially lower in the parallel survey. The differences were observed for all major demographic groups but were relatively larger for teenagers. Overall, the parallel survey found that 4.2 percent of employed persons were working part time for economic reasons, compared with an estimate of 5.3 percent from the CPS. In terms of numbers of people, this translates into 5.0 million people as measured by the parallel survey, compared with 6.3 million as measured by the CPS, a difference of 21 percent.

The smaller number and proportion of workers classified as part time for economic reasons in the parallel survey were observed among both those who usually work part time and those who usually work full time. Among those who usually work part time, the difference was more pronounced for adult women and teenagers. The decline among those who usually work full time did not differ significantly by demographic group.

The relatively large drop in the proportion of workers who usually work part time for economic reasons stems from two new criteria, formerly inferred, that are now explicit in the new questionnaire: Persons usually working part time are asked if they want to work full time and also

if they were available to accept a full-time job during the reference week. (For persons who usually work full time, these criteria are assumed to be met.) The first criterion — desire for full-time work — had a particularly large impact in reducing the estimate of economic part-time workers, while the second — availability — disqualified relatively few people. To provide a context for respondents, the question asking why those who want to work full time were working part time was reworded to provide examples of both economic and noneconomic reasons for working part time.

The difference in the proportion of full-time workers (as defined by their usual status) who were part time for economic reasons in the reference week can be at least partially traced to several changes in the questionnaire. For example, the parallel survey contains separate questions for people who usually and actually worked part time, reducing the incidence of coding errors. Also to obtain more accurate coding, the labels of some of the noneconomic response categories were expanded. For example, "own illness" was changed to "own illness/injury/medical appointment," and "on vacation" was changed to "vacation/personal day."

Part time for noneconomic reasons. The proportion of employed persons who worked part time for noneconomic reasons was markedly higher in the parallel survey (21.4 percent) compared with the CPS (18.0 percent). All major demographic groups showed a similar pattern.

These workers can be divided into two types — either they usually work full time or usually work part time. It is not uncommon for workers who are usually full time to have worked part time in the reference week, having taken time off for reasons such as vacation, holiday, or illness. The higher proportion of these workers in the parallel survey — 7.3 percent of all employed people, compared with 5.3 percent in the CPS — reflects the more precise information regarding hours at work obtained from the recall strategy embedded in the new questions. It appears that the new questionnaire is indeed effective in prompting workers to remember exceptions to their usual schedule.

Most of the people who were part time for noneconomic reasons in the reference week usually work part time, often to give them more time for school, family, or other activities. The parallel survey also obtained a higher estimate of these workers — 14.1 versus 12.7 percent. This differential reflects in part the new questionnaire's more stringent requirements to be classified as economic part time.

Temporary absences. While most employed people are actually at work in the reference week, some are found to be temporarily absent from their jobs for the full week. The proportion of employed persons classified as temporarily absent in the parallel survey (4.5 percent) was lower than the proportion found in the CPS (5.0 percent). This pattern held true for all major demographic groups except teenagers.

Table 4. Employed persons by usual full- or part-time status, sex, and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Sex, age, and full- or part-time status	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ- ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ- ence[2]
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	–
At work	113,438	114,201	763	95.0	95.5	.5
35 hours or more	85,617	83,610	-2,007	71.7	69.9	-1.8
1 to 34 hours	27,821	30,591	2,770	23.3	25.6	2.3
Part time for economic reasons	6,325	5,028	-1,297	5.3	4.2	-1.1
Usually work full time	1,988	1,501	-487	1.7	1.3	-.4
Usually work part time	4,337	3,527	-810	3.6	2.9	-.7
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	21,496	25,563	4,067	18.0	21.4	3.4
Usually work full time	6,325	8,674	2,349	5.3	7.3	2.0
Usually work part time	15,171	16,889	1,718	12.7	14.1	1.4
With a job but not at work	5,951	5,405	-546	5.0	4.5	-.5
Men, 20 years and over						
Total employed	61,884	61,284	-600	100.0	100.0	–
At work	59,198	59,065	-133	95.7	96.3	.6
35 hours or more	50,162	49,168	-994	81.1	80.2	-.8
1 to 34 hours	9,036	9,897	861	14.6	16.1	1.5
Part time for economic reasons	2,720	2,225	-495	4.4	3.6	-.8
Usually work full time	1,140	849	-291	1.8	1.4	-.5
Usually work part time	1,580	1,376	-204	2.6	2.2	-.3
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	6,316	7,672	1,356	10.2	12.5	2.3
Usually work full time	3,006	4,187	1,181	4.9	6.8	2.0
Usually work part time	3,310	3,485	175	5.3	5.7	.3
With a job but not at work	2,686	2,218	-468	4.3	3.6	-.7
Women, 20 years and over						
Total employed	51,966	52,603	637	100.0	100.0	–
At work	48,885	49,643	758	94.1	94.4	.3
35 hours or more	33,967	32,957	-1,010	65.4	62.7	-2.7
1 to 34 hours	14,918	16,686	1,768	28.7	31.7	3.0
Part time for economic reasons	2,963	2,371	-612	5.7	4.5	-1.2
Usually work full time	744	574	-170	1.4	1.1	-.3
Usually work part time	2,239	1,797	-442	4.3	3.4	-.9
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	11,935	14,315	2,380	23.0	27.2	4.2
Usually work full time	3,169	4,292	1,123	6.1	8.2	2.1
Usually work part time	8,766	10,023	1,257	16.9	19.1	2.2
With a job but not at work	3,082	2,960	-122	5.9	5.6	-.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total employed	5,540	5,719	179	100.0	100.0	–
At work	5,357	5,492	135	96.7	96.0	-.7
35 hours or more	1,488	1,485	-3	26.9	26.0	-.9
1 to 34 hours	3,869	4,007	138	69.8	70.0	.2
Part time for economic reasons	623	430	-193	11.2	7.5	-3.7
Usually work full time	104	77	-27	1.9	1.3	-.5
Usually work part time	519	353	-166	9.4	6.2	-3.2
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	3,246	3,577	331	58.6	62.5	3.9
Usually work full time	150	195	45	2.7	3.4	.7
Usually work part time	3,096	3,382	286	55.9	59.1	3.2
With a job but not at work	183	227	44	3.3	4.0	.7

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

The new questionnaire appears to result in more accurate classification of workers who are temporarily absent. This may reflect several changes—the elimination of the major-activity question, the inclusion of separate direct questions on temporary absence and on layoff, and the revamping of the question on the reason for absences. Regarding the major-activity question in the former questionnaire, some responses may have given interviewers the impression that those respondents had a job from which they were absent, when in fact they did not have a job at all. Also, the direct questions on layoff in the new questionnaire allow some people to be properly classified as unemployed or not in the labor force, rather than being erroneously counted as absent from a job.

To emphasize the important role played by the series of questions on temporary absence, it is estimated that most of the drop in men's employment level in the parallel survey was attributed to a lower estimate for persons temporarily absent. The other category of employed persons, those at work, was essentially the same for men on both surveys.

Class of worker. In the aggregate, the distribution of employed persons by their "class-of-worker" status differed little between the two surveys. Wage and salary workers comprised about 88 percent of all workers in both the CPS and the parallel survey. This classification is further broken down into private and government workers. Again, there were no significant differences between the surveys, with the private sector accounting for about 73 percent and the government sector accounting for about 15 percent of all employed persons. Nearly all of the remaining 12 percent were classified as self-employed on both surveys. (See table 5.)

Only a small fraction of all workers were classified as unpaid family workers in the CPS, and the proportion was even smaller in the parallel survey. This may seem surprising, given the changes to the questionnaire designed to identify workers in family businesses. In fact, the new questions were successful; however, many persons reported as working in family businesses were also found to have received pay or profit from the business and thus were classified as wage and salary workers. Even in agriculture, where unpaid family workers are far more prevalent than in most other industries, the new questions resulted in a smaller proportion of such workers. In sum, the redesign's efforts to more accurately identify workers in family businesses resulted in more wage and salary workers compared with the former procedures.

Looking at the class-of-worker data by gender, the new series of questions obtained quite different results for men and women. For men, the parallel survey had a higher proportion in wage and salary work and a smaller proportion in self-employment. For women, the findings were just the reverse—a higher proportion of self-employed and a lower

proportion of wage and salary workers in the parallel survey. The level of self-employment among women was 4.8 million in the parallel survey, compared with 4.1 million in the CPS, which was equal to most of the increase in female employment in the parallel survey. Thus, the improved questions on work activity and the addition of questions on work in a family business resulted in more women being properly classified as self-employed.

Occupation and industry. The distribution of employed persons according to the occupation and industry of their job shifted somewhat under the new questionnaire. (See table 6.) For men, the parallel survey had a larger proportion employed in the managerial, professional, and technical categories, and a smaller proportion in sales occupations. The data suggest that the large decrease in the number of men who were employed but absent from their jobs in the parallel survey may have reduced their representation in occupations (such as sales) in which employment arrangements may be more tenuous.

Looking at the industry distributions for men, the parallel survey had a higher proportion in manufacturing and educational services and a smaller proportion in retail trade, mining, public administration, and private households. As a partial explanation of these differences, it is hypothesized that the classification of fewer men as temporarily absent from work as a result of the revised questionnaire reduces their representation in industries with more informal or irregular employment, such as trade and private households.

Among women, a higher proportion in the parallel survey were working in managerial and farming occupations. This is consistent with evidence presented earlier that the new questionnaire is measuring more women working in family businesses or farms and in their own businesses. A smaller proportion were in administrative support and private household positions.

The distribution by industry for women showed that only one industry, agriculture, had a higher proportion of workers in the parallel survey than in the CPS. (Evidence suggests that the former survey may have underestimated employment of women in agriculture by 25 percent.) Proportions as measured by the parallel survey were lower in public administration and private households.

Earnings. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers were somewhat higher under the revised questionnaire ($462) than under the CPS ($450). The parallel survey found higher median earnings for men but no difference in earnings for women. Among part-time workers, total earnings and those for men were also slightly higher in the parallel survey. (See table 7.)

Both in the parallel survey and in the full CPS, estimates of earnings are based on data collected from one-quarter of the sample each month. It should be noted that due to the

Table 5. Employed persons by class of worker and sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Class of worker and sex	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference[2]
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	3,080	3,175	95	2.6	2.7	.1
Wage and salary workers	1,488	1,487	-1	1.2	1.2	.0
Private industries	1,476	1,439	-37	1.2	1.2	.0
Government	12	48	36	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,488	1,632	144	1.2	1.4	.1
Incorporated	159	172	13	.1	.1	.0
Other	1,328	1,460	132	1.1	1.2	.1
Unpaid family workers	105	56	-49	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	116,309	116,432	123	97.4	97.3	-.1
Wage and salary workers	103,703	103,897	194	86.9	86.9	.0
Private industries	85,194	85,835	641	71.4	71.8	.4
Government	18,509	18,062	-447	15.5	15.1	-.4
Self-employed workers	12,397	12,369	-28	10.4	10.3	.0
Incorporated	3,413	3,759	346	2.9	3.1	.3
Other	8,984	8,611	-373	7.5	7.2	-.3
Unpaid family workers	206	166	-42	.2	.1	.0
Men						
Total employed	64,727	64,200	-527	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	2,444	2,366	-78	3.8	3.7	-.1
Wage and salary workers	1,149	1,184	35	1.8	1.8	.1
Private industries	1,142	1,165	23	1.8	1.8	.1
Government	8	18	10	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,257	1,158	-99	1.9	1.8	-.1
Incorporated	132	113	-19	.2	.2	-
Other	1,125	1,045	-80	1.7	1.6	-.1
Unpaid family workers	37	24	-13	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	62,284	61,835	-449	96.2	96.3	.1
Wage and salary workers	53,685	53,758	73	82.9	83.7	.8
Private industries	45,297	45,480	183	70.0	70.8	.9
Government	8,387	8,278	-109	13.0	12.9	-.1
Self-employed workers	8,554	8,022	-532	13.2	12.5	-.7
Incorporated	2,656	2,703	47	4.1	4.2	.1
Other	5,898	5,319	-579	9.1	8.3	-.8
Unpaid family workers	45	54	9	.1	.1	.0
Women						
Total employed	54,662	55,406	744	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	636	808	172	1.2	1.5	.3
Wage and salary workers	338	303	-35	.6	.5	-.1
Private industries	334	274	-60	.6	.5	-.1
Government	4	29	25	(³)	.1	-
Self-employed workers	231	474	243	.4	.9	.4
Incorporated	28	59	31	.1	.1	.1
Other	203	415	212	.4	.7	.4
Unpaid family workers	67	31	-36	.1	.1	-.1
Nonagricultural industries	54,025	54,597	572	98.8	98.5	-.3
Wage and salary workers	50,019	50,139	120	91.5	90.5	-1.0
Private industries	39,897	40,355	458	73.0	72.8	-.2
Government	10,122	9,784	-338	18.5	17.7	-.9
Self-employed workers	3,844	4,347	503	7.0	7.8	.8
Incorporated	757	1,056	299	1.4	1.9	.5
Other	3,087	3,291	204	5.6	5.9	.3
Unpaid family workers	163	111	-52	.3	.2	-.1

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Employed persons by occupation, industry, and sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and industry	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[2]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Differ-ence[2]
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	27.1	28.2	1.1	26.1	27.3	1.2	28.4	29.2	0.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial ...	12.9	13.6	.7	13.8	14.3	.5	11.9	12.8	.9
Professional specialty	14.2	14.6	.4	12.3	13.0	.7	16.5	16.4	.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support ...	30.8	30.5	-.3	20.5	20.3	.2	42.9	42.3	-.7
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.6	.2	3.1	3.5	.4	3.7	3.8	.1
Sales occupations	11.9	11.8	-.1	11.4	11.0	-.4	12.6	12.7	.2
Administrative support, including clerical	15.5	15.1	-.4	6.0	5.9	-.1	26.7	25.8	-.9
Service occupations	13.9	13.5	-.4	10.3	9.9	-.5	18.0	17.7	-.3
Private households	.8	.7	-.1	.1	.1	.0	1.6	1.4	-.2
Protective service	1.8	1.7	-.1	2.8	2.6	-.1	.7	.6	-.1
Service, except private households and protective service	11.3	11.2	-.1	7.5	7.2	-.3	15.8	15.7	.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.2	10.9	-.3	18.9	18.6	-.3	2.1	2.0	-.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.3	14.1	-.2	19.9	19.7	-.2	7.7	7.7	.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	6.3	.1	7.0	7.1	.1	5.2	5.4	.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.2	4.0	-.2	7.0	6.8	-.2	.9	.7	-.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.8	-.1	5.8	5.7	-.1	1.5	1.5	-.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.8	.0	4.4	4.3	-.1	.9	1.2	.2
INDUSTRY									
Agriculture	2.6	2.7	.1	3.8	3.7	-.1	1.2	1.5	.3
Mining	.6	.4	-.2	.9	.6	-.2	.2	.1	-.1
Construction	6.1	5.9	-.2	10.3	9.9	-.4	1.1	1.2	.1
Manufacturing	16.4	17.3	.9	20.5	21.9	1.4	11.6	12.0	.4
Durable goods	9.5	10.1	.6	12.8	13.9	1.1	5.5	5.7	.2
Nondurable goods	6.9	7.2	.3	7.6	8.0	.4	6.0	6.2	.2
Transportation and public utilities	7.1	6.9	-.2	9.4	9.2	-.2	4.4	4.2	-.3
Wholesale and retail trade	20.7	20.5	-.2	20.4	19.8	-.5	21.2	21.3	.1
Wholesale trade	3.9	4.0	.1	5.1	5.2	.1	2.4	2.6	.2
Retail trade	16.9	16.5	-.3	15.3	14.7	-.6	18.8	18.7	-.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.7	6.6	-.1	5.1	5.1	.0	8.5	8.4	-.1
Services	35.0	35.3	.3	24.7	25.0	.3	47.3	47.2	-.1
Private households	.9	.8	-.1	.2	.1	-.1	1.8	1.6	-.2
Other service industries	34.1	34.5	.4	24.5	24.9	.4	45.5	45.7	.2
Educational services	7.9	8.3	.3	4.7	5.2	.5	11.8	11.8	.0
Public administration	4.8	4.5	-.4	5.1	4.8	-.3	4.5	4.1	-.4

[1] These distributions differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

extremely small sample on which earnings data from the parallel survey are based, these data are subject to even greater variability than other data from the parallel survey.

In the new questionnaire, respondents are asked to report their earnings in the time frame that is easiest for them, rather than forcing them to report a weekly amount as had been the case. Results from the parallel survey indicate that, when given a choice, only a relatively small proportion of respondents chose to report on a weekly basis.

The breakdown of respondents' preferences in reporting earnings was:

Hourly	38.4	percent
Annually	21.8	
Weekly	21.3	
Biweekly	7.4	
Monthly	6.4	
Twice a month	2.4	
Other	2.3	

For minimum wage studies, information is also collected on the number and wage rate of persons who are paid at hourly rates. In the revised questionnaire, individuals who choose to report their earnings on a basis other than hourly are asked directly whether they were paid at an hourly rate. If so, they are asked what their hourly rate of pay is. In the parallel survey, 61 percent of workers reported being paid by the hour, somewhat higher than the 59 percent reported in the CPS.[7]

Characteristics of the unemployed

The new questionnaire had a greater incidence of unemployment overall, with significantly higher rates for certain worker groups. This section explores the effect of the new procedures on selected characteristics of the unemployed, including persons on layoff, and reasons for and duration of unemployment.

On layoff. As described earlier, the series on workers on layoff was revamped to obtain more accurate information, particularly relating to the expectation of recall. As measured in the parallel survey, the percentage of the unemployed accounted for by persons on layoff was 12.8 percent, essentially the same as the 12.5 percent obtained from the CPS. (See table 8.)

The proportion of unemployed men who were on layoff was not statistically significant between surveys. On the other hand, the proportion of unemployed women who were on layoff was higher in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. For men, there appeared to have been several offsetting effects. In the parallel survey, people were asked a direct question—"LAST WEEK, were you on layoff from a job?"—and more were initially reported to be on layoff. But when the questions on expectations of recall were posed, some did not meet these criteria. As a result, the number of men on layoff ended up to be about the same under the old and new questionnaires.

For women, these offsetting effects are also present, but in addition it is suspected that other changes to the questionnaire, such as the elimination of the initial labor force question, the specificity of the work for pay question and the direct layoff question, prompted more women to report labor market activities. Greater reporting of such activities by women could contribute to the higher proportion of unemployed women on layoff in the parallel survey.

Those who are initially reported to be on layoff, but do not meet the expectation of recall, are asked the series of questions on jobsearch, and most are found to have looked for work within the prior 4-week period. If so, they are still counted as unemployed, but as "jobseekers," rather than persons on layoff.

Duration of unemployment. Measures of both mean and median duration were little different between the old and

new procedures. The mean duration in the parallel survey was 19.7 weeks, compared with 18.1 weeks in the CPS, and the median duration was 9 weeks, compared with 8 weeks.

Several changes were made to the unemployment duration measure, including one which allowed respondents to report duration in weeks, months, or years, as they prefer, rather than only in weeks, as in the former questionnaire. This change was designed to make it easier for the longer-term unemployed to report their length of jobsearch, and, in fact, the parallel survey obtained relatively more reports of longer-term joblessness.

Another change involved dependent interviewing. As mentioned in the section on computerization, duration of unemployment is automatically updated by either 4 or 5 weeks each month (depending on the number of weeks between surveys) as long as a person continues to be unemployed.

Reasons for unemployment. The unemployed are classified by their activity immediately prior to becoming unemployed. These "reasons for unemployment" include having lost a job (including persons on layoff), having left a job to seek a new one, or being either new entrants or reentrants to the labor force. Several changes to the questionnaire—both definitional and operational—resulted in differences in the way the unemployed are distributed among these categories.

There was a higher proportion of the unemployed counted as reentrants in the parallel survey (32.7 percent) compared with the CPS (24.6 percent) and a smaller proportion of new entrants (6.7 versus 10.2 percent). These estimates were affected by the increase in the overall number of unemployed, some of whom were coming from outside the labor force and increasing the ranks of reentrants. Also, the seemingly minor modification to the definition of entrants, which was broadened to take into account any type of job, and not just a full-time job of at least 2 weeks duration, affected the estimates of new entrants and reentrants.

Table 7. Median weekly earnings of full- and part-time wage and salary workers by sex using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages
(in current dollars)

Category	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference
Full-time workers			
Total	$450	$462	$12
Men	509	529	20
Women	400	400	–
Part-time workers			
Total	130	133	3
Men	120	127	7
Women.	136	135	-1

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedures used.

[7] These estimates pertaining to hourly paid workers are based on the average of the 6 months from September 1992 to February 1993.

Table 8. Unemployed persons by reason for and duration of unemployment using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

Reason and duration	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference[2]	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference[2]
REASON						
Total unemployed	8,714	9,358	644	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	4,731	3,820	-911	54.3	40.8	-13.5
On layoff	1,091	1,202	111	12.5	12.8	.3
Other job losers	3,640	2,618	-1,022	41.8	28.0	-13.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	([3])	985	([3])	([3])	10.5	([3])
Job leavers	949	861	-88	10.9	9.2	-1.7
Reentrants	2,143	3,064	921	24.6	32.7	8.1
New entrants	890	629	-261	10.2	6.7	-3.5
DURATION						
Less than 5 weeks	3,138	2,801	-337	36.0	29.9	-6.1
5 to 14 weeks	2,562	2,968	406	29.4	31.7	2.3
15 weeks and over	3,015	3,590	575	34.6	38.4	3.8
15 to 26 weeks	1,250	1,476	226	14.3	15.8	1.5
27 weeks and over	1,765	2,114	349	20.3	22.6	2.3
27 to 51 weeks	747	899	152	8.6	9.6	1.0
52 weeks and over	1,018	1,215	197	11.7	13.0	1.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.1	19.7	1.6	-	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	8.0	9.0	1.0	-	-	-

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

[3] Not available.

"Completed temporary job" was added as a major reason for unemployment category, based on a revised question posed to jobseekers who were working before they started looking for work: "Did you lose or quit that job, or was it a temporary job that ended?" Under the old questionnaire, most people who became unemployed when their temporary job ended were classified as "job losers." Under the new procedures, persons who completed temporary jobs accounted for about 11 percent of all unemployed. The job loser proportion was lowered by close to this magnitude.

Other changes. As discussed in the section on major questionnaire changes, the distinction between active and passive jobsearch methods is a crucial one, and, in the new questionnaire, response categories were reordered and expanded for greater accuracy in classifying responses. Two passive methods—"looked at ads" and "attended job training programs/courses"—were added to the list, as was a category called "other passive." In the past, interviewers were instructed to code passive jobsearch methods as "nothing" and other active methods as "other," but there was evidence that some passive methods were being miscoded as "other." Also, it is quite possible that some active jobsearches were miscoded as "nothing."

The question on whether a person looked for a job during the last 4 weeks was reworded to convey a broader concept of jobsearch activity (see exhibit A), and followup questions were added to obtain a full accounting of the jobsearch methods used. The parallel survey yielded a somewhat higher proportion of individuals who gave passive reasons only—4.4 versus 3.2 percent of everyone receiving the jobsearch question.

Labor force

The labor force participation rate, that is, the percentage of the population that is either employed or unemployed, was higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS. For all workers, the labor force participation rate using the new questions was 66.6 percent, compared with 66.2 percent in the CPS. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Women's participation rate was 59.1 percent in the parallel survey, compared with 57.9 percent in the CPS. Teenagers and older workers also had higher participation rates in the parallel survey than in the CPS. The labor force participation rate for men, however, was somewhat lower in the parallel survey—74.8 versus 75.2 percent.

To explain the differences in participation rates among certain demographic groups, the arguments used to explain variations in employment and unemployment apply.

That is, the new questionnaire generally obtains more labor force activity, especially for those worker groups which have traditionally had more part-time or irregular participation.

Not in the labor force

Given the greater proportion of labor force participants in the parallel survey compared with the CPS, it follows that the percentage of the population that was out of the labor force was lower in the parallel survey, 33.4 percent compared with 33.8 percent. The "not in the labor force" group is large and diverse, including retirees, homemakers, students, the ill and disabled, and all others who are neither working nor looking for work.

Discouraged workers. Within the "all others" category is a group of particular interest—discouraged workers. These are people who want jobs but have not searched for work in the prior month because they believe there are no jobs to be found or none for which they could qualify.

As discussed in the section on definitional changes, the definition of discouraged workers was made more restrictive by requiring some search activity within the prior year and availability to work. These two new criteria, especially the former, contributed to a substantially reduced number of discouraged workers in the parallel survey compared with the CPS. (See table 9.)

Most, but not all, of the reduction in discouragement is due to the change in definition, but other changes in the questionnaire played a role also. Even when estimates based on the former definition were compared, the parallel survey estimates remained lower than those from the CPS.

Data on a larger group of persons outside the labor force, one that includes discouraged workers as well as persons who desire work but give other reasons for not searching (such as child-care problems, family responsibilities, school, or transportation problems) may also be relevant for analysis. This group is made up of persons who want a job, are available to work, and have looked for work within the past year. They constitute 2.1 percent of the not-in-the-labor-force group in the parallel survey. There is no comparable figure for the CPS, since the old questionnaire did not ask about recency of jobsearch for those not in the labor force.

Retired and disabled persons. One of the most frequent complaints from respondents and interviewers about the former questionnaire was the burden it placed on retired and disabled people, who every month were asked a series of questions on labor force activity which had no relevance to their situation. In the new questionnaire, several changes were made to address this problem. In the case of retirees 50 years and over, the first month they *volunteer* that they are retired they are skipped to a question asking whether they currently want a job (either full or part time). If they do not want a job, the interview is ended. In subse-

quent months, through dependent interviewing, they are asked if they did any work in the last week. If not, it is verified that they are still retired and do not want a job. Nearly all of the people who were identified as retired in previous months verify that they are still retired in the subsequent month.

Similar changes were made to reduce the burden for those who volunteer that they are disabled or unable to work. (The latter category is intended to cover people with a temporary illness or injury who might not perceive themselves as disabled, a term which may have a more permanent connotation.) Individuals who are reported as disabled or unable to work are asked a followup question to determine if they will be able to do any gainful work in the next 6 months. If they won't, the interview is ended. In subsequent months, they are asked if they worked in the prior week. If not, they are asked to simply verify their previous month's status as disabled or unable to work.

It is important to be aware of the fact that the "shortcut" offered to older survey participants did not reduce the count of older persons who are active in the labor market. On the contrary, the parallel survey obtained a larger labor force among the older population than did the CPS. As explained in the sections on employment and unemployment, the new questions appeared to capture more part-time and irregular work, as well as more jobsearch for these types of work, resulting in higher estimates of labor force activity for several groups, including older workers.

It should also be noted that the response categories of retired and disabled were intended merely to reduce the burden of participating in the survey, not to provide a complete count of retired or disabled persons. Such classi-

Table 9. Discouraged workers by sex and age using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages

(In thousands)

Category	CPS[1]	Parallel survey	Difference[2]
Not in labor force, total ..	65,447	64,585	-862
Discouraged workers:			
Total	1,127	424	-703
Men	523	221	-302
Women	604	204	-400
16 to 24 years	222	114	-108
Men	120	67	-53
Women	102	47	-55
25 years and over	905	311	-594
Men	404	154	-250
Women	502	157	-345

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.
[2] These differences may not equal the results obtained from comparing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.

fications in the survey depend strictly on individuals' volunteering the information. No attempt is made to determine if those who say they are retired ever worked at a paying job or met any other specific criteria. Moreover, persons active in the labor force market who are also retired from previous careers or disabled are classified as employed or unemployed rather than as not in the labor force (retired or disabled).

Historical Comparability

The new questionnaire and mode of data collection will result in changes for most estimates. Examination of the parallel survey data has helped quantify the magnitude of these differences and identify their possible causes. BLS will not, however, use the parallel survey data to reissue official estimates. Instead, BLS will provide estimates and suggestions in the form of research series and publications, in order to aid individuals who examine CPS data historically.

Some of the techniques being investigated for use in the construction of historical research series include the imposition of old definitions on the data collected beginning in January 1994, construction of new definitions with data collected prior to January 1994, the use of measurement error models to explore the structural relationship between the CPS and the parallel survey data in order to predict what the CPS estimates would have been had the new procedures been used prior to January 1994, the exploration of geographic variation to gain insight into the effects of the new questionnaire and procedures at different levels of unemployment, and the tracking of the CPS and parallel survey data with other concurrent measures of economic activity.

Considerable analysis of the aggregate unemployment rate has already been completed and is available from BLS upon request. Work on other labor market series will be coming out over the next 12 to 18 months.[5]

Also for comparability, BLS and the Bureau of the Census will, for a period, continue to conduct the "old CPS" — that is, with the old questionnaire and paper and pencil procedure, using the 12,000 household sample in the 1992–93 parallel survey. Current plans call for data from this second parallel survey to be made available in July 1994 after the effects of switching respondents and interviewers from the automated survey to the paper survey have been investigated. It is important for data users and the public to know that data from the second parallel survey are being collected for the purposes of historical comparisons only. The official unemployment rate estimates will continue to be derived from the 60,000 household sample that, as of January 1994, is administered with the new automated questionnaire. Given its small sample size, estimates from the second parallel survey will have a great deal of variability and thus reduced reliability. Specifically, the standard error on a 3-month national unemployment rate from the 12,000 household second parallel survey will be more than twice as large as the standard error from the 60,000 household sample. To put this in perspective, data from the second parallel survey would have to be aggregated together for more than a year to obtain a level of variability as small as that obtained for 1 month of CPS data collected from the 60,000 household sample.

Introduction of 1990 Census-Based Population Controls

Derivation of 1990 census-based population controls, with adjustment for net census undercoverage

Beginning with the CPS estimates for January 1994, the independent national population controls used for the age-sex-race groups in the second-stage estimation procedure are being prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. Also, for the first time, estimates of the decennial census undercount, obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), are being added to the population controls.

Current month CPS estimates of the population are adjusted to agree with independent population controls. These controls are developed from a variety of sources, as described below. In the second-stage estimation procedure, the CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match the independent controls. The CPS population estimates are consistent with three sets of controls for:

1) 50 States and the District of Columbia

2) 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex groups

3) 66 white, 42 black, and 10 other race-age-sex groups

The first set of controls is restricted to the civilian noninstitutional population (16 years and over) and the remaining controls are developed for the civilian noninstitutional population plus noninstitutionalized children 15 years and under.

Since the population controls are derived primarily from non-survey data, they are assumed to contain no sampling error and thus do not contribute to the variance of the survey estimates. The second-stage ratio adjustment reduces the variability of those CPS estimates which are

[5] For preliminary findings from this research, see two BLS Technical Reports: "What Would the Unemployment Rate Have Been Had the Redesigned Current Population Survey Been in Place From September 1992 to December 1993?: A Measurement Error Analysis," by Stephen M. Miller (Telephone 202-606-7379); and "Predicting the National Unemployment Rate That the 'Old' CPS Would Have Produced," by Richard Tiller (Telephone 202-606-6370).

correlated with the population — particularly estimates of employment and civilian labor force. At the same time, the adjustment partially corrects for CPS undercoverage of certain demographic groups, most notably Hispanics.

The 1990-based independent population controls are aggregates of more detailed population projections and are developed in a manner similar to earlier controls. Decennial census data and a variety of administrative and survey information are used to "age forward" estimates of the population to the current month, adjust for births and deaths, account for net migration, and then subtract the counts of Armed Forces and institutionalized persons. The population figures derived in this manner are projections based on administrative estimates, in contrast to the survey-based estimates of population obtained from the CPS. A description of the method used to make the 1990-based projections is given here.

The base figures for the resident population are derived from the 1990 decennial census, which has an official reference date of April 1, 1990. (The resident population includes all persons living in the United States, regardless of age, institutional status, or Armed Forces membership.) The age distribution is modified to correct for lags between the census date and the actual date of interview. The race distribution is modified to be consistent with OMB Directive 15, which stipulates that persons of unspecified race, mostly persons of Hispanic origin, are allocated to one of four race categories (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander). As a result of these changes, the base figures differ in age and race distribution from figures published by the Bureau of the Census in decennial census reports. For details, see *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Publication CPH-L-74, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Information from the 1990 Census: a Comparison of Census Results with Results where Age and Race have been Modified*. The Bureau of the Census also develops estimates of the April 1, 1990 population, independent of the 1990 census, using methods of demographic analysis. These estimates are also used in developing the population controls for CPS.

A myriad of data sources are tapped to measure postcensal change in the resident population due to births, deaths, and net migration. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides the Census Bureau with data on births by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, although data for the latest month must be projected. Deaths by age, sex, and race are also obtained from NCHS, although the latest 6 months must be projected from a life table based on NCHS and Social Security Administration data. (The entire series of deaths for the Hispanic-origin population is projected.) Data on legal international immigration are obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and the Puerto Rican Planning Board (mostly projected between the latest July 1 to the current month, although preliminary data

are used to track refugee movements). Estimates of net undocumented immigration and permanent emigration of legal United States residents are modeled using the 1980 census and data from surveys and earlier censuses. The net movement of United States citizens from overseas to the United States is estimated based on data provided by the Department of Defense and the Office of Personnel Management (for military and civilian Federal Government personnel and their dependents). Other net migration is assumed to be zero (e.g., movement of foreign students and civilians not affiliated with the Federal Government). Most of the data are characterized as administrative, although some data for recent months must be projected. Thus, while the data are not subject to sampling error, they may contain nonsampling errors and bias.

The "inflation-deflation" method uses data from all these sources to generate the current month's national (not State) projections of the resident population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity. The inflation-deflation method is a variant of the standard cohort-component method in which a population is aged forward a number of years taking into account births, deaths, and net migration by age. The cohort-component method is improved by factoring in estimates of the decennial census undercount, using the method of inflation-deflation.

The basic procedure may be described as follows. For each age-race-sex cell, the 1990 census population count is divided by the corresponding estimate of the resident population made by demographic analysis. The resulting inflation-deflation factors are estimates of census coverage rates. The factors are assumed to be time-invariant and associated with a specific age range. At the April 1 census date, the reciprocals of the factors are viewed as inflating the census figures up to the demographic analysis figures (although these are not always larger). The demographic analysis population estimate is aged forward to the current time. Estimates of births and net migration are added to each aged demographic analysis cell value, and estimates of deaths are subtracted. Each cell value is then multiplied by the inflation-deflation factor of its new age to deflate the value. While not correcting for net census undercount (which is both added and subtracted), the inflation-deflation procedure preserves the age pattern of the undercount. For more information on data sources and methods, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Reports 1045 and 1095, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Let us consider an example. The 1990 factor of approximately 0.98 for white male 13-year-olds represents a 2-percent undercount in the census; the factor of 1.02 for white male 17-year-olds represents an overcount of 2 percent. The demographic analysis population estimate is aged forward to the current time. Each aged demographic analysis cell value is adjusted for births, deaths, and migration. Each cell value is then multiplied by the inflation-deflation factor for its new age to deflate the cell value to corre-

spond to the decennial census base. If the current reference date is April 1994, the 13-year-old white male cell value for the census is inflated by dividing by 0.98 and aged forward to 17 years of age. Deaths are subtracted, and net migration figures are added. The cell value is then multiplied by the 1.02 factor for the 17-year- old group, effectively giving the new cell estimate a census overcount of 2 percent.

To obtain the civilian noninstitutional population, which is the universe for the CPS, the resident population estimates for those 16 years of age and over are reduced by subtracting both Armed Forces personnel residing in the United States and civilians living in institutions. The number of resident Armed Forces personnel is estimated using data from the Department of Defense. The 1990 demographic census data on the institutional population are updated annually through a canvass of group quarters facilities. The estimates of the resident population for those under 16 years of age are also reduced by subtracting the institutional population.

As a last step, corrections for net census undercount are applied. The level of the 1990 decennial census undercount is calculated from the PES by sex-race-ethnicity for each year of age. The level of undercount is assumed to be invariant over time, and a matrix of undercounts is added to the population projections. The overall level of the projections is raised by the addition of this constant matrix, but month-to-month changes in the population are unaffected. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Assessment of Accuracy of Adjusted versus Unadjusted 1990 Census Base for use in Intercensal Estimates: Report of the Committee on Adjustment of Postcensal Estimates*. The undercount adjusted projections are aggregated to obtain the national age-sex-ethnicity and age-sex-race population controls used in second-stage ratio adjustment.

State projections of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over are developed using similar procedures. Population estimates for States are produced by age and sex only (not race or Hispanic origin), and only the 16 and over totals are used in computing independent controls. Information from tax returns is used to estimate migration between States. For each State, the population 16 years and over is calculated for each July. The two most recent July figures give the latest estimate of year-to-year change. For the current month, a straight-line extrapolation of the change is made, with a new base series for the projection instituted each January. Counts of resident Armed Forces and the institutional population 16 years and older are subtracted to yield the civilian noninstitutional population. A pro rata adjustment ensures the additivity of the State projections to the projection for the national civilian noninstitutional population. For more information, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Reports 957 and 1010, Bureau of the Census.

Effect of 1990 census-based population controls on national estimates

CPS estimates of major labor force characteristics for the annual average of 1993, using both the 1980 census-based and adjusted 1990 census-based population controls, are presented in table 10. An undercount adjustment, based on results from the Census Bureau's Post Enumeration Survey (PES), is applied to the 1990-based controls. These averages are based on monthly CPS estimates using the final weights computed after second-stage estimation, which are neither composited nor seasonally adjusted. Under the new controls, the annual average estimate of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over increased by about 1.3 million or 0.7 percent; the civilian labor force increased by about 1.1 million or 0.9 percent; and the level of unemployed increased by 0.2 million or 2.3 percent. The estimated totals using the 1990 population controls are considered to be more accurate, since these controls are projected from the April 1990 decennial census estimates and adjusted for undercount, whereas the 1980-based controls are projected from the 1980 decennial census estimates.

Under the new controls, the estimate of the annual average unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point, primarily because of the large upward population adjustment for Hispanics (see below), who have an unemployment rate higher than the overall labor force. The labor force participation rate increased by 0.2 percentage point; and the employment-population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage point.

Levels increased for the civilian noninstitutional population and all labor force categories in all demographic groups shown in table 10. The most notable increases occurred for Hispanics. The change from the 1980- to 1990-based estimates of the population for this group was approximately 11 percent, with similar percentage increases in employed and unemployed levels. The difference between the 1980- and 1990-based estimates of the unemployment rate for all groups, except teenagers, was near the national average of 0.1 percentage point; for teenagers, there was negligible change in the unemployment rate.

Differences in labor force participation rates for adult men, blacks, and Hispanics were above the national average of 0.2 percentage point, while the differences for adult women, teenagers, and whites were below the national average. Differences in employment-population ratios also exceeded the national average of 0.1 percentage point for adult men, blacks, and Hispanics, while there were virtually no differences for adult women, teenagers, and whites.

Total effects due to changes in methods and population controls

Differences in labor force estimates using the old and

new questionnaires and data collection procedures were presented in the section on the redesign. These differences were calculated from 1993 annual average CPS and parallel survey estimates based on 1980 population controls and represent changes that can be attributed to the redesign. Changes in 1993 CPS estimates attributed to the new population controls were discussed in the previous section. This section presents a brief discussion of the combined effects of the new questionnaire and controls by comparing labor force estimates from the 1993 CPS, adjusted to 1980-based controls, with estimates from the parallel survey, adjusted to 1990-based controls.

Table 10 shows annual average estimates of major labor force characteristics for the 1993 CPS (1980-based) and the parallel survey (1990-based) and the differences between these estimates. The effects from the new methods and population controls are essentially additive. For example, the estimate of civilian labor force increased by 2 million; an increase of 1.1 million is due to the new population controls as reported in the previous section, and the remainder (0.9 million) is attributed to the survey redesign. Similarly, estimated total employment increased by 1.1 million under the new methods and population controls. Of this amount, about 0.9 million is due to the new controls and 0.2 million is contributed by the new questionnaire. Total unemployment increased by 0.9 million, of which 0.7 million is attributed to the redesign and 0.2 million is due to the new population controls.

The sum due to the population controls and the redesign may not equal the total effect in table 10, primarily because the new population controls affect CPS and parallel survey estimates differently. For example, the parallel survey yields a larger estimate of the number of unemployed; consequently, the effect due to the population controls would be slightly larger for that survey estimate. In addition, there are minor differences in the CPS and parallel survey second-stage estimation algorithms.

The breakdown of the total effect on various rates and ratios is given in table 11. The increase in the annual average unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage point; since the difference due to population controls is 0.1 percentage point, the contribution from the redesign is 0.5 percentage point. The labor force participation rate increased by a total of 0.6 percentage point, with 0.2 percentage point due to population controls. The total change in the employment-population ratio is 0.2 percentage point. The change attributed to the redesign is about half this amount, or 0.1 percentage point. Note that the total effect is not always the sum of two positive effects. For example, the total effect for adult men's employment-population ratio is -0.4 percentage point. The effect from population controls is 0.3 percentage point, and the questionnaire effect is -0.7 percentage point.

Table 11 also shows that for the unemployment rate the effects from new population controls are about 0.1 percentage point for all demographic groups except teenagers. The total effects vary from 0.3 percentage point for adult men to 1.6 percentage points for teenagers. The effects from population controls are fairly stable over time so the annual average is similar to the population control effect for a given month; however, as the redesign effects vary from month to month, especially for Hispanics and teenagers, the annual average redesign effect may not be a good indicator of difference for a single month.

The total change for labor force participation rates in table 11 varies from -0.2 percentage point for adult men to 2.3 percentage points for teenagers and Hispanics. The effect due to population controls is largest for blacks. For the employment-population ratio, the total changes are larger for teenagers (about 1 percentage point, all attributed to the redesign) and Hispanics (0.8 percentage point from the redesign and 0.3 percentage point due to population controls). Again, the estimates of the redesign effects for teenagers and Hispanics have a high degree of month-to-month variability, primarily due to small sample sizes. For adult men and blacks, the total effect on the employment-population ratio is a decline of about one-half of one percentage point.

Effect on State and Area Estimates

Beginning with estimates for January 1994, State and area labor market statistics produced by BLS in cooperation with State Employment Security Agencies also reflect a number of important changes. Consistent with changes affecting the national data, these include:

- implementation of the CPS redesign, and

- introduction of 1990 census-based population controls (adjusted for the estimated population undercount).

In addition, the State and area labor market estimates are affected by:

- improved time-series models for the smaller States, and

- incorporation of selected 1990 census data in the geographic definition of labor market areas and in local area labor force estimation.

Each of these topics will be explained in a detailed article which will appear in the March 1994 issue of this publication.

Further Information

Additional information is available on all of the subjects covered in this article. Requests should be sent to: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. The telephone number is (202) 606-6378; Fax (202) 606-6426.

Table 10. Total effect of the adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force groups, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parallel survey		Effect[2]		
	1980 census-based[1] (1)	Adjusted 1990 census-based (2)	1980 census-based (3)	Adjusted 1990 census-based (4)	Total (4-1) (5)	Population controls (2-1) (6)	Redesign (3-1) (7)
TOTAL							
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	194,805	193,550	194,805	1,255	1,255	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	129,240	128,965	130,103	2,000	1,137	862
Percent of population	66.2	66.3	66.6	66.8	.6	.2	.4
Employed	119,389	120,323	119,606	120,511	1,112	934	217
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	.2	.1	.1
Unemployed	8,714	8,917	9,359	9,592	878	203	645
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	.6	.1	.5
Men, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	86,290	85,850	86,236	329	384	-56
Civilian labor force	66,077	66,680	65,599	66,197	120	604	-478
Percent of population	76.9	77.3	76.4	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Employed	61,884	62,402	61,283	61,786	-97	519	-601
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.3	71.4	71.7	-.4	.3	-.6
Unemployed	4,193	4,278	4,316	4,410	218	85	123
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Women, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,598	94,361	94,590	201	209	-28
Civilian labor force	55,184	55,379	56,162	56,363	1,178	195	978
Percent of population	58.5	58.5	59.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.0
Employed	51,966	52,110	52,604	52,735	769	144	638
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.1	55.8	55.8	.7	.0	.7
Unemployed	3,218	3,270	3,559	3,627	409	51	340
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	.6	.1	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years							
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,916	13,338	13,979	725	662	84
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,180	7,203	7,543	701	338	361
Percent of population	51.6	51.6	54.0	54.0	2.3	.0	2.4
Employed	5,540	5,812	5,719	5,989	449	272	179
Employment-population ratio	41.8	41.8	42.9	42.8	1.1	.0	1.1
Unemployed	1,302	1,369	1,485	1,554	252	66	182
Unemployment rate	19.0	19.1	20.6	20.6	1.6	.0	1.6
White							
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	164,268	163,921	164,268	347	347	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	109,736	110,209	110,550	1,143	329	802
Percent of population	66.7	66.8	67.2	67.3	.6	.1	.5
Employed	102,891	103,114	103,267	103,482	592	223	378
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.8	63.0	63.0	.2	.0	.2
Unemployed	6,516	6,622	6,942	7,067	551	106	426
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	.4	.1	.3
Black							
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,505	22,329	22,505	176	176	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	14,224	13,908	14,171	214	267	-49
Percent of population	62.5	63.2	62.3	63.0	.5	.7	-.2
Employed	12,148	12,370	11,923	12,133	-14	222	-225
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.0	53.4	53.9	-.5	.6	-1.0
Unemployed	1,809	1,855	1,985	2,038	229	45	176
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.4	1.4	.1	1.3

Table 10. Total effect of the adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force groups, 1993 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parallel survey		Effect[2]		
	1980 census-based[1] (1)	Adjusted 1990 census-based (2)	1980 census-based (3)	Adjusted 1990 census-based (4)	Total (4-1) (5)	Population controls (2-1) (6)	Redesign (3-1) (7)
Hispanic origin							
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	17,505	15,753	17,505	1,752	1,752	0
Civilian labor force	10,365	11,611	10,666	11,933	1,548	1,226	281
Percent of population	65.9	66.3	67.7	68.2	2.3	.4	1.8
Employed	9,265	10,370	9,412	10,528	1,243	1,085	127
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.2	59.7	60.1	1.2	.3	.8
Unemployed	1,100	1,241	1,254	1,405	305	141	155
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.7	11.6	11.8	1.2	.1	1.2

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] Changes in column 5 minus those in column 6 do not necessarily equal those in column 7 primarily because the population controls affected the CPS and the parallel survey estimates differently. Moreover, population estimates obtained from the two surveys do not always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 11. Total effect of adjusted 1990 census-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force ratios and rates, 1993 annual averages.

(Percent)

Category	CPS 1980-census-based[1]	Parallel survey, adjusted 1990 census-based	Effect[2]		
			Total	Population controls	Redesign
Labor force participation rates					
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Men, 20 years and over	76.9	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Women, 20 years and over	58.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	51.6	54.0	2.3	.0	2.4
White	66.7	67.3	.6	.1	.5
Black	62.5	63.0	.5	.7	-.2
Hispanic origin	65.9	68.2	2.3	.4	1.8
Employment-population ratios					
Total, 16 years and over	61.7	61.9	.2	.1	.1
Men, 20 years and over	72.0	71.7	-.4	.3	-.7
Women, 20 years and over	55.1	55.8	.7	.0	.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	41.8	42.8	1.1	.0	1.1
White	62.8	63.0	.2	.0	.2
Black	54.4	53.9	-.5	.6	-1.0
Hispanic origin	58.9	60.1	1.2	.3	.8
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	6.8	7.4	.6	.1	.5
Men, 20 years and over	6.4	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Women, 20 years and over	5.8	6.4	.6	.1	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.0	20.6	1.6	.0	1.6
White	6.0	6.4	.4	.1	.3
Black	13.0	14.4	1.4	.1	1.3
Hispanic origin	10.6	11.8	1.2	.1	1.2

[1] These estimates differ slightly from previously published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.

[2] The sum of the difference due to population controls and the redesign may not equal the total difference primarily due to rounding.

MATCHING OF MARCH CPS FILES

There are two basic limitations in linking the March CPS files across years. First, only fifty percent of the sample is included in two consecutive years. Second, the residents within the eligible housing units may have changed or appeared as noninterview records in one or both years. The result is a matched sample of considerably less than the upper limit of fifty percent. The basic procedures and variables used to link two or more March CPS files are outlined below.

Sample Selection

The first step in matching year t with year t+1 is to select from year t those housing units with a "month in sample" value of 1 through 4, and from year t+1 those units with a "month in sample" value of 5 through 8. This will identify the sample subset eligible for matching. Within this subset, housing units in year t, month 1 will match only with units in year t+1, month 5, etc.

Matching Housing Units

Using one or more variables, it is possible to uniquely identify each housing unit in each sample rotation. However, because of changes in CPS procedures, the available information for matching housing units is not always identical. Below are the variables available for matching March CPS files.

Years: 1968-1971
Variables: Random Cluster Code (F6-10) and Serial Number (F11-14)

Years: 1971-1972
Changes in CPS clustering procedures and the accompanying change of household identification numbers prevent matching 1971 and 1972 March CPS files.

Years: 1972-1973
The 1972 file uses 1960 random cluster codes while the 1973 file uses 1970 random cluster codes, thus precluding the matching of records.

Years: 1973-1975
Variables: Random Cluster Code (F7-11). Segment Number (F12-16), and Serial Number (F217-218)

Years: 1975-1976
Variables: 1975: Random Cluster Code (F7-11) Segment Number (F12-16), and Serial Number (F217-218)
1976: Random Cluster Code (H35-39), Segment Number (H40-43), and Serial Number (H44-45)

Years: 1976-1977
Matching is not possible because variables required for matching are in a different format each year.

Years: 1977-1985
Variable: Household Identification Number (H18-29)

Years: 1985-1986
Matching is not possible because the 1986 file is based entirely on the 1980 census design sample.

Years: 1986 Forward
Variable: Household Identification Number (H18-29)

Matching Households, Families, and Persons

Although the information presented above allows matching of housing units across years, it is possible that the residents of the housing unit have changed. Consequently, it is necessary to perform additional matches to insure resident comparability. The specific variables used to match residents will vary according to the needs of the project but it is more efficient to arrange the matching in a hierarchical sequence. For example, matching on sex and race should precede matching on age or household relationship. The user should carefully work through the possible changes in household structure that might result in an inappropriate rejection of a household. For example, a husband-wife family in year t that experienced a divorce and became a female headed household in year t+1 would fail the test for matching sex of head. Clearly, the more criteria used in matching records will result in greater accuracy, but will also increase the expense and result in fewer matches.

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

The Data Dictionary describes the contents and record layout of the public-use computer tape file. The first line of each data item description gives the data name, size of the data field, relative begin position of the field, and the range of the values.

.The next few lines contain descriptive text and any applicable notes. Categorical value codes and labels are given where needed. Comment notes marked by an (*) are provided throughout. Comments should be removed from the machine-readable version of the data dictionary before using it to help access the data file.

Data. Alphabetic, numeric, and the special character (-). No other special characters are used. It may be a mnemonic such as "H-HHTYPE" or "HFIN-YN", or a sequential identifier such as "MIG-MTR1" or "SUR-SC1". Data item names are unique throughout the entire file (all 3 record types).

Size. Numeric. The size of a data item is given in characters. Indication of implied decimal places is provided in notes.

Begin. Numeric. Contains the location in the data record of the first character position of the data item field.

Category Value. Numeric. Contains the range of values for the given data item.

The first line of each data item description begins with the character "D" (left-justified, two characters). The "D" flag indicates lines in the data dictionary containing the name, size, and begin position of each data item. This information (in machine-readable form) can be used to help access the data file. The line beginning with the character "U" describes the universe for that item. Lines containing categorical value codes and labels follow next and begin with the character "V". The special character (.) denotes the start of the value labels. Two examples of data item descriptions follow:

```
D H-HHTYPE     1    20        (1:3)
    Type of household
U All households
V            1 .Interview
V            2 .Type A non-interview
V            3 .Type B/C non-interview

D MIG-MTR1     2    218       (01:09)
    Migration recode
U AGE = 1+
V           01 .Nonmover
V           02 .MSA to MSA
V           03 .MSA to nonMSA
V           04 .NonMSA to MSA
V           05 .NonMSA to nonMSA
V           06 .Abroad to MSA
V           07 .Abroad to nonMSA
V           08 .Not in universe (children
V              .under 1 year old)
V           09 .Not identifiable
```

How to Distinguish Supplement Variables from Monthly Variables

Monthly variables have a prefix and trailer as follows:

1. H-, HG-, or H% for household record variables.
2. A-, A% for person record variables.
3. The family record contains no monthly variables.

Supplement variables are all one string or they have a suffix. For example HFIN-YN is a supplement variable on the household record.

Data dictionary lines are 46 characters. The character on the first position determines the type of lines. Each variable may have the following lines:

1. COMMENTS (" * ") lines
2. DATA DICTIONARY (" D ") ; line and DATA DESCRIPTION
3. UNIVERSE (" U ") lines
4. VALUE DESCRIPTION lines
5. One blank line at the end

FORMAT

"*" Line   Comments

a. " * " in the first position indicates that this is a comment line. This line can appear any place in the dictionary. It will be used for short comments or to nullify any value codes.

b. " ** " in the first two positions is also comments but it has additional meaning. It indicates this is a block of comments which will be applied to several variables.

"D" Line   Data Dictionary

This line contains the following information:

ID	"D"	COL.	1- 1
NAME	Variable name	COL.	3-10
SIZE	Size of data field	COL.	14-15
BEGIN	Begin position of data field	COL.	19-22
CATEGORY VALUE	Range of values in parentheses	COL.	26-46

Text describing the variable will follow this "D" line. Use COL. 6-4 and repeat as many lines as necessary.

"U" Line   Universe Definition

This line contains the universe definition. Use COL. 3-46 and repeat as many lines as necessary.

ID	" U "	COL.	1- 1
DESCRIPTION	Universe description	COL.	3-46

(For continuation use COL. 3-46 and repeat as many lines as necessary.)

"V" Line   Value Definition

ID	" V "	COL.	1- 1
VALUE	Value code-right justified	COL.	3-12
	" "	COL.	14
DESCRIPTION	Value description	COL.	15-46

(Repeat COL. 14-46 format for continued value description.)

CHANGES IN THE DATA DICTIONARY SINCE 1992

Due to the redesign of the basic CPS questionnaire, the Bureau of the Census had to rewrite the CPS processing system. In doing so, we attempted to create a number of recodes that provide consistent labor force data between the pre- and post-January 1994 public use files. In this section, we present a comparison between the basic labor force and demographic data from the two systems and what steps, if any, are needed to make the data sets comparable. Wherever possible, we developed recodes in the new system that allow a high degree of equivalence in definition between the two systems. Recodes dealing with the primary labor force characteristics generally have the same universes. Any differences are noted on the following pages. The same is not true of most labor force items. Items that contain a high degree of equivalence are on the file and listed below.

In most cases on the annual demographic file, there are two sets of recodes. One collapsed to equivalence with the 1993 and earlier files and a second recode created by the new basic CPS processing system. These recodes generally show more detail. It is up to you to decide which data are most appropriate for your analysis. Be forewarned, however, that sometime in the next few years, we will be upgrading the March processing system to use the wealth of labor force data now collected by CPS. At the time of this changeover, we will discontinue carrying the old system data (all labor force elements that have an"A-" as the first two characters in the item name). Only fields with a"PE" or"PR" as the first two characters will be carried at that time.

Please note that these revisions only apply to the basic labor force and demographic data. The March supplement work experience, income, (both cash and noncash) and migration data were collected using the same questionnaire as last year. Therefore, these data are fully equivalent. For two rotation groups the health insurance questions were expanded as part of a test; but recoded prior to processing, so that these data are also equivalent with previous years.

OLD SYSTEM NAME

Primary Labor Force Status Recode

A-LFSR
1 = Working
2 = With job, not at work
3 = Unemployed, looking for work
4 = Unemployed, on layoff
5 = NILF - working w/o pay <15 Hrs; temp absent from w/o pay
6 = NILF - unavailable
7 = Other NILF

Reason For Unemployment

A-UNTYPE
1 = Job loser - on layoff
2 = Other job loser
3 = Job leaver
4 = Re-entrant
5 = New entrant

Full/part Time Status

A-WKSTAT
1 = Not in labor force
2 = Full-time schedules
3 = Part-time for economic reasons, usually F/T
4 = Part-time for non-economic reasons, usually F/T
5 = Part-time for economic reasons, usually P/T
6 = Unemployed F/T
7 = Unemployed P/T

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145 PEMLR
1 Employed - at work
2 employed - absent
3 Unemployed - on layoff
4 Unemployed - looking
5 Not in labor force - retired
6 Not in labor force - disabled
7 Not in labor force - other

LOCATION 705 COMMENTS: Note that the Unemployed codes are reversed. Also, The not in labor force codes are

146 PRUNTYPE
1 Job loser/on layoff
2 Other job loser
3 Temporary job ended
4 Job leaver
5 Re-entrant
6 New entrant

LOCATION 706 COMMENTS: Codes 2 and 3 are equivalent to old code 2. New codes 4-6 are equivalent to old codes 3-5 respectively.

149 PRWKSTAT
1 Not in labor force
2 FT hours (35+), usually FT
3 PT for economic reasons, usually FT
4 PT for non-economic reasons, usually FT
5 Not at work, usually FT
6 PT Hrs, usually PT for economic reasons
7 PT hrs, usually PT for non-economic
8 FT hours, usually PT for economic reasons
9 FT hours, usually PT for non-economic reasons
10 Not at work, usually PT
11 Unemployed FT
12 Unemployed PT

LOCATION 707 COMMENTS: Code Equivalencies

Old	New
1	1
2	2,4,5,8,9
3	3
5	6
4	7,10
6	11
7	12

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Experienced Labor Force Employment Status				
A-EXPLF	150	PREXPLF	150	Fully Equivalent
Labor Force By Time Worked Or Lost				
A-WKSCH	151	PRWKSCH	151	Fully Equivalent
Civilian Labor Force				
A-CIVLF	152	PRCIVLF	152	Code Equivalencies Old 0 New 2 Old 1 New 1
Full Time Labor Force				
A-FTLF 0 = Not in universe 1 = In universe	153	PRFTLF 1 Full time labor force 2 Part time labor force	153	Not Fully Equivalent See Attachment 3 for the new definitions.
Detailed Reason For Part Time				
A-FTREAS	80	PRPTREA	709	Code Equivalencies There is no direct code equivalence as The new recode combines old items A-FTREAS and A-USLFT

Note: This location is blank on the 1994 and forward files.

1   USU. FT - Slack work/business conditions
2   USU. FT - Seasonal work
3   USU. FT - Job started/ended during week
4   USU. FT - Vacation/personal day
5   USU. FT - Own illness/injury/medical appt
6   USU. FT - Holiday (religious or legal)
7   USU. FT - Child care problems
8   USU. FT - Other fam/pers obligations
9   USU. FT - Labor dispute
10   USU. FT - Weather affected job
11   USU. FT - School/training
12   USU. FT - Civic/military duty
13   USU. FT - Other reason
14   USU. PT - Slack work/business conditions
15   USU. PT - Could only find PT work

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
		15 USU. PT - Could only find PT work		
		16 USU. PT - Seasonal work		
		17 USU. PT - Child care problems		
		18 USU. PT - Other fam/pers obligations		
		19 USU. PT - Health/medical limitations		
		20 USU. PT - School/training		
		21 USU. PT - Retired/SS Limit on earnings		
		22 USU. PT - Workweek <35 hours		
		23 USU. PT - Other reason		
Major Industry Recode				
A-MJIND		155 PRMJIND1	155	Fully Equivalent
Detailed Industry Recode				
A-DTIND		157 PRDTIND1	157	Note that old code 33 is broken into 2 categories (33 and 34). New and old codes 1-32 are equivalent. New codes 35-52 are equivalent to old codes 34-51 respectively.
Major Occupation Recode				
A-MJOCC		159 PRMJOCC1	159	Fully Equivalent
Detailed Occupation Recode				
A-DTOCC		161 PRDTOCC1	161	Fully Equivalent
Earnings Eligibility Flag				
A-ERNEL		163 PRERELG	163	Fully Equivalent

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Discouraged Workers Flag		NOT PRDISC CARRIED	117	Note that the definition of discouraged workers changed. See the overview of changes.

Class Of Worker Recode

A-RCOW		164 PRCOW1	712	Code Equivalencies
				Old New
1 = Private		1 Federal Govt		2 1
2 = Federal		2 State Govt		3 2
3 = State		3 Local Govt		4 3
4 = Local		4 Private (incl. self-employed incorp.)		1 4
5 = SE-uninc.		5 Self-employed, unincorp.		5 5
6 = Without pay		6 Without pay		6 6

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Family Relationship A-FAMREL		32 PRFAMREL	32	Fully Equivalent
Family Type A-FAMTYP		31 PRFAMTYP	31	Fully Equivalent
Family Number A-FAMNUM		29 PRFAMNUM	29	Fully Equivalent
Marital Status Recode A-MARITL		17 PRMARSTA	17	Fully Equivalent

OLD SYSTEM NAME	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS

LOCATION | **NEW SYSTEM NAME**

Relationship To Reference Person

OLD SYSTEM NAME	NEW SYSTEM NAME		Code Equivalencies Old	New
A-EXPRRP	13 **PERRP**	13		
1 = Reference person with relatives	1 Ref pers with other relatives in HH		1	1
2 = Reference person without relatives	2 Ref pers with no other relatives in HH		2	2
3 = Husband	3 Spouse		3,4	3
4 = Wife	4 Child		5,6	4
5 = Natural/adopted child	5 Grandchild		7	5
6 = Step child	6 Parent		8	6
7 = Grandchild	7 Brother/sister		9	7
8 = Parent	8 Other relative		10	8
9 = Brother/sister	9 Foster child		11	9
10 = Other Relative	10 Non-rel of ref per w/ own rels in HH		12	10
11 = Foster Child	11 Partner/roommate		13	11
12 = Nonrelative with relatives	12 Non-rel of ref per w/ no own rels in HH		14	12
13 = Partner/roommate				
14 = Nonrelative without relatives				

Type Of Person Record

OLD SYSTEM NAME	NEW SYSTEM NAME		Code Equivalencies Old	New
P-STAT	26 **PRPERTYP**	713		
1 = Interviewed adult	1 Child household member		3	1
2 = Armed Forces record	2 Adult civilian household		1	2
3 = Childrens record	3 Adult Armed Forces household member		2	3

Type Of Household Record

OLD SYSTEM NAME	NEW SYSTEM NAME		Code Equivalencies Old	New
H-HHTYPE	20 **HRINTSTA**	20		
1 = Interview	1 Interview		1	1
2 = Type A noninterview	2 Type A noninterview		2	2
3 = Type B/C noninterview	3 Type B noninterview		3	3,4
	4 Type C noninterview			

OLD SYSTEM NAME	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Number Of Household Members				
H-NUMPER	HRNUMHOU	21	21	Fully Equivalent
Household Type				

Code Equivalencies

				Old	New
H-HTYPE	HRHTYPE	25	342		
0 = Noninterview household	0 Noninterview Household				
1 = Husband/wife primary family (neither husband or wife in Armed Forces)	1 Husband/wife primary family (neither AF)			1	1
2 Husband/wife primary family (Husband and/or wife in Armed Forces)	2 Husband/wife primary family (either/both AF)			2	2
3 = Unmarried civilian male Primary family householder	3 Unmarried civilian male- Primary family hhlder			3	3
4 = Unmarried civilian female Primary family householder	4 Unmarried civilian female - Primary family hhlder			4	4
5 = Primary family household - reference person in Armed Forces and unmarried	5 Primary family hhlder- RP in AF, unmar.			5	5
6 = Civilian male primary individual	6 Civilian male primary individual			6	6
7 = Civilian female primary individual	7 Civilian female primary individual			7	7
8 = Primary individual household - reference person in Armed Forces	8 Primary individual hhld- RP in AF			8	8
9 = Group quarters	9 Group quarters with family			9	9,10
	10 Group quarters without family				

Demographic Characteristics

A-LINENO	PULINENO	9	9	All are
A-PARENT	PEPARENT	11	11	Fully
A-AGE	PEAGE	15	15	equivalent
A-SPOUSE	PESPOUSE	18	18	
A-SEX	PESEX	20	20	
A-VET	PEAFWHEN	21	21	
A-HGA	PEEDUCA	22	22	
A-RACE	PERACE	25	25	
A-REORGN	PRORIGIN	27	27	

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
LABOR FORCE ITEMS				
Actual Hours Worked At All Jobs				
A-HRS1	76	PEHRACTT	76	Fully Equivalent
Part Time Status And Reason				
A-USLFT		PRPTREA	79	The new recode
A-FTREAS			80	provides all valid possible entries
Why Absent From Work				709
A-WHYABS		PEABSRSN	85	714 Code Equivalencies

				Old	New
1 = Own illness	1 On layoff			6,7	1
2 = On vacation	2 Slack work/ business conditions			8	2,6,7,8, 11,12,13,14
3 = Bad weather	3 Waiting for a new job to begin			5	3
4 = Labor dispute	4 Vacation/personal days			2	2
5 = New job to begin within 30 days	5 Own illness/injury/medical problems			1	5
6 = Temporary layoff (Under 30 Days)	6 Child care problems				
7 = Indefinite Layoff (30 Days Or More)	7 Other family/personal obligation				
8 = Other	8 Maternity/paternity leave				
	9 Labor dispute			4	9
	10 Weather affected job			3	10
	11 School/training				
	12 Civic/military duty				
	13 Does not work in the business				
	14 Other (specify)				

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Receipt Of Wages Or Salary For Time Off				
A-PAYABS		PEABSPDO	86	Fully Equivalent

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Duration Of Unemployment				
A-WKSLK	96	PRUNEDUR	96	Fully Equivalent Range expanded in new system

When Last Worked At A Regular Job (Unemployed)

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-WHENLJ 1 = In last 12 months 2 = 1-5 years ago 3 = More than 5 years ago 4 = Never worked full time 2 weeks or more 5 = Never worked at all	102	**PELKLWO** 1 = In last 12 months 2 = More than 12 months ago 3 = Never worked	102	Code Equivalencies Old — New 1 — 1 2-4 — 2 5 — 3

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Industry Code A-IND	103	PEIO1ICD	103	Fully Equivalent
Occupation Code A-OCC	106	PEIO1OCD	106	Fully Equivalent

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Class Of Worker **A-CLSWKR** 1 = Private 2 = Federal Government 3 = State Government 4 = Local Government 5 = Self-emploed -- incorporated 6 = Self-employed -- not incorporated 7 = Without pay 8 = Never worked	109	**PEIO1COW** 1 Government - Federal 2 Government - State 3 Government - Local 4 Private, for profit 5 Private, nonprofit 6 Self-employed, incorporated 7 Self-employed, unincorporated 8 Without pay	716	Code Equivalencies Old — New 2 — 1 3 — 2 4 — 3 1 — 4,5 5 — 6 6 — 7 7 — 8

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS

When Last Worked At A Regular Job (Not In Labor Force)

A-NLFLJ
1 = Within past 12 months
2 = 1 up to 2 years ago
3 = 2 up to 3 years ago
4 = 3 up to 4 years ago
5 = 4 up to 5 years ago
6 = 5 or more years ago
7 = Never worked

112 **PENLFJH**
1 Within the last 12 months
2 More than 12 months ago
3 Never worked

		Code Equivalencies	
	112	Old	New
		1	1
		2-6	2
		7	3

Does...want A Job Now

A-WANTJB
1 = Yes
2 = Maybe - it depends
3 = No
4 = Don't Know

114 **PRWNTJOB**
1 Want a job
2 Other not in labor force

		Code Equivalencies	
	114	Old	New
		1,2	1
		3,4	2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ITEMS

A-ENRLW — 142 **PESCHENR** — 142 All are
A-HSCOL — 143 **PESCHLVL** — 143 Fully
A-FTPT — 144 **PESCHFT** — 144 equivalent

EARNINGS ITEMS

Usual Hours Worked Per Week

A-USLHRS — 128 **PEHRUSL1** — 128 Fully Equivalent
Note that the universe is now all employed individuals Responses of "Hours vary" are coded as 000 in the new system. The old system did not allow such responses.

6-10

CHANGES

OLD SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	NEW SYSTEM NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Paid By The Hour On This Job A-HRLYWK	130	PEERNHRY	130	Fully Equivalent
Hourly Rate Of Pay A-HERNTP	131	PRERNHLY	131	Fully Equivalent including the same topcoding criteria
Weekly Earnings A-WERNTP	135	PRERNWA	135	
Hourly Rate Of Pay Topcode Flag A-HERNTF	642	PTHR	642	Fully Equivalent
Weekly Earnings Topcode Flag A-WERNTF	641	PTWK	641	Fully Equivalent
Union Membership A-UNMEM	139	PEERNLAB	139	Fully Equivalent
Union Coverage A-UNCOV	140	PEERNCOV	140	Fully Equivalent

Household Record

Item	Mnemonic	Location
1960 Census State code	HG-ST60	40
1980 State rank	HG-STRN	42
Alimony payments income	HALMVAL	225
Alimony payments received	HALM-YN	224
Allocation flags for basic CPS	H%LIVQRT	297
Allocation flags for basic CPS	H%TELAVL	300
Allocation flags for basic CPS	H%TELHHD	299
Allocation flags for basic CPS	H%TELINT	301
Allocation flags for basic CPS	H%TENURE	295
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCHI	304
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCHINN	307
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCHINO	305
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCHINR	306
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCMCAR	302
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HCMCEN	303
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HENGAS	318
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HENGVA	319
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFDVAL	315
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFLUNC	310
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFLUNN	311
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFOODM	317
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFOODN	316
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HFOODS	314
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HHOTLU	308
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HHOTNO	309
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HLOREN	313
Allocation flags for supplement household items	I-HPUBLI	312
Central city MSA status code	HCCC-R	58
Champus, VA, or military health care	HCHAMP	276
Child support income	HCSPVAL	217
Child support payments	HCSP-YN	216
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	HCHINNO	67
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	HCHINO	65
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	HCHINRH	66
Children covered by Medicare	HCMCARE	62
Children covered by Medicare	HCMCENO	63
Children covered by other health insurance	HCHI	64
Children receiving free lunch	HFLUNNO	73
Children receiving free or reduced price lunches	HFLUNCH	72
CMSA code	HG-CMSA	53
Control Card Family Income	H-FAMINC	10
Disability benefits	HDIS-YN	168
Disability income	HDISVAL	169
Dividend income	HDIVVAL	193
Dividend payments	HDIV-YN	192
Education assistance income	HEDVAL	209
Educational assistance benefits	HED-YN	208
Energy assistance benefits	HENGAST	85
Energy assistance income	HENGVAL	86
Families in household	HNUMFAM	23
Farm income	HFRVAL	107

Family Record

Person Record

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Household Record

Mnemonic	Item	Location
H%LIVQRT	Allocation flags for basic CPS	297
H%TELAVL	Allocation flags for basic CPS	300
H%TELHHD	Allocation flags for basic CPS	299
H%TELINT	Allocation flags for basic CPS	301
H%TENURE	Allocation flags for basic CPS	295
H-FAMINC	Control Card Family Income	10
H-HHNUM	Household number	30
H-HHTYPE	Household type	20
H-IDNUM	Unique household identification	320
H-LIVQRT	Living quarters type	31
H-MIS	Month in sample	29
H-MONTH	Month of survey	26
H-NUMPER	Persons in household	21
H-RESPNM	Household respondent line number	12
H-SEQ	Household sequence number	2
H-TELAVL	Telephone available	37
H-TELHHD	Telephone in household	36
H-TELINT	Telephone interview acceptable	38
H-TENURE	Tenure	35
H-TYPE	Household type	25
H-TYPEBC	Housing unit type	33
H-YEAR	Year of survey - last digit	28
HALM-YN	Alimony payments received	224
HALMVAL	Alimony payments income	225
HCCC-R	Central city MSA status code	58
HCHAMP	Champus, VA, or military health care	276
HCHI	Children covered by other health insurance	64
HCHINNO	Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	67
HCHINO	Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	65
HCHINRH	Children covered by insurance of person not living in household	66
HCMCARE	Children covered by Medicare	62
HCMCENO	Children covered by Medicare	63
HCSP-YN	Child support payments	216
HCSPVAL	Child support income	217
HDIS-YN	Disability benefits	168
HDISVAL	Disability income	169
HDIV-YN	Dividend payments	192
HDIVVAL	Dividend income	193
HEARNVAL	Household earnings, total value	256
HED-YN	Educational assistance benefits	208
HEDVAL	Education assistance income	209
HENGAST	Energy assistance benefits	85
HENGVAL	Energy assistance income	86
HFDVAL	Food stamps value	81
HFIN-YN	Financial assistance payments	232
HFINVAL	Financial assistance income	233
HFLUNCH	Children receiving free or reduced price lunches	72
HFLUNNO	Children receiving free lunch	73
HFOODMO	Food stamps, months covered	79
HFOODNO	Food stamps, children covered	77

Mnemonic	Item	Location
HFOODSP	Food stamps recipients	76
HFRVAL	Farm income	107
HG-CMSA	CMSA code	53
HG-MSAC	MSA or PMSA FIPS Code	44
HG-MSAR	MSA or CMSA rank	50
HG-PMSA	PMSA rank	48
HG-REG	Region	39
HG-ST60	1960 Census State code	40
HG-STRN	1980 State rank	42
HH5TO18	Persons in household age 5 to 18	68
HHI-YN	Health insurance coverage	277
HHINC	Household income, total	272
HHOTLUN	Hot lunch eaten by children at school	70
HHOTNO	Hot lunch, number of children who ate at school	71
HHPOS	Record type indicator	7
HHSTATUS	Household status	278
HINC-FR	Farm self-employment	106
HINC-SE	Own business self-employment	98
HINC-UC	Unemployment compensation	114
HINC-WC	Workers compensation	122
HINC-WS	Wage and salary	90
HINT-YN	Interest payments	184
HINTVAL	Interest income	185
HLORENT	Reduced rent, Federal, State, or local government paid part of cost	75
HMCAID	Medicaid coverage	275
HMCARE	Medicare coverage	274
HMSA-R	Modified MSA status code	57
HMSSZ	MSA size	55
HNUMFAM	Families in household	23
HOI-YN	Income payments, other	240
HOIVAL	Household income	241
HOTHVAL	Income, value of other types	264
HOUSRET	Home equity, return to	337
HPAW-YN	Public assistance	145
HPAWVAL	Public assistance income	146
HPCTCUT	Household income percentiles, national rank	282
HPMSASZ	MSA/PMSA size	56
HPUBLIC	Public housing project	74
HRECORD	Household record	1
HRET-YN	Retirement payments	176
HRETVAL	Retirement income	177
HRHTYPE	Household type	342
HRNT-YN	Rental payments	200
HRNTVAL	Rental income	201
HSEVAL	Self employment income	99
HSS-YN	Social Security payments	130
HSSI-YN	Supplemental Security benefits	138
HSSIVAL	Supplemental Security income	139
HSSVAL	Social Security income	131
HSUN	Sunbelt recode	286
HSUP-WGT	March supplement household weight	287
HSUR-YN	Survivor benefits	160
HSURVAL	Survivor income	161
HTOP5PCT	Household income percentiles	281
HTOTVAL	Household income, total value	248
HUCVAL	Unemployment compensation income	115
HUNDER15	Persons in household under age 15	60

Mnemonic	Item	Location
HUNDER18	Persons in household under age 18	279
HUUNITS	Number of units in this structure	9
HVET-YN	Veterans payments income	152
HVETVAL	Veterans payments income	153
HWCVAL	Worker's compensation income	123
HWSVAL	Wages and salaries value	91
I-HCHI	Allocation flags for supplement household items	304
I-HCHINN	Allocation flags for supplement household items	307
I-HCHINO	Allocation flags for supplement household items	305
I-HCHINR	Allocation flags for supplement household items	306
I-HCMCAR	Allocation flags for supplement household items	302
I-HCMCEN	Allocation flags for supplement household items	303
I-HENGAS	Allocation flags for supplement household items	318
I-HENGVA	Allocation flags for supplement household items	319
I-HFDVAL	Allocation flags for supplement household items	315
I-HFLUNC	Allocation flags for supplement household items	310
I-HFLUNN	Allocation flags for supplement household items	311
I-HFOODM	Allocation flags for supplement household items	317
I-HFOODN	Allocation flags for supplement household items	316
I-HFOODS	Allocation flags for supplement household items	314
I-HHOTLU	Allocation flags for supplement household items	308
I-HHOTNO	Allocation flags for supplement household items	309
I-HLOREN	Allocation flags for supplement household items	313
I-HPUBLI	Allocation flags for supplement household items	312
INDCCODE	Individual Central City Code	285
PROP-TAX	Property taxes	332

Family Record

Mnemonic	Item	Location
F-HOUSSUB	Family market value of housing subsidy	261
F-MV-FS	Family market value of food stamps	243
F-MV-SL	Family market value of school lunch	247
FALMVAL	Alimony income	182
FAMLIS	Ratio of family income to low-income level	37
FCSPVAL	Child support value	174
FDISVAL	Disability income	126
FDIVVAL	Dividend income	150
FEARNVAL	Family earnings, total value	213
FEDVAL	Education income	166
FFINVAL	Financial assistance income	190
FFNGCARE	Family fungible value of Medicare	251
FFNGCAID	Family fungible value of Medicaid	256
FFOODREQ	Compute fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid, used to	264
FFPOS	Record type and sequence indicator	7
FFPOSOLD	Record type and sequence indicator	241
FFRVAL	Farm income	64
FH-SEQ	Household sequence number	5
FHEADIDX	Index to persons record of family reference person	13
FHOUSREQ	Compute fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid, used to	268
FHUSBIDX	Index to persons record of family husband	17
FINC-ALM	Alimony payments	181
FINC-CSP	Child support payments	173
FINC-DIS	Disability payments	125
FINC-DIV	Dividend payments	149
FINC-ED	Education benefits	165
FINC-FIN	Financial assistance payments	189
FINC-FR	Farm self-employment	63
FINC-INT	Interest payments	141
FINC-OI	Other income payments	197
FINC-PAW	Public assistance or welfare benefits	102
FINC-RET	Retirement payments	133
FINC-RNT	Rental payments	157
FINC-SE	Own business self-employment	55
FINC-SS	Social Security benefits	87
FINC-SSI	Supplemental Security benefits	95
FINC-SUR	Survivor's payments	118
FINC-UC	Unemployment compensation	205
FINC-VET	Veterans benefits	110
FINC-WC	Workers compensation	79
FINC-WS	Wage and salary	109
FINTVAL	Interest income	142
FKIND	Kind of family	9
FLASTIDX	Last member of family person record index. Primary family includes related subfamily members	21
FMLASIDX	Last member of family person record index. Primary family excludes related subfamily members	23
FOIVAL	Family income - other	198
FOTHVAL	Family income, total other	221
FOWNU18	Own never married children under 18	27
FOWNU6	Own children in family under 6	25
FPAWVAL	Public assistance family income	103
FPCTCUT	Income percentiles	30
FPERSONS	Number of persons in family	11

Mnemonic	Item	Location
FPOVCUT	Low income cutoff dollar amount	32
FRECORD	Family record	1
FRELU18	Related persons in family under 18	29
FRELU6	Related persons in family under 6	28
FRETVAL	Retirement family income	134
FRNTVAL	Rental family income	158
FRSPOV	Ratio of related subfamily income to low-income level	40
FRSPPCT	Low income cutoff dollar amount of related subfamily	42
FSEVAL	Self employment income	56
FSPANISH	Spanish origin of reference person or spouse	231
FSPOUIDX	Family spouse index in persons record	19
FSSIVAL	Supplemental Security family income	96
FSSVAL	Social Security family income family income	88
FSUP-WGT	Householder or reference person weight	233
FSURVAL	Survivor family income	118
FTOT-R	Total family income	17
FTOTVAL	Total family income	229
FTYPE	Family type	10
FUCVAL	Unemployment compensation family income	71
FVETVAL	Veteran payments family income	7
FWCVAL	Worker's compensation family income	48
FWIFEIDX	Index to persons record of family wife	15
FWSVAL	Wages and salaries family income	47
POVLL	Ratio of family income to low-income level	38

Person Record

Mnemonic	Item	Location
A%AGE	Age allocation flag	491
A%CLSWKR	Allocation flag for basic CPS	523
A%ENRLW	Allocation flag for basic CPS	539
A%FTPT	Allocation flag for basic CPS	541
A%HGA	Allocation flag for basic CPS	496
A%HRLYWK	Allocation flag for basic CPS	533
A%HRS	Allocation flag for basic CPS	503
A%HSCOL	Allocation flag for basic CPS	540
A%IND	Allocation flag for basic CPS	521
A%LFSR	Allocation flag for basic CPS	500
A%MARITL	Allocation flag for basic CPS	492
A%NLFLJ	Allocation flag for basic CPS	526
A%OCC	Allocation flag for basic CPS	522
A%ORIGIN	Origin allocation flag for basic CPS	499
A%PARENT	Parent's line number allocation flag for basic CPS	490
A%PAYABS	Allocation flag for basic CPS	511
A%RACE	Race allocation flag for basic CPS	498
A%RRP	Relationship to reference person allocation flag for basic CPS	489
A%SEX	Sex allocation flag for basic CPS	494
A%SPOUSE	Spouse's line number allocation flag for basic CPS	493
A%UNCOV	Allocation flag for basic CPS	537
A%UNMEM	Allocation flag for basic CPS	536
A%USLHRS	Allocation flag for basic CPS	532
A%VET	Veteran status allocation flag for basic CPS	495
A%WHYABS	Allocation flag for basic CPS	510
A-AGE	Age	15
A-CIVLF	Civilian labor force status	152
A-CLSWKR	Class of worker	109
A-DTIND	Detailed industry code	157
A-DTOCC	Detailed occupation code	161
A-ENRLW	Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university	142
A-ERNEL	Earnings eligibility flag	163
A-ERNLWT	Earnings/not in labor force weight	58
A-EXPLF	Experienced labor force employment status	150
A-EXPRRP	Expanded relationship code	13
A-FAMNUM	Family number	29
A-FAMREL	Family relationship	32
A-FAMTYP	Family type	31
A-FNLWGT	Final weight	50
A-FTLF	Full-time labor force	153
A-FTPT	School enrollment, full-time or part-time	144
A-GRSWK	Earnings per week at job before deductions	135
A-HERNTF	Weekly pay	642
A-HGA	Highest grade attended	22
A-HRLYWK	Hourly wages	130
A-HRS1	Hours worked last week at all jobs	76
A-HRSPAY	Earnings per hour	131
A-HSCOL	Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university	143
A-IND	Industry	103
A-LFSR	Labor force status recode	145
A-LINENO	Line number	9
A-MARITL	Marital status	17
A-MJIND	Major industry code	155
A-MJOCC	Major occupation code	159

Mnemonic	Item	Location
A-NLFLJ	Last full/part-time job	112
A-OCC	Occupation	106
A-PARENT	Parent's line number	11
A-PAYABS	Wages or salary received during week	86
A-PFREL	Primary family relationship	33
A-RACE	Race	25
A-RCOW	Class of worker recode	164
A-REORGN	Origin	27
A-SEX	Sex	20
A-SPOUSE	Spouse's line number	18
A-UNCOV	Union or employee association contract	140
A-UNMEM	Labor union or of an employee association member	139
A-UNTYPE	Unemployment, reason	146
A-USLFT	Worked 35 hours or more a week at job	79
A-USLHRS	Hours per week usually worked at job	128
A-VET	Veteran	21
A-WANTJB	Regular job wanted, either full/part-time	114
A-WERNTF	Current earnings, hourly pay	641
A-WHENLJ	Last time worked at a full/part-time job	102
A-WHYABS	Absent from work last week, reason	85
A-WKSCH	Employment status, time worked or lost	151
A-WKSLK	Length of time looking for work	96
A-WKSTAT	Full/part-time status	149
AGE1	Age recode, persons 15+ years	40
AGI	Adjusted gross income	684
ALM-VAL	Alimony income received	421
ALM-YN	Alimony payments	420
CAP-GAIN	Capital gains, amount of	689
CAP-LOSS	Capital loses, amount of	694
CH-HI	Child covered by health insurance	487
CH-MC	Child covered by medicare	486
CHAMP	Covered by Champus, VA, or military health care	471
CLWK	Longest job class of worker recode	202
COV-GH	Group health insurance, including dependetns	484
COV-HI	Private health insurance, including dependents	485
CSP-VAL	Child support payments value	415
CSP-YN	Child support payments received	414
DEP-STAT	Dependency status pointer	658
DIS-CS	Retire or leave a job for health reasons	344
DIS-HP	Health problem or a disability which prevents working	343
DIS-SC1	Source of income	346
DIS-SC2	Disability income, other	348
DIS-VAL1	Disability income, source 1	350
DIS-VAL2	Disability income, source 2	355
DIS-YN	Disability income other than Social Security or Veterans benefits	345
DIV-NON	No dividends received	392
DIV-VAL	Stock dividends value	393
DIV-YN	Dividends received	391
DSAB-VAL	Disability income, total	360
EARNER	Earner Status Recode	201
ED-VAL	Educational assistance, total value	408
ED-YN	Educational assistance	404
EIT-CRED	Earn income tax credit	665
EMCONTRB	Employer contribution for health	653
ERN-OTR	Money earned from other work	235
ERN-SRCE	Source of earnings from longest job	234

VARIABLE LISTING

Mnemonic	Item	Location
ERN-VAL	Earnings before deductions, value	228
ERN-YN	Earnings from longest job	227
FAMREL	Family relationship, primary and unrelated subfamily only	35
FED-RET	Federal retirement payroll deduction	679
FED-TAX	Federal income tax liability	660
FICA	Social Security retirement payroll	674
FILESTAT	Tax filer status	657
FIN-VAL	Financial assistance income	427
FIN-YN	Financial assistance	426
FL-665	Person match, 665	465
FRM-VAL	Farm self-employment earnings value	263
FRMOTR	Farm self-employment	262
FRSE-VAL	Farm self-employment earnings, total value	269
FRSE-YN	Farm self-employment	268
GRIN-REG	Previous residence region	215
GRIN-ST	FIPS State code	216
GRN-PLAC	MSA status description of residence	224
HHDFMX	Household and Family Status	37
HHDREL	Household summary	34
HI-YN	Private health insurance plan coverage	472
HIELSE1	Spouse in household	476
HIELSE2	Children in household	477
HIELSE3	Children not in household	478
HIELSE4	Self only in household	479
HIELSE5	Others in household	480
HIEMP	Health insurance plan offered through employer or union	474
HIOWN	Health insurance plan coverage in own name	473
HIPAID	Health plan portion paid by employer or union	475
HRCHECK	Interviewer check item	183
HRSWK	Hours worked per week	181
I-ALMVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	599
I-ALMYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	598
I-CHAMP	Allocation flag for March supplement	627
I-CSPVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	597
I-CSPYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	596
I-DISCS	Allocation flag for March supplement	576
I-DISHP	Allocation flag for March supplement	575
I-DISSC1	Allocation flag for March supplement	573
I-DISSC2	Allocation flag for March supplement	574
I-DISTYP	Allocation flag for March supplement	578
I-DISVL1	Allocation flag for March supplement	579
I-DISVL2	Allocation flag for March supplement	580
I-DISYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	577
I-DIVVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	589
I-DIVYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	588
I-EDTYP1	Allocation flag for March supplement	593
I-EDTYP2	Allocation flag for March supplement	594
I-EDYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	592
I-ERNSRC	Allocation flag for March supplement	623
I-ERNVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	543
I-ERNYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	542
I-FINVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	601
I-FINYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	600
I-FRMVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	549
I-FRMYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	548
I-HIELSE	Allocation flag for March supplement	632

Mnemonic	Item	Location
I-HIIEMP	Allocation flag for March supplement	630
I-HIOWN	Allocation flag for March supplement	629
I-HIPAID	Allocation flag for March supplement	631
I-HIYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	628
I-HRCHK	Allocation flag for March supplement	612
I-HRSWK	Allocation flag for March supplement	611
I-INDUS	Allocation flag for March supplement	617
I-INTVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	587
I-INTYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	586
I-LJCW	Allocation flag for March supplement	616
I-LKSTR	Allocation flag for March supplement	608
I-LKWEEK	Allocation flag for March supplement	607
I-LOSEWK	Allocation flag for March supplement	606
I-MCAID	Allocation flag for March supplement	626
I-MCARE	Allocation flag for March supplement	625
I-MIG1	Allocation flag for March supplement	635
I-MIG4	Allocation flag for March supplement	636
I-NOEMP	Allocation flag for March supplement	624
I-NWLKWK	Allocation flag for March supplement	604
I-NWLOOK	Allocation flag for March supplement	603
I-OCCUP	Allocation flag for March supplement	618
I-OEDVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	595
I-OIVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	602
I-PAWMO	Allocation flag for March supplement	562
I-PAWTYP	Allocation flag for March supplement	560
I-PAWVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	561
I-PAWYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	559
I-PENINC	Allocation flag for March supplement	634
I-PENPLA	Allocation flag for March supplement	633
I-PHMEMP	Allocation flag for March supplement	610
I-PTRSN	Allocation flag for March supplement	615
I-PTWKS	Allocation flag for March supplement	614
I-PTYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	613
I-PYRSN	Allocation flag for March supplement	609
I-RETSC1	Allocation flag for March supplement	582
I-RETSC2	Allocation flag for March supplement	583
I-RETVL1	Allocation flag for March supplement	584
I-RETVL2	Allocation flag for March supplement	585
I-RETYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	581
I-RNTVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	591
I-RNTYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	590
I-RSNNOT	Allocation flag for March supplement	605
I-SEVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	547
I-SEYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	546
I-SSIVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	558
I-SSIYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	557
I-SSVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	556
I-SSYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	555
I-SURSC1	Allocation flag for March supplement	569
I-SURSC2	Allocation flag for March supplement	570
I-SURTYP	Allocation flag for March supplement	568
I-SURVL1	Allocation flag for March supplement	571
I-SURVL2	Allocation flag for March supplement	572
I-SURYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	567
I-UCVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	551
I-UCYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	550

Mnemonic	Item	Location
I-VETQVA	Allocation flag for March supplement	566
I-VETTYP	Allocation flag for March supplement	564
I-VETVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	565
I-VETYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	563
I-WCTYP	Allocation flag for March supplement	553
I-WCVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	554
I-WCYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	552
I-WKCHK	Allocation flag for March supplement	622
I-WKSWK	Allocation flag for March supplement	621
I-WORKYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	619
I-WSVAL	Allocation flag for March supplement	545
I-WSYN	Allocation flag for March supplement	544
I-WTEMP	Allocation flag for March supplement	620
INDUSTRY	Industry of longest job	190
INT-VAL	Interest income received	386
INT-YN	Interest received	385
LJCW	Class of worker	189
LKNONE	Weeks worked	175
LKSTRCH	Weeks looking for work in one stretch	178
LKWEEKS	Weeks looking for work	176
LOSEWKS	Weeks lost from work	174
MARG-TAX	Marginal tax rate	703
MARSUPWT	March supplement final weight	66
MCAID	Medicaid coverage	470
MCARE	Medicare coverage	469
MIG-MTR1	Migration recode	218
MIG-MTR3	Migration recode	220
MIG-MTR4	Migration recode	221
MIGSAME	Persons living in house last year	214
MIGSUN	Previous residence in sunbelt	223
NOEMP	Persons who work for employer, total number of	226
NWLKWK	Weeks looking for work on layoff	168
NWLOOK	Looking for work	167
OCCUP	Occupation of longest job	193
OED-TYP1	Educational assistance, government	405
OED-TYP2	Educational assistance, scholarships, grants etc.	406
OED-TYP3	Educational assistance, other	407
OI-OFF	Income sources, other	432
OI-VAL	Income, other	435
OI-YN	Income received, other	434
P-MVCAID	Person market value of Medicaid	648
P-MVCARE	Person market value of Medicare	643
P-STAT	Status of person identifier	26
PARENT	Parent(s) present	39
PAW-MON	Social Security payments, months received	303
PAW-TYP	AFDC or some other type of assistance received	302
PAW-VAL	Public assistance or welfare value received	305
PAW-YN	Public assistance received	301
PEABSRSN	Reason absent from work	714
PEARNVAL	Earnings, total value	448
PEFNTVTY	Father's country of birth	728
PEHRUSLT	Hours usually worked at main job	719
PEINUSYR	Year of entry to the U.S.	731
PEIO1COW	Individual class of worker on first job	716
PEMLR	Monthly labor force recode	705
PEMNTVTY	Mother's country of birth	725

Mnemonic	Item	Location
PENATVTY	Country of brith	722
PENINCL	Pension plan participant	483
PENPLAN	Pension plan provided by employer or union	482
PERLIS	Low-income level of persons recode	468
PF-SEQ	Sequence number pointer to family record	46
PH-SEQ	Household sequence number	2
PHF-SEQ	Sequence number pointer to own family record in household	44
PHMEMPRS	Number of employers	180
PLACDSCP	Place description of residence last year	225
POCCU2	Occupation of longest job	204
POTHVAL	Income, other persons total value	457
PPPOSOLD	Record type and sequence indicator	110
PPPOS	Record type and sequence indicator	7
PRCITSHP	Citizenship	733
PRCOW1	Class of worker recode-job 1	712
PRDISC	Discouraged worker recode	711
PRECORD	Person record	1
PRNLFSCH	NLF activity in school or not in school	718
PRNT-PTR	Sequence number of parent in household	48
PRPERTYP	Type of person record recode	713
PRPTREA	Detailed reason for part-time	709
PRUNTYPE	Reason for unemployment	706
PRWKSTAT	Full/part-time work status	707
PTOT-R	Person income, total	466
PTOTVAL	Person income, total	440
PTRSN	Worked less than 35 hours per week, reason	187
PTWEEKS	Weeks worked less than 35 hours	185
PTYN	Worked less than 35 hours	184
PXFNTVTY	Allocation flag for PEFNTVTY	738
PXINUSYR	Allocation flag for PEINUSYR	740
PXMNTVTY	Allocation flag for PEMNTVTY	736
PXNATVTY	Allocation flag for PENATVTY	734
PYRSN	Not looking for work reason	179
RET-SC1	Retirement income source, type 1	367
RET-SC2	Retirement income, other, type 2	368
RET-VAL1	Retirement income, type 1	369
RET-VAL2	Retirement income, type 2	374
RET-YN	Pension or retirement income other than Social Sec. or Veterans benefits	366
RNT-VAL	Rent income	399
RNT-YN	Rent income received	398
RSNNOTW	Reason for not working	170
RTM-VAL	Retirement income received, total	379
SE-VAL	Own business self-employment earnings, other work	250
SEMP-VAL	Own business self-employment earnings, total value	256
SEMP-YN	Own business self-employment	255
SEOTR	Own business self-employment, other work	249
SRVS-VAL	Survivor's income received, total	337
SS-VAL	Social Security payments received, value	291
SS-YN	Social Security payments received	290
SSI-VAL	Supplemental Security income	297
SSI-YN	Supplemental Security income received	296
STATETAX	State income tax liability	669
STRKUC	Union unemployment or strike benefits received	277
SUBUC	Supplemental unemployment benefits received	276
SUR-SC1	Survivor's income, source 1	323
SUR-SC2	Survivor's income, source 2	325

VARIABLE LISTING

Mnemonic	Item	Location
SUR-VAL1	Survivor's income, source 1	327
SUR-VAL2	Survivor's income, source 2	332
SUR-YN	Survivor's benefits other than Social Security or Veterans benefits	322
TAX-INC	Taxable income amount	698
TCERNVAL	Earnings from employer or self-employment, value	637
TCFFMVAL	Farm self employment income	640
TCSEVAL	Nonfarm self employment income	639
TCWSVAL	Wage and salary income	638
UC-VAL	Unemployment compensation benefits value	278
UC-YN	Unemployment compensation benefits	275
VET-QVA	VA annual income questionnaire requirement	316
VET-TYP1	Veterans payments, type 1	311
VET-TYP2	Veterans payments, type 2	312
VET-TYP3	Veterans payments, type 3	313
VET-TYP4	Veterans payments, type 4	314
VET-TYP5	Veterans payments, type 5	315
VET-VAL	Veterans payments income	317
VET-YN	Veterans payments received	310
WAGEOTR	Other wage and salary earnings	236
WC-TYPE	Worker's compensation payments, type	284
WC-VAL	Worker's compensation payments, value	285
WC-YN	Worker's compensation payments received	283
WECLW	Longest job class of worker	203
WEIND	Industry of longest job by detailed groups	208
WELKNW	Weeks nonworker looked for job	199
WEMIND	Industry of longest job by major industry group	210
WEMOCG	Occupation of longest job by major groups	206
WEUEMP	Weeks looking for job	200
WEWKRS	Weeks worked last year	198
WEXP	Full/part-time worker	196
WKCHECK	Interviewer check item	173
WKSWORK	Weeks worked	171
WORKYN	Work at job or business during year	165
WRK-CK	Interviewer check item	481
WS-VAL	Wage and salary earnings, other, value	237
WSAL-VAL	Total wage and salary earnings value	243
WSAL-YN	Wage and salary earnings in ERN-YN or WAGEOTR	242
WTEMP	Temporary, part-time, or seasonal work	166

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D HRECORD   1   1 (1:1)
U All households
V   1 .Household record

D H-SEQ   5   2 (00001:99999)
     Household sequence number
V All households
V 00001-99999 .Household sequence number

D HHPOS   2   7 (00:00)
     Trailer portion of unique household
     ID. 00 for HH record.
     Same function in family record is
     field FFPOS (01-39)
     Same function in person record
     is PPPOS (41-79)

D HUUNITS   1   9 (0:5)
     Item 7B - How many units in the structure
V   0 .NC
V   1 .1 Unit
V   2 .2 Units
V   3 .3 - 4 Units
V   4 .5 - 9 Units
V   5 .10+ Units

D H-FAMINC   2   10 (0:13,19:19)
     Family income
     NOTE: If a nonfamily household, income
     includes only that of householder.
U All households
V   00 .Less than $5,000 or niu
V   01 .$5,000 to $7,499
V   02 .$7,500 to $9,999
V   03 .$10,000 to $12,499
V   04 .$12,500 to $14,999
V   05 .$15,000 to $19,999
V   06 .$20,000 to $24,999
V   07 .$25,000 to $29,999
V   08 .$30,000 to $34,999
V   09 .$35,000 to $39,999
V   10 .$40,000 to $49,999
V   11 .$50,000 to $59,999
V   12 .$60,000 to $74,999
V   13 .$75,000 and over
V   19 .Value assigned

D H-RESPNN   2   12 (0:99)
     Line number of household
     respondent
V   0 .Blank or impossible
V   01-99 .Line number

D FILLER   6   14
     Filler

D H-HHTYPE   1   20 (1:3)
     Type of household
V All households
V   1 .Interview
V   2 .Type A non-interview
V   3 .Type B/C non-interview

D H-NUMPER   2   21 (00:39)
     Number of persons in household
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   00 .Noninterview household
V   01-39 .Number of persons in HHLD

D HNUMFAM   2   23 (00:39)
     Number of families in household
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   00 .Noninterview household
V   01-39 .Number of families in HHLD

D H-TYPE   1   25 (0:9)
     Household type
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Non-interview household
V   1 .Husband/wife primary family
V   .(neither husband or wife in
V   .Armed Forces)
V   2 .Husband/wife primary family
V   .(husband and/or wife in
V   .Armed Forces)
V   3 .Unmarried civilian male
V   .primary family householder
V   4 .Unmarried civilian female
V   .primary family householder
V   5 .Primary family household -
V   .reference person in
V   .Armed Forces and unmarried
V   6 .Civilian male nonfamily
V   .householder
V   7 .Civilian female nonfamily
V   .householder
V   8 .Nonfamily householder household-
V   .reference person in Armed Forces
V   9 .Group quarters

D H-MONTH   2   26 (01:12)
     Month of survey
U All households
V   01-12 .Month

D H-YEAR   1   28 (0:9)
     Year of survey - last digit
U All households
V   0-9 .Last digit of year

D H-MIS   1   29 (1:8)
     Month in sample
U All households
V   1-8 .Month in sample

D H-HHNUM   1   30 (0:8)
     Household number
U All households
V   0 .Blank
V   1-8 .Household number

D H-LIVQRT   2   31 (01:12)
     Item 4 - Type of living quarters (recode)
U All households
     Housing unit
V   01 .House, apt., flat
V   02 .HU in nontransient hotel, etc.
V   03 .HU, perm, in trans. hotel, motel
V   .etc.
V   04 .HU in rooming house
V   05 .Mobile home or trailer with no
V   .permanent room added

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN		DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

Left column:

```
V              06 .Mobile home or trailer with 1
V                 .or more perm rooms added
V              07 .HU not specified above
       Other Unit
V              08 .Qtrs not hu in rooming or
V                 .boarding house
V              09 .Unit not perm in trans. hotel,
V                 .motel, etc.
V              10 .Tent or trailer site
V              11 .Student quarters in college
V                 .dormitory
V              12 .Other not HU

D H-TYPEBC   2   33   (00:19)
       Item 15 - Type B/C
U H-HHTYPE = 3
V              00 .Not in universe - interviewed
V                 .households
       TYPE B
V              01 .Vacant - regular
V              02 .Vacant - storage of HHLD
V                 .furniture
V              03 .Temp occ by persons with URE
V              04 .Unfit or to be demolished
V              05 .Under construction, not ready
V              06 .Converted to temp business or
V                 .storage
V              07 .Occ by AF members or persons
V                 .under 15
V              08 .Unocc tent or trailer site
V              09 .Permit granted, construction
V                 .not started
V              10 .Other
       Type C
V              11 .Demolished
V              12 .House or trailer moved
V              13 .Outside segment
V              14 .Converted to perm business
V                 .or storage
V              15 .Merged
V              16 .Condemned
V              17 .Built after April 1, 1980
V              18 .Unused line of listing sheet
V              19 .Other

D H-TENURE   1   35   (0:3)
       Tenure
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Owned or being bought
V               2 .Rent
V               3 .No cash rent

D H-TELHHD   1   36   (0:2)
       Telephone in household
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V               0 .Not in universe (non-interview)
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No

D H-TELAVL   1   37   (0:2)
       Telephone available
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No

D H-TELINT   1   38   (0:2)
       Telephone interview acceptable
U H-TELAVL = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

Right column:

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D HG-REG    1    39   (1:4)
       Region
U All households
V               1 .Northeast
V               2 .Midwest
V               3 .South
V               4 .West

D HG-ST60   2    40   (11:95)
       1960 census state code
       (First digit=geog. division code)
U All households
       Northeast Region (Region 1)
       New England Division (Division 1)
V              11 .Maine
V              12 .New Hampshire
V              13 .Vermont
V              14 .Massachusetts
V              15 .Rhode Island
V              16 .Connecticut
       Middle Atlantic Division (Division 2)
V              21 .New York
V              22 .New Jersey
V              23 .Pennsylvania
       Midwest Region (Region 2)
       East North Central Division (Division 3)
V              31 .Ohio
V              32 .Indiana
V              33 .Illinois
V              34 .Michigan
V              35 .Wisconsin
       West North Central Division (Division 4)
V              41 .Minnesota
V              42 .Iowa
V              43 .Missouri
V              44 .North Dakota
V              45 .South Dakota
V              46 .Nebraska
V              47 .Kansas
       South Region (Region 3)
       South Atlantic Division (Division 5)
V              51 .Delaware
V              52 .Maryland
V              53 .District Of Columbia
V              54 .Virginia
V              55 .West Virginia
V              56 .North Carolina
V              57 .South Carolina
V              58 .Georgia
V              59 .Florida
       East South Central Division (Division 6)
V              61 .Kentucky
V              62 .Tennessee
V              63 .Alabama
V              64 .Mississippi
       West South Central Division (Division 7)
V              71 .Arkansas
V              72 .Louisiana
V              73 .Oklahoma
V              74 .Texas
       West Region (Region 4)
       Mountain Division (Division 8)
V              81 .Montana
V              82 .Idaho
V              83 .Wyoming
V              84 .Colorado
V              85 .New Mexico
V              86 .Arizona
V              87 .Utah
V              88 .Nevada
       Pacific Division (Division 9)
V              91 .Washington
V              92 .Oregon
```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

V   93 .California
V   94 .Alaska
V   95 .Hawaii

D HG-STRN   2   42 (01:51)
    1980 State rank
U All households

D HG-MSAC   4   44 (0000:9340)
    MSA OR PMSA FIPS CODE
V   0000 .Not MSA/PMSA or not identifiable
V 0040-9340 .MSA/PMSA code

D HG-PMSA   2   48 (00:12)
    PMSA rank
V   00 .Not a pmsa or not identifiable
V   01-12 .Ranking of PMSA within its CMSA

D HG-MSAR   3   50 (000:277)
    MSA or CMSA rank
V   000 .Not an MSA or not identifiable
V   001-252 .Ranking of MSAS or cmsas by
V   .population

D HG-CMSA   2   53 (0:91)
V   00 .Not in cmsa or not identifiable
V   07-91 .CMSA code

D HMSSZ   1   55 (0:8)
    MSA size
U All households
V   1 .Not a MSA/CMSA or not
V   .identifiable
V   2 .100,000 - 249,999
V   3 .250,000 - 499,999
V   4 .500,000 - 999,999
V   5 .1 million - 2,499,999
V   6 .2.5 million - 4,999,999
V   7 .5 million - 9,999,999
V   8 .10 million or more

D HPMSASZ   1   56 (1:6)
    MSA/PMSA size
U All
V   1 .3,000,000 OR MORE
V   2 .1,000,000 TO 2,999,999
V   3 .500,000 TO 999,999
V   4 .250,000 TO 499,999
V   5 .Less than 250,000
V   6 .Not identified

D HMSA-R   1   57 (1:3)
    Modified metropolitan statistical area
    status code MSA residence
V   1 .MSA
V   2 .Non MSA
V   3 .Not identifiable

D HCCC-R   1   58 (1:4)
    Central city metropolitan statistical
    area status code residence
U All households
V   1 .Central city
V   2 .Balance of MSA
V   3 .Non MSA
V   4 .Not identifiable

D FILLER   1   59 .
    Filler

****
*   Edited noncash household items   *
****

D HUNDER15   2   60 (00:39)
    Recode
    Number of persons in household under
    age 15
U ITEM 79 = 1
V   00 .None
V   01-39 .Number persons under 15

D HCHCARE   1   62 (0:2)
    Item 80 - During 19.. how many of the
    children in this household covered
    by Medicare?
U HUNDER15 = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .All or some
V   2 .None

D HCHCEMO   1   63 (0:9)
    Item 80 - Number of children in household
    covered by MEDICARE.
    Note: If more than 9 children/persons
    present, a value of 9 does not
    necessarily mean "ALL."
U HCHCARE = 2
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .1 child
V   ...
V   9 .9 or more children

D HCHI   1   64 (0:2)
    Item 81 - During 19.. how many of the
    children in this household were covered
    by other health insurance?
U HUNDER15 = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .All or some
V   2 .None

D HCHINO   1   65 (0:9)
    Item 81 - Number of children in household
    covered by other health insurance.
    Note: If more than 9 children/persons
    present, a value of 9 does not
    necessarily mean "ALL."
U HCHI = 1
V   0 .Not in universe   HCHI=2
V   1 .1 child
V   ...
V   9 .9 or more children

D HCHINRH   1   66 (0:2)
    Item 81A - During 19.. how many of the
    children in this household covered by
    health insurance were covered by
    someone not living in this household?
U HCHI = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .All or some
V   2 .None

D HCHINNO   1   67 (0:9)
    Item 81A - During 19.. how many of the
    children in this household covered by
    health insurance were covered by
    someone not living in this household?
    note: If more than 9 children/persons
    present, a value of 9 does not
    necessarily mean "ALL."
U HCHINRH =1
V   0 .Not in universe   HCHINRH= 2
V   1 .1 child
V   ...
V   9 .9 or more children

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D HH5TO18   2   68   (00:39)
Recode
Item 82 - Number of persons in household
age 5 to 18 excluding family heads and
spouses
V   00 .None
V   01-39 .Number persons 5 to 18

D HHOTLUN   1   70   (0:2)
Item 83 - During 19.. how many of the
children in this household usually ate
a complete hot lunch offered at school?
U HH5TO18 = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .All or some
V   2 .None

D HHOTNO   1   71   (0:9)
Item 83 - Number of children in household
who usually ate hot lunch.
Note: If more than 9 children/persons
present, a value of 9 does not
necessarily mean "ALL."
U HHOTLUN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .1 child
V   ...
V   9 .9 or more children

D HFLUNCH   1   72   (0:2)
Item 86 - During 19.. how many of the
children in this household received free
or reduced price lunches because
they qualified for the federal school
lunch program?
U HHOTLUN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .SOME OR ALL
V   2 .None

D HFLUNNO   1   73   (0:9)
Item 86 - Number receiving free lunch
Note: If more than 9 children/persons
present, a value of 9 does not
necessarily mean "ALL."
U HFLUNCH = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .One
V   ...
V   9 .Nine Or More

D HPUBLIC   1   74   (0:2)
U HTENURE = 2
Item 88 - Is this a public housing
project, that is owned by a local
housing authority or other
public agency?
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HLORENT   1   75   (0:2)
Item 89 - Are you paying lower rent
because the federal, state, or local
government is paying part
of the cost?
U HPUBLIC = 2
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HFOODSP   1   76   (0:2)
Item 90 - Did anyone in this household
get food stamps at any time in 19..?
U H-HHTYPE .1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HFOODNO   1   77   (0:9)
Item 91 - Number of children covered
by food stamps
Note: If more than 9 children/persons
present, a value of 9 does not
necessarily mean "ALL."
U HFOODSP = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .one
V   ...
V   9 .Nine or more

D FILLER   1   78
Filler

D HFOODMO   2   79   (00:12)
Item 92 - Number months covered by
food stamps
U HFOODSP = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .One month
V   ...
V   12 .Months

D HFDVAL   4   81   (0000:9999)
Item 93 - What was the value of all
food stamps received
during 19..?
U HFOODSP = 1
V   0000 .Not in universe
V 0001-9999 .Food stamps value

D HENGAST   1   85   (0:2)
Item 94 - Since october 1, 19.., has this
household received energy assistance
from the federal, state,
or local government?
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HENGVAL   4   86   (0000:1999)
Item 95 - Altogether, how much energy
assistance has been received since
October 1, 19..?
U HENGAST = 1
V   0000 .Not in universe
V 0001-1999 .Energy assistance

```
*************************************
*   Household Income Recipency and Values *
*   Source of Income -- Wages and Salaries *
*************************************
```

D HINC-WS   1   90   (0:2)
Recode - Wage and Salary
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D HWSVAL   7   91 (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Wages and Salaries
U HINC-WS = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Self-employment (nonfarm)   *
****

D HINC-SE   1   98 (0:2)
U H-HHTYPE = 1
     Recode - Own business self-employment
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HSEVAL   7   99 (-389961:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - self employment income
U HINC-SE = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Self-employment farm   *
****

D HINC-FR   1   106 (0:2)
     Recode - Farm self-employment
U H-HHTYPE .1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HFRVAL   7   107 (-389961:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Farm income
U HINC-FR = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Unemployment Compensation   *
****

D HINC-UC   1   114 (0:2)
     Recode - Unemployment compensation
     benefits
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HUCVAL   7   115 (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Unemployment
     compensation
U HINC-UC = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Worker's Compensation   *
****

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D HINC-WC   1   122 (0:2)
     Recode - Worker's compensation
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HWCVAL   7   123 (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Worker's
     compensation
U HINC-WC = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Social Security   *
****

D HSS-YN   1   130 (0:2)
     Recode - Social Security payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HSSVAL   7   131 (0000000:1169961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Social Security
U HSS-YN = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Supplemental Security   *
****

D HSSI-YN   1   138 (0:2)
     Recode - Supplemental Security benefits
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HSSIVAL   6   139 (000000:389961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Supplemental
     Security income
U HSSI-YN = 1
V   000000 .None
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Public Assistance or Welfare   *
****

D HPAW-YN   1   145 (0:2)
     Recode - Public Assistance
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HPAWVAL   6   146 (000000:779961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Public
     Assistance income
U HPAW-YN = 1
V   000000 .None
V   .Dollar amount

HOUSEHOLD RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

```
****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Veterans' Benefits  *
****************************************

D HVET-YN    1   152  (0:2)
     Recode - Veterans' Payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HVETVAL    7   153  (0000000:1169961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Veteran Payments
U HVET-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Survivor's Income  *
****************************************

D HSUR-YN    1   160  (0:2)
     Recode - Survivor Benefits
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HSURVAL    7   161  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - survivor income
U HSUR-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Disability      *
****************************************

D HDIS-YN    1   168  (0:2)
     Recode - Disability benefits
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HDISVAL    7   169  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Disability income
U HDIS-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Retirement Income  *
****************************************

D HRET-YN    1   176  (0:2)
U H-HHTYPE = 1
     Recode - Retirement payments
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HRETVAL    7   177  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Retirement income
U HRET-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Interest        *
****************************************
```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

```
D HINT-YN    1   184  (0:2)
     Recode - interest payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HINTVAL    7   185  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Interest income
U HINT-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Dividends       *
****************************************

D HDIV-YN    1   192  (0:2)
     Recode - Dividend payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HDIVVAL    7   193  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - dividend income
U HDIV-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Rents           *
****************************************

D HRNT-YN    1   200  (0:2)
     Recode - Rental payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HRNTVAL    7   201  (-389961:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Rent income
U HRNT-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V   Negative .Dollar amount
V   Positive .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Education       *
****************************************

D HED-YN     1   208  (0:2)
     Recode - Educational assistance benefits
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No

D HEDVAL     7   209  (0000000:3899961)
     Recode - HHLD income - Education income
U HED-YN = 1
V    0000000 .None or not in universe
V            .Dollar amount


****************************************
*  Source of Income -- Child Support   *
****************************************
```

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D HCSP-YN   1   216   (0:2)
       Recode - Child support payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HCSPVAL   7   217   (0000000:3899961)
       Recode - HHLD income - child support
U HCSP-YN = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

```
***************************************
*    Source of Income -- Alimony        *
***************************************
```

D HALM-YN   1   224   (0:2)
       Recode - Alimony payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HALMVAL   7   225   (0000000:3899961)
       Recode - HHLD income - alimony
U HALM-YN = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount
V
```
***************************************
*    Source of Income                    *
*    Financial Assistance                 *
***************************************
```

D HFIN-YN   1   232   (0:2)
       Recode - Financial assistance payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HFINVAL   7   233   (0000000:3899961)
       Recode - HHLD income - Financial
       assistance income
D HFIN-YN = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

```
***************************************
*    Source of Income -- Other Income    *
***************************************
```

D HOI-YN   1   240   (0:2)
       Other income payments
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HOIVAL   7   241   (0000000:3899961)
       Recode - HHLD income - Other income
U HOI-YN = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

```
***************************************
*    Summary Household Income Recodes    *
***************************************
```

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D HTOTVAL   8   248   (-389961:23399766)
       Recode - Total household income
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   00000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D HEARNVAL   8   256   (-389961:11699883)
       Recode - Total household earnings
U HINC-WS,HINC-SE or HINC-FR = 1
V   00000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D HOTHVAL   8   264   (-389961:11699883)
       All other types of income except HEARNVAL
       Recode - Total other household income
V   00000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D HHINC   2   272   (00:41)
U H-HHTYPE = 1
       Recode -total household income
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Under $2,500
V   02 .$2,500 to $4,999
V   03 .$5,000 to $7,499
V   04 .$7,500 to $9,999
V   05 .$10,000 to $12,499
V   06 .$12,500 to $14,999
V   07 .$15,000 to $17,499
V   08 .$17,500 to $19,999
V   09 .$20,000 to $22,499
V   10 .$22,500 to $24,999
V   11 .$25,000 to $27,499
V   12 .$27,500 to $29,999
V   13 .$30,000 to $32,499
V   14 .$32,500 to $34,999
V   15 .$35,000 to $37,499
V   16 .$37,500 to $39,999
V   17 .$40,000 to $42,499
V   18 .$42,500 to $44,999
V   19 .$45,000 to $47,499
V   20 .$47,500 to $49,999
V   21 .$50,000 to $52,499
V   22 .$52,500 to $54,999
V   23 .$55,000 to $57,499
V   24 .$57,500 to $59,999
V   25 .$60,000 to $62,499
V   26 .$62,500 to $64,999
V   27 .$65,000 to $67,499
V   28 .$67,500 to $69,999
V   29 .$70,000 to $72,499
V   30 .$72,500 to $74,999
V   31 .$75,000 to $77,499
V   32 .$77,500 to $79,999
V   33 .$80,000 to $82,499
V   34 .$82,500 to $84,999
V   35 .$85,000 to $87,499
V   36 .$87,500 to $89,999
V   37 .$90,000 to $92,499
V   38 .$92,500 to $94,999
V   39 .$95,000 to $97,499
V   40 .$97,500 to $99,999
V   41 .$100,000 and over

```
***************************************
*    Edited Health Insurance             *
***************************************
```

HOUSEHOLD RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D HMCARE   1   274 (0:2)
    Anyone in HHLD covered by Medicare
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HMCAID   1   275 (0:2)
    Anyone in HHLD covered by Medicaid
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HCHAMP   1   276 (0:2)
    CHAMPUS, VA, or military health care
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D HHI-YN   1   277 (0:2)
    Anyone in HHLD have health insurance
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

```
****************************************
*      Household Recodes              *
****************************************
```

D HHSTATUS   1   278 (0:3)
    Recode - Household status
U H-TYPE = 1:8
V   0 .Not in universe (group quarters)
V   1 .Primary family
V   2 .Nonfamily householder living
V   .alone
V   3 .Nonfamily householder living
V   .with nonrelatives

D HUNDER18   2   279 (00:39)
    Recode - Number of persons in HHLD
    under age 18
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   00 .None
V   01-39 .Number persons under 18

D HTOP5PCT   1   281 (0:2)
    Recode - Household income percentiles
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   0 .Not in universe (group quarters)
V   1 .In top 5 percent
V   2 .Not in top 5 percent

D HPCTCUT   2   282 (00:20)
    Recode - HHLD income percentiles -
    National rank
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V   00 .Not in universe (group quarters)
V   01 .Lowest 5 percent
V   02 .Second 5 percent
V   ...
V   20 .Top 5 percent

D FILLER   1   284   .
    Filler

D INDCCODE   1   285 (0:4)
V   0 .Not individually identified
V   .central city
V   1-4 .See geographic Appendix E,
V   List 3 for MSA

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D HSUN   1   286 (1:2)
    Sunbelt recode
U All households
V   1 .In sunbelt
V   2 .Not in sunbelt

```
****************************************
*   March Supplement Household Weight  *
****************************************
```

D HSUP-WGT   8   287 (00000000:99999999)
    Final weight (2 implied decimal places)
U H-HHTYPE = 1

```
****************************************
*    Allocation flags for basic CPS    *
****************************************
```

D HXTENURE   1   295 (0:4)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Value to blank
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   1   296
    Filler

D HXLIVQRT   1   297 (0:7)
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated
V   7 .Blank to NA - no error

D FILLER   1   298
    Filler

D HXTELHHD   1   299 (0:4)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Value to blank
V   4 .Allocated

D HXTELAVL   1   300 (0:4)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Value to blank
V   4 .Allocated

D HXTELINT   1   301 (0:4)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Value to blank
V   4 .Allocated

```
****************************************
*   Allocation flags for supplement    *
*   household items                    *
****************************************
```

D I-HCMCAR   1   302 (0:1)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Allocated

D I-HCMCEN   1   303 (0:1)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Allocated

D I-HCHI   1   304 (0:1)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Allocated

D I-HCHINO   1   305 (0:1)
V   0 .No change
V   1 .Allocated

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D I-HCHINR	1	306	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HCHINN	1	307	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HHOTLU	1	308	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HHOTNO	1	309	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFLUNC	1	310	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFLUNN	1	311	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HPUBLI	1	312	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HLOREN	1	313	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFOODS	1	314	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFDVAL	1	315	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFOODN	1	316	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HFOODM	1	317	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HENGAS	1	318	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

D I-HENGVA	1	319	(0:1)
V	0	.No change	
V	1	.Allocated	

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D H-IDNUM	12	320	

Household identification number
U All households

```
**********************************************
*  New fields in 1992 from after-tax         *
*  processing                                 *
**********************************************
```

D PROP-TAX	5	332	(0:99997)
Annual property taxes
V	00000	.None	
V	1-99997	.Dollar amount	

D HOUSRET	5	337	(-9999:25000)
Return to home equity
V	00000	.None	
V	-9999	.Dollar amount	
V	:25000		

```
**********************************************
*  New uncollapsed H-TYPE from new CPS        *
*  questionnaire                              *
**********************************************
```

D HRHTYPE	2	342	(0:10)
Household type
U H-HHTYPE = 1
V	00	.Non-interview household	
V	01	.Husband/wife primary family	
V		.(neither husband or wife in	
V		.Armed Forces)	
V	02	.Husband/wife primary family	
V		.(husband and/or	
V		.wife in Armed Forces)	
V	03	.Unmarried civilian male primary	
V		.family householder	
V	04	.Unmarried civilian female	
V		.primary family householder	
V	05	.Primary family household -	
V		.reference person in	
V		.Armed Forces and unmarried	
V	06	.Civilian male nonfamily	
V		.householder	
V	07	.Civilian female nonfamily	
V		.householder	
V	08	.Nonfamily householder	
V		.household - reference	
V		.person in Armed Forces	
V	09	.Group quarters with actual	
V		.families (This is new in 1994)	
V	10	.Group quarters with secondary	
V		.individuals only	

D FILLER	401	344	
Filler

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DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D FRECORD   1   1 (2:2)
U All families
V   2 .Family record

D FH-SEQ   5   2 (00001:99999)
    Household sequence number
    Matches H-SEQ for same household
U All families
V 00001-99999.Household sequence number

D FFPOS   2   7 (01:39)
    Unique family identifier
    This field plus FH-SEQ results in a
    unique family number for the file.
    Same function in household record is
    field HHPOS (00).
    Same function in person record is PPPOS
    (41-79).
U All families
V   01-39 .Index for
V   .family identifier

D FKIND   1   9 (1:3)
    Kind of family
U All families
V   1 .Husband-wife family
V   2 .Other male head
V   3 .Other female head

D FTYPE   1   10 (1:5)
    Family type
U All families
V   1 .Primary family
V   2 .Nonfamily householder
V   3 .Related subfamily
V   4 .Unrelated subfamily
V   5 .Secondary individual

D FPERSONS   2   11 (01:39)
    Number of persons in family
    Primary families include related
    subfamily members
U All families
V   01-39 .Number of persons

D FHEADIDX   2   13 (01:39)
    Index to person record of family head
U All families
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .reference person

D FWIFEIDX   2   15 (00:39)
    Index to person record of family wife
U F-KIND = 1
V   00 .No wife
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .wife

D FHUSBIDX   2   17 (00:39)
    Index to person record of family
    husband
U F-KIND = 1
V   00 .No husband
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .husband

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D FSPOUIDX   2   19 (00:39)
    Index to person record of family spouse
U F-KIND = 1
V   00 .No spouse
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .spouse

D FLASTIDX   2   21 (01:39)
    Index to person record of last
    member of family. All persons from
    FHEADIDX thru FLASTIDX are members of
    this family. (Primary family
    includes related subfamily members.)
U All families
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .last family member

D FMLASIDX   2   23 (01:39)
    Index to person record of last
    member of family. All persons from
    FHEADIDX thru FMLASIDX are
    members of this family. (Primary
    family excludes subfamily members.)
U All families
V   01-39 .Index (roster position) for
V   .last family member

D FOWNU6   1   25 (0:6)
    Own children in family under 6
V   0 .None, not in universe
V   1 .1
V   2 .2
V   ...
V   6 .6+

D FILLER   1   26
    Zero filler

D FOWNU18   1   27 (0:9)
    Number of own never married children
    under 18
    Primary family includes own children
    in related subfamily even if the child
    is the head of the subfamily.

U All families
V   0 .None, not in universe
V   1 .1
V   ...
V   9 .9 or more

D FRELU6   1   28 (0:6)
    Related persons in family under 6
U All families
V   0 .None, not in universe
V   1 .1
V   2 .2
V   ...
V   6 .6+

D FRELU18   1   29 (0:9)
    Related persons in family under 18
U All families
V   0 .None, not in universe
V   1 .1
V   2 .2
V   ...
V   9 .9+

FAMILY RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D FPCTCUT   2   30   (00:20)
    Income percentiles
    Primary families only
U All families
V   00 .NIU (FTYPE=2+)
V   01 .Lowest 5 percent
V   02 .Second 5 percent
V   ...
V   20 .Top 5 percent

D FPOVCUT   5   32   (00000:35000)
    Low income cutoff dollar amount
    If FTYPE = 3 then value comes from
    primary family

D FAMLIS   1   37   (1:4)
    Ratio of family income to low-income
    level
    If FTYPE = 3 then value comes from
    primary family
V   1 .Below low-income level
V   2 .100 - 124 percent of the low-
V   .income level
V   3 .125 - 149 percent of the low-
V   .income level
V   4 .150 percent and above the
V   .low-income level

D POVLL   2   38   (01:14)
    Ratio of family income to low-income
    level
    If FTYPE = 3 then value comes from
    primary family
V   01 .Under .50
V   02 ..50 to .74
V   03 ..75 to .99
V   04 .1.00 to 1.24
V   05 .1.25 to 1.49
V   06 .1.50 to 1.74
V   07 .1.75 to 1.99
V   08 .2.00 to 2.49
V   09 .2.50 to 2.99
V   10 .3.00 to 3.49
V   11 .3.50 to 3.99
V   12 .4.00 to 4.49
V   13 .4.50 to 4.99
V   14 .5.00 and over

D FRSPOV   2   40   (00:14)
    Ratio of related subfamily income to
    low-income level (care should be
    exercised when using this data as the
    related subfamilies are a part of the
    primary family and usually their
    poverty status comes from the
    primary family)
U F-TYPE = 3
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Under .50
V   02 ..50 to .74
V   03 ..75 to .99
V   04 .1.00 to 1.24
V   05 .1.25 to 1.49
V   06 .1.50 to 1.74
V   07 .1.75 to 1.99
V   08 .2.00 to 2.49
V   09 .2.50 to 2.99
V   10 .3.00 to 3.49
V   11 .3.50 to 3.99
V   12 .4.00 to 4.49
V   13 .4.50 to 4.99
V   14 .5.00 and over

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D FRSPPCT   5   42   (00000:35000)
    Low income cutoff dollar amount of
    related subfamily (care should be
    exercised when using these data as the
    related subfamilies are a part of the
    primary family and usually their poverty
    status comes from the primary family)
U F-TYPE = 3
V   00000- .Not in related subfamilies
     35000 .

```
****************************************
*    Family Income Recipency and Values    *
*    Source of Income -- Wages and Salaries *
****************************************
```

D FINC-WS   1   47   (1:2)
    Wage and salary
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FWSVAL   7   48   (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - wages and salaries
U FINC-WS = 1
V   .Dollar amount

```
****************************************
*    Source of Income                       *
*    Self-employment (nonfarm)              *
****************************************
```

D FINC-SE   1   55   (1:2)
    Own business self-employment
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FSEVAL   7   56   (-389961:3899961)
    Family income - self employment income
U FINC-SE = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

```
****************************************
*    Source of Income                       *
*    Self-employment farm                   *
****************************************
```

D FINC-FR   1   63   (1:2)
    Farm self-employment
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FFRVAL   7   64   (-389961:3899961)
    Family income - Farm income
U FINC-FR = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

```
****************************************
*    Source of Income                       *
*    Unemployment Compensation              *
****************************************
```

D FINC-UC   1   71   (1:2)
    Unemployment compensation
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D FUCVAL   7   72 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Unemployment
    compensation
U FINC-UC = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Worker's Compensation   *
****

D FINC-WC   1   79 (1:2)
    Worker's compensation
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FWCVAL   7   80 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Worker's compensation
U FINC-WC = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Social Security   *
****

D FINC-SS   1   87 (1:2)
    Social Security Benefits
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FSSVAL   7   88 (0000000:1169961)
    Family income - Social Security
U FINC-SS = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Supplemental Security   *
****

D FINC-SSI   1   95 (1:2)
    Supplemental Security Benefits
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FSSIVAL   6   96 (000000:389961)
    Family income - Supplemental Security
    Income
U FINC-SSI = 1
V   0 .None
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income   *
*   Public Assistance or Welfare   *
****

D FINC-PAW   1   102 (1:2)
    Public assistance or welfare benefits
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FPAWVAL   6   103 (000000:779961)
    Family income - public assistance income
U FINC-PAW = 1
V   00000 .None
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Veterans' Benefits *
****

D FINC-VET   1   109 (1:2)
    Veterans' Benefits
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FVETVAL   7   110 (0000000:1169961)
    Family income - veteran payments
U FINC-VET = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Survivor's income   *
****

D FINC-SUR   1   117 (1:2)
    Survivor's payments
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FSURVAL   7   118 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Survivor income
U FINC-SUR = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Disability   *
****

D FINC-DIS   1   125 (1:2)
    Disability payments
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FDISVAL   7   126 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Disability income
U FINC-DIS = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Retirement Income   *
****

D FINC-RET   1   133 (1:2)
    Retirement payments
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FRETVAL   7   134 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Retirement income
U FINC-RET = 1
V   0000000 .None or not in universe
V   .Dollar amount

****
*   Source of Income -- Interest   *
****

D FINC-INT   1   141 (1:2)
    Interest payments
U All families
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA DICTIONARY

FAMILY RECORD

| DATA | SIZE | BEGIN | | DATA | SIZE | BEGIN |

D FINTVAL 7 142 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Interest income
U FINC-INT = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Dividends *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-DIV 1 149 (1:2)
Dividend payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FDIVVAL 7 150 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Dividend income
U FINC-DIV = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Rents *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-RNT 1 157 (1:2)
Rental payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FRNTVAL 7 158 (-389961:3899961)
Family income - Rental income
U FINC-RNT = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Negative dollar amount
V .Positive dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Education *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-ED 1 165 (1:2)
Education benefits
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FEDVAL 7 166 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Education income
U FINC-ED = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Child support *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-CSP 1 173 (1:2)
Child support payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FCSPVAL 7 174 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Child support
U FINC-CSP = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Alimony *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-ALM 1 181 (1:2)
Alimony payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FALMVAL 7 182 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Alimony
U FINC-ALM = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income *
* Financial Assistance *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-FIN 1 189 (1:2)
Financial assistance payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FFINVAL 7 190 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Financial assistance
income
U FINC-FIN = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Source of Income -- Other income *
*************************************************
```

D FINC-OI 1 197 (1:2)
Other income payments
U All families
V 1 .Yes
V 2 .No

D FOIVAL 7 198 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Other income
U FINC=OI = 1
V 0000000 .None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount

```
*************************************************
* Family Summary Income Values *
* and Recodes *
*************************************************
```

D FTOTVAL 8 205 (-389961:23399766)
Total family income
U All families
V 00000000 .None
V Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V Pos Amt .Income

D FEARNVAL 8 213 (-389961:11699883)
Total family earnings
U FINC-WS, FINC-SE OR FINC-FR = 1
V 00000000 .None
V Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V Pos Amt .Income

D FOTHVAL 8 221 (-389961:11699883)
Total other family income
U All other types of income except HEARNVAL
V 00000000 .None
V Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V Pos Amt .Income

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D FTOT-R	2	229	(01:41)

Total family income recode
U All families
V	01 .Under $2,500
V	02 .$2,500 to $4,999
V	03 .$5,000 to $7,499
V	04 .$7,500 to $9,999
V	05 .$10,000 to $12,499
V	06 .$12,500 to $14,999
V	07 .$15,000 to $17,499
V	08 .$17,500 to $19,999
V	09 .$20,000 to $22,499
V	10 .$22,500 to $24,999
V	11 .$25,000 to $27,499
V	12 .$27,500 to $29,999
V	13 .$30,000 to $32,499
V	14 .$32,500 to $34,999
V	15 .$35,000 to $37,499
V	16 .$37,500 to $39,999
V	17 .$40,000 to $42,499
V	18 .$42,500 to $44,999
V	19 .$45,000 to $47,499
V	20 .$47,500 to $49,999
V	21 .$50,000 to $52,499
V	22 .$52,500 to $54,999
V	23 .$55,000 to $57,499
V	24 .$57,500 to $59,999
V	25 .$60,000 to $62,499
V	26 .$62,500 to $64,999
V	27 .$65,000 to $67,499
V	28 .$67,500 to $69,999
V	29 .$70,000 to $72,499
V	30 .$72,500 to $74,999
V	31 .$75,000 to $77,499
V	32 .$77,500 to $79,999
V	33 .$80,000 to $82,499
V	34 .$82,500 to $84,999
V	35 .$85,000 to $87,499
V	36 .$87,500 to $89,999
V	37 .$90,000 to $92,499
V	38 .$92,500 to $94,999
V	39 .$95,000 to $97,499
V	40 .$97,500 to $99,999
V	41 .$100,000 and over

D FSPANISH	1	231	(1:2)

Reference person or spouse of Spanish
origin
U All families
| V | 1 .Yes |
| V | 2 .No |

D FILLER	1	232	

Filler

****
* March Supplement Family Weight *
****

D FSUP-WGT	8	233	(00000000:99999999)

Householder or reference person weight
(2 implied decimal)
U All families
| V | 000000- .(2 implied decimal places) |
| | 999999 . |

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D FFPOSOLD	2	241

Trailer portion of unique household ID.
00 for HH record. Same function in
Family record is field FFPOSOLD
(41-79). Same function in Person
record is PPPOSOLD (01-39)
U All families

****
* Family Noncash Benefit Valuation *
* Fields New in 1992 *
****

D F-MV-FS	4	243	(0:9999)

Family market value of food stamps
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D F-MV-SL	4	247	(0:9999)

Family market value of school lunch
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FFNGCARE	5	251	(0:29999)

Family fungible value of medicare
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FFNGCAID	5	256	(0:29999)

Family fungible value of medicaid
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FHOUSSUB	3	261	(0:999)

Family market value of housing subsidy
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FFOODREQ	4	264	(0:9999)

Based on USDA figures
Used to compute fungible value of
medicare * medicaid
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FHOUSREQ	3	268	(0:999)

Based on USDA figures
Used to compute fungible value of
medicare & medicaid
| V | 0 .None |
| V | .Dollar amount |

D FILLER	474	271	

Filler

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```
DATA        SIZE  BEGIN                      DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

D PRECORD    1     1  (3:3)                  D A-SPOUSE     2    18  (00:39)
U All persons                                    Item 18F - Spouse's line number
V            3 .Person record               U All persons
                                             V           00 .None or children
D PH-SEQ     5     2  (00001:99999)          V        01-39 .Spouse's line number
    Household sequence number
U All persons                                D A-SEX       1    20  (1:2)
V 00001-99999.HOUSEHOLD SEQUENCE NUMBER          Item 18G - Sex
                                             U All persons
D PPPOS      2     7  (41:79)                V            1 .Male
    Trailer portion of unique household ID.  V            2 .Female
    00 for Household record.  Same function
    in family record is field FFPOS (01-39)  D A-VET       1    21  (0:6)
    Same function in person record is PPPOS      Veteran status
    (41-79)                                  U All persons
                                             V            0 Children or Armed Forces
****************************************      V            1 Vietnam
*    Edited adult control card items    *    V            2 Korean war
****************************************      V            3 World war II
                                             V            4 World war I
A A-LINENO   2     9  (01:39)                V            5 Other service
    Item 18A - Line number                   V            6 Nonveteran
U All persons
V        01-39 .Line number                  D A-HGA       2    22  (00:46)
                                                 Item 18H - educational attainment
D A-PARENT   2    11  (00:39)                U All persons
    Item 18C - Parent's line number          V           00 .Children
U All persons                                V           31 .Less than 1st grade
V           00 .None                         V           32 .1st,2nd,3rd,or 4th grade
V        01-39 /Parent's line number         V           33 .5th or 6th grade
                                             V           34 .7th and 8th grade
D A-EXPRRP   2    13  (01:14)                V           35 .9th grade
    Expanded relationship code               V           36 .10th grade
U All persons                                V           37 .11th grade
V           01 .Reference person with relatives   V      38 .12th grade no diploma
V           02 .Reference person without relatives V     39 .High school graduate - high
V           03 .Husband                      V              .school diploma or equivalent
V           04 .Wife                          V          40 .Some college but no degree
V           05 .Own child                    V           41 .Associate degree in college -
V           07 .Grandchild                   V              .occupation/vocation program
V           08 .Parent                       V           42 .Associate degree in college -
V           09 .Brother/sister               V              .academic program
V           10 .Other relative               V           43 .Bachelor's degree (for example:
V           11 .Foster child                 V              .BA,AB,BS)
V           12 .Nonrelative with relatives   V           44 .Master's degree (for example:
V           13 .Partner/roommate             V              .MA,MS,MENG,MED,MSW,MBA)
V           14 .Nonrelative without relatives V          45 .Professional school degree
                                             V              .(for example:  MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)
D A-AGE      2    15  (00:90)                V           46 .Doctorate degree (for example:
    Item 18D - Age                           V              PHD,EDD)
U All persons
V        00-90 .Years of age and over        D FILLER      1    24
                                                 Filler
D A-MARITL   1    17  (1:7)
    Item 18E - Marital status                D A-RACE      1    25  (1:5)
V            1 .Married - civilian spouse         Item 18J - Race
V              .present                       U All persons
V            2 .Married - AF spouse present   V            1 .White
V            3 .Married - spouse absent       V            2 .Black
V              .(exc separated)              V            3 .Amer Indian, Aleut Eskimo
V            4 .Widowed                       V            4 .Asian or Pacific islander
V            5 .Divorced                      V            5 .Other
V            6 .Separated
V            7 .Never married                 ****************************************
                                             *    Person Recodes                    *
                                             ****************************************
```

PERSON RECORD

D P-STAT   1   26   (1:3)
     Status of person identifier
U All persons
V   1 .Civilian 15+
V   2 .Armed Forces
V   3 .Children 0 - 14

D A-REORGN   2   27   (01:10)
     Item 18K - Origin
U All persons
V   01 Mexican American
V   02 Chicano
V   03 Mexican (Mexicano)
V   04 Puerto Rican
V   05 Cuban
V   06 Central or South American
V   07 Other Spanish
V   08 All other
V   09 Don't know
V   10 NA

D A-FAMNUM   2   29   (00:19)
     Family number
U All persons
V   00 .Not a family member
V   01 .Primary family member only
V   02-19 .Subfamily member

D A-FAMTYP   1   31   (1:5)
     Family type
U All persons
V   1 .Primary family
V   2 .Nonfamily householder
V   3 .Related subfamily
V   4 .Unrelated subfamily
V   5 .Secondary individual

D A-FAMREL   1   32   (0:4)
     Family relationship
U All persons
V   0 .Not a family member
V   1 .Reference person
V   2 .Spouse
V   3 .Child
V   4 .Other relative (primary family
        .and unrelated subfamily only)

D A-PFREL   1   33   (0:5)
     Primary family relationship
U All persons
V   0 .Not in primary family
V   1 .Husband
V   2 .Wife
V   3 .Own child
V   4 .Other relative
V   5 .Unmarried reference person

D HHDREL   1   34   (0:8)
     Detailed household summary
     in household:
U All persons
V   1 .Householder
V   2 .Spouse of householder
     Child of householder:
V   3 .Under 18 years, single
        .(never married)
V   4 .Under 18 years, ever married
V   5 .18 years and over
V   6 .Other relative of householder
V   7 .Nonrelative of householder
     In group quarters:
V   8 .Secondary individual

D FAMREL   2   35   (01:11)
     Family relationship - primary and
     unrelated subfamily only
U All persons
V   01 .Reference person of family
V   02 .Spouse of reference person
     Child of reference person:
V   03 .Under 18 years, single
V   .(never married)
V   04 .Under 18 years, ever married
V   05 .18 years and over
     Grandchild of reference person:
V   06 .Grandchild of reference
V   .person
     Other relative of family of reference
     person:
V   07 .Under 18 years, single
V   .(never married)
V   08 .Under 18 years, ever married
V   09 .18 years and over
     Not in a family:
     Unrelated individual:
V   10 .Nonfamily householder
V   11 .Secondary individual

D HHDFMX   2   37   (01:51)
     Detailed household and family status
     in household:
U All persons
     In primary family:
V   01 .Householder
V   02 .Spouse of householder
     Child of householder:
     Under 18, single (never married):
V   03 .Reference person of subfamily
V   04 .Not in a subfamily
     Under 18, ever-married:
V   05 .Reference person of subfamily
V   06 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V   .person
V   07 .Not in a subfamily
     18 years and over, single (never
     married):
V   08 .Head of a subfamily
V   09 .Not in a subfamily
     18 years and over, ever-married:
V   10 .Reference person of subfamily
V   11 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V   .person
V   12 .Not in a subfamily
     Stepchild of householder:
     Under 18, single (never married):
V   13 .Reference person of subfamily
V   14 .Not in a subfamily
     Under 18, ever-married:
V   15 .Reference person of subfamily
V   16 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V   .person
V   17 .Not in a subfamily
     18 years and over, single (never
     married):
V   18 .Head of a subfamily
V   19 .Not in a subfamily
     18 years and over, ever-married:
V   20 .Reference person of subfamily
V   21 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V   .person
V   22 .Not in a subfamily
     Grandchild of householder:
     Under 18, single (never married):
V   23 .Reference person of subfamily
V   24 .Child of a subfamily
V   25 .Not in a subfamily

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

Under 18, ever-married:

V 26 .Reference person of subfamily
V 27 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V .person
V 28 .Not used
V 29 .Not in a subfamily

18 years and over, single (never married):

V 30 .Reference person of a subfamily
V 31 .Not in a subfamily

18 years and over, ever-married:

V 32 .Reference person of subfamily
V 33 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V .person
V 34 .Not in a subfamily

Other relative of householder:
Under 18, single (never married):

V 35 .Reference person of subfamily
V 36 .Child of subfamily reference
V .person
V 37 .Not in a subfamily

Under 18, ever married:

V 38 .Reference person of subfamily
V 39 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V .person
V 40 .Not in a subfamily

18 years and over, single (never married):

V 41 .Reference person of a subfamily
V 42 .Not in a subfamily

18 years and over, ever-married:

V 43 .Reference person of subfamily
V 44 .Spouse of subfamily reference
V .person
V 45 .Not in a subfamily

In unrelated subfamily

V 46 .Reference person of unrelated
V .subfamily
V 47 .Spouse of unrelated subfamily
V .reference person
V 48 .Child < 18, single (never-
V .married) of unrelated subfamily
V .reference person
V 49 .Nonfamily householder
V 50 .Secondary individual
V 51 .In group quarters

D PARENT   1   39   (0:4)
   Family members under 18 (excludes
   reference person and spouse if under 18)
V   0 .Not in universe
V   .presence of parents
V   1 .Both parents present
V   2 .Mother only present
V   3 .Father only present
V   4 .Neither parent present

D AGE1   2   40   (00:17)
   Age recode - Persons 15+ years
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .15 years
V   02 .16 and 17 years
V   03 .18 and 19 years
V   04 .20 and 21 years
V   05 .22 to 24 years
V   06 .25 to 29 years
V   07 .30 to 34 years
V   08 .35 to 39 years
V   09 .40 to 44 years
V   10 .45 to 49 years
V   11 .50 to 54 years
V   12 .55 to 59 years
V   13 .60 to 61 years
V   14 .62 to 64 years
V   15 .65 to 69 years

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

V   16 .70 to 74 years
V   17 .75 years and over

D FILLER   2   42
   Filler

D PNF-SEQ   2   44   (01:39)
   Pointer to the sequence number of own
   family record in household.
   (Care should be exercised when using
   these data as the related subfamilies
   are apart of the primary family and
   usually their characteristics come
   from the primary family record.)
U All persons

D PF-SEQ   2   46   (01:39)
   Pointer to the sequence number of
   family record in household.
   (Related subfamilies point to
   primary family.)
U All persons

D PRNT-PTR   2   48   (01:39)
   Sequence number of parent in HHLD

****
*   Basic CPS Weighs   *
****

D A-FNLWGT   8   50   (00000000:99999999)
   Final weight (2 implied decimal places)
U All persons
V   00000000 .Supplemental spanish sample
V 00000001 - .March basic sample
V   99999999 .

D A-ERNLWT   8   58   (00000000:99999999)
   Earnings/not in labor force weight
U H-MIS = 4 or 8
V   00000000 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V 000000001- .(2 implied decimal places)
V   99999999 .

****
*   March Supplement Person Weights   *
****

D MARSUPWT   8   66   (00000000:99999999)
   March supplement final weight (2 implied
   decimal places)
U All persons
V   000000- .(2 implied decimal places)
V   999999 .

****
*   Edited Labor Force Items   *
****

D FILLER   2   74
   Filler

D A-HRS1   2   76   (00:99)
   How many hrs did ... work last week
   at all jobs
U PEMLR=1
V   00 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   01-99 .Number of hours

D FILLER   1   78
   Filler

PERSON RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D A-USLFT   1   79   (0:2)
     Does ... usually work 35 hrs or
     more a week at this job?   (part 1)
U A-HRS1 LE 34
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FILLER   5   80
     Filler

D A-WHYABS   1   85   (0:8)
     Why was ... absent from work last
     week?
U PENLR=2 OR 4
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Own illness
V   2 .On vacation
V   3 .Bad weather
V   4 .Labor dispute
V   5 .New job to begin within 30 days
V   6 .Temporary layoff (under 30 days)
V   7 .Indefinite layoff (30 days or
V   .more)
V   8 .Other

D A-PAYABS   1   86   (0:3)
     Is ... receiving wages or salary
     for any of the time off last week
U PENLR = 2
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No
V   3 .Self-employed

D FILLER   9   87
     Filler

D A-WKSLK   3   96   (00:999)
     Duration of unemployment
U PENLR=3 OR 4
V   000 .Not in universe or children or
V   .Armed Forces
V   001-999 .Weeks

D FILLER   3   99
     Filler

D A-WHENLJ   1   102   (0:5)
     When did ... last work?
U PENLR = 3 OR 4
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .In last 12 months
V   2 .More than 12 months ago
V   5 .Never worked at all

D A-IND   3   103   (000:991)
     Industry
U A-CLSWKR=1-7
V   000 .Old not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   010-991 .Legal code
V   .See Industry Code Appendix A
V   .for list of legal codes

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D A-OCC   3   106   (000:905)
     Occupation
U A-CLSWKR=1-7
V   000 .Old not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   003-905 .Legal code
V   .See Occupation Code Appendix B
V   .for list of legal codes

D A-CLSWKR   1   109   (0:8)
     Class of worker
U PENLR=1-4 or PENLR=5-7
  and H-MIS=4 OR 8
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Private
V   2 .Federal government
V   3 .State government
V   4 .Local government
V   5 .Self-employed-incorporated
V   6 .Self-employed-not incorporated
V   7 .Without pay
V   8 .Never worked

D PPPOSOLD   2   110   (01:39)
     Trailer portion of unique household ID.
     00 for HH record.
     Same function in family record is field
     FFPOSOLD (41-79)
     Same function in person record is
     PPPOSOLD (01-39)

D A-NLFLJ   1   112   (0:7)
     When did ... last work for pay at a
     regular job or business, either
     full-time or part-time
U PENLR=5,6,OR 7
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Within a past 12 months
V   3 .More than 12 months ago
V   7 .Never worked

D FILLER   1   113
     Filler

D A-WANTJB   1   114   (0:2)
     Does ... want a regular job now,
     either full or part-time
U PENLR=5,6,7
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FILLER   12   115
     Filler

****
*   Edited Earnings Items   *
****

D FILLER   1   127
     Filler

D A-USLHRS   2   128   (00:99)
     How many hrs per week does ...
     usually work at this job?
     (Persons reporting variable hours
     are coded 000.)
U A-ERNEL=1
V   00 .None, not in universe or
V   .children and Armed Forces
V   01-99 .Entry

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D A-HRLYWK   1   130   (0:2)
Is ... paid by the hour on this job?
U A-ERNEL=1
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D A-HRSPAY   4   131   (0000:9999)
How much does ... earn per hour?
U A-HRLYWK=1
V   0000 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V 0001-9999 .Entry (2 implied decimal places)

D A-GRSWK   4   135   (0000:1923)
How much does ... usually earn per week
at this job before deductions for hourly
workers, subject to topcoding, the
higher of either the amount of item
A-USLHRS times item A-HRSPAY or the
actual item A-GRSWK entry will be
present.
U A-ERNEL=1
V   0000 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V 0001-1923 .Entry

D A-UNMEM   1   139   (0:2)
On this job, is ... a member of a
labor union or of an employee
association similar to a union
U A-ERNEL=1
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D A-UNCOV   1   140   (0:2)
On this job, is ... covered by a
union or employee association contract?
U A-UNMEM = 2
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FILLER   1   141
Filler

D A-ENRLW   1   142   (0:2)
Last week was ... attending or
enrolled in a high school, college
or university?
U A-AGE=16-24
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D A-HSCOL   1   143   (0:2)
Would that be high school, college
or university?
U A-ENRLW=1
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces
V   1 .High school
V   2 .College or university

D A-FTPT   1   144   (0:2)
Is ... enrolled in school as a
full-time or part-time student
U A-ENRLW=1
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .and Armed Forces

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

V   1 .Full time
V   2 .Part time

```
****************************************
*    Labor Force Person Recodes        *
****************************************
```

D A-LFSR   1   145   (0:7)
Labor force status recode
U All persons
V   0 .Children or Armed Forces
V   1 .Working
V   2 .With job, not at work
V   3 .Unemployed, looking for work
V   4 .Unemployed, on layoff
V   7 .NILF

D A-UNTYPE   1   146   (0:5)
Reason for unemployment
U A-LFSR = 3 or 4
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   1 .Job loser - on layoff
V   2 .Other job loser
V   3 .Job leaver
V   4 .Re-entrant
V   5 .New entrant

D FILLER   2   147
Filler

D A-WKSTAT   1   149   (0:7)
Full/part-time status
U All persons
V   0 .Children or Armed Forces
V   1 .Not in labor force
V   2 .Full-time schedules
V   3 .Part-time for economic
V   .reasons, usually full-time
V   4 .Part-time for non-economic
V   .reasons, usually part-time
V   5 .Part-time for economic reasons,
V   .usually part-time
V   6 .Unemployed full-time
V   7 .Unemployed part-time

D A-EXPLF   1   150   (0:2)
Experienced labor force employment status
U A-COW NE 8
V   0 .Not in experienced labor force
V   1 .Employed
V   2 .Unemployed

D A-WKSCH   1   151   (0:4)
Labor force by time worked or lost
U All
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .At work
V   2 .With job, not at work
V   3 .Unemployed, seeks full-time
V   4 .Unemployed, seeks part-time

D A-CIVLF   1   152   (0:1)
Civilian labor force
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   1 .In universe

D A-FTLF   1   153   (0:1)
Full-time labor force
U Full-time
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   1 .In universe

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D FILLER   1   154
Filler

D A-MJIND   2   155   (00:23)
Major industry code
U A-CLSWKR = 1-7
V   00 .Not in universe or children
V   01 .Agriculture
V   02 .Mining
V   03 .Construction
Manufacturing
V   04 .Manufacturing-durable goods
V   05 .Manufacturing-nondurable goods
Transportation,communications,and other
public utilities
V   06 .Transportation
V   07 .Communications
V   08 .Utilities and sanitary services
Wholesale and retail trade
V   09 .Wholesale trade
V   10 .Retail trade
V   11 .Finance,insurance and real
V   .estate
Services (12-20)
V   12 .Private household
Miscellaneous services
V   13 .Business and repair
V   14 .Personal services, except
V   .private household
V   15 .Entertainment
Professional and related services
V   16 .Hospital
V   17 .Medical, except hospital
V   18 .Educational
V   19 .Social services
V   20 .Other professional
V   21 .Forestry and fisheries
V   22 .Public administration
V   23 .Armed Forces

D A-DTIND   2   157   (00:51)
Detailed industry recode
See Appendix A for list of legal codes
U A-CLSWKR = 1-7
V   00 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces

D A-MJOCC   2   159   (00:15)
Major occupation code
U A-CLSWKR = 1-7
V   00 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
Managerial and professional
V   01 .Executive, admin. and managerial
V   02 .Professional specialty
Technical, sales and admin. support
V   03 .Technicians and related support
V   04 .Sales
V   05 .Administrative support, incl.
V   .clerical
Service
V   06 .Private household
V   07 .Protective service
V   08 .Other service
V   09 .Precision production, craft and
V   .repair
Operators, fabricators and laborers
V   10 .Machine operators, assemblers and
V   .inspectors
V   11 .Transportation and material moving
V   12 .Handlers, equip. cleaners, etc.
V   13 .Farming, forestry and fishing
V   14 .Armed Forces
V   15 .No previous experience - never
V   .worked

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D A-DTOCC   2   161   (00:46)
Detailed occupation recode
See Appendix B for list of legal codes
U A-CLSWKR = 1-7
V   00 .Not in universe for children
V   .or Armed Forces

D A-ERNEL   1   163   (0:1)
Earnings eligibility flag
U All persons
V   0 .Not earnings eligible
V   1 .Earnings eligible

D A-RCOW   1   164   (0:7)
Class of worker recode
U All persons
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   1 .Private
V   2 .Federal
V   3 .State
V   4 .Local
V   5 .Self-employment-
V   .unincorporated
V   6 .Without pay
V   7 .Never worked

```
****************************************
*  The following items are from the March  *
*  supplement 665 questionnaire             *
*  Edited work experience items -           *
*  all persons 15+ years                    *
****************************************
```

D WORKYN   1   165   (0:2)
Item 29A
Did ... work at a job or business at any
time during 19..
U All persons
          0 .Not in universe or children
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D WTEMP   1   166   (0:2)
Item 29B
Did ... do any temporary, part-time,
or seasonal work even for a few days
during 19..
U WORKYN = 2
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D NWLOOK   1   167   (0:2)
Item 30
Even though ... did not work in 19..
did spend any time trying to find
a job or on layoff
U WORKYN = 2
V   0 .Not in universe or children
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D NWLKWK   2   168   (00:52)
Item 31
How many different weeks was ... looking
for work or on layoff
U NWLOOK = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .1 week
V   ...
V   52 .52 weeks

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D RSNNOTW   1   170   (0:6)
     Item 32
     What was the main reason ... did not
     work in 19..
U WORKYN = 2
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Ill or disabled
V   2 .Retired
V   3 .Taking care of home or family
V   4 .Going to school
V   5 .Could not find work
V   6 .Other

D WKSWORK   2   171   (00:52)
     Item 33
     During 19.. in how many weeks did ...
     work even for a few hours?
     Include paid vacation and sick leave
     as work
U WORKYN = 1 or WTEMP = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .1 week
V   ...
V   52 .52 weeks

D WKCHECK   1   173   (0:3)
     Item 34
     Interviewer check item - number of
     weeks in item 33 is
U WKSWORK = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .1-49 weeks
V   2 .50-51 weeks
V   3 .52 weeks

D LOSEWKS   1   174   (0:2)
     Item 35
     Did ... lose any full weeks of work in
     19.. because was on layoff
     from a job or lost a job
U WKSWORK = 50, 51
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D LKNONE   1   175   (0:1)
     Item 36
     You said... worked about (entry in
     item 33) weeks in 19..
     How many of the remaining (52 minus
     entry in item 33) weeks was ... looking
     for work or on layoff from a job
U WKSWORK = 1-49
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .No weeks looking for work
V   .or on layoff

D LKWEEKS   2   176   (00:51)
     Item 36
     How many weeks was ... looking for
     work or on layoff from a job
U WKSWORK = 1-49
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .01 weeks
V   ...
V   51 .51 weeks

D LKSTRCH   1   178   (0:3)
     Item 37
     Were the (entry in item 36) weeks ...
     was looking for work (or on layoff)
     all in one stretch

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

U Entry in LKWEEKS
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes, 1 stretch
V   2 .No, 2 stretches
V   3 .No, 3 plus stretches

D PYRSN   1   179   (0:6)
     Item 38
     What was the main reason ... was not
     working or looking for work in the
     remaining weeks of 19..
U Sum of entries in WKSWORK and LKWEEKS
     add to a number less
     than 52
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Ill or disabled
V   2 .Taking care of home
V   3 .Going to school
V   4 .Retired
V   5 .No work available
V   6 .Other

D PNNEMPRS   1   180   (0:3)
     Item 39
     For how many employers did ... work
     in 19..? If more than one at same
     time, only count it as one employer
U WKSWORK = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .1 employer
V   2 .2
V   3 .3 plus

D HRSWK   2   181   (00:99)
     Item 40
     In the weeks that ... worked how may
     hours did ... usually work per week
U WKSWORK = 1+
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .1 hour
V   ...
V   99 .99 hours plus

D HRCHECK   1   183   (0:2)
     Item 41
     Interviewer check item - number
     of hours in item 41 is
U WKSWORK = 1+
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Part-time (1-34)
V   2 .Full-time (35+)

D PTYN   1   184   (0:2)
     Item 42
     Did ... work less than 35 hours for
     at least one week in 19..?
     Exclude time off with pay because of
     holidays, vacation, days off, or
     sickness
U HRCHECK = 2
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D PTWEEKS   2   185   (00:52)
     Item 43
     How many weeks did ... work less
     than 35 hours in 19..
U PTYN = 1 or HRCHECK = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .1 week
V   ...
V   52 .52 weeks

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D PTRSN 1 187 (0:4)
Item 44
What was the main reason ... worked
less than 35 hours per week
U PTYN = 1 or MRCHECK = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Could only find part time job
V   2 .Wanted part time
V   3 .Slack work
V   4 .Other

D FILLER 1 188
Filler

D LJCW 1 189 (0:7)
Item 46E
Class of worker
U WORKYN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Private
V   2 .Federal
V   3 .State
V   4 .Local
V   5 .Self-employed incorporated, yes
V   6 .Self-employed incorporated, no
       .or farm
V   7 .Without pay

D INDUSTRY 3 190 (000:991)
Item 46B
Industry of longest job
See Industry Code Appendix A for list
of legal codes
U WORKYN = 1
V   000 .Not in universe
V 010-991 .Industry code

D OCCUP 3 193 (000:905)
Item 46C
Occupation of longest job
See Industry Code Appendix B for list
of legal codes
U WORKYN = 1
V   000 .Not in universe or children
V 003-905 .Occupation code

```
***************************************
*    Work Experience Recodes          *
***************************************
```

D WEXP 2 196 (00:13)
Recode - Worker/nonworker recode -
full/part-time worker
U All Adults
V   00 .Not in universe
    Worked full-time
V   01 .50 to 52 weeks
V   02 .48 to 49 weeks
V   03 .40 to 47 weeks
V   04 .27 to 39 weeks
V   05 .14 to 26 weeks
V   06 .13 weeks or less
    Worked part-time
V   07 .50 to 52 weeks
V   08 .48 to 49 weeks
V   09 .40 to 47 weeks
V   10 .27 to 39 weeks
V   11 .14 to 26 weeks
V   12 .13 weeks or less
V   13 .Nonworker

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D WEWKRS 1 198 (0:5)
Recode - Worker/nonworker recode -
weeks worked last year
U All Adults
V   0 .Not in universe
    Full year worker
V   1 .Full-time
V   2 .Part-time
    Part year worker
V   3 .Full-time
V   4 .Part-time
V   5 .Nonworker

D WELKNW 1 199 (0:7)
Recode - Worker/nonworker recode -
weeks looking for nonworkers
U All Adults
V   0 .Children
V   1 .None (not looking for work)
V   2 .1 to 4 weeks looking
V   3 .5 to 14 weeks looking
V   4 .15 to 26 weeks looking
V   5 .27 to 39 weeks looking
V   6 .40 or more weeks looking
V   7 .Workers

D WEUEMP 1 200 (0:9)
Recode - Worker/nonworker recode -
part year worker weeks looking
U All Adults
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .None
V   2 .1 to 4 weeks
V   3 .5 to 10 weeks
V   4 .11 to 14 weeks
V   5 .15 to 26 weeks
V   6 .27 to 39 weeks
V   7 .40 or more weeks
V   8 .Full year worker
V   9 .Nonworker

D EARNER 1 201 (0:2)
Recode - Earner status
U All Adults
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Earner
V   2 .Nonearner

D CLWK 1 202 (0:5)
Recode - Longest job class of
worker recode
U All Adults - WORKYN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Private (includes self-
       .employment, inc.)
V   2 .Government
V   3 .Self-employed
V   4 .Without pay
V   5 .Never worked

D WECLW 1 203 (0:9)
Recode - Longest job class of worker
U All Adults - WORKYN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
    Agriculture
V   1 .Wage and salary
V   2 .Self-employed
V   3 .Unpaid
    Nonagriculture
V   4 .Private household
V   5 .Other private
V   6 .Government
V   7 .Self-employed
V   8 .Unpaid
V   9 .Never worked

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

DATA   SIZE BEGIN

D POCCU2   2   204 (00:53)
    Recode - Occupation of longest job
    by detailed groups
U All Adults
V   00 .Children
    Managerial and professional specialty
    occupations
    Executive, administrative, and
    managerial occupations
V   01 .Officials and administrators,
V   .public administration
    Managers and administrators
    except public administration
V   03 .Salaried
V   04 .Self-employed
V   05 .Management related occupations
V   06 .Accountants and auditors
    Professional specialty occupations
V   07 .Engineers: Architects, and
V   .surveyors
V   08 .Engineers
V   09 .Natural scientists and
V   .mathematicians
V   10 .Computer systems analysts and
V   .scientists
V   11 .Health diagnosing occupations
V   12 .Physicians and dentists
V   13 .Health assessment and treating
V   .occupations
V   14 .Teachers, librarians, and
V   .counselors
V   15 .Teachers, except postsecondary
V   16 .Other professional specialty
V   .occupations
    Technical: sales, and administrative
    support occupations
V   17 .Health technologists and
V   .technicians
V   18 .Engineering and science
V   .technicians
V   19 .Technicians, except health,
V   .engineering, and science
V   .Sales occupations
V   20 .Supervisors and proprietors,
    Sales occupations
V   21 .Sales representatives,
V   .commodities and finance
V   22 .Other sales occupations
    Administrative support occupations,
    including clerical
V   23 .Computer equipment operators
V   24 .Secretaries, stenographers,
V   .and typists
V   25 .Financial records processing
V   .occupations
V   26 .Other administrative support
V   .occupations, including clerical
    Service occupations
V   27 .Private household occupations
V   28 .Protective service occupations
V   29 .Food services occupations
V   30 .Health service occupations
V   31 .Cleaning and building service
V   .occupations (exc. HHLD)
V   32 .Personal service occupations
    Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations
V   33 .Farm operators and managers
V   34 .Farm occupations, except
V   .managerial
V   35 .Related agricultural occupations
V   36 .Forestry and fishing occupations

    Precision production: craft, and repair
    occupations
V   37 .Mechanics and repairers
V   38 .Construction trades and
          .extractive occupations
V   39 .Carpenters
    Precision production occupations
V   40 .Supervisors, production
V   .occupations
V   41 .Precision metal working
V   .occupations
V   42 .Other precision production
V   .occupations
    Operators, fabricators, and laborers
    machine operators, assemblers, and
    inspectors
V   43 .Machine operators and tenders
V   .except precision
V   44 .Fabricators, assemblers, and
V   .hand working occupations
V   45 .Production inspectors, testers,
V   .samplers, and weighers
V   46 .Transportation occupations
V   47 .Material moving equipment
V   .operators
    Handlers, equipment cleaners,
    helpers and laborers
V   48 .Construction laborers
V   49 .Freight, stock and material
V   .handlers
V   50 .Other specified handlers,
V   .equipment cleaners and helpers
V   51 .Laborers, except construction
V   52 .Armed Forces - currently
V   .civilian
V   53 .Never worked

D WEHOCG   2   206 (00:15)
    Recode - Occupation of longest job
    by major groups
U All Adults
V   00 .Children
    Managerial and professional specialty
    occupations
V   01 .Executive, administrative, and
V   .managerial occupations
V   02 .Professional specialty
V   .occupations
    Technical, sales, and administrative
    support occupations
V   03 .Technicians and related
V   .support occupations
V   04 .Sales occupations
V   05 .Administrative support
V   .occupations, including clerical
V   .service occupations
V   06 .Private household occupations
V   07 .Protective service occupations
V   08 .Service occupations, except
V   .household and protective
V   09 .Farming, forestry, and fishing
V   .occupations
V   10 .Precision production: craft,
V   .and repair occupations
    Operators, fabricators, and laborers
V   11 .Machine operators, assemblers,
V   .and inspectors
V   12 .Transportation and material
V   .moving occupations
V   13 .Handlers, equipment cleaners,
V   .helpers, and laborers
V   14 .Armed Forces - currently
V   .civilian
V   15 .Never worked

| DATA | SIZE | BEGIN | | DATA | SIZE | BEGIN |

D WEIND   2   208   (00:47)
Recode - Industry of longest job by
detailed groups
U All Adults
- V   00 .Children
- V   01 .Agriculture
- V   02 .Mining
- V   03 .Construction
Manufacturing
Durable goods
- V   04 .Lumber and wood products,
              .except furniture
- V   05 .Furniture and fixtures
- V   06 .Stone, clay, glass, concrete
              .products
Metal industries
- V   07 .Primary metals
- V   08 .Fabricated metals
- V   09 .Not specified metal industries
- V   10 .Machinery, except electrical
- V   11 .Electrical machinery,
              .equipment, supplies
Transportation equipment
- V   12 .Motor vehicles and equipment
Other transportation equipment
- V   13 .Aircraft and parts
- V   14 .Other transportation equipment
- V   15 .Professional and photo
              .equipment, watches
- V   16 .Toys, amusements, and sporting
              .goods
- V   17 .Miscellaneous and not specified
              .manufacting, industry
Nondurable goods
- V   18 .Food and kindred products
- V   19 .Tobacco manufactures
- V   20 .Textile mill products
- V   21 .Apparel and other finished
              .textile products
- V   22 .Paper and allied products
- V   23 .Printing, publishing, and
              .allied industry
- V   24 .Chemicals and allied products
- V   25 .Petroleum and coal products
- V   26 .Rubber and miscellaneous
              .plastics products
- V   27 .Leather and leather products
Transportation: communications, and
other public utilities
- V   28 .Transportation
Communication and other public utilities
- V   29 .Communication
- V   30 .Utilities and sanitary services
Wholesale and retail trade
- V   31 .Wholesale trade
- V   32 .Retail trade
Finance, insurance, and real estate
- V   33 .Banking and other finance
- V   34 .Insurance and real estate
Service
- V   35 .Private household
Miscellaneous services
Business and repair services
- V   36 .Business services
- V   37 .Repair services
- V   38 .Personal service except
              .private household
- V   39 .Entertainment and recreation
              .services
Professional and related services
- V   40 .Hospitals
- V   41 .Health services, except
              .hospitals
- V   42 .Educational services
- V   43 .Social services

- V   44 .Other professional services
- V   45 .Forestry and fisheries
- V   46 .Public administration
- V   47 .Never worked

D WEMIND   2   210   (00:15)
Recode - Industry of longest job by
major industry group
U All Adults
- V   00 .Not in universe
- V   01 .Agriculture, forestry, and
              .fisheries
- V   02 .Mining
- V   03 .Construction
Manufacturing
- V   04 .Durable goods
- V   05 .Nondurable goods
- V   06 .Transportation, communications
              .and public utilities
Wholesale and retail trade
- V   07 .Wholesale trade
- V   08 .Retail trade
- V   09 .Finance, insurance, and
              .real estate
- V   10 .Business and repair services
Personal services
- V   11 .Personal services, including
              .private households
- V   12 .Entertainment and recreation
              .services
- V   13 .Professional and related
              .services
- V   14 .Public administration
- V   15 .Never worked

D FILLER2   2   212
Filler

****
*   Edited Migration Items   *
*   Persons 1+ Years   *
****

D MIGSAME   1   214   (0:2)
Item 54
Was ... living in this house 1 year ago
- V   0 .Not in universe under 1 years
             .old
- V   1 .Yes
- V   2 .No

D GRIN-REG   1   215   (0:5)
Recode - Region of previous residence
U MIGSAME = 2
- V   0 .Not in universe under 1 year
             .old/nonmover
- V   1 .Northeast
             .Maine
             .New Hampshire
             .Vermont
             .Massachusetts
             .Rhode Island
             .Connecticut
             .New York
             .New Jersey
             .Pennsylvania
- V   2 .Midwest
             .Ohio
             .Indiana
             .Illinois
             .Michigan
             .Wisconsin
             .Minnesota
             .Iowa
             .Missouri

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V		.North Dakota
V		.South Dakota
V		.Nebraska
V		.Kansas
V	3	.South
V		.Delaware
V		.Maryland
V		.District of Columbia
V		.Virginia
V		.West Virginia
V		.North Carolina
V		.South Carolina
V		.Georgia
V		.Florida
V		.Kentucky
V		.Tennessee
V		.Alabama
V		.Mississippi
V		.Arkansas
V		.Louisiana
V		.Oklahoma
V		.Texas
V	4	.West
V		.Montana
V		.Idaho
V		.Wyoming
V		.Colorado
V		.New Mexico
V		.Arizona
V		.Utah
V		.Nevada
V		.Washington
V		.Oregon
V		.California
V		.Alaska
V		.Hawaii
V	5	.Abroad

D GRIN-ST 2 216 (00:56, 96)
Recode - FIPS State Code from the
Grin file
U MIGSAME = 2

V	00	.Not in universe, nonmover
V	01	.Alabama
V	02	.Alaska
V	04	.Arizona
V	05	.Arkansas
V	06	.California
V	08	.Colorado
V	09	.Connecticut
V	10	.Delaware
V	11	.District of Columbia
V	12	.Florida
V	13	.Georgia
V	15	.Hawaii
V	16	.Idaho
V	17	.Illinois
V	18	.Indiana
V	19	.Iowa
V	20	.Kansas
V	21	.Kentucky
V	22	.Louisiana
V	23	.Maine
V	24	.Maryland
V	25	.Massachusetts
V	26	.Michigan
V	27	.Minnesota
V	28	.Mississippi
V	29	.Missouri
V	30	.Montana

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	31	.Nebraska
V	32	.Nevada
V	33	.New Hampshire
V	34	.New Jersey
V	35	.New Mexico
V	36	.New York
V	37	.North Carolina
V	38	.North Dakota
V	39	.Ohio
V	40	.Oklahoma
V	41	.Oregon
V	42	.Pennsylvania
V	44	.Rhode Island
V	45	.South Carolina
V	46	.South Dakota
V	47	.Tennessee
V	48	.Texas
V	49	.Utah
V	50	.Vermont
V	51	.Virginia
V	53	.Washington
V	54	.West Virginia
V	55	.Wisconsin
V	56	.Wyoming
V	96	.Abroad

```
**************************************
*                                    *
*      Migration Recodes             *
*                                    *
**************************************
```

D MIG-MTR1 2 218 (01:09)
Migration recode
U Age = 1+

V	01	.Nonmover
V	02	.MSA to MSA
V	03	.MSA to nonMSA
V	04	.NonMSA to MSA
V	05	.NonMSA to nonMSA
V	06	.Abroad to MSA
V	07	.Abroad to nonMSA
V	08	.Not in universe
V		.(children under 1 year old)
V	09	.Not identifiable

D MIG-MTR3 1 220 (1:9)
Migration recode
U Age = 1+

V	1	.Nonmover
V	2	.Same county
V	3	.Different county, same state
V	4	.Different state, same division
V	5	.Different division, same region
V	6	.Different region
V	7	.Abroad
V	8	.Not in universe (children
V		.under 1 yr old)
V	9	.Not identifiable

D MIG-MTR4 2 221 (01:10)
Migration recode
U Age = 1+

V	01	.Nonmover
V	02	.Same county
V	03	.Different county, same state
V	04	.Different state in Northeast
V	05	.Different state in Midwest
V	06	.Different state in South
V	07	.Different state in West
V	08	.Abroad
V	09	.Not in universe (children
V		.under 1 year old)
V	10	.Not identifiable

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

D MIGSUN   1   223   (1:3)
Migration recode
Previous residence in sunbelt
   North Carolina
   South Carolina
   Georgia
   Florida
   Alabama
   Mississippi
   Louisiana
   Tennessee
   Arkansas
   Oklahoma
   Texas
   New Mexico
   Arizona
   Nevada
     Clark county only
   California (if in the following
     counties: Imperial, Kern,
     Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside,
     San Bernardino, San Diego,
     Santa Barbara, and Ventura)
U MIGSAME = 2
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No
V   3 .Not in universe
V   .(children less than 1 or
V   .nonmover)

D GRN-PLAC   1   224   (0:4)
Item 55A
Metropolitan statistical area status
description of residence last year
U MIGSAME = 2
V   0 .Not in universe, nonmover
V   1 .MSA
V   2 .Non MSA
V   3 .Abroad
     4 .Not identifiable

D PLACDSCP   1   225   (0:5)
Item 55A
Place description of residence last year
U MIGSAME = 2
V   0 .Not in universe, nonmover
V   1 .Central city
V   2 .MSA/PMSA balance
V   3 .Non MSA/PMSA
V   4 .Abroad
V   5 .Not identifiable

```
**************************************
*  Edited and Allocated Income Fields -  *
*  Persons 15+ years                     *
**************************************
```

D NOEMP   1   226   (0:6)
Item 47
Counting all locations where this employer
operates, what is the total number of persons
who work for ...'s employer?
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Under 10
V   2 .10 - 24
V   3 .25 - 99
V   4 .100 - 499
V   5 .500 - 999
V   6 .1000+

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

```
*****************************************
*  Source of Income - Earnings         *
*  Items 48A through 49B -              *
*  Persons 15+ years                    *
*****************************************
```

D ERN-YN   1   227   (0:2)
Earnings from longest job recode
Earnings from employer or net earnings
from business/ farm after expenses from
longest job during 19..
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D ERN-VAL   6   228   (-9999:99999)
Item 48A and B
How much did ... earn from this
employer before deductions in 19..
What was ... net earnings from this
business/ farm after expenses
during 19..
U ERN-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V-9999-99999 .Wages and self-employment

D ERN-SRCE   1   234   (0:4)
Earnings recode
Source of earnings from longest job.
U ERN-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Wage and salary
V   2 .Self-employment
V   3 .Farm self-employment
V   4 .Without pay

D ERN-OTR   1   235   (0:2)
Item 49A
Did ... earn money from other work
he/she did during 19..
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D WAGEOTR   1   236   (0:2)
Item 49B
Other wage and salary earnings
U ERN-OTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D WS-VAL   5   237   (00000:99999)
Item 49B
Other wage and salary earnings
U ERN-OTR =1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Wage and salary
     99999 .

D WSAL-YN   1   242   (0:2)
Recode
Any wage and salary earnings in
ERN-YN or WAGEOTR
U ERN-YN = 1 or WAGEOTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

D WSAL-VAL   6   243   (000000:199998)
    Recode - Total wage and salary earnings
    (Combined amounts in ERN-VAL, if
    ERN-SRCE=1, and WS-VAL)
U ERN-YN = 1 or WAGEOTR = 1
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   000001- .Wage and salary
      199998 .

D SEOTR   1   249   (0:2)
    Item 49B
    Other work - Own business
    self-employment
U ERN-OTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SE-VAL   5   250   (-9999:99999)
    Item 49B
    Other work - own business
    self-employment earnings
U SEOTR = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V -9999-99999.Own business self employment

D SEMP-YN   1   255   (0:2)
    Recode - Any own business
    self-employment in ERN-YN or SEOTR
U ERN-YN = 1 or SEOTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SEMP-VAL   6   256   (-9999:199998)
    Total own business self-employment
    earnings (Combined amounts in ERN-VAL,
    if ERN-SRCE=2, and SE-VAL)
U ERN-YN =1 or SEOTR = 1
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   -9999- .Own business self employment
      199998 .

D FRMOTR   1   262   (0:2)
    Item 49B
    Farm self-employment
U FRMOTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FRM-VAL   5   263   (-9999:99999)
    Item 49B
    Farm self-employment earnings
U FRMOTR = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   -9999- .Farm self-employment
      99999 .

D FRSE-YN   1   268   (0:2)
    Any own farm self-employment in
    ERN-YN or FRMOTR
U ERN-YN = 1 or FRMOTR = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FRSE-VAL   6   269   (-9999:199998)
    Recode - Total amount of farm
    self-employment earnings
    (Combined amounts in ERN-VAL, if
    ERN-SRCE=3, and FRM-VAL)
U ERN-YN = 1 or FRMOTR = 1
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   -9999- .Farm self employment
      199998 .

```
********************************************
*     Source of Income                      *
*     Unemployment Compensation             *
********************************************
```

D UC-YN   1   275   (0:2)
    Item 52A
    At any time during 19.. did ... receive
    any state or federal unemployment
    compensation
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SUBUC   1   276   (0:2)
    Item 52A
    At any time during 19.. did ... receive
    any supplemental unemployment benefits
U UC-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D STRKUC   1   277   (0:2)
    Item 52A
    At any time during 19.. did ... receive
    any union unemployment or strike benefits
U UC-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D UC-VAL   5   278   (00000:99999)
    Item 52B
    How much did ... receive in unemployment
    benefits during 19..
U UC-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Unemployment compensation
V   99999.

```
********************************************
* Source of Income - Worker's Compensation *
********************************************
```

D WC-YN   1   283   (0:2)
    Item 53A
    During 19.. did ... receive any
    worker's compensation payments or
    other payments as a result of a
    job related injury or illness
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D WC-TYPE   1   284   (0:4)
    Item 53B
    What was source of these payments
U WC-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .State workers compensation
V   2 .Employer or employers insurance
V   3 .Own insurance
V   4 .Other

D WC-VAL   5   285   (00000:99999)
    Item 53C
    How much compensation did ... receive
    during 19..
U WC-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Worker's compensation
V   99999 .

```
************************************************
*     Source of Income                         *
*     Social Security Income                   *
************************************************
```

D SS-YN   1   290   (0:2)
    Item 56B
    Did ... receive S.S.
U HSS-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SS-VAL   5   291   (00000:29999)
    Item 56C
    How much did ... receive in Social
    Security payments during 19..
U SS-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001-
V   29999 .Social Security

```
************************************************
*     Source of Income                         *
*     Supplemental Security Income             *
************************************************
```

D SSI-YN   1   296   (0:2)
    Item 57B
    Did ... receive SSI
U HSSI-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SSI-VAL   4   297   (0000:9999)
    Item 57C
    How much did ... receive in supplemental
    security income during 19..
U SSI-YN = 1
V   0000 .None or not in universe
V   0001-9999 .Supplemental security income

```
************************************************
*     Source of Income                         *
*     Public Assistance or Welfare             *
************************************************
```

D PAW-YN   1   301   (0:2)
    Item 59B
    Did ... receive public assistance
U HPAW-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D PAW-TYP   1   302   (0:3)
    Item 59C
    Did ... receive AFDC or some other type
    of assistance
U PAW-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .AFCD (ADC)
V   2 .Other
V   3 .Both

D PAW-MON   2   303   (00:12)
    Item 59D
    In how many months of 19.. did ...
    receive public assistance payment
U PAW-YN = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .One
V   ...
V   12 .Twelve

D PAW-VAL   5   305   (00000:19999)
    Item 59E
    How much did ... receive in public
    assistance or welfare during 19..
U PAW-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Public assistance income
V   19999 .

```
************************************************
*     Source of Income                         *
*     Veterans' Administration Benefits        *
************************************************
```

D VET-YN   1   310   (0:2)
    Item 60B
    Did ... receive veterans' payments
U HVET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

```
************************************************
*     VET-TYP1 throught VET-TYP5               *
*     What type of veterans payments           *
*     did .... receive                         *
************************************************
```

D VET-TYP1   1   311   (0:2)
    Item 60C
    Disability Compensation
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D VET-TYP2   1   312   (0:2)
    Item 60C
    Survivor Benefits
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D VET-TYP3   1   313   (0:2)
    Item 60C
    Veterans' Pension
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D VET-TYP4   1   314 (0:2)
    Item 60C
    Education assistance
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D VET-TYP5   1   315 (0:2)
    Item 60C
    Other Veterans' payments
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D VET-QVA   1   316 (0:2)
    Item 60D
    Is ... required to fill out an
    annual income questionnaire for
    the Veterans' Administration
U VET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D VET-VAL   5   317 (00000:99999)
    Item 60E
    How much did ... receive from
    Veteran's Administration during 19..
U VET-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V 1-99999 .Veterans' payments

```
**********************************************
* Source of Income -- Survivor's Income *
**********************************************
```

D SUR-YN   1   322 (0:2)
    Item 61B
    Other than Social Security or
    VA benefits did ... receive and income
    in 19.. from survivor or widow's
    pensions, estates, trusts, annuities
    or any other survivors benefits
U HSUR-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D SUR-SC1   2   323 (00:10)
    Item 61C
    What was the source of this income
    Survivor's income - source 1
U SUR-YN = 1
V   00 .None or not in universe
V   01 .Company or union survivor
V   .pension
V   02 .Federal government
V   03 .US Military Retirement
V   .survivor pension
V   04 .State or local gov't survivor
V   .pension
V   05 .US Railroad Retirement
V   .survivor pension
V   06 .Worker's Compensation survivor
V   07 .Not used
V   08 .Regular payments from estates
V   .or trusts
V   09 .Regular payments from annuities or
V   .paid-up life insurance
V   10 .Other or don't know

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D SUR-SC2   2   325 (00:10)
    Item 61D
    Any other pension or retirement income
    Survivor's income - source 2
    (See source types in SUR-SC1 above)
U SUR-YN = 1

D SUR-VAL1   5   327 (00000:99999)
    Item 61E
    How much did ... receive from source 1
    (See SUR-SC1) during 19..
    Survivor's income - source 1
U SUR-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001-
V   99999 .Survivor's income - source 1

D SUR-VAL2   5   332 (00000:99999)
    Item 61G
    How much did ... receive from source 2
    (See SUR-SC2) during 19..
    Survivor's income - source 2
U SUR-SC2 = 1+
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001-
V   99999 .Survivor's income - source 1

D SRVS-VAL   6   337 (000000:199998)
    Recode total amount of survivor's
    income received
    (Combined amounts in SUR-VAL1 and
    SUR-VAL2)
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   000001- .Survivor's income
    199998 .

```
**********************************************
* Source of Income -- Disability Income *
**********************************************
```

D DIS-HP   1   343 (0:2)
    Item 62B
    Does ... have a health problem or a
    disability which prevents him/her from
    working or which limits the kind or
    amount of work
U HDIS-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D DIS-CS   1   344 (0:2)
    Item 62C
    Did ... retire or leave a job for
    health reasons
U HDIS-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D DIS-YN   1   345 (0:2)
    Item 64B
    Other than social security or
    VA benefits did ... receive
    any income in 19.. as a result of
    health problems
U DIS-HP = 1 or DIS-CS = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D DIS-SC1   2   346   (00:10)
Item 64C
What was the source of income
disability income - source 1
U DIS-YN = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Worker's compensation
V   02 .Company or union disability
V   03 .Federal government disability
V   04 .US Military Retirement Disability
V   05 .State or local gov't employee
.disability
V   06 .US Railroad Retirement Disability
V   07 .Accident or disability insurance
V   08 .Not used
V   09 .Not used
V   10 .Other or don't know

D DIS-SC2   2   348   (00:10)
Item 64C
Any other disability income
Disability income - source 2
(see DIS-SC1 for sources of disability)
U DIS-YN = 1

D DIS-VAL1   5   350   (00000:99999)
Item 64E
How much did ... receive from source 1
(See DIS-SC1) during 19..
U DIS-SC1 = 1+
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Disability income
V   99999 .

D DIS-VAL2   5   355   (00000:99999)
Item 64G
How much did ... receive from source 2
(See DIS-SC2) during 19..
U DIS-SC2 = 1+
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Disability income
V   99999 .

D DSAB-VAL   6   360   (000000:199998)
Recode total amount of disability
income received (Combined amounts in
DIS-VAL1 and DIS-VAL2)
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   000001- .Disability income.
V   199998 .

```
**************************************
*  Source of Income -- Retirement Income  *
**************************************
```

D RET-YN   1   366   (0:2)
Item 65B
Other than Social Security or VA
benefits, did ... receive
any pension or retirement income
U HRET-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D RET-SC1   1   367   (0:8)
Item 65C
What was the source of retirement
income
Retirement income - source 1
U RET-YN = 1
V   0 .None or not in universe
V   1 .Company or union pension
V   2 .Federal government retirement
V   3 .US military retirement
V   4 .State or local government
.retirement
V   5 .US Railroad Retirement
V   6 .Regular payments from annuities
.or paid insurance policies
V   7 .Regular payments from IRA
.KEOGH, or 401(K) accounts
V   8 .Other sources or don't know

D RET-SC2   1   368   (0:8)
Item 65C
Any other retirement income
Retirement income - source 2
(see RET-SC1 for sources of
retirement)
U RET-YN = 1

D RET-VAL1   5   369   (00000:99999)
Item 65E
How much did ... receive from source
type 1 (see RET-SC1) during 19..
U RET-SC1 = 1+
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Retirement income
V   99999 .

D RET-VAL2   5   374   (00000:99999)
Item 65G
How much did ... receive from
source type 2 (see RET-SC1) during 19..
U RET-SC2 = 1+
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001-99999 = retirement income

D RTN-VAL   6   379   (000000:199998)
Recode total amount of retirement
income received (combined amounts in
RET-VAL1 and RET-VAL2)
V   000000 .None or not in universe
V   000001- .Retirement income
V   199998 .

```
**************************************
*  Source of Income -- Interest Income  *
**************************************
```

D INT-YN   1   385   (0:2)
Item 66B
Did ... receive interest
U HINT-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA DICTIONARY

```
DATA         SIZE   BEGIN

D INT-VAL     5     386   (00000:99999)
    Item 66C
    How much did ... receive in interest
    from these sources during 19..,
    including small amounts credited to
    accounts
U INT-YN = 1
V    000000 .None or not in universe
V    00001- .Interest income
V     99999 .


************************************************
*    Source of Income -- Dividends Income    *
************************************************

D DIV-YN      1     391   (0:2)
    Item 67B
    Did ... receive dividends
U HDIV-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D DIV-NON     1     392   (0:1)
    Item 67C
    No dividends received
U DIV-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .None


D DIV-VAL     5     393   (00000:99999)
    Item 67C
    How much did ... receive in dividends
    from stocks (mutual funds) during 19..
U DIV-YN = 1
V    00000 .None or not in universe
V    00001- .Dividends
V     99999 .


************************************************
*    Source of Income -- Rent Income         *
************************************************

D RNT-YN      1     398   (0:2)
    Item 68B
    Did ... receive rental income
U HRNT-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D RNT-VAL     5     399   (-9999:99999)
    Item 68C
    How much did ... receive in income
    from rent after expenses during 19..
U RNT-YN = 1
V    00000 .None or not in universe
V    -9999- .Rental income
V     99999 .


************************************************
*   Source of Income                         *
*   Education Assistance                      *
************************************************

D ED-YN       1     404   (0:2)
    Item 69C
    Did ... receive educational assistance
U HED-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No
```

```
DATA         SIZE   BEGIN

D OED-TYP1    1     405   (0:2)
    Item 69D(1) and (2)
    Source of educational assistance
    government assistance
U ED-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D OED-TYP2    1     406   (0:2)
    Item 69D(3)
    Source of educational assistance
    scholarships, grants etc. from the school
U ED-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D OED-TYP3    1     407   (0:2)
    Item 69D(4)
    Source of educational assistance
    other assistance(employers
    friends, etc.)
U ED-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D ED-VAL      5     408   (00000:99999)
    Item 69H
    Total amount of educational
    assistance received
U ED-YN = 1
V    00000 .None or not in universe
V    00001- .Educational assistance
V     99999 .


D FILLER      1     413
    Filler


************************************************
*    Source of Income -- Child support        *
************************************************

D CSP-YN      1     414   (0:2)
    Item 70B
    Did ... receive child support payments
U HCSP-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No


D CSP-VAL     5     415   (00000:99999)
    Item 70C
    How much did ... receive in child
    support payments
U CSP-YN = 1
V    00000 .None or not in universe
V    00001- .Child support
V     99999 .


************************************************
*    Source of Income -- Alimony              *
************************************************

D ALM-YN      1     420   (0:2)
    Item 71B
    Did ... receive alimony payments
U HALM-YN = 1
V          0 .Not in universe
V          1 .Yes
V          2 .No
```

PERSON RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D ALM-VAL   5   421   (00000:99999)
  Item 71C
  How much did ... receive in alimony
  income during 19..
U ALM-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Alimony income
V   99999 .

```
**************************************
*   Source of Income                 *
*   Financial Assistance             *
**************************************
```

D FIN-YN   1   426   (0:2)
  Item 72B
  Did ... receive financial assistance
U NFIN-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D FIN-VAL   5   427   (00000:99999)
  Item 72C
  How much did ... receive in financial
  assistance income during 19..
U FIN-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Financial assistance income
V   99999 .

```
**************************************
*   Source of Income -- Other Income *
**************************************
```

D OI-OFF   2   432   (00:19)
  Item 73C
U OI-YN = 1
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Social Security
V   02 .Private pensions
V   03 .AFDC
V   04 .Other public assistance
V   05 .Interest
V   06 .Dividends
V   07 .Rents or royalties
V   08 .Estates or trusts
V   09 .State disability payments
V   .(worker's compensation)
V   10 .Disabilty payments (own insur.)
V   11 .Unemployment compensation
V   12 .Strike benefits
V   13 .Annuities or paid up insurance
V   .policies
V   14 .Not income
V   15 .Longest job
V   16 .Wages or salary
V   17 .Nonfarm self-employment
V   18 .Farm self-employment
V   19 .Anything else

D OI-YN   1   434   (0:2)
  Item 73B
  Did ... receive other income
U NOI-YN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D OI-VAL   5   435   (00000:99999)
  Item 73D
  How much did ... receive in other
  incomes
U OI-YN = 1
V   00000 .None or not in universe
V   00001- .Other income
V   99999 .

```
**************************************
*   Summary Income Values by Type    *
**************************************
```

D PTOTVAL   8   440   (-389961:599994)
  Recode - Total persons income
  (PEARNVAL and POTHVAL)
V   0 .None
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D PEARNVAL   8   448   (-389961:299997)
  Recode - Total persons earnings
  (WSAL-VAL,SEMP-VAL,FRSE-VAL)
V   0 .None
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D FILLER   1   456
  Filler

D POTHVAL   8   457   (-389961:299997)
  Recode - Total other persons income
  (all income except PEARNVAL)
V   0 .None
V   Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V   Pos Amt .Income

D FL-665   1   465   (0:3)
U All persons
V   0 .No 665 person match
V   1 .665 person match
V   2 .Non-interview 665 matched to
V   .CPS household
V   3 .Match not enough data

```
**************************************
*   Person Recodes                   *
**************************************
```

D PTOT-R   2   466   (00:41)
  Recode - Total person income recode
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Under $2,500
V   02 .$2,500 to $4,999
V   03 .$5,000 to $7,499
V   04 .$7,500 to $9,999
V   05 .$10,000 to $12,499
V   06 .$12,500 to $14,999
V   07 .$15,000 to $17,499
V   08 .$17,500 to $19,999
V   09 .$20,000 to $22,499
V   10 .$22,500 to $24,999
V   11 .$25,000 to $27,499
V   12 .$27,500 to $29,999
V   13 .$30,000 to $32,499
V   14 .$32,500 to $34,999
V   15 .$35,000 to $37,499
V   16 .$37,500 to $39,999
V   17 .$40,000 to $42,499
V   18 .$42,500 to $44,999
V   19 .$45,000 to $47,499
V   20 .$47,500 to $49,999

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

```
V          21 .$50,000 to $52,499
V          22 .$52,500 to $54,999
V          23 .$55,000 to $57,499
V          24 .$57,500 to $59,999
V          25 .$60,000 to $62,499
V          26 .$62,500 to $64,999
V          27 .$65,000 to $67,499
V          28 .$67,500 to $69,999
V          29 .$70,000 to $72,499
V          30 .$72,500 to $74,999
V          31 .$75,000 to $77,499
V          32 .$77,500 to $79,999
V          33 .$80,000 to $82,499
V          34 .$82,500 to $84,999
V          35 .$85,000 to $87,499
V          36 .$87,500 to $89,999
V          37 .$90,000 to $92,499
V          38 .$92,500 to $94,999
V          39 .$95,000 to $97,499
V          40 .$97,500 to $99,999
V          41 .$100,000 and over
```

```
D PERLIS      1    468   (1:4)
     Recode - Low-income level of persons
     (subfamily members have primary
     family recode)
V               1 .Below low-income level
V               2 .100 - 124 percent of the
V                 .low-income level
V               3 .125 - 149 percent of the
V                 .low-income level
V               4 .150 percent and above the
V                 .low-income level
```

```
************************************************
*    Edited Noncash Benefit Items              *
*    All Persons                               *
************************************************
```

```
D MCARE        1    469   (1:2)
     Item 74B
     Was ... covered by Medicare
U HMCARE = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V                 .(Children under 15)
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D MCAID        1    470   (1:2)
     (See CH-MC for additional
     coverage of children < 15)
     Item 74D
     Was ... covered by Medicaid
U HMCAID = 1
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D CHAMP        1    471   (1:2)
     Item 74F
     Was ... covered by CHAMPUS, VA, or
     military health care
U HCHAMP = 1
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HI-YN        1    472   (0:2)
     Item 75B
     Was ... covered by private health
     insurance plan
U HHI-YN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

```
D HIOWN        1    473   (0:2)
     Item 75C
     Was this health insurance plan coverage
     in ...'s own nam
U HI-YN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HIEMP        1    474   (0:2)
     Item 75D
     Was this health insurance plan
     offered through ...'s current or former
     employer or union
U HIOWN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HIPAID       1    475   (0:3)
     Item 75E
     Did ...'s employer or union pay for
     all, part, or none of the cost of
     this health plan
U HIEMP = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .All
V               2 .Part
V               3 .None
```

```
************************************************
*    HIELSE1 through HIELSE5                    *
*    Other than ... who else in this            *
*    household was covered by this health       *
*    insurance policy                           *
************************************************
```

```
D HIELSE1      1    476   (0:2)
     Item 75F
     Spouse
U HIOWN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HIELSE2      1    477   (0:2)
     Item 75F
     Children in household
U HIOWN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HIELSE3      1    478   (0:2)
     Item 75F
     Children not in household
U HIOWN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

```
D HIELSE4      1    479   (0:2)
     Item 75F
     Other
U HIOWN = 1
V               0 .Not in universe
V               1 .Yes
V               2 .No
```

DATA DICTIONARY

PERSON RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN		DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D NIELSE5   1   480 (0:2)
    Item 75F
    Self only (No one else)
U NIOWN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D WRK-CK   1   481 (0:2)
    Item 76
    Interviewer check item
    worked last year
U WORKYN = 1 or WTEMP = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D PENPLAN   1   482 (0:2)
    Item 76A
    Other than Social Security did the
    employer or union that ... worked for
    in 19.. have a pension or other
    type of retirement plan for any of the
    employees
U WRK-CK = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D PENINCL   1   483 (0:2)
    Item 76B
    Was ... included in that plan
U PENPLAN = 1
V   0 .Not in universe
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D COV-GH   1   484 (1:2)
    Recode - Includes dependents included
    in group health
U All persons
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D COV-HI   1   485 (1:2)
    Recode - Includes dependents covered
    by private health insurance
U All persons
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D CH-MC   1   486 (0:2)
    Recode - Child covered by Medicare or
    Medicaid.
U A-AGE less than 15
V   0 .Not child's record
V   1 .Yes
V   2 .No

D CH-HI   1   487 (0:3)
    Recode - Child covered by health
    insurance.
U A-AGE less than 15
V   0 .Not child's record
V   1 .Covered by person in household
V   2 .Covered by person outside of
V   .household
V   4 .Not covered

```
*************************************
*   Allocation Flags for Basic CPS  *
*    Edited and Allocated Items      *
*************************************
```

D FILLER   1   488
    Filler

D AXRRP   1   489 (0:3)
    Relationship to reference person
    allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   2 .Blank to value
V   3 .Value to value

D AXPARENT   1   490 (0:3)
    Parent's line number allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   2 .Blank to value
V   3 .Value to value

D AXAGE   1   491 (0:4)
    Age allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D AXMARITL   1   492 (0:4)
    Marital status allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D AXSPOUSE   1   493 (0:3)
    Spouse's line number allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   2 .Blank to value
V   3 .Value to value

D AXSEX   1   494 (0:4)
    Sex allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D AXVET   1   495 (0:4)
    Veteran status allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D AXHGA   1   496 (0:4)
    Highest grade attended allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   1   497
    Filler

D AXRACE   1   498 (0:4)
    Race allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   4 .Allocated

D AXORIGIN   1   499 (0:8)
    Origin allocation flag
V   0 .No change
V   2 .Blank to value
V   5 .Value to value - no error
V   8 .Blank to N/A code

D AXLFSR   1   500 (0:4)
    Labor force status recode allocation flag
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   2   501
    Filler

D AXHRS   1   503 (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D FILLER   6   504
     Filler

D AXANIYABS   1   510   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXPAYABS   1   511   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   9   512
     Filler

D AXIND   1   521   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXOCC   1   522   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXCLSWKR   1   523   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   2   524
     Filler

D AXNLFLJ   1   526   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   5   527
     Filler

D AXUSLHRS   1   532   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXHRLYWK   1   533   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   2   534
     Filler

D AXUNMEM   1   536   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXUNCOV   1   537   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D FILLER   1   538
     Filler

D AXENRLW   1   539   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D AXHSCOL   1   540   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

D AXFTPT   1   541   (0:4)
V   0 .No change or children
V   .or Armed Forces
V   4 .Allocated

```
*********************************************
*  Allocation Flags for March Supplement  *
*    Edited and Allocated Items            *
*********************************************
```

D I-ERNYN   1   542   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-ERNVAL   1   543   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-WSYN   1   544   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-WSVAL   1   545   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-SEYN   1   546   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-SEVAL   1   547   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-FRMYN   1   548   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-FRMVAL   1   549   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-UCYN   1   550   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-UCVAL   1   551   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-WCYN   1   552   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-WCTYP   1   553   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-WCVAL   1   554   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

D I-SSYN   1   555   (0:1)
V   0 .No change or children
V   1 .Allocated

DATA DICTIONARY

PERSON RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN		DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D I-SSVAL	1	556 (0:1)		D I-DISHP	1	575 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SSIYN	1	557 (0:1)		D I-DISCS	1	576 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SSIVAL	1	558 (0:1)		D I-DISYN	1	577 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-PAWYN	1	559 (0:1)		D I-DISTYP	1	578 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-PAWTYP	1	560 (0:1)		D I-DISVL1	1	579 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-PAWVAL	1	561 (0:1)		D I-DISVL2	1	580 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-PAWNO	1	562 (0:1)		D I-RETYN	1	581 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-VETYN	1	563 (0:1)		D I-RETSC1	1	582 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-VETTYP	1	564 (0:1)		D I-RETSC2	1	583 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-VETVAL	1	565 (0:1)		D I-RETVL1	1	584 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-VETGVA	1	566 (0:1)		D I-RETVL2	1	585 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SURYN	1	567 (0:1)		D I-INTYN	1	586 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SURTYP	1	568 (0:1)		D I-INTVAL	1	587 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SURSC1	1	569 (0:1)		D I-DIVYN	1	588 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
D I-SURSC2	1	570 (0:1)		D I-DIVVAL	1	589 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	
				D I-RNTYN	1	590 (0:1)
D I-SURVL1	1	571 (0:1)		V	0 .No change or children	
V	0 .No change or children			V	1 .Allocated	
V	1 .Allocated					
				D I-RNTVAL	1	591 (0:2)
D I-SURVL2	1	572 (0:1)		V	0 .No change or children	
V	0 .No change or children			V	1 .Allocated	
V	1 .Allocated					
D I-DISSC1	1	573 (0:1)				
V	0 .No change or children			D I-EDYN	1	592 (0:1)
V	1 .Allocated			V	0 .No change or children	
				V	1 .Allocated	
D I-DISSC2	1	574 (0:1)		D I-EDTYP1	1	593 (0:1)
V	0 .No change or children			V	0 .No change or children	
V	1 .Allocated			V	1 .Allocated	

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D I-EDTYP2	1	594	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-OEDVAL	1	595	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-CSPYN	1	596	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-CSPVAL	1	597	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-ALMYN	1	598	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-ALMVAL	1	599	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-FINYN	1	600	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-FINVAL	1	601	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-OIVAL	1	602	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-NWLOOK	1	603	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-NWLKWK	1	604	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-RSNNOT	1	605	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-LOSEWK	1	606	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-LKWEEK	1	607	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-LKSTR	1	608	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PYRSN	1	609	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PHMEMP	1	610	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-HRSLWK	1	611	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D I-HRCHK	1	612	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PTYN	1	613	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PTWKS	1	614	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PTRSN	1	615	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-LJCW	1	616	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-INDUS	1	617	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-OCCUP	1	618	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-WORKYN	1	619	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-WTEMP	1	620	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-WKSWK	1	621	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-WKCHK	1	622	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-ERNSRC	1	623	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-NOEMP	1	624	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-MCARE	1	625	(0:2)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
V	2.	Not allocated (MCARE set to 1)	
D I-MCAID	1	626	(0:2)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
V	2.	Not allocated (MCAID set to 1)	
D I-CHAMP	1	627	(0:2)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
V	2	.CHAMP set tp 1	
D I-HIYN	1	628	(0:2)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
V	2.	Not allocated COV-HI set to 1	

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	
D I-HICUM	1	629	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-HIEMP	1	630	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-HIPAID	1	631	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-HIELSE	1	632	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PENPLA	1	633	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-PENINC	1	634	(0:1)
V	0	.No change or children	
V	1	.Allocated	
D I-MIG1	1	635	(0:2)

Mobility status

V	0	.No change
V	1	.GRIN code set to 99998 or 99996
V	2	.Age = 1-14

D I-MIG4	1	636	(0:3)

Level of allocation

V	0	.No change or children
V	1	.Allocated
V	2	.County and below assigned/
V		.allocated
V	3	.State and below assigned/
V		.allocated

```
**********************************
*  The maximum amount that may be shown  *
*  is indicated in the range of item.    *
*  Any amount exceeding the maximum has   *
*  been recoded to the maximum for        *
*  persons 15+ years and over             *
*    V       0 .Not suppressed            *
*    V       1 .Suppressed value          *
**********************************
```

D TCERNVAL	1	637	(0:1)

Earnings from employer or
self-employment

D TCWSVAL	1	638	(0:1)

Wage and salary income suppression flag

D TCSEVAL	1	639	(0:1)

Nonfarm self employment income
suppression flag

D TCFFMVAL	1	640	(0:1)

Farm self employment income
suppression flag

D A-WERNTF	1	641	(0:1)

Current earnings - weekly pay

D A-HERNTF	1	642	(0:1)

Current earnings - hourly pay

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

```
**********************************
*  Person tax and noncash benefit         *
*  valuation fields. the following         *
*  fields are based on simulations.        *
*  For details on the  methods used to     *
*  simultate these fields, see Current     *
*  Population  Reports, Series P-60,       *
*  No. 182, "Measuring the Effect of       *
*  Benefits and Taxes on Income and        *
*  Poverty: 1979-1991."  Person noncash    *
*  benefit valuation fields                *
**********************************
```

D P-MVCARE	5	643	(00000:29999)

Person market value of medicare

V	00000	.None
V	00001	.Dollar amount

D P-MVCAID	5	648	(00000:29999)

Person market value of medicaid

V	00000	.None
V	00001	.Dollar amount

D EMCONTRB	4	653	(0000:9999)

Employer contribution for health insurance

V	0000	.None
V	0001	.Dollar amount

```
**********************************
*   Person after tax fields               *
**********************************
```

D FILESTAT	1	657	(1:6)

Tax filer status

V	1	.Joint, both <65
V	2	.Joint, one <65 & one 65+
V	3	.Joint, both 65+
V	4	.Head of household
V	5	.Single
V	6	.Nonfiler

D DEP-STAT	2	658	(0:39)

Dependency status pointer

V	00	.Not a dependent
V	01-39	.Person index of person who
V		.claimed this dependent

```
**********************************
*   Person index of tax filing unit head  *
**********************************
```

D FED-TAX	5	660	(0:99999)

Federal income tax liability

V	00000	.None
V	00001	.Dollar amount

D EIT-CRED	4	665	(0:1999)

Earn income tax credit

V	0000	.None
V	0001	.Dollar amount

D STATETAX	5	669	(0:99999)

State income tax liability

V	00000	.None
V	00001	.Dollar amount

D FICA	5	674	(0:75000)

Social security retirement payroll deduction

V	00000	.None
V	00001	.Dollar amount

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

D FED-RET   5   679   (0:75000)
Federal retirement payroll deduction
V   00000 .None
V   00001 .Dollar amount

D AGI   5   684   (-9999:99999)
Adjusted gross income
V   00000 .None
V   00001 .Dollar amount

D CAP-GAIN   5   689   (0:99999)
Amount of capital gains
V   00000 .None
V   00001 .Dollar amount

D CAP-LOSS   4   694   (0:9999)
Amount of capital losses
V   0000 .None
V   0001 .Dollar amount

D TAX-INC   5   698   (-9999:99999)
Taxable income amount
V   00000 .None
V   00001 .Dollar amount

D MARG-TAX   2   703   (0:50)
Marginal tax rate
V   00 .None
V   01 .Marginal rate of 3 possible
   .values .15, .28, .31

```
******************************************
*  Uncollapsed labor force fields from the  *
*  new CPS questionnaire (new in 1994)     *
******************************************
```

D PEMLR   1   705   (0:7)
Monthly labor force recode
U All persons
V   0 .NIU
V   1 .Employed - at work
V   2 .Employed - absent
V   3 .Unemployed - on layoff
V   4 .Unemployed - looking
V   5 .Not in labor force - retired
V   6 .Not in labor force - disabled
V   7 .Not in labora force - other

D PRUNTYPE   1   706   (0:6)
Reason for unemployment
U All persons
V   0 .NIU
V   1 .Job loser/on layoff
V   2 .Other job loser
V   3 .Temporary job ended
V   4 .Job leaver
V   5 .Re-entrant
V   6 .New-entrant

D PRWKSTAT   2   707   (00:12)
Full/part-time work status
U All persons
V   00 .NIU
V   01 .Not in labor force
V   02 .FT hours (35+), usually fT
V   03 .PT for economic reasons,
   .usually FT
V   04 .PT for non-economic reasons,
   .usually FT
V   05 .Not at work, usually FT
V   06 .PT hrs, usually PT for
   .economic reasons
V   07 .PT hrs, usually PT for
   .non-economic

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	

V   08 .FT hours, usually PT for
   .economic reas
V   09 .FT hours, usually PT for
   .non-economic
V   10 .Not at work, usually part-time
V   11 .Unemployed FT
V   12 .Unemployed PT

D PRPTREA   2   709   (00:23)
Detailed reason for part-time
U All persons
V   00 .NIU
V   01 .USU. FT - slack work/business
   .conditions
V   02 .USU. FT - seasonal work
V   03 .USU. FT - job started/ended
   .during week
V   04 .USU. FT - vacation/personal day
V   05 .USU. FT - own illness/injury/
   .medical appt
V   06 .USU. FT - holiday (religious
   .or legal)
V   07 .USU. FT - child care problems
V   08 .USU. FT - other fam/pers
   .obligations
V   09 .USU. FT - labor dispute
V   10 .USU. FT - weather affected job
V   11 .USU. FT - school/training
V   12 .USU. FT - civic/military duty
V   13 .USU. FT - other reason
V   14 .USU. PT - slack work/business
   .conditions
V   15 .USU. PT - pt could only find
   .PT work
V   16 .USU. PT - seasonal work
V   17 .USU. PT - child care problems
V   18 .USU. PT - other fam/pers
   .obligations
V   19 .USU. PT - health/medical
   .limitations
V   20 .USU. PT - school/training
V   21 .USU. PT - retired/ss limit
   .on earnings
V   22 .USU. PT - workweek <35 hours
V   23 .USU. PT - other reason

D PRDISC   1   711   (0:3)
Discouraged worker recode
U All persons
V   0 .NIU
V   1 .Discouraged worker
V   2 .Conditionally interested
V   3 .Not available

D PRCOW1   1   712   (0:6)
Class of worker recode-job 1
U All persons
V   0 .NIU
V   1 .Federal govt
V   2 .State govt
V   3 .Local govt
V   4 .Private (incl. self-employed
   .incorp.)
V   5 .Self-employed, unincorp.
V   6 .Without pay

D PRPERTYP   1   713   (1:3)
Type of person record recode
U All persons
V   1 .Child household member
V   2 .Adult civilian household member
V   3 .Adult Armed Forces household
   .member
V   4 .Non-household member

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

D PEABSRSN   2   714   (00:14)
What was the main reason ... was absent
from work last week?
U All persons
V   00 .NIU
V   01 .On layoff
V   02 .Slack work/business conditions
V   03 .Waiting for a new job to begin
V   04 .Vacation/personal days
V   05 .Own illness/injury/medical
V   .problems
V   06 .Child care problems
V   07 .Other family/personal obligation
V   08 .Maternity/paternity leave
V   09 .Labor dispute
V   10 .Weather affected job
V   11 .School/training
V   12 .Civic/military duty
V   13 .Does not work in the business
V   14 .Other (specify)

D PEIO1COW   2   716   (00:11)
Individual class of worker on first job.
U All persons
V   00 .NIU
V   01 .Government-federal
V   02 .Government-state
V   03 .Government - local
V   04 .Private, for profit
V   05 .Private, nonprofit
V   06 .Self-employed, incorporated
V   07 .Self-employed, unincorporated
V   08 .Without pay
V   09 .Unknown
V   10 .Government, level unknown
V   11 .Self-employed, incorp. status
V   .unknown

D PRNLFSCH   1   718   (0:2)
NLF activity in school or not in school
U All persons
V   0 .NIU
V   1 .In school
V   2 .Not in school

D PEHRUSLT   3   719   (000:198)
How many hours per week do you
usually work at all jobs?
(Persons reporting variable hours
are coded 000.)
U All persons
V   000 .Min value or NIU
V   198 .Max value

D PENATVTY   3   722   (004:999)
In what country were you born?
U All persons
V   057 .United States
V   072 .Puerto Rico
V   096 .Outlying Area of U.S.
V   .(Guam, USVI, etc)
V   109 .France
V   110 .Germany
V   116 .Greece
V   117 .Hungary
V   119 .Ireland/Eire
V   120 .Italy
V   126 .Holland/Netherlands
V   128 .Poland
V   129 .Portugal

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN

V   139 .England
V   140 .Scotland
V   147 .Yugoslavia
V   206 .Cambodia
V   207 .China
V   209 .Hong Kong
V   210 .India
V   212 .Iran
V   215 .Japan
V   218 .South Korea
V   221 .Laos
V   231 .Philippines
V   238 .Taiwan
V   239 .Thailand
V   242 .Vietnam
V   301 .Canada
V   312 .El Salvador
V   313 .Guatemala
V   314 .Honduras
V   315 .Mexico
V   316 .Nicaragua
V   317 .Panama
V   337 .Cuba
V   339 .Dominican Republic
V   342 .Haiti
V   343 .Jamaica
V   351 .Trinidad & Tobago
V   379 .Colombia
V   380 .Ecuador
V   385 .Peru
V   999 .Other

D PEMNTVTY   3   725   (000:999)
In what country was your mother born?
Same as PENATVTY

D PEFNTVTY   3   728   (004:999)
In what country was your father born?
Same as PENATVTY

D PEINUSYR   2   731   (0:13)
When did you come to the U.S. to stay?
U All persons
V   00 .Not in universe
V   01 .Before 1950
V   02 .1950 - 1959
V   03 .1960 - 1964
V   04 .1965 - 1969
V   05 .1970 - 1974
V   06 .1975 - 1979
V   07 .1980 - 1981
V   08 .1982 - 1983
V   09 .1984 - 1985
V   10 .1986 - 1987
V   11 .1988 - 1989
V   12 .1990 - 1991
V   13 .1992 - 1994

D PRCITSHP   1   733   (0:5)
Citizenship
V   1 .Native, born in the United
V   .States
V   2 .Native, born in Puerto Rico or U.S.
V   .Outlying Area
V   3 .Native, born abroad of american
V   .parent or parents
V   4 .Foreign born, U.S. citizen by
V   .naturalization
V   5 .Foreign born, not a citizen of
V   .the U.S.

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D PXNATVTY	2	734 (0:53)

Allocation flag for pnatvty
U All persons
V   00 .Value - no change
V   01 .Blank - no change
V   02 .Don't know - no change
V   03 .Refused - no change
V   10 .Value to value
V   11 .Blank to value
V   12 .Don't know to value
V   13 .Refused to value
V   20 .Value to longitudinal value
V   21 .Blank to longitudinal value
V   22 .Don't know to longitudinal value
V   23 .Refused to longitudinal value
V   30 .Value to allocated value long.
V   31 .Blank to allocated value long.
V   32 .Don't know to allocated value
V   .long
V   33 .Refused to allocated value long
V   40 .Value to allocated value
V   41 .Blank to allocated value
V   42 .Don't know to allocated value
V   43 .Refused to allocated value
V   50 .Value to blank
V   52 .Don't know to blank
V   53 .Refused to blank

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D PXNNTVTY	2	736 (0:53)

Allocation flag for PENNTVTY
Same as PXNATVTY

| D PXFNTVTY | 2 | 738 (0:53) |

Allocation flag for PEFNTVTY
Same as PXNATVTY

| D PXINUSYR | 2 | 740 (0:53) |

Allocation flag for PEINUSYR
Same as PXNATVTY

| D FILLER | 3 | 742 |

Filler

GLOSSARY

Subject Concepts

Age. Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday. The adult universe(i.e., population of marriageable age) is comprised of persons 15 years old and over for March supplement data and for CPS labor force data.

Annuities. (See Income.)

Armed Forces. Armed Forces members enumerated in off-base housing or on base with their families are included on the CPS data file in March. In addition to demographic and family data, supplemental data on income and work experience for Armed Forces members are included.

Base Weight. The constant weight assigned to the sample (inverse of the sampling fraction) which is adjusted to produce the final weight.

Civilian Labor Force. (See Labor Force.)

Class of Worker. This refers to the broad classification of the person's employer. On the March file, these broad classifications for current jobs are private, government, self-employed, without pay, and never worked. Private and government workers are considered "wage and salary workers;" this classification scheme includes self-employed, incorporated persons in with "private" workers. For the longest job held last year, this class of worker scheme includes private; government by level/Federal, State, and local; self-employed incorporated; self-employed unincorporated or farm; and without pay. The wage and salary category for longest job held includes private, government (all levels), and self-employed incorporated.

Dividends. (See Income.)

Duration of Unemployment. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed are continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent

employment. A period of two weeks or more during which a person is employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

Earners, Number of. The file includes all persons 15 years old and over in the household with $1 or more in wages and salaries, or $1 or more of a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment during the preceding year.

Earnings Weight. Each person record in month-in-sample 4 and 8 contains an earnings weight for current earnings.

Education. (See Level of School Completed.)

Employed. (See Labor Force.)

Energy Assistance Program. The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides financial assistance to qualified households to help them pay heating costs. The program is funded by the Federal government and administered by the States under broad guidelines. In some States a household may automatically be eligible for this program if the household receives (1) Aid to Families with Dependent Children, (2) Food Stamps, (3) Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and (4) certain Veterans' benefits.

The energy assistance questions were asked for the first time in 1982. Questions asked in the March 1989 survey included (1) recipient since October 1, 1988, and (2) total amount received during the reference period.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family Household. A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and may include among the household members any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or unrelated individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. (See the definition of Family).

Family Weight. The weight on the family record is the March supplement weight of the householder or reference person. This weight on the primary family record should be used to tabulate the number of families.

Farm Self-Employment Net Income. The term is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operation expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for household living is not included as part of net income. Inventory changes are considered in determining net income only when they are accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes.

Final Weight. Used in tabulating monthly labor force items. This weight should be used when producing estimates from the basic CPS data. It should not be used to tabulate March supplement data.

Food Stamps. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 was enacted for the purpose of increasing the food purchasing power of eligible households through the use of coupons to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp Program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp Program is the major national income support program which provides benefits to all low-income and low-resource households regardless of household characteristics (e.g., sex, age, disability, etc.). The questions on participation in the Food Stamp Program in the March CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the previous calendar year. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during the previous calendar year. Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received during the previous calendar year and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

Full-Time Worker. Persons on full-time schedules include persons working 35 hours or more, persons who worked 1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons (e.g., illness) and usually work full-time, and persons "with a job but not at work" who usually work full-time.

Group Health Insurance Coverage. Civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked in the previous calendar year and who participated in group health insurance plans provided by the employer or union were asked whether part or all of the health insurance premiums were paid for by the union or employer and the extent of persons covered.

Additional questions were asked to determine if sample persons were covered by any other type of health insurance plan. These items are intended to measure retirees covered by continuing employer provided coverage and persons who purchased coverage on their own.

Group Quarters. Group quarters are noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons unrelated to the person in charge.

Head Versus Householder. Beginning with the March 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used.

Highest Grade of School Attended. (See Level of School Completed.)

Hispanic Origin. Persons of Hispanic origin in this file are determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents are asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicated that their origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic.

Hours of Work. Hours of work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who is off on the Veterans Day holiday is reported as working 32 hours even though he is paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room, which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure, and when there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. The count of households excludes persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) are not included in the survey.

Household Weight. Household weight is the March Supplement weight of the householder. This weight should be used to tabulate estimates of households.

Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder on the file is the "reference person" on the CPS-260 control card to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Householder With No Other Relatives in Household. A householder who has no relatives living in the household. This is the entry for a person living alone. Another example is the designated householder of an apartment shared by two or more unrelated individuals.

Householder With Other Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household. The person designated as householder if he/she has one or more relatives (including spouse) living in the household.

Income. For each person in the sample who is 15 years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security Income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Although income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the person such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of households refer to the time of the survey. The income of the household does not include amounts received by persons who are members of the household during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer reside with the household at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, household income includes amounts reported by persons who did not reside with the household during the income year but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Also, money income does not reflect the fact that some households receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, subsidized housing, and energy assistance; that many farm households receive nonmoney income in the form of rent free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney income is received by some nonfarm residents that often takes the form of the use of business trans-

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portation and facilities, or full or partial contributions for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to under report their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that wages and salaries tend to be much better reported than such income types as public assistance, Social Security, and net income from interest, dividends, rents, etc.

Income Sources - Wages and Salary. Money wages or salary is defined as total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions are made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. Earnings for self-employed incorporated businesses are considered wage and salary.

Income Sources - Nonfarm Self-Employment. Net income from nonfarm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income since replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. However, when values of inventory changes are not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes are accepted. The value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Income Sources - Farm Self-Employment. Net income from farm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.
Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm

building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income only when they are accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes; otherwise, inventory changes are not taken into account.

Income Sources - Social Security. Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Income Sources - Supplemental Security Income. Supplemental Security Income includes payments made by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old and over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

Income Sources - Public Assistance. Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance.

Income Sources - Interest and Dividends. Interest, dividends, income from estates or trusts, net rental income or royalties include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or bonds, periodic receipts from estates or trust funds, net income from rental of a house, store, or other property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and net royalties.

Income Sources - Unemployment Compensation, Worker's Compensation, and Veterans' Payments. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, or worker's compensation includes: (1) unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-servicemen as GI insurance premiums; and (3) worker's compensation received periodically from public or

private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Income Sources - Private and Government Pensions and Annuities. Many employers and unions have established pension program their employees so that upon retirement the employee will receive regular income to replace his/her earnings. Many of these programs also provide income to the employees if he/she becomes severely disabled, or to his/her survivors if the employee dies. Other types of retirement income include annuities and paid up life insurance policies. Some people purchase annuities which yield a set amount over a certain number of years. Other people may convert their paid up life insurance policy into an annuity after they retire.

Income Sources - Alimony and Child Support. Alimony is money received periodically from a former spouse following a divorce or separation. Child support is money received from a parent for the support of their children following a divorce or legal separation. Money received from relatives, other then the parent, or friends is not considered as child support.

Receipts Not Counted As Income. Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: (1) money received from the sale of prop-erty, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person is engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds is counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances of insurance payments.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (I&O) - Current Job (basic data). For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time job lasting two or more weeks or by the job (either full-time or part-time) from which they were on layoff. The I & O questions are also asked of persons not in the labor force who are in the fourth and eighth months in sample and who have worked in the last five years. The occupation/industry classification system for the 1990 Census of Population was used to code CPS data beginning with the January 1992 file. See the table below.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker-Longest Job (supplement data). Longest job applies to the job held longest during the preceding year for persons who worked that year, without regard to their current employment status.

| | | Character Position | |
Subject		Current or Most Recent Full-Time Job	Longest Job Last Year (Work Experience)
Industry	3 digit detailed	P 49-51	P 151-153
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 52-53	P 322-323
Occupation	Major Group Recode	N/A	P 316-317
	3-digit detailed	P 56-58	P 154-156
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 54-55	P 318-319
Class of Worker	Major Group recode	N/A	P 320-321
		P 59	P 314

Job Seekers. All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week.

Keeping House. Persons are classified as keeping house if they engage in own housework. This is one of the "not in labor force" classifications – employment status recode (ESR) = 4.

LFSR (Labor Force Status Recode). This classification is available for each civilian 15 years old and over according to his/her responses to the monthly (basic) labor force items in March.

Labor Force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they are employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The

"civilian labor force" includes all civilians classified as employed or unemployed. The file includes labor force data for civilians age 15 and over. However, the official definition of the civilian labor force is age 16 and over.

1. **Employed.** Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who work 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who have jobs but who are not working because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they are taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they are seeking other jobs. These persons would have an Labor Force Status Recode (LFSR) of 1 or 2 respectively in character 145 of the person record which designates "at work" and "with a job, but not at work." Each employed person is counted only once. Those persons who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. If they worked an equal number of hours at more than one job, they are counted at the job they held the longest.

2. **Unemployed.** Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, have no employment but are available for work, and (1) have engaged in any specific job seeking activity within the past 4 weeks such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) are waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) are waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. These persons would have an LFSR code of 3 or 4 in character 145 of the person record. The unemployed includes job leavers, job losers, new job entrants, and job reentrants.

    a. **Job Leavers.** Persons who quit or otherwise terminate their employment voluntarily and immediately begin looking for work.

    b. **Job Losers.** Persons whose employment ends involuntarily, who immediately begin looking for work, and those persons who are already /on layoff.

    c. **New Job Entrants.** Persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.

    d. **Job Reentrants.** Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.

3. **Not in Labor Force.** All civilians 15 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as major activity: keeping house, going to school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, and other. The "other" group includes, for the most part, retired persons. Persons who report doing unpaid work in a family farm or business for less than 15 hours are also classified as not in the labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work again, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are asked only in those households that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample, i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for three previous months and would not be in for the subsequent month.

These items are asked in question 24; see the questionnaire facsimile. Such persons have an LFSR code of 5-7 in character 145 of the person record.

Finally, it should be noted that the unemployment rate represents the number of persons unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, etc. The job loser, job leaver, reentrant, and new entrant rates are each calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over; the sum of the rates for the four groups thus equals the total unemployment rate.

Layoff. A person who is unemployed but expects to be called back to a specific job. If he/she expects to be called back within 30 days, it is considered a temporary layoff; otherwise, it is an indefinite layoff.

Level of School Completed/Degree Received. These data changed on the March 1992 file. A new question, "What is the highest level of school ... has completed or the highest degree ... has received? Replace the old "highest grade attended" and "year

completed" questions. The new question provides more accurate data on the degree status of college students. Educational attainment applies only to progress in "regular" school. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools is counted only if the credits obtained are regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Looking for Work. A person who is trying to get work or trying to establish a business or profession.

March Supplement Weight. The March supplement weight is on all person records and is used to produce "supplement" estimates; that is, income, work experience, migration, and family characteristic estimates.

Marital Status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, civilian spouse present," "married, Armed Force spouse present," "married, spouse absent," "married, Armed Force spouse absent," and "separated." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife is reported as a member of the household even though he or she may be temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord.

For the purpose of this file, the group "other marital status" includes "widowed and divorced," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent."

Medicare. The Medicare Program is designed to provide medical care for the aged and disabled. The Basic Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is designed to provide basic protection against hospital costs and related post-hospital services. This plan also covers many persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments by each enrollee, and subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were "covered" by Medicare at any time during the previous calendar year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare Program. In order to be counted, the person did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

Medicaid. The Medicaid Program is designed to provide medical assistance to needy families with dependent children, and to aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services. The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funding for medical assistance payments consists of a combination of Federal, State, and in some cases, local funds.

Medicaid is a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules/aged, blind, disabled, needy single parents with children, and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children, but who are not currently receiving money payments; and (2) needy persons who meet categorical eligibility standards but are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). However, such institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in these statistics.

In roughly one-half of the States, coverage is extended to the medically needy/persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria, whose money incomes and assets exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of

medical care. In such States, qualifying income and asset levels are usually above those set for cash assistance. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards in these States.

The Medicaid question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons who were "covered" by Medicaid at any time during the previous calendar year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card, or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person did not have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

After data collection and creation of an initial microdata file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid (this procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over). All adult AFDC recipients and their children, and SSI recipients living in States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients, were also assigned coverage.

Mobility Status. The population of the United States, 15 years old and over, is classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March CPS and the place of residence in March of the previous year.

The information on mobility status is obtained from the responses to a series of inquiries. The first of three inquiries is: "Was...living in this house 1 year ago...?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Where did...live on March 1, 1988?" In classification, three main categories distinguish nonmovers, movers, and movers from abroad.

Nonmovers are all persons who are living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who are living in a different house at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. Movers from abroad include all persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence is outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country. The mobility status for children is fully allocated from the mother if she is in the household; otherwise it is allocated from the householder.

Month-In-Sample. The term is defined as the number of times a unit is interviewed. Each unit is interviewed eight times during the life of the sample.

Never Worked. A person who has never held a full-time civilian job lasting two consecutive weeks or more.

Nonfamily Householder. A nonfamily householder (formerly called a primary individual) is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Nonfarm Self-employment Net Income. The term is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from an individual's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income; replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes; however, when values of inventory changes are not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes are accepted. The value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Nonworker. A person who did not do any work in the calendar year preceding the survey.

Nonrelative of Householder With No Own Relatives in Household. A nonrelative of the householder who has no relative(s) of his own in the household. This category includes such nonrelatives as a ward, a lodger, a servant, or a hired hand, who has no relatives of his own living with him in the household.

Nonrelative of Householder With Own Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household. Any household member who is not related to the householder but has relatives of his own in the household; for example, a lodger, his spouse, and their son.

Other Relative of Householder. Any relative of the householder other than his spouse, child (including natural, adopted, foster, or step child), sibling, or parent; for example, grandson, daughter-in-law, etc.

Own Child. A child related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the family householder.

Part-Time, Economic Reasons. The item includes slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. (See also Full-Time Worker.)

Part-Time Other Reasons. The item includes labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season.

Part-Time Work. Persons who work between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part-time" in the current job held during the reference week. For the March supplement, a person is classified as having worked part-time during the preceding calendar year if he worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. Conversely, he is classified as having worked full-time if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Part-Year Work. Part-year work is classified as less than 50 weeks' work.

Pension Plan. The pension plan question on the March CPS attempted to identify if pension plan coverage was available through an employer or union and if the employee was included. This information was collected for civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked during the previous calendar year.

Population Coverage. Population coverage includes the civilian population of the United States plus approximately 820,000 members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. This file excludes inmates of institutions. The labor force and work experience data are not collected for Armed Forces members.

Poverty. In this file, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969 and slightly modified in 1981.

The modified index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual; prior to 1981, adjustments were also made on the basis of farm-nonfarm residence and sex of the householder. The impact of these revisions on the poverty estimates is minimal at the national level. The poverty cutoffs are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,091 in 1985. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 154, Money Income and Poverty Status of Persons in the United States: 1988.

Public Assistance. (See Income.)

Public or Other Subsidized Housing. Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of net monthly money income. A recipient unit can either be a family of two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster.

There are some programs through which housing assistance is provided to low-income families and individuals living in public or privately owned dwellings. Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low income tenants in the form of lower rent charges.

There were two questions dealing with public and low cost housing on the March CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identifies residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identifies beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects, but who were paying lower rent due to a government subsidy. These questions differ from other questions covering noncash benefits in that they establish current recipiency status in March of the current year rather than recipiency status during the previous year.

Race. The population is divided into five groups on the basis of race: White, Black, American Indian/Aleut Eskimo, Asian or Pacific Islander and Other races beginning with March 1989. The last

category includes any other race except the four mentioned. In most of the published tables, "Other Races" are shown in total population.

Reentrants. Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but who are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.

Related Children. Related children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," include all children regardless of marital status. The totals include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

Related Subfamily. A related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the householder or spouse. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the number of families.

School. A person who spent most of his time during the survey week attending any kind of public or private school, including trade or vocational schools in which students receive no compensation in money or kind.

School Lunches. The National School Lunch Program is designed to assist States in providing a school lunch for all children at moderate cost. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 was further amended in 1970 to provide free and reduced-price school lunches for children of needy families. The program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for non-profit private schools. The program is funded by a combination of Federal funds and matching State funds.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized) while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Program regulations require

students receiving free lunches to live in households with incomes below 125 percent of the official poverty level. Those students receiving a reduced-price school lunch (10 to 20 cents per meal) live in households with incomes between 125 percent and 195 percent of the official poverty level. The data in this file, however, do not distinguish between recipiency of free and reduced-price school lunches.

The questions on the March CPS provide a very limited amount of data for the school lunch program. Questions concerning the school lunch program were designed to identify the number of members 5 to 18 years old in households who "usually" ate a hot lunch. This defined the universe of household members usually receiving this noncash benefit. This was followed by a question to identify the number of members receiving free or reduced price lunches.

Self-Employed. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession or trade, or operate a farm.

Stretches of Unemployment. A continuous stretch is one that is not interrupted by the person getting a job or leaving the labor market to go to school, to keep house, etc. A period of two weeks or more during which a person is employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the period of seeking work.

Topcode. For confidentiality purposes, usual hourly earnings from the current job and earnings from the longest job are topcoded, i.e., cut off at a particular amount.

Refer to Appendix F for an explanation and top-code values of hourly earnings from the current job. Earnings from the longest job are collected during enumeration up to $299,999; however, the amount is topcoded on the public use file at $99,999.

From the supplement, total person's income is the sum of the amounts from the individual income types; total family income is the sum of the total persons income for each family member; total household income is the sum of the total income for each person in the household.

Total Money Income. The term is defined as the arithmetic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a household is the arithmetic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the household.

Unable to Work. A person is classified as unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, lasting six months or longer.

Unemployed. (See Labor Force.)

Unemployment Compensation. (See Income.)

Unpaid Family Workers. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Unrelated Individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons of any age (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a nonfamily householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a roomer, boarder, or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Unrelated Subfamily. An unrelated subfamily is a family that does not include among its members the householder and relatives of the householder. Members of unrelated subfamilies may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly considered as members of families. However, the number of such unrelated subfamilies is so small that persons in these unrelated subfamilies are included in the count of secondary individuals.

Veteran Status. If a person served at any time during the four major wars of this century, the code for the most recent wartime service is entered. The following codes are used:

0 Children under 15
1 Vietnam era
2 Korean
3 WWI
4 WWII
5 Other Service
6 Nonveteran

Wage and Salary Workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Also included are persons who are self-employed in an incorporated business. (See income.)

Weeks Worked in the Income Year. Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks, during the preceding calendar year, in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Workers. (See Labor Force--Employed.)

Work Experience. Includes those persons who during the preceding calendar year did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Year-Round Full-Time Worker. A year-round full-time worker is one who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.

GLOSSARY

Geographic Concepts

Geographic Division. An area composed of contiguous States, with Alaska and Hawaii also included in one of the divisions. (A State is one of the 51 major political units in the United States.) The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census.

Regions. There are four regions: Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central),[1] West, and South. States and divisions within regions are presented below.

NORTHEAST REGION

New England Division

> Connecticut
> Maine
> Massachusetts
> New Hampshire
> Rhode Island
> Vermont

Middle Atlantic Division

> New Jersey
> New York
> Pennsylvania

MIDWEST REGION

East North Central Division

> Illinois
> Indiana
> Michigan
> Ohio
> Wisconsin

West North Central Division

> Iowa
> Kansas
> Minnesota
> Missouri
> Nebraska
> North Dakota
> South Dakota

WEST REGION

Mountain Division

> Arizona
> Colorado
> Idaho
> Montana
> Nevada
> Utah
> Wyoming
> New Mexico

Pacific Division

> Alaska
> California
> Hawaii
> Oregon
> Washington

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1. The Midwest Region was designated as the North Central Region until June 1964.

SOUTH REGION

East South Central Division

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

West South Central Division

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

South Atlantic Division

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

APPENDIX A

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Industry Classification Codes for Detailed Industry
(3-digit)

There are 236 categories for the employed, with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed. These categories are aggregated into 51 detailed groups and 23 major groups (see pages A-9 through A-11). (Numbers in parentheses are the 1987 SIC code equivalent; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. "Pt" means part, "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

These codes correspond to Item A-IND located in the adults record layout. These codes are located in positions 0160-0162 in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0103-0105.

Code	Industry
000-009	not used
010-030	AGRICULTURE -
010	Agricultural production, crops (01)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
012	Veterinary services (074)
013-019	not used
020	Landscape and horticultural services (078)
021-029	not used
030	Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)
031-032	FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
031	Forestry (08)
032	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
033-039	not used
040-050	MINING
040	Metal mining (10)
041	Coal mining (12)
042	Oil and gas extraction (13)
043-049	not used
050	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
051-059	not used
060	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
061-099	not used
100-392	MANUFACTURING
100-222	NONDURABLE GOODS
100-122	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
103-109	not used
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
113-119	not used
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122	Not specified food industries

Code	Industry
123-129	not used
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
131	not used
132-150	Textile mill products
132	Knitting mills (225)
133-139	not used
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141	Carpets and rugs (227)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
143-149	not used
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-152	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
153-159	not used
160-162	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
162	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
163-170	not used
171-172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
173-179	not used
180-192	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
183-189	not used
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
193-199	not used
200-201	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
202-209	not used
210-212	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (308)
213-219	not used
220-222	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
223-229	not used
230-392	DURABLE GOODS
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
233-240	not used
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)
243-249	not used

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED INDUSTRY

Code	Industry
250-262	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252	Structural clay products (325)
253-260	not used
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
263-269	not used
270-301	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
273-279	not used
280	Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
283-289	not used
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordnance (348)
293-299	not used
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301	Not specified metal industries
302-309	not used
310-332	Machinery and computing equipment
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312	Construction and material handling machines (353)
313-319	not used
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
322	Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
323-330	not used
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332	Not specified machinery
333-339	not used
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
342	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
343-349	not used
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
351-370	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352	Aircraft and parts (372)
353-359	not used
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
363-369	not used
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
371-381	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)
372	Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)
373-379	not used
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)

Code	Industry
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382-389	not used
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
392	Not specified manufacturing industries
393-399	not used

400-472	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-432	TRANSPORTATION
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
403-409	not used
410	Trucking service (421, 423)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412	U.S. Postal Service (43)
413-419	not used
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
423-431	not used
432	Services incidental to transportation (47)
433-439	not used

440-442	COMMUNICATIONS
440	Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)
441	Telephone communications (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)
443-449	not used

450-472	UTILITIES AND SANITARY SERVICES
450	Electric light and power (491)
451	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
452	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
453-469	not used
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
473-499	not used

500-571	WHOLESALE TRADE
500-532	Durable Goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502	Lumber and construction materials (503)
503-509	not used
510	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
513-520	not used
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522-529	not used
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)
533-539	not used
540-571	Nondurable Goods

Code	Industry
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
542	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
543-549	not used
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm-product raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
553-559	not used
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
563-570	not used
571	Not specified wholesale trade
572-579	not used
580-691	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
583-589	not used
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592	Variety stores (533)
593-599	not used
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602	Dairy products stores (545)
603-609	not used
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
613-619	not used
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
624-629	not used
630	Shoe stores (566)
631	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
632	Household appliance stores (572)
633	Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
634-639	not used
640	Music stores (5735, 5736)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642	Drug stores (591)
643-649	not used
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
653-659	not used
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
662	Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
663	Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
664-669	not used
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)

Code	Industry
672	Fuel dealers (598)
673-680	not used
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
683-690	not used
691	Not specified retail trade
692-699	not used
700-712	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60 except 603 and 606)
701	Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
703-709	not used
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)
713-720	not used
721-760	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
723-730	not used
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732	Computer and data processing services (737)
733-739	not used
740	Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
741	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)
742	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
743-749	not used
750	Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
751	Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
753-759	not used
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-791	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)
762-791	PERSONAL SERVICES, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
762	Hotels and motels (701)
763-769	not used
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)
772	Beauty shops (723)
773-779	not used
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782	Shoe repair shops (725)
783-789	not used
790	Dressmaking shops (part 7219)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)
792-799	not used
800-810	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)
801	Video tape rental (784)

Code	Industry
802	Bowling centers (793)
803-809	not used
810	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
811	not used

812-893 PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

812-830 MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS

Code	Industry
812	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
813-819	not used
820	Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
821	Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
823-829	not used
830	Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)

831 HOSPITALS (806)

832-840 MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS (Continued)

Code	Industry
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
833-839	not used
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)

841 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (also includes codes 872-893)

Code	Industry
841	Legal services (81)

842-860 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Code	Industry
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
843-849	not used
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
853-859	not used
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)

861-871 SOCIAL SERVICES

Code	Industry
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (part 835)
863	Family child care homes (part 835)
864-869	not used
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)

872-893 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Also includes code 840)

Code	Industry
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873	Labor unions (863)
874-879	not used
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
883-889	not used
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
891	Research, development, and testing services (873)
892	Management and public relations services (874)
893	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
894-899	not used

Code	Industry
900-932	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901	General government, n.e.c. (919)
902-909	not used
910	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
911-920	not used
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922	Administration of human resources programs (94)
923-929	not used
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932	National security and international affairs (97)
933-990	not used
991	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces

These codes correspond to Item A-DTIND located in positions 218-219 of the adult record layout in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0157-0158.

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Agriculture Service	01	012-030
Other Agriculture	02	010-011
Mining	03	040-050
Construction	04	060
Manufacturing (Durable Goods)		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	05	230-241
Furniture and fixtures	06	242
Stone clay, glass, and concrete product	07	250-262
Primary metals	08	270-280
Fabricated metal	09	281-300
Not specified metal industries	10	301
Machinery, except electrical	11	310-332
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	340-350
Motor vehicles and equipment	13	351
Aircraft and parts	14	352
Other transportation equipment	15	360-370
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	16	371-382
Toys, amusements, and sporting goods	17	390
Miscellaneous and not specified manufacturing industries	18	391-392
Manufacturing (Nondurable Goods)		
Food and kindred products	19	100-122
Tobacco manufactures	20	130
Textile mill products	21	132-150
Apparel and other finished textile products	22	151-152
Paper and allied products	23	160-162
Printing, publishing and allied industries	24	171-172
Chemicals and allied products	25	180-192
Petroleum and coal products	26	200-201
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27	210-212
Leather and leather products	28	220-222
Transportation	29	400-432
Communications	30	440-442
Utilities and Sanitary Services	31	450-472
Wholesale Trade	32	500-571
Retail Trade	33	580-691
Banking and Other Finance	34	700-710
Insurance and Real Estate	35	711-712
Private Household Services	36	761
Business Services	37	721-750

DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODES

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Repair Services	38	751-760
Personal Services, Except Private Household	39	762-791
Entertainment and Recreation Services	40	800-810
Hospitals	41	831
Health Services, Except Hospitals	42	812-830
		832-840
Educational Services	43	842-860
Social Services	44	861-871
Other Professional Services	45	841,872-893
Forestry and Fisheries	46	031,032
Justice, Public Order and Safety	47	910
Administration of Human Resource Programs	48	922
National Security and Internal Affairs	49	932
Other Public Administration	50	900,901,921,930,931
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed	51	991

These codes correspond to Item A-MJIND located in positions 216-217 of the adults record layout in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0155-0156.

Major Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Agriculture	01	010-030
Mining	02	040-050
Construction	03	060
Manufacturing		
(Durable Goods)	04	230-392
Nondurable Goods	05	100-222
Transportation, communications		
and other public utilities		
Transportation	06	400-442
Communications and public utilities		
Communications	07	440-442
Utilities and sanitary service	08	450-472
Wholesale Trade		
Wholesale trade	09	500-571
Retail Trade	10	580-691
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	700-712
Services		
Private households	12	761
Miscellaneous services		
Business and Repair Services	13	721-760
Personal services, except pri. hhlds.	14	762-791
Entertainment and recreation services	15	800-810
Professional and related Services		
Hospitals	16	831
Medical services, except hospitals	17	812-830, 832-840
Educational services	18	842-860
Social services	19	861-871
Other professional services	20	841, 872-893
Forestry and fisheries	21	031-032
Public administration	22	900-932
Armed forces	23	991

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
NIU(children)		
Agriculture	01	010-030
Mining	02	040-050
Construction	03	060
Manufacturing		
Durable Goods		
Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture	04	230-241
Furniture and Fixtures	05	242
Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete Products	06	250-262
Metal Industries		
Primary Metals	07	270-280
Fabricated Metals	08	281-300
Not Specified Metal Industries	09	301
Machinery, except Electrical	10	310-332
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, Supplies	11	340-350
Transportation Equipment		
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	12	351
Other Transportation Equipment		
Aircraft and Parts	13	352
Other Transportation Equipment	14	360-370
Professional and Photo Equipment, Watches	15	371-381
Toys, Amusements, and Sporting Goods	16	390
Miscellaneous and Not Specified	17	391-392
Nondurable Goods		
Food and Kindred Products	18	100-122
Tobacco Manufactures	19	130
Textile Mill Products	20	132-150
Apparel and Other Finished Textile Products	21	151-152
Paper and Allied Products	22	160-162
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	23	171-172
Chemicals and Allied Products	24	180-192
Petroleum and Coal Products	25	200-201
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	26	210-212
Leather and Leather Products	27	220-222
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities		
Transportation	28	400-432
Communication and Other Public Utilities		
Communication	29	440-442
Utilities and Sanitary Services	30	450-472
Wholesale and Retail Trade		
Wholesale Trade	31	500-571
Retail trade	32	580-691
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		
Banking and Other Finance	33	700-710
Insurance and Real Estate	34	711-712
Service		
Private Household	35	761
Miscellaneous Services		
Business and Repair Services		
Business Services	36	721-742
Repair Services	37	750-760
Personal Service except Private Household	38	762-791

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Entertainment and Recreation Services	39	800-810
Professional and Related Services		
Hospitals	40	831
Health Services, except Hospitals	41	812-830, 832-840
Educational Services	42	842-860
Social Services	43	861-871
Other Professional Services	44	841, 872-893
Forestry and Fisheries	45	031-032
Public Administration	46	900-991
Never Worked (WKSWORK=0)	47	

DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODES FOR LONGEST JOB LAST YEAR

Major Industry Group Recodes for Longest Job Last Year
Supplement Field WEMIND
(00-15)

Industry Group	Recode	Industry Code
NIU(children)	00	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	01	O10-032
Mining	02	O40-050
Construction	03	O60
Manufacturing		
Durable Goods	04	230-392
Nondurable Goods	05	100-222
Transportation, Communication, and Other Public Utilities	06	400-472
Wholesale Trade	07	500-571
Retail Trade	08	580-691
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	09	700-712
Business and Repair Services	10	721-760
Personal Services Including Private Households	11	761-791
Entertainment and Recreation Services	12	800-810
Professional and Related Services	13	812-893
Public Administration	14	900-991
Never Worked (WKSWORK=0)	15	

APPENDIX B

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Occupational Classification Codes for Detailed Occupational Categories
(3-digit)

There are 500 categories for the employed with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed. These categories are aggregated into 46 detailed groups and 14 major groups (see pages B-15 through B-17).

The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

These codes correspond to Item A-OCC located in the adults record layout. These codes are located in positions 0163-0165 in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0106-0108.

Code	Occupation
000-199	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
000-037	EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS
000-002	not used
003	Legislators (111)
004	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006	Administrators, protective services (1131)
007	Financial managers (122)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009	Purchasing managers (124)
010-012	not used
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)
016	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
017	Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)
018	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
019	Funeral directors (part 1359)
020	not used
021	Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)
022	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)
023-037	Management Related Occupations
023	Accountants and auditors (1412)
024	Underwriters (1414)
025	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026	Management analysts (142)
027	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
030-032	not used
033	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
038-042	not used
043-199	PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
043-063	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043	Architects (161)

Code	Occupation
044-059	Engineers
044	Aerospace (1622)
045	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046	Mining (1624)
047	Petroleum (1625)
048	Chemical (1626)
049	Nuclear (1627)
050-052	not used
053	Civil (1628)
054	Agricultural (1632)
055	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
056	Industrial (1634)
057	Mechanical (1635)
058	Marine and naval architects (1637)
059	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
060-062	not used
063	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
064-068	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066	Actuaries (1732)
067	Statisticians (1733)
068	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
069-083	Natural Scientists
069	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
070-072	not used
073	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
074	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
075	Geologists and geodesists (1847)
076	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
077	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
078	Biological and life scientists (1854)
079	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
080-082	not used
083	Medical scientists (1855)
084-089	Health Diagnosing Occupations
084	Physicians (261)
085	Dentists (262)
086	Veterinarians (27)
087	Optometrists (281)
088	Podiatrists (283)
089	Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
090-094	not used
095-106	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
095	Registered nurses (29)
096	Pharmacists (301)
097	Dietitians (302)
098-105	Therapists
098	Respiratory therapists (3031)
099	Occupational therapists (3032)
100-102	not used
103	Physical therapists (3033)
104	Speech therapists (3034)
105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106	Physicians' assistants (304)
107-112	not used
113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Code	Occupation
113	Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114	Biological science teachers (2213)
115	Chemistry teachers (2214)
116	Physics teachers (2215)
117	Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118	Psychology teachers (2217)
119	Economics teachers (2218)
120-122	not used
123	History teachers (2222)
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	not used
163	Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	not used
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)

Code	Occupation
178-179	Lawyers and Judges
178	Lawyers (211)
179	Judges (212)
180-182	not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
189	Photographers (326)
190-192	not used
193	Dancers (327)
194	Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195	Editors and reporters (331)
196	not used
197	Public relations specialists (332)
198	Announcers (333)
199	Athletes (34)
200-202	not used
203-389	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-235	TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-208	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
209-212	not used
213-235	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-218	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
18	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
19-222	not used
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-235	Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	not used
243-285	SALES OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Code	Occupation
243	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
244-252	not used
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-259	Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
260-262	not used
263-278	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267	Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269	Sales workers, parts (4367)
270-273	not used
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278	News vendors (4365)
279-282	not used
283-285	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
286-302	not used
303-389	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)
320-322	not used
323	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
324	not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial

Code	Occupation
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329	Library clerks (4694)
330-334	not used
335	File clerks (4696)
336	Records clerks (4699)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339	Billing clerks (4715)
340-342	not used
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators
348	Telephone operators (4732)
350-352	not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
359	Dispatchers (4751)
360-362	not used
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Meter readers (4755)
367	not used
368	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)
369-372	not used
373	Expediters (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-389	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379	General office clerks (463)
380-382	not used
383	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)
385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387	Teachers' aides (4795)
388	not used
389	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
390-402	not used

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Code	Occupation
403-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-407	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS
403	Launderers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
408-412	not used
413-427	PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
419-422	not used
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-432	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, except public service (5144)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
428-432	not used
433-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436	Cooks (5214, 5215)
437	not used
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
440-442	not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
450-452	not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)
456-469	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Code	Occupation
460	not used
461	Guides (5255)
462	Ushers (5256)
463	Public transportation attendants (5257)
464	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
465	Welfare service aides (5263)
466	Family child care providers (part 5264)
467	Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
468	Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
469	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)
470-472	not used

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Code	Occupation
473-499	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
477-489	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
478	not used
479	Farm workers (5612-5617)
480-482	not used
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484	Nursery workers (5619)
485-489	Related Agricultural Occupations
485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
490-493	not used
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
497-499	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499	Hunters and trappers (584)
500-502	not used

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Code	Occupation
503-699	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
503-552	Mechanics and Repairers
503	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
504	not used
505-549	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505	Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Code	Occupation
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
520-522	not used
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
524	not used
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
528	not used
529	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
530-532	not used
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-549	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
537	not used
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
540-542	not used
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544	Millwrights (6178)
545-546	not used
547	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
548	not used
549	Not specified mechanics and repairers
550-552	not used
553-599	Construction Trades
553-558	Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553	Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556	Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557	Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	not used
563-599	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
566	Carpet installers (part 6462)
567	Carpenters (part 6422)
568	not used
569	Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
570-572	not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	not used
575	Electricians (part 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
582	not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)

Code	Occupation
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
586	not used
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	Roofers (6468)
596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
600-612	not used
613-617	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
618-627	not used
628-699	Precision Production Occupations
628	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
629-633	not used
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (part 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (part 6813)
638	not used
639	Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
640-642	not used
643	Boilermakers (6814)
644	Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
648	not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	not used
653	Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations
656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
660-665	not used
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
667	Tailors (part 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-673	not used
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)

Code	Occupation
675-684	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
685	not used
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687	Bakers (6872)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689	Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
690-692	not used
693	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-699	Plant and System Operators
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695	Power plant operators (part 693)
696	Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
697-698	not used
699	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
700-702	not used
703-889	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
703-799	MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS
703-779	Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision
703-715	Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
710-712	not used
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
716	not used
717	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
718	not used
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
720-722	not used
723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729	Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
730-732	not used
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)

Code	Occupation
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-749	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
740-742	not used
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745	Shoe machine operators (7656)
746	not used
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)
748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
750-752	not used
753-779	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
760-762	not used
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
767	not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (pa 7477, part 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 78)
770-772	not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	not used
777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (par 479, 7665, 7679)
778	not used
779	Machine operators, not specified
780-782	not used
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (775
787	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
788	not used
789	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
790-792	not used
793	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794	not used
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)

Code	Occupation
799	Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)
800-802	not used
803-859	TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804	Truck drivers (8212-8214)
805	not used
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	not used
813	Parking lot attendants (874)
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
827	not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)
829	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
830-832	not used
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	not used
855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-863	not used
864-889	HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS
864	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
865	Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
866-868	Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
866	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
867	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
868	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-873	not used
874	Production helpers (861, 862)
875-883	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers

Code	Occupation
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
879-882	not used
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
884	not used
885	Garage and service station related occupations (873)
886	not used
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
890-904	not used
905	Assigned to persons whose current labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces.

These codes correspond to the Item A-DTOCC located in positions 222-223 of the adults record layout in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0161-0162.

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration	01	003-006
Other Executive, Administrators, and Managers	02	007-022
Management Related Occupations	03	023-037
Engineers	04	044-059
Mathematical and Computer Scientists	05	064-068
Natural Scientists	06	069-083
Health Diagnosing Occupations	07	084-089
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations	08	095-106
Teachers, College and University	09	113-154
Teachers, Except College and University	10	155-159
Lawyers and Judges	11	178-179
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	12	043,063, 163-177, 183-199
Health Technologists and Technicians	13	203-208
Engineering and Science Technicians	14	213-225
Technicians, Except Health Engineering, and Science	15	226-235
Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations	16	243
Sales Representatives, Finance, and Business Service	17	253-257
Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail	18	258-259
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services	19	263-278
Sales Related Occupations	20	283-285
Supervisors - Administrative Support	21	303-307
Computer Equipment Operators	22	308-309
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists	23	313-315
Financial Records, Processing Occupations	24	337-344
Mail and Message Distributing	25	354-357
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	26	316-336, 345-353, 359-389
Private Household Service Occupations	27	403-407
Protective Service Occupations	28	413-427
Food Service Occupations	29	433-444
Health Service Occupations	30	445-447
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations	31	448-455
Personal Service Occupations	32	456-469

DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODES

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Mechanics and Repairers	33	503-549
Construction Trades	34	553-599
Other Precision Production Occupations	35	613-699
Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision	36	703-779
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	37	783-799
Motor Vehicle Operators	38	803-814
Other Transportation Occupations and Material Moving	39	823-859
Construction Laborer	40	869
Freight, Stock and Material Handlers	41	875-883
Other Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers	42	864-868 874, 885-889
Farm Operators and Managers	43	473-476
Farm Workers and Related Occupations	44	477-489
Forestry and Fishing Occupations	45	494-499
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed	46	905

DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODES

These codes correspond to the Item A-MJOCC located in positions 220-221 of the adults record layout in all months except March. In March, these codes are located in positions 0159-0160.

Occupation Group	Recode	Occupation Code
Managerial and professional specialty occupations		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	01	003-037
Professional specialty occupations	02	043-199
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations		
Technicians and related support occupations	03	203-235
Sales occupations	04	243-285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	05	303-389
Service Occupations		
Private household occupations	06	403-407
Protective service occupations	07	413-427
Service occupations, except protective and household	08	433-469
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	09	503-699
Opertiors, fabricators, and laborers		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	703-799
Transportation and material moving equipment occupations	11	803-859
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	864-889
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	473-499
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed	14	905

Detailed Occupation Recodes for Longest Job Last Year
Supplement Field POCCU2
(00-53)

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
NIU (children)	00	
Administrators and Officials		
Public Administration	01	003-006
Other Managers		
Salaried	03	007-022
Self-employed (LJCW=6)	04	007-022
Management Related Occupations	05	024-037
Accountants and Auditors	06	023
Professional Specialty Occupations		
Architects and Surveyors	07	043,063
Engineers	08	044-059
Natural Scientists and Mathematicians	09	065-083
Computer Systems Analysts and Scientists	10	064
Health Diagnosing Occupations		
Health Diagnosing exc. Physicians & Dentists	11	086-089
Physicians and Dentists	12	084-085
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations	13	095-106
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors	14	113-154, 163-165
Teachers except Postsecondary	15	155-159
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	16	166-199
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support Occupations		
Health Technologists and Technicians	17	203-208
Engineering and Science Technicians	18	213-225
Technicians except Health, Engineering, and Science	19	226-235
Sales Occupations		
Supervisors and Proprietors	20	243
Sales Representatives, commodities and finance	21	253-259
Other Sales Occupations	22	263-285
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical		
Computer Equipment Operators	23	308-309
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists	24	313-315
Financial Records Processing Occupations	25	337-344
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	26	303-307, 316-336, 345-389
Service Occupations		
Private Household Occupations	27	403-407
Protective Service Occupations	28	413-427
Food Service Occupations	29	433-444
Health Service Occupations	30	445-447
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations	31	448-455
Personal Service Occupations	32	456-469
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations		
Farm Operators and Managers	33	473-476
Farm Occupations, except Managerial	34	477-484
Related Agricultural Occupations	35	485-489
Forestry and Fishing Occupations	36	494-499
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations		
Mechanics and Repairers	37	503-549
Construction Trades and Extractive Occupations	38	553-566, 573-617
Carpenters	39	567-569

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Precision Production Occupations		
Supervisors, Production Occupations	40	628
Precision Metal Working Occupations	41	634-655
Other Precision Production Occupations	42	656-699
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers		
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors		
Machine Operators and Tenders, exc. Precision	43	703-779
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand-working Occupations	44	783-795
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and eighers	45	796-799
Transportation Occupations	46	803-834
Material Moving Equipment Operators	47	843-859
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers		
Construction Laborers	48	869
Freight, Stock and Material Handlers	49	875-883
Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners and Helpers	50	864-868, 874, 885-888
Laborers, except Construction	51	889
Armed Forces	52	905
Never Worked (WKSWORK=0)	53	

Major Occupation Group Recodes for Longest Job Last Year
Supplement Field WEMOCG
(00-15)

Occupation Group	Recode	Occupation Code
NIU (children)	00	
Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations		
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations	01	003-037
Professional Specialty Occupations	02	043-199
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support Occupations		
Technicians and Related Support Occupations	03	203-235
Sales Occupations	04	243-285
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	05	303-389
Service Occupations		
Private Household Occupations	06	403-407
Protective Service Occupations	07	413-427
Service Occupations, except Household and Protective	08	433-469
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	09	473-499
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	10	503-699
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers		
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	11	703-799
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	12	803-859
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	13	864-889
Armed Forces	14	905
Never Worked (WKSWORK=0)	15	

APPENDIX C

Selected Tables from the Current Population Survey, March 1994

TABLE 1. POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, SEX, ORIGIN, AND POPULATION STATUS, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
MARCH SUPPLEMENT - WEIGHTED COUNT												
TOTAL CIV., AF, AND GQ												
TOTAL	259753	126914	132838	215221	105840	109382	33040	15458	17582	11491	5616	5875
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	58983	30166	28817	46445	23822	22624	9540	4828	4712	2997	1517	1480
15+ YEARS OLD	200770	96748	104022	168776	82018	86758	23499	10630	12869	8495	4100	4395
CIVILIANS												
TOTAL	258796	126023	132772	214465	105127	109338	32878	15319	17559	11452	5577	5875
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	58983	30166	28817	46445	23822	22624	9540	4828	4712	2997	1517	1480
15+ YEARS OLD	199813	95857	103956	168020	81306	86714	23338	10491	12847	8455	4061	4395
ARMED FORCES												
TOTAL	957	891	66	756	712	44	162	139	22	39	39	0
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15+ YEARS OLD	957	891	66	756	712	44	162	139	22	39	39	0
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
TOTAL	26846	13489	13157	24135	12220	11915	563	264	299	1949	1005	944
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	8192	4182	4011	7403	3777	3627	170	80	90	619	325	294
15+ YEARS OLD	18453	9307	9146	16731	8443	8288	393	184	209	1329	680	649
MARCH SUPPLEMENT - UNIT COUNT												
TOTAL CIV., AF, AND GQ												
TOTAL	150943	72364	78579	127179	61468	65711	15419	6911	8508	8345	3985	4360
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	35949	18294	17655	28801	14704	14097	4677	2339	2338	2471	1251	1220
15+ YEARS OLD	114994	54070	60924	98378	46764	51614	10742	4572	6170	5874	2734	3140
CIVILIANS												
TOTAL	150360	71818	78542	126695	61015	65680	15348	6846	8502	8317	3957	4360
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	35949	18294	17655	28801	14704	14097	4677	2339	2338	2471	1251	1220
15+ YEARS OLD	114411	53524	60887	97894	46311	51583	10671	4507	6164	5846	2706	3140
ARMED FORCES												
TOTAL	583	546	37	484	453	31	71	65	8	28	28	0
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15+ YEARS OLD	583	546	37	484	453	31	71	65	8	28	28	0
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
TOTAL	19516	9379	10137	17396	8370	9026	435	187	248	1685	822	863
LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	5914	2924	2990	5232	2588	2644	134	62	72	548	274	274
15+ YEARS OLD	13602	6455	7147	12164	5782	6382	301	125	176	1137	548	589

TABLE 2. POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, ORIGIN, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
ALL PERSONS **HH RELATIONSHIP**												
TOTAL PERSONS	259753	126914	132838	215221	105840	109382	33040	15458	17582	11491	5616	5875
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	68506	49807	18699	57881	44492	13390	7993	3455	4538	2631	1860	771
NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	28617	12462	16155	24518	10602	13916	3292	1452	1840	807	408	400
SPOUSE	53181	6288	46893	47308	5222	42086	3653	748	2906	2220	318	1902
CHILD	84595	45209	39386	67490	36180	31310	12983	6888	6095	4122	2141	1982
OTHER RELATIVE	13217	6598	6619	8658	4230	4428	3477	1861	1616	1081	507	574
NONRELATIVE	11637	6551	5086	9366	5113	4253	1642	1055	587	629	383	246
HISPANIC ORIGIN **HH RELATIONSHIP**												
TOTAL PERSONS	26646	13489	13157	24135	12220	11915	563	264	299	1949	1005	944
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	5948	3921	2024	5411	3614	1797	132	55	78	402	253	149
NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	1423	747	676	1285	671	613	46	23	23	91	52	39
SPOUSE	4160	515	3645	3812	448	3364	85	16	39	293	51	242
CHILD	10524	5603	4921	9483	5064	4419	236	112	124	805	427	378
OTHER RELATIVE	2814	1574	1240	2567	1436	1131	52	28	24	195	110	85
NONRELATIVE	1780	1129	651	1577	987	590	41	30	11	162	112	50

TABLE 3. WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED COUNTS OF MARCH 1994

	WEIGHTED	UNWEIGHTED
TOTAL PERSONS	259753	150943
TOTAL FAMILY HOUSEHOLDERS	68490	40331
TOTAL UNITS	113310	73126
INTERVIEWED UNITS (HHDS + GQ)	97263	57079
HOUSEHOLDS (FAMILY & NONFAMILY HHLDRS)	97107	56963
TOTAL FAMILY RECORDS IN HOUSEHOLDS	110356	63783
TOTAL FAMILIES(HHLDR,RELATED & UNRLTD)	720019	42370
FAMILY HHLDRS WITH NO RELATED SUB.	65970	38796
FAMILY HHLDRS WITH 1+ RELATED SUBS.	2520	1535
UNRELATED SUBFAMILY	716	416
RELATED SUBFAMILY	2813	1623
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	38337	21413
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	28617	16632
OTHER PERSONS LIVING WITH NO RELTVS.	9720	4781
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	259507	150770
CIVILIANS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	199592	114261
CHILDREN LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	58958	35926
ARMED FORCES MEMBERS	957	583
GROUP QUARTERS	156	116
TOTAL FAMILY RECORDS IN GROUP QUARTERS	245	173
TOTAL PERSONS	245	173
CIVILIANS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	221	150
CHILDREN LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD	24	23
ARMED FORCES MEMBERS	0	
NONINTERVIEWED UNITS	16047	16047
TYPE A	4433	4433
TYPE B-C	11614	11614

TABLE 4. PERSONS 15+ YEARS OLD BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF INCOME, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	200770	96748	104022	168776	82018	86758	23499	10630	12869	8495	4100	4395
WITH INCOME	184611	90194	94417	157134	77651	79484	20214	8947	11267	7262	3596	3666
WAGE AND SALARY	127383	67088	60295	107962	57555	50407	14202	6724	7478	5219	2809	2410
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	12314	7741	4572	11233	7036	4196	646	414	232	435	291	144
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	1827	1391	436	1783	1360	422	24	17	8	20	14	6
SOCIAL SECURITY	36216	15157	21059	32220	13604	18616	3359	1286	2073	636	267	370
UNEMPLOYMENT COMP	8869	5277	3593	7507	4614	2894	1024	476	548	338	187	151
WORKMEN S COMP	2631	1684	947	2221	1467	754	327	169	157	84	48	36
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	4928	1831	3097	3360	1280	2080	1315	459	856	253	92	161
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	5834	934	4901	3445	627	2820	2038	217	1820	351	90	261
VETERANS BENEFITS	2606	2086	520	2219	1775	445	325	265	59	62	46	16
SURVIVOR S INC	3378	678	2700	3171	518	2528	157	150	133	49	10	39
DISABILITY INC	1816	1148	670	1496	1094	528	272	25	122	48	29	20
RETIREMENT	14429	9257	5172	13296	8568	4728	920	563	357	213	126	87
INTEREST	105916	50708	55208	96516	46396	50119	5661	2528	3133	3739	1784	1956
DIVIDENDS	27430	14133	13297	25874	13368	12506	821	405	416	735	360	375
RENTAL INCOME	12805	6452	6354	11702	5955	5747	578	227	351	525	270	256
EDUCATIONAL ASSIST	7919	3497	4422	6496	2887	3609	940	350	590	483	260	223
CHILD SUPPORT	4856	303	4553	3997	261	3735	741	24	718	118	18	100
ALIMONY	429	13	416	404	13	391	12	0	12	13	0	13
FINANCIAL ASSIST	2213	844	1370	1752	690	1063	262	74	187	200	80	120
OTHER MONEY INCOME	2623	1230	1393	2312	1083	1228	191	90	102	120	57	63
WITH NO INCOME	16159	6555	9605	11642	4368	7274	3285	1683	1602	1233	504	729

SELECTED TABLES

TABLE 5. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15+ BY RACE AND SEX OF HEAD AND TYPE OF INCOME, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
FAMILIES												
TOTAL	68504	49805	18699	57881	44492	13390	7993	3455	4538	2629	1858	771
WITH INCOME	68232	49698	18534	57731	44435	13296	7898	3423	4475	2602	1839	763
WAGE AND SALARY	55683	41129	14555	47146	36545	10601	6338	2981	3356	2200	1602	597
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	8702	7241	1461	7970	6710	1260	435	285	150	297	246	51
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	1315	1204	111	1277	1177	101	21	21		17	16	1
SOCIAL SECURITY	15939	11729	4210	14079	10760	3318	1561	767	794	300	202	98
UNEMPLOYMENT COMP	6119	4535	1584	5220	4074	1145	663	296	367	236	165	72
WORKMEN S COMP	1877	1400	477	1615	1241	374	204	109	95	58	50	8
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	2530	1153	1377	1658	890	767	717	167	551	155	96	59
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	4530	1072	3457	2598	807	1789	1667	159	1508	265	104	161
VETERANS BENEFITS	1804	1470	334	1566	1307	258	192	137	55	47	25	22
SURVIVOR S INC	1416	762	654	1315	733	581	73	15	58	29	14	15
DISABILITY INC	1242	924	318	1036	818	218	171	94	77	34	28	6
RETIREMENT	9248	7847	1401	8517	7301	1216	593	436	157	138	110	28
INTEREST	44537	35420	9116	40315	32634	7680	2680	1611	1069	1542	1175	367
DIVIDENDS	14119	11707	2412	13261	11095	2167	477	314	162	381	298	83
RENTAL INCOME	6868	5643	1224	6250	5243	1007	357	188	170	260	213	48
EDUCATIONAL ASSIST	5084	3308	1777	4209	2898	1311	628	240	388	247	169	78
CHILD SUPPORT	4420	399	4021	3613	281	3333	697	74	622	110	44	66
ALIMONY	480	15	465	321	15	306				15		15
FINANCIAL ASSIST	840	375	465	649	321	328	118	46	72	73	8	65
OTHER MONEY INCOME	1695	1317	378	1498	1192	306	118	73	45	78	52	26
WITH NO INCOME	272	107	165	150	56	94	95	32	63	27	19	8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
TOTAL	38038	18137	19901	32112	15031	17081	4608	2376	2232	1318	730	588
WITH INCOME	36912	17596	19316	31363	14703	16660	4311	2209	2102	1238	684	554
WAGE AND SALARY	23666	13078	10590	19999	10940	9059	2786	1618	1168	882	519	363
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	2093	1486	608	1879	1326	553	146	106	40	69	54	15
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	204	164	40	164	124	40				40	40	
SOCIAL SECURITY	10901	2879	8022	9684	2501	7182	1058	323	735	159	55	105
UNEMPLOYMENT COMP	2042	1295	747	1735	1103	631	240	145	95	68	47	21
WORKMEN S COMP	665	430	235	535	355	180	109	64	45	21	11	10
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	1754	581	1173	1292	427	865	412	140	272	50	14	36
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	591	224	367	404	147	257	161	52	109	26	15	11
VETERANS BENEFITS	743	451	292	617	360	257	109	78	31	17	16	1
SURVIVOR S INC	1860	201	1660	1758	187	1571	85	12	73	18	2	16
DISABILITY INC	488	296	192	384	234	150	89	56	33	15	6	9
RETIREMENT	3714	1512	2192	3407	1386	2021	281	118	163	26	8	18
INTEREST	20323	8913	11410	18492	8008	10484	1281	602	679	550	303	247
DIVIDENDS	4994	2402	2592	4724	2263	2461	184	98	86	86	41	45
RENTAL INCOME	2330	1021	1309	2172	963	1209	104	36	68	54	18	36
EDUCATIONAL ASSIST	1852	877	975	1522	709	813	159	88	71	171	96	74
CHILD SUPPORT	159	20	139	141	18	123	17	1	13	1		1
ALIMONY	219	8	211	203	8	195	8		8	8		8
FINANCIAL ASSIST	1129	486	643	903	393	510	131	55	76	95	38	57
OTHER MONEY INCOME	594	268	326	523	230	293	38	22	16	33	16	17
WITH NO INCOME	1126	541	585	749	328	421	296	166	130	81	47	34

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY UNITS BY RACE, AND ORIGIN, MARCH 1994

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	HISPANIC ORIGIN
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	97252	82497	11305	3460	7379
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	68506	57881	7993	2631	5946
MARRIED-COUPLE	53181	47452	3715	2014	4038
OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR	2914	2298	450	166	410
OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR	12411	8131	3828	452	1498
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	28757	24616	3312	829	1433
MALE	12522	10643	1463	416	753
FEMALE	16234	13973	1848	413	680
TOTAL FAMILY HHLDRS	69222	58467	8082	2673	6091
MARRIED-COUPLE	53248	47501	3719	2027	4071
OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR	2992	2363	459	169	422
OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR	12982	8602	3903	477	1598
TOTAL RELATED SUBFAMILIES	2813	1827	778	209	564
MARRIED-COUPLE	1014	786	95	133	274
FATHER-CHILD	164	116	40	8	32
MOTHER-CHILD	1636	925	644	67	258
TOTAL UNRELATED FAMILIES	716	586	89	42	145
MARRIED-COUPLE	66	49	4	13	33
OTHER FAMILY, MALE HHLDR	78	66	9	4	12
OTHER FAMILY, FEMALE HHLDR	571	470	76	25	100
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	38513	32434	4737	1341	2804
MALE	18384	15201	2436	746	1721
FEMALE	20129	17233	2301	595	1083
OTHER PERSONS LIVING WITH NO RELATIVES	9756	7818	1425	513	1371
MALE	5861	4858	973	330	967
FEMALE	3895	3260	452	182	403

TABLE 7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, RACE, AND SEX, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	200770	96748	104022	168776	82018	86758	23499	10630	12869	8495	4100	4395
NO INCOME	16881	6961	9920	12281	4739	7542	3319	1696	1623	1282	527	755
TOTAL	183889	89787	94102	156495	77279	79216	20181	8935	11246	7213	3573	3640
1 TO 1,999 OR LESS	15977	4964	11013	13307	3905	9403	1860	830	1030	809	230	580
2,000 TO 2,999	5114	1652	3462	4133	1343	2791	763	234	529	217	75	142
3,000 TO 3,999	6176	1876	4300	4905	1494	3411	1034	294	740	236	87	149
4,000 TO 4,999	6354	1830	4524	5157	1451	3707	959	430	665	238	85	152
5,000 TO 5,999	7527	2313	5215	5942	1757	4185	1294	378	864	292	126	165
6,000 TO 6,999	6447	2151	4296	5254	1682	3572	957	509	579	236	91	145
7,000 TO 7,999	9901	3686	6215	8129	2987	5141	1393	292	884	379	189	190
8,500 TO 9,999	7261	2808	4453	6187	2385	3802	816	524	524	258	131	127
10,000 TO 12,499	14708	6540	8168	12235	5399	6837	1882	854	1028	591	288	303
12,500 TO 14,999	10145	4669	5475	8767	4104	4663	1337	410	629	339	155	184
15,000 TO 17,499	11548	5728	5819	9701	4802	4899	1337	679	658	508	246	261
17,500 TO 19,999	8419	4133	4285	7178	3538	3640	936	457	478	305	138	167
20,000 TO 24,999	16846	8883	7963	14530	7709	6821	1670	815	855	645	359	287
25,000 TO 29,999	12737	7273	5465	11000	6333	4667	1270	680	590	467	260	207
30,000 TO 34,999	10479	6491	3988	9177	5760	3417	905	491	414	397	240	157
35,000 TO 49,999	18374	12229	6145	16338	11011	5327	1369	815	554	667	403	264
50,000 TO 74,999	10294	7849	2445	9339	7185	2154	535	365	171	420	300	120
75,000 AND OVER	5583	4711	872	5214	4436	778	160	106	54	208	169	40
AGGREGATE FOR MEAN	38942*082	24344*08	14599*08	34295*082	21794*082	12501*083	1725*071	630*071	1185*071	789833*06	57897*08	
MEDIAN INCOME	15505	21222	11094	16090	22198	11315	11346	14644	9449	15054	18972	14000
MEAN INCOME	21177	27113	15514	21914	28201	15781	15720	18512	13503	20454	25084	15908

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TABLE 8. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15+ BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, MARCH 1994

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
FAMILIES												
TOTAL	68504	49805	18699	57881	44492	13390	7993	3455	4538	2629	1858	771
NO INCOME OR LOSS	380	203	177	251	147	104	95	32	63	34	25	10
TOTAL	68123	49601	18522	57630	44345	13285	7898	3423	4475	2595	1834	762
1 TO 2,499	723	250	473	447	201	245	232	32	200	44	17	27
2,500 TO 4,999	1307	296	1011	735	225	509	530	51	479	43	20	23
5,000 TO 7,499	2010	641	1368	1285	502	783	626	96	530	98	43	55
7,500 TO 9,999	2150	989	1160	1481	799	682	579	136	443	89	54	36
10,000 TO 12,499	2484	1304	1180	1799	1086	713	550	143	406	135	75	60
12,500 TO 14,999	2480	1530	950	2021	1359	662	361	110	251	98	61	37
15,000 TO 17,499	2732	1859	873	2205	1615	590	429	180	249	98	64	34
17,500 TO 19,999	2529	1627	902	2070	1421	649	358	138	220	100	69	32
20,000 TO 24,999	5379	3765	1614	4487	3290	1197	701	337	364	191	138	53
25,000 TO 29,999	5109	3746	1363	4401	3406	995	546	240	306	162	100	62
30,000 TO 34,999	5053	3823	1230	4318	3378	940	547	240	307	136	136	52
35,000 TO 39,999	4450	3380	1071	3939	3078	861	387	204	182	125	97	28
40,000 TO 49,999	7837	6366	1471	6926	5742	1185	648	423	225	263	202	61
50,000 TO 59,999	6626	5436	1191	5948	4987	961	445	290	155	233	158	74
60,000 TO 74,999	6654	5535	1119	5970	5021	950	428	319	109	255	195	60
75,000 AND OVER	10600	9054	1546	9597	8234	1363	530	414	116	473	406	68
MEDIAN INCOME	36991	41921	23710	39290	42530	27608	21465	33602	13970	36242	41281	26317
AGGREGATE FOR MEAN	30519*08	24517*08	6018*07	27012*08	22211*08	4801*07	23286*07	13913*07	9373*06	11777*06	91428*06	26341*06
MEAN INCOME	44581	49226	32097	46669	49923	35857	29132	40268	20654	44789	49207	34147
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
TOTAL	38038	18137	19901	32112	15031	17081	4808	2378	2232	1318	730	588
NO INCOME OR LOSS	1229	611	619	836	391	444	170	170	135	89	49	40
TOTAL	36809	17527	19282	31277	14640	16637	4303	2206	2097	1229	681	548
1 TO 2,499	1399	599	800	1022	400	622	285	161	125	92	39	53
2,500 TO 4,999	2008	776	1232	1622	620	1003	319	117	202	67	39	27
5,000 TO 7,499	4197	1359	2838	3307	1042	2264	723	245	477	92	72	53
7,500 TO 9,999	3379	1203	2176	2871	933	1938	401	201	201	168	70	96
10,000 TO 12,499	3636	1634	2002	3072	1298	1774	447	257	190	108	78	37
12,500 TO 14,999	2330	1015	1315	2009	840	1169	246	132	114	75	43	38
15,000 TO 17,499	2702	1340	1362	2267	1087	1181	321	191	131	114	63	51
17,500 TO 19,999	1885	887	998	1603	740	863	191	130	110	91	16	25
20,000 TO 24,999	3897	1978	1919	3370	1690	1680	403	224	179	124	64	60
25,000 TO 29,999	2886	1649	1237	2522	1423	1099	275	163	111	90	64	28
30,000 TO 34,999	2261	1317	943	1989	1164	825	197	112	85	74	41	33
35,000 TO 39,999	1590	842	747	1421	754	668	135	74	61	34	15	19
40,000 TO 49,999	2063	1253	805	1851	1115	736	161	112	49	46	26	20
50,000 TO 59,999	1063	641	422	951	576	375	76	39	30	42	26	16
60,000 TO 74,999	677	440	237	614	397	217	40	32	14	18	11	7
75,000 AND OVER	841	593	248	784	560	224	35	17	18	22	16	6
MEDIAN INCOME	15778	18997	13041	16452	20390	13560	11515	13218	9700	13188	13524	12738
AGGREGATE FOR MEAN	78619*07	43220*07	35489*07	69160*07	37743*07	31327*07	71712*06	40224*06	31488*06	23784*06	13649*06	10135*06
MEAN INCOME	20668	23780	17833	21509	25110	18340	15564	16931	14108	18041	18686	17239

TABLE 9. WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RACE, SEX, AND WORK EXPERIENCE

ALL PERSONS

	ALL RACES TOTAL	ALL RACES MALE	ALL RACES FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE
TOTAL 16+	197164	94916	102248	165931	80556	85375	22932	10342	12590	8302	4018	4284
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	60812	22043	38769	49741	17724	32018	8328	3339	4989	2742	981	1761
WITH WORK EXPERIENCE	136353	72873	63480	116189	62832	53357	14604	7003	7601	5560	3037	2522
WORKED FULL-TIME	106298	62514	43785	90121	54016	36105	11713	5904	5808	4464	2594	1871
50 - 52 WEEKS	83384	49832	33552	71135	43362	27773	8724	4419	4305	3526	2051	1474
40 - 49 WEEKS	7949	4433	3516	6781	3825	2957	885	430	455	283	178	104
14 - 39 WEEKS	10728	6065	4663	8859	5071	3788	1420	733	688	449	261	188
1 - 13 WEEKS	4238	2184	2053	3347	1759	1588	684	323	361	207	103	104
WORKED PART-TIME	30054	10359	19695	26068	8816	17251	2891	1099	1792	1095	443	652
50 - 52 WEEKS	12818	4005	8817	11422	3541	7881	919	279	640	477	185	292
40 - 49 WEEKS	3684	1167	2517	3247	1004	2243	311	123	188	126	40	86
14 - 39 WEEKS	7904	2873	5031	6759	2377	4382	895	392	503	250	104	146
1 - 13 WEEKS	5648	2313	3335	4640	1894	2746	767	305	462	242	114	128
TOTAL 16+ WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	20528	11723	8806	16242	9507	6735	3396	1693	1702	891	522	369
WORKED 50 - 52 WEEKS	688	449	239	636	415	220	31	16	16	21	17	4
WORKED LESS THAN 50 WEEKS	16409	9633	6776	13291	7946	5345	2443	1274	1169	676	413	262
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	3432	1641	1791	2315	1146	1170	922	404	518	195	92	103

HISPANIC ORIGIN

	ALL RACES TOTAL	ALL RACES MALE	ALL RACES FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE
TOTAL 16+	18010	9080	8930	16344	8241	8103	387	179	208	1279	660	619
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	6121	1981	4139	5576	1784	3792	161	60	101	384	137	247
WITH WORK EXPERIENCE	11889	7099	4791	10768	6457	4312	226	119	107	894	523	372
WORKED FULL-TIME	9464	6059	3405	8557	5497	3060	193	109	84	713	453	261
50 - 52 WEEKS	6904	4464	2440	6219	4026	2194	157	98	59	528	340	188
40 - 49 WEEKS	777	534	243	717	497	220	7	2	5	53	35	18
14 - 39 WEEKS	1310	846	464	1205	780	424	20	7	13	85	58	27
1 - 13 WEEKS	473	216	257	416	195	222	10	2	8	48	19	29
WORKED PART-TIME	2426	1039	1386	2211	980	1252	33	10	23	180	70	111
50 - 52 WEEKS	1048	446	603	960	416	544	9	2	7	80	28	52
40 - 49 WEEKS	254	108	147	232	92	140	5	2	3	17	12	5
14 - 39 WEEKS	642	264	379	584	244	340	12	3	9	46	16	30
1 - 13 WEEKS	481	224	257	435	207	228	8	3	5	38	14	24
TOTAL 16+ WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	2477	1559	918	2253	1433	820	31	14	17	193	111	81
WORKED 50 - 52 WEEKS	52	38	15	46	33	13	0	0	0	6	4	2
WORKED LESS THAN 50 WEEKS	1967	1307	661	1816	1215	601	19	8	11	132	84	48
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	457	214	243	391	185	206	12	6	6	54	23	31

TABLE 10. MOBILITY BE SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND RESIDENCE - MARCH 1994
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL MIG-MTR3	259753	126914	132838	215221	105840	109382	33040	15458	17582	11491	5616	5875
NONMOVERS	212939	103504	109435	178184	87111	91074	26107	12161	13947	8647	4232	4415
MOVERS	42835	21374	21460	33840	17092	16748	6378	3025	3353	2617	1258	1359
NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE	3979	2036	1943	3197	1637	1560	554	273	282	227	127	101
TOTAL MIG-MTR4	259753	126914	132838	215221	105840	109382	33040	15458	17582	11491	5616	5875
NONMOVERS	212939	103504	109435	178184	87111	91074	26107	12161	13947	8647	4232	4415
MOVERS	42835	21374	21460	33840	17092	16748	6378	3025	3353	2617	1258	1359
NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE	3979	2036	1943	3197	1637	1560	554	273	282	227	127	101

SELECTED TABLES
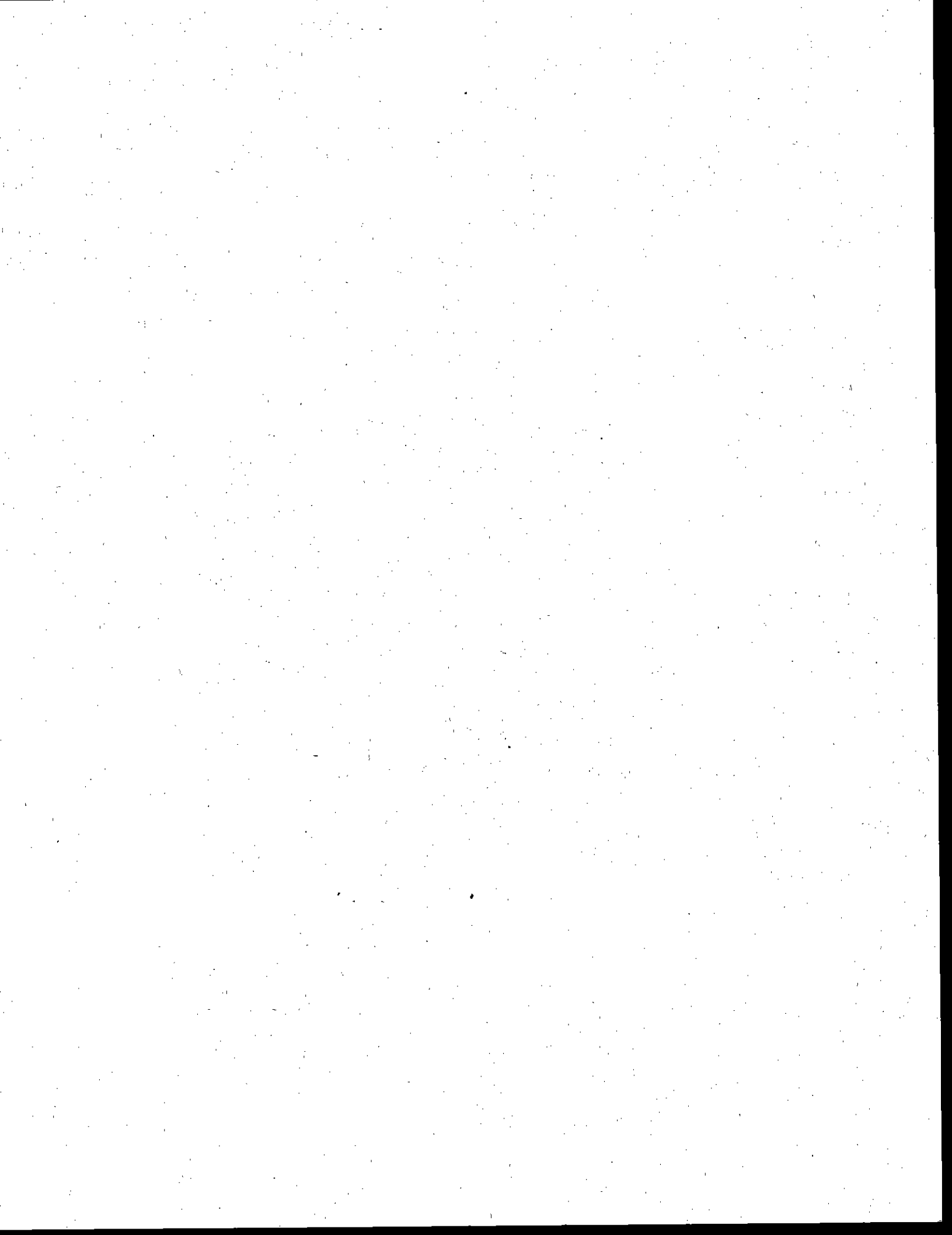
CPS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE/INTERVIEWER MEMORANDUM NO. 94-03
Items Booklet -- March 1994

MARCH 1994
CPS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE/CATI INTERVIEWER

ITEMS BOOKLET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

>HH32b<
and >SNAD1<

Did (name of reference person) live at this address during the week of November 19, 1993?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>HH32d<
and >SNAD2<

Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 19, 1993?

NAME   NAME
(Person 1)   (person 9)
(Person 2)   (person 10)
(Person 3)   (person 11)
(Person 4)   (person 12)
(Person 5)   (person 13)
(Person 6)   (person 14)
(Person 7)   (person 15)
(Person 8)   (person 16)

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>API-intro<   This month, we are asking Asian and Pacific Islanders to indicate the specific Asian or Pacific Islander group from which they originate.

ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

===>_

>API34<   What is (name's/your) specific Asian or Pacific Islander group?
            <A> API help

            <1>   Chinese
            <2>   Filipino
            <3>   Japanese
            <4>   Asian Indian
            <5>   Korean
            <6>   Vietnamese
            <7>   Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong
            <8>   Other Asian (For example, Thai, Pakistani,
                     Sri Lankan, Burmese)
            <9>   Hawaiian
            <10>   Other Pacific Islander (For example, Samoan,   Guamanian,
                     Tongan)

                  ===>__

>API-help<

       ASIAN GROUPS   PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUPS

Asian Indian   Japanese   Carolinian   Polynesian
Bangladeshi   Korean   Chuukese   Saipanese
Bhutanese   Laotian   Fijian   Samoan
Borneo   Malayan   Guamanian   Tahitian
Burmese   Maldivian   Hawaiian   Tongan
Cambodian   Nepali   Kosraean   Yapese
Celebesian   Okinawan   Mariana Islander
Cernan   Pakistani   Marshallese
Chinese   Sikkim   Melanesian
Filipino   Singaporean   Micronesian
Hmong   Sri Lankan (Ceylonese) Palauan
Indochinese   Thai   Papua New Guinean
Indonesian   Vietnamese
Iwo-Jiman

            ENTER <P> TO PROCEED
               ===>_

>SSN-scrn<   What is (name's/your) Social Security or Railroad Retirement number?

                  ===>__

>FAMIN-scrn<   I am going to read a list of income categories. Which category represents the total combined income of all members of this FAMILY during the past 12 months)? This includes money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments and any other money income received by members of this FAMILY who are 15 years of age or older.

<1>	Less than $5,000	<8>	25,000 to 29,999
<2>	5,000 to 7,499	<9>	30,000 to 34,999
<3>	7,500 to 9,999	<10>	35,000 to 39,999
<4>	10,000 to 12,499	<11>	40,000 to 49,999
<5>	12,500 to 14,999	<12>	50,000 to 59,999
<6>	15,000 to 19,999	<13>	60,000 to 74,999
<7>	20,000 to 24,999	<14>	$75,000 or more

===>_

>Pr-incom<   **WORDING OF INTRODUCTION IS OPTIONAL**

We have just completed the questions about employment and unemployment. Each March, the Census Bureau also collects information about the economic situation of Americans and their families for the previous year.

I am going to ask these questions now. We don't expect all answers to be perfect, but please think about each question and answer it the best you can.

ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

ENTER <I> FOR IMPORTANCE OF RESPONDING

===>_

>Q29a<   Did (name/you) work at a job or business at any time during 1993?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q29b<   Did (you/he/she) do any temporary, part-time, or seasonal work even for a few days during 1993?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

FACSIMILE OF MARCH SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

>Q30< Even though (name/you) did not work in 1993, did (you/he/she) spend any time trying to find a job or on layoff?

　　　　　<1> Yes
　　　　　<2> No

　　　　　===>_

>Q31< How many different weeks (were/was) (name/you) looking for work or on layoff from a job?

　　　　　<1-52>

　　　　　===>__

>Q32< What was the main reason (you/he/she) did not work in 1993?

　　　　　　　READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY.

　　　　　<1> Ill, or disabled and unable to work
　　　　　<2> Retired
　　　　　<3> Taking care of home or family
　　　　　<4> Going to school
　　　　　<5> Could not find work
　　　　　<6> Doing something else

　　　　　===>_

>Q33< During 1993 in how many weeks did (name/you) work even for a few hours? Include paid vacation and sick leave as work.

PROBE: What is your best estimate?

　　　　　ENTER NUMBER OF WEEKS <1-52> OR <M> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY ANSWER IN MONTHS

　　　　　===>__

>Q33-mon< ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED

　　　　　<1-12>

　　　　　===>__

>Q33-ver<   Then (name/you) worked about (number) weeks. Is that correct?

              <1> Yes
              <2> No -- back to Q33 and obtain estimate

              ===>_

>Q35<   Did (name/you) lose any full weeks of work in 1993 because (you/he/she) (were/was) on layoff from
         a job or lost a job?

         NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1993: (number)

              <1> Yes
              <2> No
              <M> Mistake made in number of weeks worked in 1993--Specify

              ===>_

>Q36<   You said (name/you) worked about (number) (week/weeks) in 1993.   How many OF THE
         REMAINING (number) WEEKS (were/was) (you/he/she) looking for work or on layoff from a job?

              <N> None

              ===>__

>Q37<   Were the (number) weeks (name/you) (were/was) looking for work or on layoff all in one stretch?

              <1> Yes -- one stretch
              <2> No -- two stretches
              <3> No -- 3 or more stretches

              ===>_

>Q38<   What was the main reason (name/you) (were/was) not working or looking for work in the remaining weeks of 1993?

READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE QUESTION.

<1> Ill, or disabled and unable to work
<2> Taking care of home or family
<3> Going to school
<4> Retired
<5> No work available
<6> Other (SPECIFY)

===>_

>Q39<   For how many employers did (name/you) work in 1993? If more than one at the same time, only count it as one employer.

<1> One
<2> Two
<3> Three or more

===>_

>Q41<   In the (one week/weeks) that (name/you) worked, how many hours did (you/he/she) (work that week?/usually work per week?)

ENTER NUMBER OF HOURS

===>__

>Q43<   During 1993, were there one or more weeks in which (name/you) worked less than 35 hours? Exclude time off with pay because of holidays, vacation, days off, or sickness.

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q44<　How many weeks did (name/you) work less than 35 hours in 1993?

　　　　NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1993: (number)
　　　　　(NUMBER OF WEEKS WAS REPORTED IN ITEM Q33)

　　　　　　<1-52>

　　　　　　　　===>__

>Q45<　What was the main reason (name/you) worked less than 35 hours per week?

　　　　　READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE
　　　　　QUESTION.

　　　　　<1>　　　Could not find a full time job
　　　　　<2>　　　Wanted to work part time or only able to work part time
　　　　　<3>　　　Slack work or material shortage
　　　　　<4>　　　Other reason

　　　　　　　===>_

>Q46<　What was (name's/your) longest job during 1993?
　　　　　Was it:
　　　　　(IO1NAM:) (name of employer)
　　　　　(IO1IND:) (kind of business or industry)
　　　　　(IO1OCC:) (occupation)
　　　　　(IO1DT:)　(duties)
　　　(duties)
　　　　　CLASS OF WORKER: (PRIVATE/FEDERAL GOVERNMENT/STATE GOVERNMENT/
　　　LOCAL GOVERNMENT/WORKING WITHOUT PAY IN FAMILY BUS./
　　　SELF EMPLOYED--INCORPORATED/SELF EMPLOYED--UNINCORPORATED)

　　　　<S>　　Same as listed
　　　　<N>　　Not the same job

　　===>_

>Q47a< For whom did (name/you) work(?/at) (blank/(your/his/her) (blank/longest job during 1993?)

NAME OF COMPANY, BUSINESS, ORGANIZATION OR OTHER EMPLOYER
(blank/ <J> REFER TO CURRENT AND LONGEST JOBS)

(((IO1NAM:) (entry))/If longest job last year is military job, enter Armed Forces)
(blank/<S> Same as IO1NAM /<N> No work done at all during 1993)

===>_____

>Q47b< What kind of business or industry is this?

FOR EXAMPLE: TV AND RADIO MFG., RETAIL SHOE STORE, FARM
(blank/<J> REFER TO CURRENT AND LONGEST JOBS)

(((IO1IND:) (entry))/If longest job last year is military job, enter NA)
(blank/<S> Same as IO1IND/blank)

===>_____

>Q47c< What kind of work (were/was) (you/he/she) doing?
FOR EXAMPLE: ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, STOCK CLERK, TYPIST
(<J> REFER TO CURRENT AND LONGEST JOBS/blank)
(((IO1OCC): entry)/If longest job last year is military job, enter Armed Forces)
(<S> Same as IO1OCC/Blank)

===>_____

>Q47d< What were (your/his/her) most important activities or duties?

FOR EXAMPLE: TYPES, KEEPS ACCOUNT BOOKS, FILES, SELLS CARS, OPERATES
PRINTING PRESS, FINISHES CONCRETE.
(<J> REFER TO CURRENT AND LONGEST JOBS/blank)

(((IO1DT): entry)/If longest job last year is military job, enter NA) (entry 2/blank)
(<S> Same as IO1DT/Blank)

===>_____
===>_____

>Q48a< How much did (name/you) earn from this employer before deductions during 1993?

EMPLOYER: (entry in Q47a)

FOR AMOUNTS $1,000,000 AND OVER, ENTER $999,999

    <M>   only MONTHLY amount known
    <B>   only BI-WEEKLY (every 2 weeks) amount known
    <W>   only WEEKLY amount known

===>$___,___.00

>Q48a-ver1< ** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT **

Your entry for (name)'s earnings from (his/her) employer was (entry in Q48a). Is that correct?

    <1> Yes
    <2> No — back to Q48a

    ===>_

>Q48a-mo< ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q48a AND ENTER YEARLY ESTIMATE.

ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

MONTHS   AMOUNT

===>__   ===>$__,__
===>__   ===>$__,__
===>__   ===>$__,__

>Q47E1<   (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY) (were/was) (you/he/she):

        <1>   An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages,
                salary, or commission
        <2>   A FEDERAL government employee
        <3>   A STATE government employee
        <4>   A LOCAL government employee
        <5>   Self employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm
        <6>   Working WITHOUT PAY in family bus. or farm

        (blank/<J> REFER TO CURRENT AND LONGEST JOBS)

        ===>_

>Q47E2<   Is the business incorporated?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

        ===>_

>Q4788<   Counting all locations where (this employer/(name/you)) (operates/operate), what is the total
           number of persons who work for ((name's/your) employer)/(name/you))?

        READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY.

        <1>   under 10
        <2>   10-24
        <3>   25-99
        <4>   100-499
        <5>   500-999
        <6>   1,000+

        ===>_

>Q48a-wk<   ENTER NUMBER OF WEEKS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
            ENTER WEEKLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

            BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN WEEKLY AMOUNT.

            IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
            IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q48a AND ENTER YEARLY
            ESTIMATE.

            ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL WEEKS ACCOUNTED FOR.

            # WEEKS   AMOUNT

            ===>__   ===>$__,__
            ===>__   ===>$__,__
            ===>__   ===>$__,__

>Q48a-bi<   ENTER NUMBER OF TIMES AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN.
            THEN ENTER BI-WEEKLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

            BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN BI-WEEKLY AMOUNT.

            IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
            IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q48a AND ENTER YEARLY ESTIMATE.

            ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL TIME ACCOUNTED FOR.

            # TIMES   AMOUNT

            ===>__   ===>$__,__
            ===>__   ===>$__,__
            ===>__   ===>$__,__

>Q48a-err<   *******ERROR*******

            NUMBER OF (BI-WEEKS GREATER THAN 26/WEEKS GREATER THAN
            52/MONTHS GREATER THAN 12)

            BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF (BI-WEEKS/WEEKS/MONTHS).

            IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF (BI-WEEKS/WEEKS/MONTHS)
            THOSE AMOUNTS WERE RECEIVED ARE NOT KNOWN, ENTER <P> TO
            BACK UP TO Q48A AND ENTER AN ESTIMATE.

            ===>_

>Q48a-ver<   Then (name/you) earned approximately $(amount) in 1993? Is that correct?

<1> Yes
<2> No -- back to Q48a and obtain estimate

===>_

>Q48b< What were (name's/your) net earnings from this business/farm after expenses during 1993?

IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.

FOR AMOUNTS $1,000,000 AND OVER, ENTER $999,999

<L> Lost Money

===>$___,___.00

>Q48BLO<   ENTER AMOUNT OF MONEY LOST IN 1993.

FOR AMOUNTS $1,000,000 AND OVER, ENTER $999,999

===>$___,___.00

>Q48c< Does this amount include all tips, bonuses, overtime pay or commissions (name/you) may have
received?

<1> Yes
<2> No BACK AND CORRECT AMOUNT ENTERED

===>_

>Q49a< Did (name/you) earn money from any other work (you/he/she) did during 1993?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q49B1<   How much did (name/you) earn from:
          ... all other employers?

                    <N> None

                    ===>$___,___ .00

>Q49B2<   ... (your/his/her) own business after expenses?
          (IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.)

                    <N> None   <L> Lost money

                    ===>$___,___ .00
          ===>$___,___ .00 ENTER AMOUNT LOST

>Q49B3<   ... (your/his/her) farm after expenses?
          (IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.)

                    <N> None   <L> Lost money

                    ===>$___,___ .00
          ===>$___,___ .00 ENTER AMOUNT LOST

>CHK50A< CHECK ITEM --*DO NOT READ*

          IS THE LONGEST JOB ENTERED FOR THIS PERSON "FARMER"?

          LONGEST JOB RECORDED FOR (name) IS:
                WORKING FOR: (entry in Q47a)
                BUSINESS: (entry in Q47b)
                KIND OF WORK: (entry in Q47c)
                DUTIES: (entry in Q47D1)
                (entry in Q47D2)

                <1> YES
                <2> NO

          ===>_

>Q50b< Other than the farm income we have already talked about, did (name/you) receive any income from agricultural work done for others, recreational services, or government farm programs other than loans?

AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY ENTERED–
Q48B, LONGEST JOB: $(entry in Q48b/DOES NOT APPLY/REFUSED/DON'T KNOW/ Q48BLO -LOST)
Q49B3, OTHER FARM INCOME: $(entry in Q49b3/REFUSED/NONE/Q49B3 -LOST)

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q50b-add< ENTER ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF FARM INCOME NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

===>$___,___ .00

>Q51A1< At any time during 1993 did (name/you) receive ... any State or Federal unemployment compensation?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q51A2< ... any Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB)?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q51A3< ... any Union unemployment or strike benefits?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q51b<   How much did (name/you) receive in unemployment benefits during 1993?

====>$___,___ .00

>Q52a< During 1993 did (name/you) receive any Worker's Compensation payments or other payments as a
result of a job related injury or illness?

EXCLUDE SICK PAY AND DISABILITY RETIREMENT.

<1> Yes
<2> No

====>_

>Q52b<   What was the source of these payments?

<1> State Worker's Compensation
<2> Employer or employer's insurance
<3> Own insurance
<4> Other

====>_

>Q52c<   How much compensation did (name/you) receive during 1993?

====>$___,___ .00

>Q53a< Now I want to ask some questions about where (name/you) lived 1 year ago.
(Were/Was) (name/you) living in this house or apartment 1 year ago; that is, on March 1,
1993?

CURRENT ADDRESS: (street 1)
                    (street 2)
                    (city), (state)   (zip)

<1> Yes
<2> No

====>_

>Q54A<   Where did (name/you) live on March 1, 1993?

>Q54A1<   NAME OF STATE, FOREIGN COUNTRY, U.S. POSSESSION, ETC.

            <W> For persons living on a ship at sea   <S> Same state
        <HE> HELP, STATE CODES

                ===>_____.___   CURRENT: (state)

>Q54A2<   *** DO NOT ENTER "S" FOR SAME COUNTY, KEY COUNTY
            NAME ***

            NAME OF COUNTY   <1> For persons living outside the United States
            ===>_____   <2> Independent City

>Q54A3<   NAME OF CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC.   <S> Same city, town, etc.

            ===>_____   CURRENT: (city)

>Q54b<   ASK IF NECESSARY:
        Did (name/you) live inside the limits of that city, town, or village, etc.?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q56a<   During 1993 did (anyone in this household/you) receive any Social Security payments from the U.S.
          Government?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q56b< **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY**

Who received Social Security payments either for themselves or as combined payments with other family members?

ENTER LINE NUMBER OF GUARDIAN FOR PAYMENTS MADE TO CHILDREN UNDER 15.

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q56d< How much did (name/you) receive in Social Security payments during 1993?

      PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

      NOTE: SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS (RAINBOW COLORED) USUALLY ARRIVE ON THE THIRD OF EVERY MONTH IN A GOLD COLORED ENVELOPE.

      AMOUNT SHOULD BE BEFORE THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION. THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION IS $36.60 PER MONTH FOR CHECKS RECEIVED IN 1993.

      SEPARATE COMBINED PAYMENTS, IF KNOWN. OTHERWISE USE GUIDELINES TO RECORD TOTAL FOR ONE PERSON AND ENTER PRECODE "A" FOR THE OTHER.

      FOR AMOUNTS $50,000 AND OVER, ENTER $49,999

      (blank/<A>   Already Included)
      <C>   Calculate using monthly payments

   ===>$__,___ .00

      USE ONLY IF:

DO NOT
READ:
      1-* The person cannot supply an accurate annual figure.   *
      2-* The person received benefits ALL 12 MONTHS of 1993.   *
      3-* The person is presently receiving monthly benefit checks *
         and knows the amount of this check.   *
      4-* A COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE was the ONLY CHANGE which
         *occurred in monthly payments during 1993.   *

      OTHERWISE ENTER <C> TO CALCULATE AMOUNT

      NOTE: INCLUDE THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION OF $41.10 PER MONTH FOR CHECKS RECEIVED IN 1994.

>Q56d-mon< How much was (name's/your) last Social Security payment?

   ===>$_,___ .00

>Q56d-calc<   ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

        BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

        IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
        IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q56d AND ENTER YEARLY
        ESTIMATE.

        NOTE: INCLUDE THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION OF $36.60 PER MONTH FOR
                   CHECKS RECEIVED IN 1993.

        ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

        # MONTHS   AMOUNT

        ===>__   ===>$_,__
        ===>__   ===>$_,__
        ===>__   ===>$_,__

>Q56d-err<   *******ERROR*******

NUMBER OF MONTHS ENTERED GREATER THAN 12.

BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF MONTHS.

IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THOSE AMOUNTS WERE RECEIVED
ARE NOT KNOWN, ENTER <P> TO BACK UP TO Q56D AND ENTER AN ESTIMATE.

===>_

>Q56d-ver<   Then (name/you) received about $(amount) in Social Security payments during 1993. Is that
correct?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No — back to Q56d and obtain estimate

        ===>_

>Q56f< Did anyone in this household receive any separate Social Security payments which we have not talked about for the children in this household?

INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN UNDER 23 YEARS OF AGE

<1> Yes
<2> No

<H> (Help) Social Security income previously reported

===>_

>Q56g< **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received these Social Security payments?

ENTER LINE NUMBER OF GUARDIAN

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

<H> (Help) Social Security income previously reported

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more

PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q56i< How much did (name/you) receive in Social Security payments for children in this household which were not already talked about?

PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

NOTE: SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS (RAINBOW COLORED) USUALLY ARRIVE ON THE THIRD OF EVERY MONTH IN A GOLD COLORED ENVELOPE.

AMOUNT SHOULD BE BEFORE THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION. THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION IS $36.60 PER MONTH FOR CHECKS RECEIVED IN 1993.

SEPARATE COMBINED PAYMENTS, IF KNOWN. OTHERWISE USE GUIDELINES TO RECORD TOTAL FOR ONE PERSON AND ENTER PRECODE "A" FOR THE OTHER.

FOR AMOUNTS $50,000 AND OVER, ENTER $49,999

(blank/<A> Already Included)
<C> Calculate using monthly payments
<H> (Help) Social Security income previously reported

===>$__,___ .00

USE ONLY IF:

DO NOT
READ:
1-* The person cannot supply an accurate annual figure.   *
2-* The person received benefits ALL 12 MONTHS of 1993.   *
3-* The person is presently receiving monthly benefit checks *
    and knows the amount of this check.   *
4-* A COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE was the ONLY CHANGE which   *
    occurred in monthly payments during 1993.   *

OTHERWISE ENTER <C> TO CALCULATE AMOUNT

>Q56i-mon< How much was (name's/your) last Social Security payment for the children in this household which we have not already talked about?

<H> (Help) Social Security income previously reported

===>$ __,___ .00

>Q56i-calc<   ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
              ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

              BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

              IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
              IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q56i AND ENTER YEARLY
              ESTIMATE.

              NOTE: INCLUDE THE MEDICARE DEDUCTION OF $36.60 PER MONTH FOR
              CHECKS RECEIVED IN 1993.

              ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

              # MONTHS   AMOUNT

              ===>__   ===>$ _,__
              ===>__   ===>$ _,__
              ===>__   ===>$ _,__

                                 ===>$ _,__

              <N> No more

>Q56i-err<   *******ERROR*******

              NUMBER OF MONTHS ENTERED GREATER THAN 12.

              BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF MONTHS.

              IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THOSE AMOUNTS WERE
              RECEIVED ARE NOT KNOWN, ENTER <P> TO BACK UP TO Q56i AND ENTER AN
              ESTIMATE.

              ===>_

>Q56i-ver<   Then (name/you) received about $(amount) in Social Security payments during 1993. Is that
              correct?

                        <1> Yes
                        <2> No -- back to Q56i and obtain estimate

                        <H> (Help) Social Security income previously reported

                   ===>_

>Q57a< During 1993 did (anyone in this household receive:/you receive:)
        Any SSI payments, that is, Supplemental Security Income?

        NOTE: SSI ARE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO LOW-INCOME AGED, BLIND AND
        DISABLED PERSONS AND COME FROM STATE OR LOCAL WELFARE OFFICES,
        THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, OR BOTH.

            <1> Yes
            <2> No

        ===>_

>Q57b< **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who received SSI?   SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

LN NAME   RELATION   LN NAME   RELATION
(person 1)   (person 9)
(person 2)   (person 10)
(person 3)   (person 11)
(person 4)   (person 12)
(person 5)   (person 13)
(person 6)   (person 14)
(person 7)   (person 15)
(person 8)   (person 16)

        ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
        PROBE: Anyone else?

        ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
        ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q57c< How much did (name/you) receive in Supplemental Security Income during 1993?

PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

INCLUDE BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE SSI

NOTE: FEDERAL SSI CHECKS USUALLY ARRIVE ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH IN A BLUE COLORED ENVELOPE.

<C> Calculate using monthly payments

===>$ ___,___ .00

USE ONLY IF:

DO NOT 1-* The person cannot supply an accurate annual figure. *
READ: 2-* The person received benefits ALL 12 MONTHS of 1993. *
3-* The person is presently receiving monthly benefit checks *
and knows the amount of this check. *
4-* A COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE was the ONLY CHANGE which *
occurred in monthly payments during 1993. *

OTHERWISE ENTER <C> TO CALCULATE AMOUNT

>Q57c-mon< How much was (name's/your) last Supplemental Security payment?

===>$ ___,___ .00

>Q57c-calc<   ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q57c AND ENTER YEARLY
ESTIMATE.

ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

# MONTHS	AMOUNT
===>__	===>$ ___,___
===>__	===>$ ___,___
===>__	===>$ ___,___

===>$ __,___

<N> No more

>Q57c-err<   *******ERROR*******

NUMBER OF MONTHS ENTERED GREATER THAN 12.

BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF MONTHS.

IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THOSE AMOUNTS
WERE RECEIVED ARE NOT KNOWN,
ENTER <P> TO BACK UP TO Q57c AND ENTER AN ESTIMATE.

===>_

>Q57c-ver<   Then (name/you) received about $(amount) in Supplemental Security payments during 1993. Is
that correct?

<1> Yes
<2> No – back to Q57c and obtain estimate

===>_

>Q57c-pro<   PROBE: Is the amount entered all Supplemental Security Income?

                          <1> Yes
                          <2> No -- CORRECT ENTRY

                  ===>_

>Q59A88<   At any time during 1993, even for one month, did (name/you) receive any public assistance or
            welfare payments from the state or local welfare office?

            INCLUDE SUCH PAYMENTS AS AFDC, ADC, GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM,
            EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, CUBAN/HAITIAN REFUGEE, OR INDIAN ASSISTANCE.

            DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD STAMPS OR SSI PAYMENTS.

                  <1> Yes
                  <2> No

            ===>_

>Q59b-88<   Who received these payments?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

            ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
            PROBE: Anyone else?

            ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
            ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q59C88<   Did (name/you) receive AFDC (ADC) or some other type of assistance payments?

                  <1> AFDC (ADC)
                  <2> Other Assistance
                  <3> Both

                  ===>_

>Q59D88<   In how many months of 1993 did (you/he/she) receive these payments?

        <1-12>

        ===>__

>Q59e-88<   How much did (name/you) receive in public assistance or welfare during 1993?

        PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

        FOR AMOUNTS $25,000 AND OVER, ENTER $24,999

           <C> Calculate using monthly payments

        ===>$___,___ .00

>Q59e-88cal< ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
           ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

           BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

           IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
           IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q59e-88 AND ENTER YEARLY
           ESTIMATE.

           ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

        # MONTHS   AMOUNT

        ===>__   ===>$___,___
        ===>__   ===>$___,___
        ===>__   ===>$___,___

>Q59e-88e<   *******ERROR*******

    NUMBER OF MONTHS ENTERED GREATER THAN NUMBER OF MONTHS
    THAT ASSISTANCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

    BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF MONTHS.

     IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THOSE AMOUNTS WERE RECEIVED
     ARE NOT KNOWN, ENTER <P> TO BACK UP TO Q59e-88 AND ENTER AN ESTIMATE.

    ===>_

>Q59e-88v< Then (name/you) received about $(amount) in public assistance or welfare payments in 1993.
Is that correct?

<1> Yes
<2> No -- back to Q59e-88 and obtain estimate

===>_

>Q60A88< At any time during 1993 did (anyone in this household receive:/you receive:) Any Veterans'
(VA) payments?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q60b-88< **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received Veterans' (VA) payments?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q60c-88<   What type of Veterans' payments did (name/you) receive?

READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE QUESTION.

<1> Service-connected disability compensation
<2> Survivor Benefits
<3> Veterans' pension
<4> Educational assistance
<5> Other Veterans' payments

<N> No more

PROBE: Anything else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q60D88<   (Are/Is) (name/you) required to fill out an annual income questionnaire for the Department of Veterans' Affairs?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q60e-88<   How much did (you/he/she) receive in Veterans' (VA) payments during 1993?

INCLUDE ENTIRE AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES.

FOR AMOUNTS $100,000 AND OVER, ENTER $99,999

PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

(blank/<C> Calculate total from all sources)

===>$___,___.00

>Q60e-88cal< ENTER PAYMENT RECEIVED FROM EACH SOURCE.

(SOURCES RECEIVED ARE: (answers to Q60c-88)

(blank/**ENTER N FOR ALL OTHER SOURCES**)

FOR AMOUNTS $100,000 AND OVER, ENTER $99,999

<N> None

Service-connected disability	===>$__,___
Survivor Benefits	===>$__,___
Veterans' pension	===>$__,___
Educational assistance	===>$__,___
Other	===>$__,___

>Q58a< (Did/Other than Social Security, did/Other than VA benefits, did/ Other than Social Security and VA benefits, did) (you/anyone in this household) receive any income in 1993 from survivor or widow's pensions, estates, trusts, annuities, or any other survivor benefits?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q58b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received this income?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q58c< What was the source of this income?

ASKING ABOUT: (name) (blank/--CURRENT RESPONDENT)

READ LIST IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE QUESTION

<2> Company or union survivor pension (INCLUDE PROFIT SHARING)
<3> Federal Government (CIVIL SERVICE) pension
<4> U.S. Military retirement survivor pension
<5> State or Local government survivor pension
<6> U.S. Railroad retirement survivor pension
<7> Worker's compensation survivor pension
<8> Black Lung survivor pension
<9> Regular payments from estates or trusts
<10> Regular payments from annuities or paid-up insurance policies
<11> Other or don't know (SPECIFY) --ENTER LAST

PROBE: Any other source?
        <N> No more

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q58Coth< SPECIFY OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME AS SURVIVOR OR WIDOW

ENTER "SURVIVOR BENEFITS" IF THE ANSWER IS "DON'T KNOW"

===>_____

>Q58E1<   How much did (name/you) receive in...
           (1st answer to Q58c) during 1993?

           PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q58E2<   ...(2nd answer to Q58c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q58E3<   ...(3rd answer to Q58c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q58E4<   ...(4th answer to Q58c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q59a< (Do you/Does anyone in this household) have a health problem or disability which prevents
        (you/them) from working or which limits the kind or amount of work (you/they) can do?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q59b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
           Who is that?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

           ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
           PROBE: Anyone else?

        ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
        ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q60a< (Did you/Is there anyone in this household who) ever (retire or leave/retired or left) a job for health reasons?

                                  <1> Yes
                                  <2> No

                                  ===>_

>Q60b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
                  Who is that?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

      ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
      PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q61b< (Did/Other than Social Security, did/Other than VA benefits, did/Other than Social Security or Va benefits, did) (name/you) receive any income in 1993 as a result of (your/his/her) health problem (handicap/disability)?

      (blank/IF AMOUNT WAS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY AS COMPENSATION FROM A JOB)
      (blank/RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, THEN ENTER PRECODE 2.)

      (blank/AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN (Q52c) WAS: $(amount))

          <1> Yes
          <2> No

      ===>_

>Q61c<   What was the source of this income?
           ASKING ABOUT: (name) (blank/--CURRENT RESPONDENT)

                    READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE
                    QUESTION

                    PROBE: Any other income related to this health condition or disability?

           (blank/<2> Worker's compensation)
           <3> Company or union disability
           <4> Federal Government (CIVIL SERVICE) disability
           <5> U.S. Military retirement disability
           <6> State or Local government employee disability
           <7> U.S. Railroad retirement disability
           <8> Accident or disability insurance
           <9> Black Lung miner's disability
           <10> State temporary sickness
           <11> Other or don't know - SPECIFY - ENTER LAST

                    <N> NO OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME
           ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
           ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q61c-oth<   SPECIFY OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME FROM HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

                    ENTER "OTHER HEALTH PROBLEM/DISABILITY" IF THE ANSWER IS "DON'T
                    KNOW"

                    ===>_____

>Q61E1<   How much did (name/you) receive from...
           (1st answer to Q61c) during 1993?

           PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q61E2<   ...(2nd answer to Q61c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q61E3<   ...(3rd answer to Q61c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q61E4<   ...(4th answer to Q61c)

           ===>$___,___ .00

>Q62a< (Other than Social Security, during/Other than VA benefits, during/
           Other than Social Security or Va benefits, during/During) 1993
           did (you/anyone in this household) receive any pension or retirement
           income from a previous employer or union, or any other
           type of retirement income?

           <1> Yes
           <2> No

           ===>_

>Q62b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
     Who received pension or retirement income?

LN NAME   RELATION   LN NAME   RELATION
(person 1)   (person 9)
(person 2)   (person 10)
(person 3)   (person 11)
(person 4)   (person 12)
(person 5)   (person 13)
(person 6)   (person 14)
(person 7)   (person 15)
(person 8)   (person 16)

          ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more

          PROBE: Anyone else?

          ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
          ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q62c<   What was the source of this income?
          ASKING ABOUT: (name) (blank/--CURRENT RESPONDENT)

          READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE
          QUESTION.

          <1> Company or union pension (INCLUDE PROFIT SHARING)
          <2> Federal Government (CIVIL SERVICE) retirement
          <3> U.S. Military retirement
          <4> State or Local government pension
          <5> U.S. Railroad Retirement
          <6> Regular payments from annuities or paid up insurance policies
          <7> Regular payments from IRA, KEOGH or 401(k) accounts
          <8> Other sources or don't know -- SPECIFY -- ENTER LAST

          PROBE: Any other pension or retirement income?

          <N> NO OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

          ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_
          ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>Q62c-oth<   ENTER OTHER SOURCE OF PENSION OR RETIREMENT INCOME

                    ENTER "OTHER PENSION OR RETIREMENT" IF THE ANSWER IS "DON'T
                    KNOW"

              ===> _____

>Q62E1<   How much did (name/you) receive from ...

              (1st answer to Q62c) during 1993?

              PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

              ===> $___,___ .00

>Q62E2<   ...(2nd answer to Q62c)

              ===> $___,___ .00

>Q62E3<   ...(3rd answer to Q62c)

              ===> $___,___ .00

>Q62E4<   ...(4th answer to Q62c)

              ===> $___,___ .00

>Q63A1<   At anytime during 1993 did (name/you):
              Have money in any kind of savings account or money market fund?

                    <1> Yes
                    <2> No

                    ===>_

>Q63A2<   Have any bonds, treasury notes, IRA's, or certificates of deposit?

                    <1> Yes
                    <2> No

                    ===>_

FACSIMILE OF MARCH SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

>Q63A3<   Have an interest earning checking account or any other investments which pay interest?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

        ===>_

>Q63b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Which members of this household had (savings accounts or money market funds/bonds,
        treasury notes, or certificates of deposit/investments which pay interest)?

                INCLUDE EACH IN CASES OF JOINT ACCOUNTS OR OWNERSHIP

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
        PROBE: Anyone else?

        ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_
        ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>Q63c< How much did (name/you) receive in interest from these sources during 1993, including even small amounts reinvested or credited to accounts?

       PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?
       SEPARATE AMOUNTS FOR JOINT ACCOUNTS

       USE THE "ALREADY INCLUDED" PRECODE IF THE RESPONDENT CANNOT
       SEPARATE AMOUNTS FOR JOINT ACCOUNTS AND YOU PREVIOUSLY RECORDED
       THE INTEREST

       DO NOT INCLUDE INTEREST EARNED FROM SERIES E, F, AND J U.S. SAVINGS
       BONDS WHICH WERE NOT CASHED DURING 1993.

       (blank/<A> Already included)
       <C> Calculate total using sources
       <N> None

   ===>$___,___ .00

>Q63c-calc< ENTER PAYMENT RECEIVED FROM EACH SOURCE.
       <N> None

       Savings accounts or money market funds ===>$___,___

       Bonds, treasury notes, IRA, or CD ===>$___,___

       Interest earning checking account or Other ===>$___,___

>Q64a< (blank/At any time during 1993 did (anyone in this household:/you))
Own any shares of stock in corporations (PAUSE) or any mutual fund shares?

       <1> Yes
       <2> No

       ===>_

>Q64b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
          Which members of this household?
          INCLUDE EACH PERSON IN CASE OF JOINT OWNERSHIP

LN NAME   RELATION   LN NAME   RELATION
(person 1)   (person 9)
(person 2)   (person 10)
(person 3)   (person 11)
(person 4)   (person 12)
(person 5)   (person 13)
(person 6)   (person 14)
(person 7)   (person 15)
(person 8)   (person 16)

          ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
          PROBE: Anyone else?

          ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
          ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q64c< How much did (name/you) receive in dividends from stocks (mutual funds) during 1993?

          PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?
          SEPARATE AMOUNTS FOR JOINT OWNERSHIP

          (blank/<A> Already included)
          <N> None

          ===>$___,___ .00

>Q65A1<   During 1993 did (name/you):
          Own any land, business property, apartments, or houses which were rented to others?

                    <1> Yes
                    <2> No

                    ===>_

>Q65A2<   Receive income from royalties or from roomers or boarders? (exclude amounts paid by
          relatives)

                    <1> Yes
                    <2> No

                    ===>_

>Q65A3<   Receive income from estates or trusts? (exclude estates or trusts already reported)

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q65b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who received this (income/rent)?

INCLUDE EACH IN CASES OF JOINT OWNERSHIP FOR SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS,
DETERMINE IF INCOME WAS ALREADY INCLUDED

SE LN NAME	SE LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

<H> (Help) Self-employed income previously reported

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_
===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>Q65c< How much did (name/you) receive in income from rent (blank/, roomers or boarders, estates, trusts, or royalties/, roomers or boarders, or royalties/, estates or trusts) AFTER EXPENSES for 1993?

> PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?
>
> IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.
>
> SEPARATE AMOUNTS FOR JOINT OWNERSHIP
>
> (blank/<A> Already included)
> <L> Lost money
>
> ===>$___,___ .00

>Q65CLO< ENTER AMOUNT OF MONEY LOST IN 1993.

> ===>$___,___ .00

>Q66a< During 1993 did (name/you) attend school beyond the high school level including a college, university, or other schools? (include vocational, business, or trade schools)

> <1> Yes
> <2> No
>
> ===>_

>Q66b< Did (you/anyone) receive any educational assistance for tuition, fees, books, or living expenses during 1993?

> EXCLUDE LOANS, ASSISTANCE FROM HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AND VA EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS
>
> <1> Yes
> <2> No
>
> ===>_

>Q66c< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Which member received assistance?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

    ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
    PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q66d< What type of assistance did (name/you) receive?

    EXCLUDE ASSISTANCE FROM HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

        <2> Pell Grant
        <3> Some other government assistance
        <4> Scholarships, grants, etc.
        <5> Other assistance (employers, friends, etc.)

    PROBE: Any other assistance?

        <N> No other assistance

    ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>Q69F88< How much did (name/you) receive in Pell Grants during 1993?

    PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

    ===>$___,___ .00

>Q66b< (blank/Aside from the Pell Grant assistance,) (How/how) much did (name/you) receive in (/other) educational assistance during 1993?

       PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

       ===>$___,___ .00

>Q70a< During 1993 did (anyone in this household/you) receive:
       Any child support payments?

           <1> Yes
           <2> No

           ===>_

>Q70b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
          Who received these payments?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

     ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
     PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q70c< How much did (name/you) receive in child support payments during 1993?

       PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

       ===>$___,___ .00

>Q71a< (blank/During 1993 did (anyone in this household receive:/you receive:)
Any alimony payments?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                    ===>_

>Q71b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who received these payments during 1993?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
        PROBE: Anyone else?

  ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
  ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q71c< How much did (name/you) receive in alimony payments during 1993?

        PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

      ===>$___,___ .00

>Q72a< (blank/During 1993 did (anyone in this household receive:/you receive:)
(Any other/Any) regular financial assistance from friends or relatives not living in this household?

        DO NOT INCLUDE LOANS

              <1> Yes
              <2> No

                    ===>_

>Q72b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
          Who received this assistance?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

    ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
    PROBE: Anyone else?

   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q72c< How much assistance did (name/you) receive during 1993?

    PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

    ===>$___,___ .00

>Q73A1<   Sometimes people forget about small amounts of income, or income received for only part of the year.

    Did (anyone in this household/you) receive income from:

    Hobbies, home businesses, farms, or business interests not already covered?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

        ===>_

>Q73A2<   Any unemployment compensation, welfare, or any other money income not already covered?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

        ===>_

>Q73b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
            Who received this income?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

          ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
          PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q73c< What was the source of this income?

          SPECIFY   ASKING ABOUT: (name/name–CURRENT RESPONDENT)

          ===>_____

>Q73d< How much did (name/you) receive altogether in 1993?

          PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

          ===>$__,___ .00

>Q75a< There are several government programs which provide medical care or help pay medical bills.

          During 1993 (were/was) (name/you) covered by: Medicare?

          MEDICARE IS FOR THE DISABLED AND ELDERLY

               <1> Yes
               <2> No

          ===>_

>Q75b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who was that?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
        PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q75c< (blank/During 1993 (was anyone in this household/were you) covered by:) Medicaid?

        MEDICAID IS FOR THE NEEDY.

        NOTE: **MediCARE IS DIFFERENT THAN MediCAID**
        MediCARE HELPS PAY HEALTH CARE COSTS FOR THOSE 65 AND OVER AND FOR
        CERTAIN PERSONS WITH LONG TERM DISABILITIES.

        (blank/YOU ARE INTERVIEWING IN: state)
        (blank/MediCAID MAY BE KNOW AS: (description)

            <1> Yes
            <2> No

        ===>_

>Q75d< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who was that?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q75e< (blank/During 1993 (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by:) CHAMPUS, VA, or military health care?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

        ===>_

>Q75f< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
        Who was that?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q75A88<   Other than government sponsored policies, health insurance can be obtained privately or through a current or former employer or union. (Were/Was) (you/anyone in this household) covered by health insurance of this type at any time during 1993?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

           ===>_

>Q75b-88<   **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
      Who was that?
           ONLY LIST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

      ENTER LINE NUMBER   <N> No more
      PROBE: Anyone else?

    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__
    ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>Q75C88<   Was (name's/your) health insurance coverage from a plan in (your/his/her) own name?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

           ===>_

>Q75D88<   Was this health insurance plan offered through (name's/your) current or former employer or union?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

           ===>_

>Q75E88<   Did (name's/your) employer or union pay for all, part, or none of the cost of this plan?

<1> All
<2> Part
<3> None

===>_

>Q75f-88<   What other persons were covered by this health insurance policy?

<1> Spouse
<2> Child(ren) in household
<3> Child(ren) not in the household
<4> Other
<5> No one
<N> No more

PROBE: Anyone else?

===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>Q74a< Other than Social Security did the (ANY) employer or union that (name/you) worked for in 1993
have a pension or other type of retirement plan for any of its employees?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q74b< (Were/Was) (name/you) included in that plan?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>Q8088<   During 1993, how many of the children in this household under age 15 were covered by
            Medicare or Medicaid?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        <A> All   <1-8>
        <N> None   <9> Nine or more

        ===>_

>Q8188<   During 1993, how many of the children under age 15 in this household were covered by a
            health insurance plan(?/ excluding Medicaid and Medicare?)

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        <A> All   <1-8>
        <N> None   <9> Nine or more

        ===>_

>Q81A88<   How many of these children were covered by the health insurance plan of someone not
residing in this household?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        <A> All   <1-8>
        <N> None   <9> Nine or more

        ===>_

>SHI1< These next questions are about health insurance coverage during the calendar
        year 1993. Unlike the questions we just completed which concerned persons 15 years old and over,
        the following questions apply to ALL persons of ALL ages.

        ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

            ===>_

>SHI2< At any time in 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by a health plan provided
        through their current or former employer or union?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

            ===>_

>SHI3<   Who was that?

        PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

            R LN NAME   R LN NAME
            (person 1)   (person 9)
            (person 2)   (person 10)
            (person 3)   (person 11)
            (person 4)   (person 12)
            (person 5)   (person 13)
            (person 6)   (person 14)
            (person 7)   (person 15)
            (person 8)   (person 16)

       ENTER LINE NUMBER

   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI4<   Who in this household was covered by (name's/your) plan?

        PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

            R LN NAME   R LN NAME
            (person 1)   (person 9)
            (person 2)   (person 10)
            (person 3)   (person 11)
            (person 4)   (person 12)
            (person 5)   (person 13)
            (person 6)   (person 14)
            (person 7)   (person 15)
            (person 8)   (person 16)

       ENTER LINE NUMBER

   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI5<   Did (name/you) plan cover anyone living outside this household?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

           ===>_

>SHI6< Did (name/you) former or current employer or union pay for all, part, or none of the health insurance premium?

   (NOTE: REPORT HERE EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTION TO
EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS,
NOT THE EMPLOYEE'S MEDICAL BILLS.)

   <1> All
   <2> Part
   <3> None

        ===>_

>SHI7< At anytime during 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by a plan that they purchased directly, that is, a private plan not related to current or past employment?

   <1> Yes
   <2> No

        ===>_

>SHI8< Who was that?

   PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

   R LN NAME   R LN NAME
   (person 1)   (person 9)
   (person 2)   (person 10)
   (person 3)   (person 11)
   (person 4)   (person 12)
   (person 5)   (person 13)
   (person 6)   (person 14)
   (person 7)   (person 15)
   (person 8)   (person 16)

   ENTER LINE NUMBER

   ===>_   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI9< Who in this household was covered by (name's/your) plan?

PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME   R LN NAME
(person 1)   (person 9)
(person 2)   (person 10)
(person 3)   (person 11)
(person 4)   (person 12)
(person 5)   (person 13)
(person 6)   (person 14)
(person 7)   (person 15)
(person 8)   (person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER

===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>SHI10<   Did (name/you) plan cover anyone living outside this household?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

>SHI11<   At any time in 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by the health plan of someone who does not live in this household?

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>_

FACSIMILE OF MARCH SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

>SHI12<   Who was that?

       PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME	R LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

       ENTER LINE NUMBER

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI13<   At any time in 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by Medicare, the health insurance for persons 65 years old and over or persons with disabilities?

       <1> Yes
       <2> No

          ===>_

>SHI14<   Who was that?

       PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME	R LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

       ENTER LINE NUMBER

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI15< At any time in 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by (Medicaid/local name), the government assistance program that pays for health care?

    <H> For list of local names

    <1> Yes
    <2> No

       = = = >_

>HELP-SHl< Because Medicaid is administered at the State level, it may be known by different names in different states.

      MED-CAL: California
      WELFARE: Oregon
      MEDI-KAN: Kansas

      MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:

Alaska	Kentucky	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Maine	Rhode Island
Delaware	Maryland	South Carolina
District of Columbia	Massachusetts	Texas
Georgia	Michigan	Virginia
Hawaii	Minnesota	Washington
Idaho	New Jersey	Wisconsin

ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

    = = = >_

>SHI16<   Who was that?

PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME	R LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI17<   How many months during 1993, (were/was) (name/you) covered by (Medicaid/local name)?

<H> For list of local names

ENTER NUMBER OR MONTHS

===>__

>SHI18<   At any time in 1993, (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by any other kind of health insurance, including CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, VA or military health care, or the Indian Health Service?

NOTE: "CHAMPVA" IS THE CIVILIAN HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS.

<1> Yes
<2> No

===>__

>SHI19<   Who was that?

        PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME	R LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

        ENTER LINE NUMBER

   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_   ===>_

>SHI20a<   What plan (were/was) (name/you) covered by?

        <1> CHAMPUS
        <2> CHAMPVA
        <3> VA
        <4> Indian Health Service
        <5> Other

            ===>_

>SHI21<   These next questions are about CURRENT health insurance coverage, that is, health coverage last week. (Were you/Was anyone in this household) covered by any type of health plan last week?

        <1> Yes
        <2> No

            ===>_

>SHI22<   Who was that?

        PROBE: Anyone else?   ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME	R LN NAME
(person 1)	(person 9)
(person 2)	(person 10)
(person 3)	(person 11)
(person 4)	(person 12)
(person 5)	(person 13)
(person 6)	(person 14)
(person 7)	(person 15)
(person 8)	(person 16)

      ENTER LINE NUMBER

===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__   ===>__

>SHI23a<   What types of plans (were/was) (name/you) covered by last week?

      <1>   Medicare
      <2>   Medicaid
      <3>   CHAMPUS
      <4>   CHAMPVA ("CHAMPVA" IS THE CIVILIAN HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS.)
      <5>   VA health care
      <6>   Military health care
      <7>   Indian Health Service
      <8>   Other government health care
      <9>   Employer/union-provided (own plan)
      <10>   Employer/union-provided (as dependent)
      <11>   Privately purchased (own plan)
      <12>   Privately purchased (as dependent)
      <13>   Plan of someone outside the household
      <14>   Other

      ===>__

>SHI24<   An important factor in evaluating a person's or family's health insurance situation is their current health status and/or the current health status of other family members.

      ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

      ===>__

>SHI25<   Would you say (name's/your) health in general is:

    <1>   Excellent
    <2>   Very good
    <3>   Good
    <4>   Fair
    <5>   Poor

        ===>_

>SUNITS<   ** ASK IF NECESSARY **

    How many housing units are in this structure?

    <1> Only one
    <2> Two
    <3> Three or four
    <4> Five to nine
    <5> Ten or more

        ===>_

>Q80<   During 1993 how many of the children, 5-18 years old in this household usually ate a complete hot lunch offered at school?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        <A> All   <1-8>
        <N> None   <9> Nine or more

        ===>_

>Q83<   During 1993 how many of the children in this household received free or reduced price lunches
        because they qualified for the Federal School Lunch program?

                Number of children who ate hot lunch offered at school: (entry in Q80)

        LN NAME   RELATION   LN NAME   RELATION
        (person 1)   (person 9)
        (person 2)   (person 10)
        (person 3)   (person 11)
        (person 4)   (person 12)
        (person 5)   (person 13)
        (person 6)   (person 14)
        (person 7)   (person 15)
        (person 8)   (person 16)

                <A> All   <1-8>
                <N> None   <9> Nine or more

                ===>_

>Q85<   Is this house in a public housing project, that is, is it owned by a local housing authority or other
        public agency?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q86<   Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the
        cost?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q87<   Did (name/you) get food stamps at any time during 1993?

                <1> Yes
                <2> No

                ===>_

>Q88< How many of the people now living here were covered by food stamps during 1993?

LN NAME	RELATION	LN NAME	RELATION
(person 1)		(person 9)	
(person 2)		(person 10)	
(person 3)		(person 11)	
(person 4)		(person 12)	
(person 5)		(person 13)	
(person 6)		(person 14)	
(person 7)		(person 15)	
(person 8)		(person 16)	

        \<A> All   \<1-8>
        \<N> None   \<9> Nine or more

    ===>_

>Q89< In how many months of 1993 were food stamps received?

    \<A> All

    \<01-11>

      ===>__

>Q90< What was the value of all the food stamps received during 1993?

PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

    \<C> Calculate using monthly payments

    ===>$___,___ .00

>Q90-calc<   ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN FIRST COLUMN. THEN
ENTER MONTHLY AMOUNT IN SECOND COLUMN.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR ANY CHANGES IN MONTHLY AMOUNT.

IF ANY AMOUNT UNKNOWN, ENTER ESTIMATE.
IF ESTIMATE NOT AVAILABLE, BACK TO Q90 AND ENTER YEARLY
ESTIMATE.

ENTER <N> IN FIRST COLUMN WHEN ALL MONTHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

  # MONTHS   AMOUNT

  ===>__   ===>$___,___
  ===>__   ===>$___,___
  ===>__   ===>$___,___

>Q90-err<   *******ERROR*******

NUMBER OF MONTHS ENTERED GREATER THAN 12.

BACKUP TO CHANGE ENTRY IN NUMBER OF MONTHS.

IF ALL AMOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THOSE AMOUNTS WERE RECEIVED
ARE NOT KNOWN, ENTER <P> TO BACK UP TO Q90 AND ENTER AN ESTIMATE.

  ===>_

>Q90-ver<   Then this household received about $(amount) in food stamps during 1993. Is that correct?

    <1> Yes
    <2> No -- back to Q90 and obtain estimate

  ===>_

>Q93<   The government has an energy assistance program which helps pay heating costs. This assistance
         can be received directly by the household or it can be paid directly to the electric company, gas
         company, or fuel dealer.

                 Since October 1, 1993, (have you/has this household) received assistance of this type from the
                 federal, state, or local government?

                         <1> Yes
                         <2> No

                 ===>_

>Q93PR1<   Do you remember receiving an additional or unexpected check that was sent during the winter
             to help pay heating costs?

                         <1> Yes
                         <2> No

                 ===>_

>Q93PR2<   Was it used to pay heating costs?

                         <1> Yes
                         <2> No

                 ===>_

>Q94<   Altogether, how much energy assistance has been received since October 1, 1993?

                 ===>$___,___ .00

>Ckdisplay<   ASK IF NECESSARY: Can you or someone in this household provide the amount of:

    LN   CONTENT   PERSON   ITEM LABEL
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)
    (person)

ENTER LINE FOR MISSING DATA ITEM.
AFTER CORRECTING ENTRY, JUMP FORWARD (F3) TO THIS SCREEN.

SKIP TO FIN (F10) TO SCHEDULE CALLBACK FOR MISSING DATA

    <N>   NO MORE INFORMATION POSSIBLE FROM ANYONE AT HOUSEHOLD

    ===>_

>error-md<   ****SOME KIND OF ERROR.****

UNABLE TO BACK UP TO THIS ITEM AT THIS TIME
ENTER <B> TO BACK UP TO CKDISPLAY AND CONTINUE

    ===>_

APPENDIX E

Specific Metropolitan Identifiers

The specific metropolitan identifiers on this file are based on the Office of Management and Budget's June 30, 1984 definitions and are ranked according to Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 1983. Identification of CMSA's is based on the CMSA/MSA rank code (see List 1) or the CMSA FIPS Code (see List 5). MSA's can be Identified by using either the CMSA/MSA rank code (List 1) or the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4). PMSA's can be Identified by either the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4) or a combination of the CMSA/MSA rank codes and the PMSA rank code (List 2). Identification of Individual central cities is based on a combination of codes (See List 3). Individual central cities are identified by the appropriate central city code and the FIPS MSA/PMSA code or the appropriate central city code, the CMSA/MSA rank code, and, if necessary, the PMSA rank code. Some examples of the proper coding of specific metropolitan areas are given below.

AREA	CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODE (INDCCODE)	FIPS MSA/PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)
	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	010	N/C	N/C	N/C
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	010	02	N/C	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	N/C	2800
Fort Worth, TX Central City	010	02	1	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	1	2800
Phoenix, AZ MSA	023	N/C	N/C	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	N/C	6200
Mesa, AZ Central City	023	N/C	2	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	2	6200
Burlington, VT MSA	224	N/C	N/C	N/C
OR	H/C	N/C	N/C	1305

N/C = No Code Required

NOTES:

1. Do not attempt to tally CMSA totals by summing identified PMSA's. The specific PMSA identification for some PMSA's is suppressed while the specific CMSA for those areas is available. The New Hampshire portion of the Boston CMSA is an example of this. While specific identification of Nashua and the Lawrence-Haverill and Lowell portions is suppressed, all areas are coded as being in the Boston CMSA.

2. Many of the smaller metropolitan areas in sample do not contain central city/balance breakdowns and hence, are coded "not identifiable" in the household central city metropolitan statistical area residence status code (HCCC-R). It is recommended that this code in conjunction with the modified household metropolitan statistical area residence status code (HMSA-R) be used for tallying metropolitan residence status for national and other grouped data. The HG in each listing refers to Household Geographic.

LIST 1: CMSA/MSA 1983 RANK CODES (HG-MSAR)

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	CMSA/MSA TITLE
001		New York-New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ CMSA
002		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA
003		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA (Wisconsin portion not in sample)
004		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA (Maryland portion suppressed)
005		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA
006		Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA
007		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA
008		Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA
009	8840	Washington, DC-VA MSA
010		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA
011		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA
012		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA
013		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
014		St. Louis, MO-IL CMSA
015	0520	Atlanta, GA MSA
016	0720	Baltimore, MD MSA
017	5120	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
018		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA
019	7320	San Diego, CA MSA
020	8280	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
021		Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA
022		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA (Indiana portion not identified)
023	6200	Phoenix, AZ MSA
024		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA
025	3760	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
026		Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA
027	5560	New Orleans, LA MSA
028	1840	Columbus, OH MSA
029	5720	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
030		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA
031	6920	Sacramento, CA MSA
032	3480	Indianapolis, IN MSA
033	7240	San Antonio, TX MSA
034		Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA
035	1520	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
036		Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA
037	7160	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
038	6840	Rochester, NY MSA
039	5880	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
040	4520	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
041	2000	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
042	4920	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified)
043	1000	Birmingham, AL MSA
044	5360	Nashville, TN MSA

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	CMSA/MSA TITLE
045	3120	Greenboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC MSA
046	0160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY MSA
047	3320	Honolulu, HI MSA
048	5960	Orlando, FL MSA
049	6760	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg cities not in sample)
050	3600	Jacksonville, FL MSA
051	7560	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample)
052	0560	Tulsa, OK MSA
053	8960	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
054	8160	Syracuse, NY MSA
055	0240	Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified)
056	0640	Austin, TX MSA
057	3000	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
058	8400	Toledo, OH MSA
059	5920	Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa portion not identified)
060	6640	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
061	3160	Greenville-Spartanburg. SC MSA
062	3840	Knoxville. TN MSA
063	8520	Tucson, AZ MSA
064	3240	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample)
065	2840	Fresno, CA MSA
066	0760	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
067	9320	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
068	4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
069	8000	Springfield, MA MSA
070	2320	El Paso, TX MSA
071	5480	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
072	4400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
073	1440	Charleston, SC MSA
074	5160	Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample)
075	0680	Bakersfield, CA MSA
076	3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
077	2640	Flint, MI MSA
078	0200	Albuquerque, NM MSA
079	9040	Wichita, KS MSA
080	1760	Columbia, SC MSA
081	1560	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample)
082	6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
083	4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
084	9240	Worcester, MA MSA
085	1320	Canton, OH MSA
086	0840	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
087	9280	York, PA MSA
088	1960	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
089	8120	Stockton, CA MSA
090	2120	Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample)
091	4000	Lancaster, PA MSA

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	CMSA/MSA TITLE
092	3560	Jackson, MS MSA
093	6120	Peoria, IL MSA
094	0600	Augusta, GA-SC, MSA
095	1880	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
096	7680	Shreveport, LA MSA
097	2760	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
098	7840	Spokane, WA MSA
099	3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
100	1720	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
101	3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
102	4720	Madison, WI MSA
103	4880	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
104	4200	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
105	8680	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
106	7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
107	6680	Reading, PA MSA
108	6080	Pensacola, FL MBA
109	7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
110	4900	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
111	0460	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
112	2020	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
113	5170	Modesto, CA MSA
115	5240	Montgomery, AL MSA
116	2360	Erie, PA MSA
117	6880	Rockford, IL MSA
118	2440	Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified)
119	4600	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
120	1400	Charleston, WV MSA
121	2400	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
122	0960	Binghamton, NY MSA
123	8700	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
124	3680	Johnstown, PA MSA
125	2240	Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
126	5520	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed)
127	7000	Salem, OR MSA
128	6460	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
129	2560	Fayetteville, NC MSA
130	1800	Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample)
131	2700	Fort Myers, FL MSA
132	7000	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
133	6520	Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
134	1240	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
135	7520	Savannah, GA MSA
136	7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
137	6000	Roanoke, VA MSA
138	4600	Lubbock, TX MSA
139	3080	Lafayette, LA MSA
140	3810	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
141	7920	Springfield, MO MSA
142	3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
143	0300	Anchorage, AK MSA

SPECIFIC METROPOLITAN IDENTIFIERS

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	CMSA/MSA TITLE
144	6720	Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified)
145	3290	Hickory, NC MSA
146	3440	Huntsville, AL MSA
147	8000	Waterbury, CT MSA
148	8240	Tallahassee, FL MSA
149	6450	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not entirely in sample and it is not identified)
150	6400	Portland, ME MSA
151	4360	Lincoln, NE MSA
152	0920	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
153	3350	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
154	7080	Springfield, IL MSA
156	1000	Boise City, ID MSA
157	2900	Gainesville, FL MSA
150	9000	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Ohio portion not identified)
161	8000	Waco, TX MSA
163	3960	Lake Charles, LA MSA
164	1360	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
165	5400	New Bedford, MA MSA
166	1400	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
169	2720	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (Oklahoma portion not in sample)
170	1140	Bradenton, FL MBA
171	0480	Asheville, NC MSA
172	0870	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
173	8920	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
174	2670	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MBA
178	8440	Topeka, KS MSA (Central City portion only identified)
179	1620	Chico, CA MSA
180	5320	Muskegon, MI MSA
181	4320	Lima, OH MSA
184	5790	Ocala, FL MSA
185	3520	Jackson, MS MSA
186	5200	Monroe, LA MSA
192	8600	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
193	0780	Battle Creek, MI MSA
194	0405	Anderson, SC MSA
197	5910	Olympia, WA MSA
198	8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
199	2650	Florence, AL MSA
201	0280	Altoona, PA MSA
202	0400	Anderson, IN MSA
203	4760	Manchester, NH MSA
204	4890	Medford, OR MBA
207	3710	Joplin, MO MSA
209	4800	Mansfield, OH MSA
211	7610	Sharon, PA MSA
216	6560	Pueblo, CO MSA
219	4200	Lawton, OK MSA
221	1040	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
222	2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
224	1305	Burlington, VT MSA
225	9140	Williamsport, PA MSA
226	7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)

SPECIFIC METROPOLITAN IDENTIFIERS

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	CMSA/MSA TITLE
231	7760	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
233	2655	Florence, SC MSA
240	0860	Bellingham, WA MSA
242	9340	Yuba City, CA MSA
246	1740	Colombia, MO MSA
247	2880	Gadsden, AL MSA
248	2580	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
252	3740	Kankakee, IL MSA

LIST 2: PMSA 1983 RANK CODES (HG-PMSA)

Note: The PMSA Rank is assigned based on a PMSA's population
when compared to other PMSA's within the parent CMSA.

CMSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	PMSA TITLE
001	01	5600	New York, NY
	02	5380	Nassau-Suffolk, NY
	03	5640	Newark, NJ
	04	0875	Bergen-Passaic, NJ
	05	5015	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ
	06	5190	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ
	07	3640	Jersey City, NJ
	00	1160	Bridgeport-Milford, CT
	09	5950	Orange County, NY
	10	8040	Stamford, CT
	11	1930	Danbury, CT
	12	5760	Norwalk, CT
002	01	4480	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA
	02	0360	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA
	03	6780	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA
	04	6000	Oxnard-Ventura, CA
003	01	1600	Chicago, IL
	02	2960	Gary-Hammond, IN
	03	3965	Lake County, IL
	04	3690	Joliet, IL
	05	0620	Aurora-Elgin, IL
004	01	6160	Philadelphia, PA-NJ
	02	9160	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD (New Jersey portion not identified, Maryland portion suppressed.)
	03	8480	Trenton, NJ
005	01	5775	Oakland, CA
	02	7360	San Francisco, CA
	03	7400	San Jose, CA
	04	8720	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA
	05	7500	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA
	06	7485	Santa Cruz, CA
006	01	2160	Detroit, MI
	02	0440	Ann Arbor, MS
007	01	1120	Boston, MA
	02	4160	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA
	04	4560	Lowell, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
	05	1200	Brockton, MA
008	01	3360	Houston, TX
	02	2920	Galveston-Texas City, TX
	03	1145	Brazoria, TX
010	01	1920	Dallas, TX
	02	2800	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX

CMSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	PMSA TITLE
011	01	1680	Cleveland, OH
	02	0080	Akron, OH
	03	4440	Lorain-Elyria, OH
012	01	5000	Miami-Hialeah, FL
	02	2680	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL
013	01	6280	Pittsburgh, PA
	02	0845	Beaver County, PA
014	01	7040	St, Louis, MO-IL (Illinois portion not identified)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA
	02	8200	Tacoma, WA
021	01	2080	Denver, CO
	02	1125	Boulder-Longmont, CO
022	01	1640	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified)
	02	3200	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
024	01	5080	Milwaukee, WI
	02	6600	Racine, WI
026	01	6440	Portland, OR
	02	8725	Vancouver, WA
030	01	1280	Buffalo, NY
	02	5700	Niagara Falls, NY
034	01	6480	Providence, RI
	02	6060	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA (Rhode Island-Central City portion only identified)
036	01	3280	Hartford, CT
	02	5440	New Britain, CT

SPECIFIC METROPOLITAN IDENTIFIERS

LIST 3: INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODES (INDCCODE)

CMSA/MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CITY CODE (INDCCODE	CITY
001	03	1	Newark, NJ
		2	Elizabeth, NJ
002	01	1	Los Angeles, CA
		2	Long Beach, CA
		3	Pasadena, CA
		0	Others
	02	1	Anaheim, CA
		2	Santa Ana, CA
	03	1	Riverside, CA
		0	Others
003	01	1	Chicago, IL
		0	Others
	02	1	Gary, IN
		0	Others
005	01	1	Oakland, CA
		0	Others
006	01	1	Detroit, MI
		0	Others
007	01	1	Boston, MA
		0	Others
010	01	1	Dallas, TX
		0	Others
	02	1	Fort Worth, TX
		2	Arlington, TX
012	01	1	Miami, FL
		0	Others
	02	1	Fort Lauderdale, FL
		0	Others
017	-	1	Minneapolis, MN
		0	Others
020	-	1	Tampa, FL
		0	Others
023	-	1	Phoenix, AZ
		2	Mesa, AZ
		0	Others
029	-	1	Norfolk, VA
		2	Virginia Beach, VA
		3	Newport News, VA
		4	Hampton, VA
		0	Others
045	-	1	Greensboro, NC
		0	Others
046	-	1	Albany, NY
		0	Others
060	-	1	Raleigh, NC
		0	Others
069	-	1	Springfield, MA
		0	Others

LIST 4: FIPS MSA/PMSA CODES (HG-MSAC)

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
O11	02	0080	Akron, OH, PMSA
046		0160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
078		0200	Albuquerque, NM MSA
055		0240	Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified)
201		0280	Altoona, PA MSA
002	02	0360	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
143		0380	Anchorage, AK MSA
202		0400	Anderson, IN MSA
194		0405	Anderson, SC MSA
006	02	0440	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
111		0460	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenaht, WI MSA
171		0480	Asheville, NC MSA
015		0520	Atlanta, GA MSA
094		0600	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
003	05	0620	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
056		0640	Austin, TX MSA
075		0680	Bakersfield, CA MSA
016		0720	Baltimore, MD MSA
066		0760	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
193		0780	Battle Creek, MI MSA
086		0840	Beaumont-Port Arthur, FL MSA
013	02	0845	Beaver County, PA PMSA
240		0860	Bellingham, WA MSA
172		0870	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
001	04	0875	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
152		0920	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
122		0960	Binghamton, NY MSA
043		1000	Birmingham, AL MSA
221		1040	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
156		1080	Boise City, ID MSA
007	01	1120	Boston, MA PMSR
021	02	1125	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
170		1140	Bradenton, FL MSA
008	03	1145	Brazoria, TX PMSA
001	08	1160	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
007	05	1200	Brockton, MA PMSA
134		1240	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
030	01	1280	Buffalo, NY PMSA
224		1305	Burlington, VT MSA
085		1320	Canton, OH MSA
164		1360	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
166		1400	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
073		1440	Charleston, SC MSA
120		1480	Charleston, WV MSA
035		1520	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
081		1560	Chattanooga, TN-A MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample)

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
003	01	1600	Chicago, IL PMSA identified)
179		1620	Chico, CA MSA
022	01	1640	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA (Indiana portion not identified)
011	01	1680	Cleveland, OH PMSA
100		1720	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
246		1740	Colombia, MO MSA
080		1760	Columbia, SC MSA
130		1800	Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample)
028	.	1840	Columbus, OH MSA
095		1880	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
010	01	1920	Dallas, TX PMSA
001	11	1930	Danbury, CT PMSR
088		1960	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
041		2000	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
112		2020	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
021	01	2080	Denver, CO PMSA
090		2120	Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas County not in sample)
006	01	2160	Detroit, MI PMSA
125		2240	Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
070		2320	El Paso, TX MSA
116		2360	Erie, PA MSA
121		2400	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
118		2440	Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified)
129		2560	Fayetteville, NC MSA
248		2580	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
077		2640	Flint, MI MSA
199		2650	Florence, AL MSA
233		2655	Florence, SC MSA
174		2670	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
012	02	2680	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
131		2700	Fort Myers, FL MSA
169		2720	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (Oklahoma portion not in sample)
222		2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
097		2760	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
010	02	2800	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
065		2840	Fresno, CA MSA
247		2880	Gadsden, AL MSA
157		2900	Gainesville, FL MSA
008	02	2920	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
003	02	2960	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
057		3000	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
045		3120	Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC MSA
061		3160	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
022	02	3200	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
064		3240	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon County not in sample)

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
036	01	3280	Hartford, CT PMSA
145		3290	Hickory, NC MSA
047		3320	Honolulu, HI MSA
153		3350	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
008	01	3360	Houston, TX PMSA
101		3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
146		3440	Huntsville, AL MSA
032		3480	Indianapolis, IN MSA
185		3520	Jackson, MI MSA
092		3560	Jackson, MS MSA
050		3600	Jacksonville, FL MSA
001	07	3640	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
076		3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
124		3680	Johnstown, PA MSA
003	04	3690	Joliet, IL PMSA
207		3710	Joplin, MO MSA
142		3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
252		3740	Kankakee, IL MSA
025		3760	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
140		3810	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
062		3840	Knoxville, TN MSA
139		3880	Lafayette, LA MSA
163		3960	Lake Charles, LA MSA
003	03	3965	Lake County, IL PMSA
099		3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
091		4000	Lancaster, PA MSA
083		4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
060		4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
007	02	4160	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified)
219		4200	Lawton, OK MSA
104		4280	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
181		4320	Lima, OH MSA
151		4360	Lincoln, NE MSA
072		4400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
011	03	4440	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
002	01	4480	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
040		4520	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
007	04	4560	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified)
138		4600	Lubbock, TX MSA
119		4680	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
102		4720	Madison, WI MSA
203		4760	Manchester, NH MSA
209		4800	Mansfield, OH MSA
103		4880	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
204		4890	Medford, OR MSA
110		4900	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
042		4920	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified)
012	01	5000	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
001	05	5015	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
024	01	5080	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
017		5120	Minneapolis-St, Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
074		5160	Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample)
113		5170	Modesto, CA MSA
001	06	5190	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
106		5200	Monroe, LA MSA
115		5240	Montgomery, AL MSA
100		5320	Muskegon, MI MSA
044		5360	Nashville, TN MSA
001	02	5380	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
165		5400	New Bedford, MA MSA
036	02	5440	New Britain, CT PMSA
071		5480	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
126		5520	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed)
027		5560	New Orleans, LA MSA
001	01	5600	New York, NY PMSA
001	03	5640	Newark, NJ PMSA
030	02	5700	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
029		5720	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
001	12	5760	Norwalk, CT PMSA
005	01	5775	Oakland, CA PMSA
184		5790	Ocala, FL MSA
039		5880	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
197		5910	Olympia, WA MSA
059		5920	Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa potion not identified)
001	09	5950	Orange County, NY PMSA
048		5960	Orlando, FL MSA
002	04	6000	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
034	02	6060	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA (Rhode Island Central City portion only identified)
100		6080	Pensacola, FL MSA
093		6120	Peoria, IL MSA
004	01	6160	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
023		6200	Phoenix, AZ MSA
013	01	6280	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
150		6400	Portland, ME MSA
026	01	6440	Portland, OR PMSA
149		6450	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not entirely in sample and it is not identified)
128		6460	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
034	01	6480	Providence, RI PMSA
133		6520	Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
216		6560	Pueblo, CO MSA
024	02	6600	Racine, WI PMSA
060		6640	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
107		6680	Reading, PA MSA
144		6720	Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified)

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
049		6760	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg cities not in sample)
002	03	6780	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
137		6800	Roanoke, VA MSA
038		6840	Rochester, NY MSA
117		6880	Rockford, IL MSA
031		6920	Sacramento, CA MSA
082		6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
014	01	7040	St. Louis, MO-IL PMSA (Illinois portion not identified)
127		7080	Salem, OR MSA
007	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
109		7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
037		7160	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
033		7240	San Antonio, TX MSA
019		7320	San Diego, CA MSA
005	02	7360	San Francisco, CA PMSA
005	03	7400	San Jose, CA PMSA
106		7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
005	06	7485	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
005	05	7500	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
136		7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
135		7520	Savannah, GA MSA
051		7560	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA PMSA
211		7610	Sharon, PA MSA
096		7680	Shreveport, LA MSA
226		7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)
231		7760	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
132		7800	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
090		7840	Spokane, WA MSA
154		7880	Springfield, IL MSA
141		7920	Springfield, MO MSA
069		8000	Springfield, MA MSA
001	10	8040	Stamford, CT PMSA
089		8120	Stockton, CA MSA
054		8160	Syracuse, NY MSA
018	02	8200	Tacoma, WA PMSA
148		8240	Tallahassee, FL MSA
020		8280	Tampa-St, Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
198		8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
058		8400	Toledo, OH MSA
170		8440	Topeka, KS MSA (Central City portion only identified)
004	03	8480	Trenton, NJ PMSA
063		8520	Tucson, AZ MSA
052		8560	Tulsa, OK MSA
192		8600	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
105		8680	Utica-Rome, NY MSA

CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE (HG-MSAR)	PMSA RANK CODE (HG-PMSA)	FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE (HG-MSAC)	MSA/PMSA TITLE
005	04	8720	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
026	02	8725	Vancouver, WA PMSA
123		8780	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
161		8800	Waco, TX MSA
009		8840	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
147		8880	Waterbury, CT MSA
173		8920	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
053		8960	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
158		9000	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Ohio portion not identified)
079		9040	Wichita, KS MSA
225		9140	Williamsport, PA MSA
004	02	9160	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA (New Jersey portion not identified, Maryland portion suppressed.)
004		9240	Worcester, MA MSA
087		9280	York, PA MSA
067		9320	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
242		9340	Yuba City, CA MSA

List 5: CMSA CODES (HG-CMSA)

FIPS CODE (HG-CMSA)	CMSA TITLE
07	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH
10	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY
14	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI (Wisconsin portion not in sample)
21	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified)
28	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
31	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX
34	Denver-Boulder, CO
35	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI
41	Hartford-New Britian-Middletown, CT
42	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX
47	Kansas City, MO-KS
56	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL
63	Milwaukee-Racine, WI
70	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT
77	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD (Maryland portion suppressed)
78	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
79	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA
80	Providence- Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA
91	Seattle-Tacoma, WA

APPENDIX F

Topcoding of Usual Hourly Earnings

This variable will be topcoded based on an individual's usual hours worked variable, if the individual's edited usual weekly earnings variable is $999. The topcode is computed such that the product of usual hours times usual hourly does not exceed an annualized wage of $100,000 ($1923.07 per week). Below is a list of the appropriate topcodes.

Hours	Topcode	Hours	Topcode
		50	$38.46
1	None	51	$37.70
2	None	52	$36.98
3	None	53	$36.28
4	None	54	$35.61
5	None	55	$34.96
6	None	56	$34.34
7	None	57	$33.73
8	None	58	$33.15
9	None	59	$32.59
10	None	60	$32.05
11	None	61	$31.52
12	None	62	$31.01
13	None	63	$30.52
14	None	64	$30.04
15	None	65	$29.58
16	None	66	$29.13
17	None	67	$28.70
18	None	68	$28.28
19	None	69	$27.87
20	$96.15	70	$27.47
21	$91.57	71	$27.08
22	$87.41	72	$26.70
23	$83.61	73	$26.34
24	$80.12	74	$25.98
25	$76.92	75	$25.64
26	$73.96	76	$25.30
27	$71.22	77	$24.97
28	$68.68	78	$24.65
29	$66.31	79	$24.34
30	$64.10	80	$24.03
31	$62.03	81	$23.74
32	$60.09	82	$23.45
33	$58.27	83	$23.16
34	$56.56	84	$22.89
35	$54.94	85	$22.62
36	$53.41	86	$22.36
37	$51.97	87	$22.10
38	$50.60	88	$21.85
39	$49.30	89	$21.60
40	$48.07	90	$21.36
41	$46.90	91	$21.13
42	$45.78	92	$20.90
43	$44.72	93	$20.67
44	$43.70	94	$20.45
45	$42.73	95	$20.24
46	$41.80	96	$20.03
47	$40.91	97	$19.82
48	$40.06	98	$19.62
49	$39.24	99	$19.42

APPENDIX G

Source and Accuracy Statement

SOURCE OF DATA

The data for this survey came from the March 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The March survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplements.

Basic CPS. The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 60,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,600 of these units. The occupants of these units are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times. These redesigns have improved the quality and reliability of the data and have satisfied changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

March supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions in March about money income received in the previous calendar year, educational attainment, household and family characteristics, marital status and geographical mobility.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic population, the March CPS sample was increased by about 2,500 eligible housing units. These housing units were interviewed the previous November and contained at least one sample person of Hispanic origin. In addition, the sample included persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates come from four primary sources:

o The 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.
o An adjustment for undercoverage in the 1990 census.
o Statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration.
o Statistics on the size of the Armed Forces.

The estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so husband and wife of a household received the same weight. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average overall possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. Several sources of nonsampling error include the following:

o Inability to get information about all sample cases.
o Definitional difficulties.
o Differences in interpretation of questions.
o Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
o Respondents' inability to recall information.
o Errors made in data collection, such as recording and coding data.
o Errors made in processing the data.
o Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
o Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1990 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 8 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before ratio adjustment divided by the independent population control. Table 1 shows CPS coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for March 1994. The CPS coverage ratios can exhibit some variability from month to month. Other Census Bureau household surveys experience similar coverage.

Table 1: CPS Coverage Ratios

	NonBlack		Black		All Persons		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTAL
0-14	0.942	0.951	0.880	0.904	0.932	0.943	0.937
15-19	0.864	0.910	0.885	0.751	0.867	0.884	0.876
20-24	0.823	0.877	0.707	0.757	0.808	0.859	0.834
25-29	0.863	0.919	0.755	0.810	0.850	0.903	0.877
30-34	0.880	0.950	0.671	0.833	0.855	0.934	0.895
35-44	0.899	0.940	0.684	0.863	0.875	0.930	0.903
45-54	0.938	0.961	0.778	0.953	0.923	0.960	0.942
55-64	0.932	0.953	0.834	0.929	0.923	0.951	0.938
65-74	0.932	0.977	0.939	0.958	0.932	0.975	0.956
75+	1.019	1.008	0.910	0.961	1.011	1.004	1.007
15+	0.902	0.945	0.767	0.858	0.887	0.934	0.912
0+	0.911	0.946	0.802	0.871	0.898	0.936	0.917

These coverage ratios are for March 1994.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

A number of changes were made in data collection and estimation procedures beginning with the January 1994 CPS. The major change was the use of a new questionnaire. The questionnaire was redesigned to measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, to expand the amount of data available, to implement several definitional changes, and to adapt to a computer-assisted interviewing environment. The March supplemental income questions were also modified for adaptation to computer-assisted interviewing, although there were no changes in definitions and concepts. Due to these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from data collected in 1994 with estimates from earlier years. See Appendix 3, "Redesign of the Current Population Survey" for a description of these changes and the effect they had on the data.

Caution should also be used when comparing data from this microdata file, which reflects 1990 census-based population controls, with microdata files from March 1993 and earlier years, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions. It did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1990 based population controls results in about a 1-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1994 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1985, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Note when using small estimates. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures probably do not reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 75,000.

Take care in the interpretation of small differences. Even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors as calculated below are primarily measures of sampling variability, but they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard errors and their use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to estimates from this data. Instead of providing an

individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Standard errors may be used to perform hypothesis testing. This is a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the percentage of Whites with a college education to the percentage of Blacks with a college education.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. A significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. For example, to conclude that two parameters are different at the 0.10 level of significance, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

The Census Bureau uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.10 levels of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical texts for alternative criteria.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is a factor from Table III, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from Table I.A or II.A. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in Tables I.A and II.A were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \tag{2}$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in Table IV associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration

Suppose there are 8,419,000 high school graduates aged 20 to 24 years old. Use the appropriate parameters from Table IV and formula (2) to get

Number, x	8,419,000
a parameter	-0.000019
b parameter	2,468
Standard error	139,000
90% conf. int.	8,190,300 to 8,647,700

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000019 \times 8,419,000^2 + 2,468 \times 8,419,000} = 139,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $8,419,000 \pm 1.645 \times 139,000$.

A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

The alternate calculation of the standard error, using formula (1), with f = 1.00 from Table III and s = 138,000 by interpolation from Table I.A is

$$s_x = 1.00 \times 138,000 = 138,000$$

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from Tables III and IV indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula
In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from Table III and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from Tables I.B.1 through I.B.9 or II.B.1 through II.B.5.

$$S_{x,p} = fs \tag{3}$$

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$S_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}p(100 - p)} \tag{4}$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \le p \le 100$), and b is the parameter in Table IV associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration

Suppose that of the 8,419,000 high school graduates aged 20 to 24, 12 percent were Black. Use the appropriate parameter from Table IV and formula (4) to get

Percentage, p	12.0
Base, x	8,419,000
b parameter	3,339
Standard error	0.6
90% conf. int.	11.0 to 13.0

The standard error is calculated as

$$S_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{3,339}{8,419,000} \times 12.0 \times 88.0} = 0.6$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of high school graduates aged 20 to 24 who were Black is calculated as $12.0 \pm 1.645 \times 0.6$.

The alternate calculation of the standard error, using formula (3), with f = 1.16 from Table III and s = 0.6 by interpolation from Table I.B.I is

$$S_{x,p} = 1.16 \times 0.6 = 0.7$$

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$S_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \qquad\qquad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration

Suppose 8,419,000 persons 25 to 29 years old and 8,228,000 persons 20 to 24 years old had completed four years of high school and no more. Use the appropriate parameters from Table IV and formulas (4) and (5) to get

	x	y	difference
Estimate	8,419,000	8,228,000	191,000
a parameter	-0.000019	-0.000019	-
b parameter	2,468	2,468	-
Standard error	139,000	138,000	196,000
90% conf. int.	8,190,300	8,001,000	-131,400
	to 8,647,700	to 8,455,000	to 513,400

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{139,000^2 + 138,000^2} = 196,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is calculated as $191,000 \pm 1.645 \times 196,000$. Since this interval contains zero, we cannot conclude, at the 10-percent significance level, that the number of persons who completed four years of high school and no more is different for 20 to 24 year olds and 25 to 29 year olds.

Standard error of a mean for grouped data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}S^2} \qquad\qquad (6)$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base of the distribution and b is a parameter from Table IV. The variance, S^2, is given by the following formula:

where $\bar{x}$, the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \tag{7}$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i \tag{8}$$

c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c.

p_i is the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ is $(Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively,

for group i. $\bar{x}_i$ is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families, and unrelated individuals or persons in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value is

$$\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1} \tag{9}$$

Standard error of a ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. The standard error of a ratio, x/y, may be computed using

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 - 2r \frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \tag{10}$$

The standard error of the numerator, s_x, and that of the denominator, s_y, may be calculated using formulas described earlier. In formula (10), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of persons in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r. An example of this type is the mean number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the mean number of children per family and the poverty rate.

NOTE: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y, multiply formula (10) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

Illustration

Suppose the ratio of male movers from abroad, x, to female movers from abroad, y, is 1.28. The standard error of this ratio is calculated as follows:

	x	y	ratio
Estimate	641,000	501,000	1.28
a parameter	-0.000035	-0.000035	-
b parameter	2,626	6,626	-
Standard error	41,000	36,000	0.12
90% conf. int.	573,600	441,800	1.08 to 1.48
	708,400 to 708,400	to 560,200	

Using formula (10) with $r = 0$, the estimate of the standard error is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{641,000}{501,000}\sqrt{\left[\frac{41,000}{641,000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{36,000}{501,000}\right]^2} = 0.12$$

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of the base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.)

Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine, using formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

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Use the following formula to calculate the upper and lower limits.

$$X_{pN} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1}(A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \qquad (11)$$

where

X_{pN} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step 2. Note that X_{pN} estimates the median when p = 0.50.

N = <u>for distribution of numbers</u>: the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution.

 = <u>for distribution of percentages</u>: the value 1.0.

p = the values obtained in step 2.

A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing X_{pN}.

N_1, N_2 = <u>for distribution of numbers</u>: the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

 = <u>for distribution of percentages</u>: the estimated percentage of units (persons, households, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

Illustration

A recent report by the Bureau of the Census[1] shows the following distribution and median income for families in 1989.

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[1]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 168, <u>Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1989 (Advance Data From the March 1990 Current Population Survey)</u> U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1990.

Total	66,090
Under $5,000	2,398
$5,000 to $9,999	4,141
$10,000 to $14,999	5,354
$15,000 to $19,999	5,565
$20,000 to $24,999	5,461
$25,000 to $29,999	5,576
$30,000 to $34,999	5,294
$35,000 to $39,999	4,959
$40,000 to $44,999	4,464
$45,000 to $49,999	3,689
$50,000 to $54,999	3,545
$55,000 to $59,999	2,595
$60,000 to $64,999	2,278
$65,000 to $69,999	1,839
$70,000 to $74,999	1,463
$75,000 to $79,999	1,251
$80,000 to $84,999	1,036
$85,000 to $89,999	774
$90,000 to $94,999	695
$95,000 to $99,999	518
$100,000 and over.	3,197
Median income	$34,213

1. Using formula (4) with b = 2,058, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 66,090,000 is about 0.3 percent.

2. To obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error found in step 1. This yields percent limits of 49.7 and 50.3.

3. The lower and upper limits for the interval in which the median falls are $30,000 and $35,000, respectively.

Then, by addition, the estimated numbers of families with an income greater than or equal to $30,000 and $35,000 are 37,597,000 and 32,303,000, respectively.

Using formula (11), the upper limit for the confidence interval of the median is found to be about

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$$\frac{0.497\times66,090,000 - 37,597,000}{32,303,000 - 37,597,000}(35,000 - 30,000) + 30,000 = 34,500$$

Similarly, the lower limit is found to be about

$$\frac{0.503\times66,090,000 - 37,597,000}{32,303,000 - 37,597,000}(35,000 - 30,000) + 30,000 = 34,100$$

Thus, a 68-percent confidence interval for the median income for families is from $34,100 to $34,500.

4. The standard error of the median is, therefore,

$$\frac{34,500 - 34,100}{2} = 200$$

Accuracy of state estimates. The redesign of the CPS following the 1980 census provided an opportunity to increase efficiency and accuracy of state data. All strata are now defined within state boundaries. The sample is allocated among the states to produce state and national estimates with the required accuracy while keeping total sample size to a minimum. Improved accuracy of state data has been achieved with about the same sample size as in the 1970 design.

Since the CPS is designed to produce both state and national estimates, the proportion of the total population sampled and the sampling rates differ among the states. In general, the smaller the population of the state the larger the sampling proportion. For example, in Vermont approximately 1 in every 300 households was sampled each month. In New York the sample was about 1 in every 1,600 households. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in New York is four times larger than in Vermont because New York has a larger population.

Computation of standard errors for state estimates. Standard errors for a state may be obtained by adjusting generalized standard errors given in the tables or by adjusting the a and b parameters and using the standard error equations described earlier.

Multiply the standard errors in Tables I.A, I.B.1 through I.B.9, II.A, and II.B.1 through II.B.5 by f for that state in Table V.

Multiply the a and b parameters in Table IV by f^2 from Table V to obtain state parameters.

Illustration

Suppose there were 11,200,000 persons 25 years old and over living in New York, 22.7 percent of whom had completed college. Interpolation in Table I.B.1 shows the standard error on 22.7 percent to be approximately 0.65. Table V shows the factor for New York to be 0.89. Thus,

the standard error on the estimate of the percentage of persons 25 and older in New York state who had completed college is approximately $0.58 = 0.89 \times 0.65$.

To obtain state parameters for educational attainment in New York, multiply the parameters in Table IV by f^2 in Table V for the state of interest. For Educational Attainment for Total or White in New York this gives $a = -.000019 \times 0.80 = -0.000015$ and $b = 2,468 \times 0.80 = 1,974$.

Computation of a factor for groups of states. The factor adjusting standard errors for a group of states may be obtained by computing a weighted sum of the squared factors for the individual states in the group and taking the square root of the result. Depending on the combination of states, the resulting figure can be an overestimate.

The squared factor for a group of n states is given by

$$f^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} POP_i \times f_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} POP_i} \qquad (12)$$

where POP_i in the state population and f_i^2 is obtained from Table V. The 1980 census population for each state is also given in Table V.

Illustration

Suppose a factor for the state group Illinois-Wisconsin-Michigan was required. The appropriate squared factor would be

$$f^2 = \frac{9,153,000 \times 0.93 + 3,810,000 \times 1.23 + 7,241,000 \times 0.73}{9,153,000 + 3,810,000 + 7,241,000} = 0.91$$

Multiply the a and b parameters by f^2, 0.91, to obtain parameters for the state group; multiply standard errors by f, 0.95, for standard errors for this state group.

Computation of standard errors for data for combined years. Sometimes estimates for multiple years are combined to improve precision. For example, suppose $\bar{x}$ is a mean derived from n consecutive years' data, i.e., $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i/n$ where the x_i are the estimates for the individual years.

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Use the formulas described previously to estimate the standard error, s_{x_i}, of each year's

estimate. Then the standard error of $\bar{x}$, $s_{\bar{x}}$, is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s_x}{n} \qquad (13)$$

where .

$$s_x = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} s^2_{x_i} + 2r\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_{x_i} s_{x_{i+1}}} \qquad (14)$$

The correlation between consecutive years, r, is 0.35 for non-Hispanic households and 0.55 for Hispanic households. Correlation between nonconsecutive years is zero. The correlations were derived for income estimates but they can be used for other types of estimates where the year-to-year correlation between identical households is high.

Illustration

Suppose a mean for three consecutive years for some characteristic is 1,000,000 and the standard errors for the individual years are 67,000, 73,000, and 65,000.

Using formula (13), the standard error for the three years combined data is

$$s_x = \sqrt{67,000^2 + 73,000^2 + 65,000^2 + 2\times0.35\times67,000\times73,000 + 2\times0.35\times73,000\times65,000}$$

$$= 144,000$$

Therefore, the standard error of the mean, using formula (13), is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = 144,000/3 = 48,000.$$

STANDARD ERRORS, PARAMETERS AND FACTORS

Index

I.   Standard Errors for Persons

   A. Estimated Numbers

   Use the following table for the listed characteristics by Total or White, Black and other races and Hispanic Origin:

   Table I.A.   Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons for Selected Characteristics

   - Educational Attainment
   - Employment
   - Persons Tabulated by Family Income
   - Income
   - Marital Status, Household, and Family Characteristics
   - Mobility
      Demographic Characteristics
      U.S., County, State, Regional, or MSA
   - Poverty
   - Unemployment

   B. Estimated Percentages

   Use the following tables for standard errors of estimated percentages for characteristics of persons:

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II.   Standard Errors for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals

    A.   Estimated Numbers

        Use the following table for the listed characteristics by Total or White, Black and other races and Hispanic Origin:

        Table II.A.   Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals for Selected Characteristics

- Employment
- Income
- Marital Status, Household, and Family Characteristics
- Poverty
- Unemployment

    B.   Estimated Percentages

        Use the following tables for standard errors of estimated percentages for characteristics of families, households, or unrelated individuals:

        Table II.B.1. Employment: All
        Table II.B.2. Income: Total or White
        Table II.B.3. Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics and Educational Attainment: Total or White
        Table II.B.4. Poverty: All
        Table II.B.5. Unemployment: Total or White

III.   Factors and Parameters

    A.   Table III.   Factors to be Applied to Tables I.B.1 through I.B.9 and Tables II.B.1 through II.B.5.
    B.   Table IV.   a and b Parameters for Standard Error Estimates for Persons and Families
    C.   Table V.   Factors for State Standard Errors and Parameters and Populations

Table I.A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons for Selected Characteristics
March 1994
Size of Estimate (in thousands)

Characteristic	25	50	100	250	500	1000	2500	5000	10000	15000	25000	50000	100000	150000
Educational Attainment														
Total or White	8	11	16	25	35	49	78	109	151	181	223	275	238	(x)
Black & Other	9	13	18	29	40	56	83	106	106	12	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	9	13	18	29	40	55	80	94	40	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Employment														
Total or White	8	11	16	25	35	50	78	109	151	182	224	277	242	(x)
Black & Other	8	11	16	25	35	48	72	92	95	39	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	8	11	16	25	34	48	70	85	62	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Persons by Family Income														
Total or White	11	15	21	34	47	67	106	148	207	250	315	413	480	426
Black & Other	11	16	23	36	50	70	108	145	182	189	118	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	11	16	23	36	50	69	101	123	95	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Income														
Total or White	8	11	15	24	34	47	75	105	146	177	222	292	340	301
Black & Other	8	11	16	25	36	50	77	103	129	134	83	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	8	11	16	25	35	49	71	87	67	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Marital Status, Household and Family														
Total or White	11	15	22	35	49	69	109	153	213	257	322	417	467	364
Black & Other	13	19	26	41	58	81	124	165	201	198	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	13	18	26	41	57	79	117	142	109	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Mobility Demography														
Total or White	8	11	16	26	36	51	80	111	151	178	209	209	(x)	(x)
Black & Other	8	11	16	26	36	51	80	111	151	178	209	209	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	8	11	16	25	35	49	72	88	68	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
US, County, St, Region or MSA														
Total or White	13	19	27	42	60	84	133	187	262	318	403	542	680	712
Black & Other	13	19	27	42	60	84	133	187	262	318	403	542	680	712
Hispanic	13	19	27	42	58	81	119	145	111	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Poverty														
Total or White	15	22	31	49	69	97	153	216	302	366	463	619	762	770
Black & Other	15	22	31	49	68	96	147	199	250	264	189	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	15	22	31	48	67	93	137	167	128	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Unemployment														
Total or White	8	11	15	24	34	48	76	106	148	177	218	270	236	(x)
Black & Other	8	12	16	26	36	50	76	97	102	57	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	8	12	16	26	36	50	73	89	68	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. When the characteristic of interest is total state population, the standard error is 0.0.

x Not applicable.

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Table I.B.1 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Educational Attainment: March 1994 Total or White						
Base of Percentage (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.1	4.4	6.8	9.4	13.6	15.7
50	2.2	3.1	4.8	6.7	9.6	11.1
100	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.8	7.9
250	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
500	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
10,000	0.16	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.1	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table I.B.2 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Employment: March 1994 Total or White						
Base of Percentage (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.1	4.4	6.9	9.5	13.7	15.8
50	2.2	3.1	4.9	6.7	9.7	11.1
100	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.8	7.9
250	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
500	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.5
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.1	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table I.B.3 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons
Tabulated by Family Income: March 1994
Total or White

Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.2	5.9	9.3	12.7	18.4	21.2
50	3.0	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.0	15.0
100	2.1	3.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	10.6
250	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.8	6.7
500	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
25,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.07	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table I.B.4 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons
Income: March 1994
Total or White

Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.0	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.0	15.0
50	2.1	3.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	10.6
100	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
250	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
500	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

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Table I.B.5 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons
Marital Status, Household & Family Characteristics: March 1994 Total or White

Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.4	6.1	9.5	13.1	18.9	21.9
50	3.1	4.3	6.7	9.3	13.4	15.5
100	2.2	3.1	4.8	6.6	9.5	10.9
250	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.2	6.0	6.9
500	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
1,000	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
2,500	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
25,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table I.B.6 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons
Mobility: Demographic Characteristics: March 1994
All

Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.2	4.5	7.1	9.7	14.0	16.2
50	2.3	3.2	5.0	6.9	9.9	11.5
100	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.9	7.0	8.1
250	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.4	5.1
500	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.6
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.6
2,500	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

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Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Table I.B.7 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Mobility: U.S., County, State, Region or MSA: March 1994 All						
25	5.3	7.5	11.6	16.0	23.1	26.7
50	3.8	5.3	8.2	11.3	16.4	18.9
100	2.7	3.7	5.8	8.0	11.6	13.4
250	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.1	7.3	8.4
500	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.2	6.0
1,000	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.7	4.2
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
5,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
50,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
100,000	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Table I.B.8 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Poverty: March 1994 All						
25	6.1	8.6	13.4	18.5	26.7	30.8
50	4.3	6.1	9.5	13.1	18.9	21.8
100	3.1	4.3	6.7	9.2	13.3	15.4
250	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.7
500	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	6.0	6.9
1,000	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
2,500	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
5,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
25,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
50,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
100,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

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Table I.B.9 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Unemployment: March 1994 Total or White						
Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.1	4.3	6.7	9.2	13.3	15.4
50	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	9.4	10.9
100	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.6	7.7
250	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
500	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.4
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table II.A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals for
Selected Characteristics
March 1994
Size of Estimate (in thousands)

Characteristic	25	50	100	250	500	1000	2500	5000	10000	15000	25000	50000	100000	150000
Employment														
Tot or White	7	10	15	23	33	46	72	100	136	160	187	180	(x)	(x)
Black	7	10	15	23	32	43	61	64	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	7	10	15	23	32	44	65	79	57	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Income														
Tot or White	7	10	14	23	32	45	71	100	139	168	210	270	293	197
Black	7	11	15	24	33	46	70	93	109	99	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	7	11	15	23	33	45	67	81	63	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Marital Stat, Household & Family														
Tot or White	7	10	14	22	31	43	68	96	134	161	201	260	283	193
Black	7	9	13	21	29	41	62	82	100	99	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	7	9	13	20	29	40	58	71	54	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Poverty														
Tot or White	7	11	15	24	34	48	79	116	178	233	336	583	1,065	1,544
Black	7	11	15	24	34	48	79	116	178	233	336	583	1,065	1,544
Hispanic	7	11	15	24	34	49	82	126	202	274	414	758	1,440	2,121
Unemployment														
Tot or White	8	11	15	24	34	48	76	106	148	177	218	270	236	(x)
Black	8	12	16	26	36	50	76	97	102	57	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hispanic	8	12	16	26	36	50	73	89	68	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan.

x Not applicable.

Table II.B.1   Standard Errors of Estimated
Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals
Employment: March 1994
All

Base of Percentage (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.1	6.4	8.8	12.7	14.7
50	2.1	2.9	4.5	6.2	9.0	10.4
100	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.4	6.3	7.3
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
500	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT

Table II.B.2 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals Income: March 1994 Total or White						
Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.0	6.3	8.6	12.4	14.3
50	2.0	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.1
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table II.B.3 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals Marital Status, Household, & Family Characteristics & Educational Attainment: March 1994 Total or White						
Base of Percent-age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.7	3.9	6.0	8.3	11.9	13.8
50	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.7
100	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	6.0	6.9
250	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.4
500	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
1,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT

Table II.B.4 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals Poverty: March 1994 - All

Base of Percent- age (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.0	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.0	15.0
50	2.1	3.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	10.6
100	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
250	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
500	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.3
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table II.B.5 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals Unemployment: March 1994 - Total or White

Base of Percentage (thousands)	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.1	4.3	6.7	9.2	13.3	15.4
50	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	9.4	10.9
100	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.6	7.7
250	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
500	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.4
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Multiply these standard errors by 1.5 when tabulating by nonmetropolitan. See Table III for factors to be applied to these standard errors for Black and Other Races and Hispanic Origin.

Table III. Factors to be Applied to Tables I.B.1 through I.B.9 and II.B.1 through II.B.5			
	Factors		
Characteristic	Total or White	Black and Other Races	Hispanic Origin
PERSONS			
Educational Attainment	1.00	1.16	1.16
Employment	1.00	1.00	1.00
Persons by Family Income	1.00	1.07	1.07
Income	1.00	1.07	1.07
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics	1.00	1.20	1:20
Mobility			
Demographic Char.	1.00	1.00	1.00
US,Co,St,Region or MSA	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poverty	1.00	1.00	1.00
Unemployment	1.00	1.07	1.07
FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS, OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
Employment	1.00	1.00	1.00
Income	1.00	1.04	1.04
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics	1.00	0.95	0.95
Poverty	1.00	1.00	1.00
Unemployment	1.00	1.07	1.07

NOTE: When the characteristic of interest is the total state population, the factor is zero.

Table IV. a and b Parameters for Standard Error Estimates for Persons and Families March 1994						
Characteristic	Total or White		Black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
PERSONS						
Educational Attainment	-0.000019	2,468	-0.000222	3,339	-0.000318	3,339
Employment Characteristics	-0.000019	2,485	-0.000159	2,485	-0.000210	2,485
Persons by Family Income	-0.000022	4,508	-0.000184	5,154	-0.000426	5,154
Income	-0.000011	2,254	-0.000092	2,577	-0.000213	2,577
Marital Status, Household						
& Family Characteristics	-0.000026	4,785	-0.000283	6,864	-0.000567	6,864
Mobility Characteristics						
Demographic	-0.000035	2,626	-0.000035	2,626	-0.000217	2,626
US, County, State,						
Region or MSA	-0.000025	7,130	-0.000025	7,130	-0.000589	7,130
Poverty	-0.000037	9,501	-0.000323	9,501	-0.000785	9,501
Unemployment	-0.000018	2,357	-0.000166	2,708	-0.000224	2,708
FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS, OR						
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	-0.000030	2,150	-0.000264	2,150	-0.000182	2,150
Employment Characteristics	-0.000012	2,058	-0.000106	2,243	-0.000185	2,243
Income						
Marital Status, Household						
& Family, Educational						
Attainment, Population	-0.000011	1,899	-0.000071	1,716	-0.000142	1,716
by Age or Sex	0.000091	2,243	0.000091	2,243	0.000185	2,243
Poverty	-0.000018	2,357	-0.000166	2,708	-0.000224	2,708
Unemployment						

NOTE: Multiply a and b parameters by 1.3 when tabulating nonmetropolitan. If the characteristic of interest is total state population, not subtotaled by race or ethnic origin, the a and b parameters are zero.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT

Table V. Factors for State Standard Errors and Parameters and State Populations (March 1994 Adjusted 16+ Civilian Noninstitutional Control Totals)			
State	f	f²	Population
Alabama	1.07	1.15	3,221,000
Alaska	0.36	0.13	411,000
Arizona	1.03	1.06	3,015,000
Arkansas	0.81	0.66	1,859,000
California	1.12	1.25	23,398,000
Colorado	1.03	1.06	2,740,000
Connecticut	1.10	1.20	2,535,000
Delaware	0.48	0.23	538,000
District of Columbia	0.48	0.23	454,000
Florida	0.95	0.90	10,787,000
Georgia	1.33	1.78	5,258,000
Hawaii	0.59	0.35	863,000
Idaho	0.51	0.26	818,000
Illinois	0.96	0.93	8,866,000
Indiana	1.30	1.70	4,351,000
Iowa	0.87	0.76	2,123,000
Kansas	0.81	0.66	1,866,000
Kentucky	1.03	1.06	2,905,000
Louisiana	1.14	1.29	3,150,000
Maine	0.61	0.37	952,000
Maryland	1.23	1.52	3,819,000
Massachusetts	0.70	0.49	4,664,000
Michigan	0.85	0.73	7,156,000
Minnesota	1.14	1.31	3,371,000
Mississippi	0.81	0.66	1,959,000
Missouri	1.25	1.57	3,949,000
Montana	0.47	0.22	636,000
Nebraska	0.64	0.41	1,189,000
Nevada	0.60	0.36	1,093,000
New Hampshire	0.64	0.41	863,000
New Jersey	0.78	0.61	6,126,000
New Mexico	0.64	0.41	1,204,000
New York	0.89	0.80	14,054,000
North Carolina	0.70	0.49	5,346,000
North Dakota	0.40	0.16	464,000
Ohio	0.91	0.83	8,422,000
Oklahoma	0.94	0.88	2,415,000
Oregon	0.97	0.95	2,360,000
Pennsylvania	0.95	0.90	9,299,000
Rhode Island	0.59	0.35	759,000
South Carolina	0.90	0.81	2,762,000
South Dakota	0.40	0.16	516,000
Tennessee	1.13	1.28	3,962,000
Texas	1.12	1.26	13,479,000
Utah	0.68	0.46	1,293,000
Vermont	0.45	0.20	443,000
Virginia	1.18	1.39	4,917,000
Washington	1.17	1.37	3,997,000
West Virginia	0.72	0.52	1,441,000
Wisconsin	1.11	1.23	3,796,000
Wyoming	0.42	0.18	347,000

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT
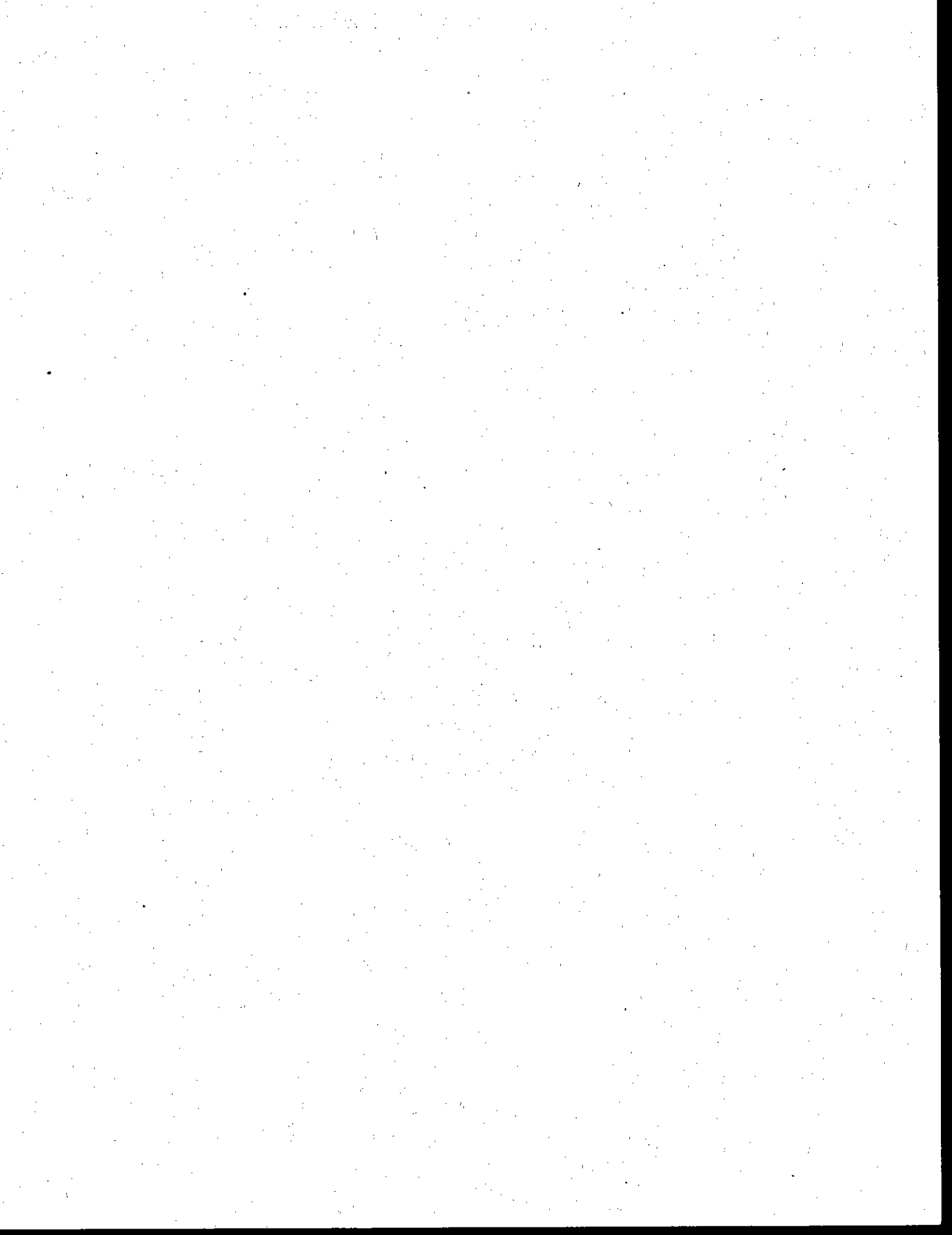
APPENDIX H

User Notes

This section will contain information relevant to the Current Population Survey, March 1994 file that becomes available after the file is released. The cover letter to the updated information should be filed behind this page.

User notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their file (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the coupon on the following page.
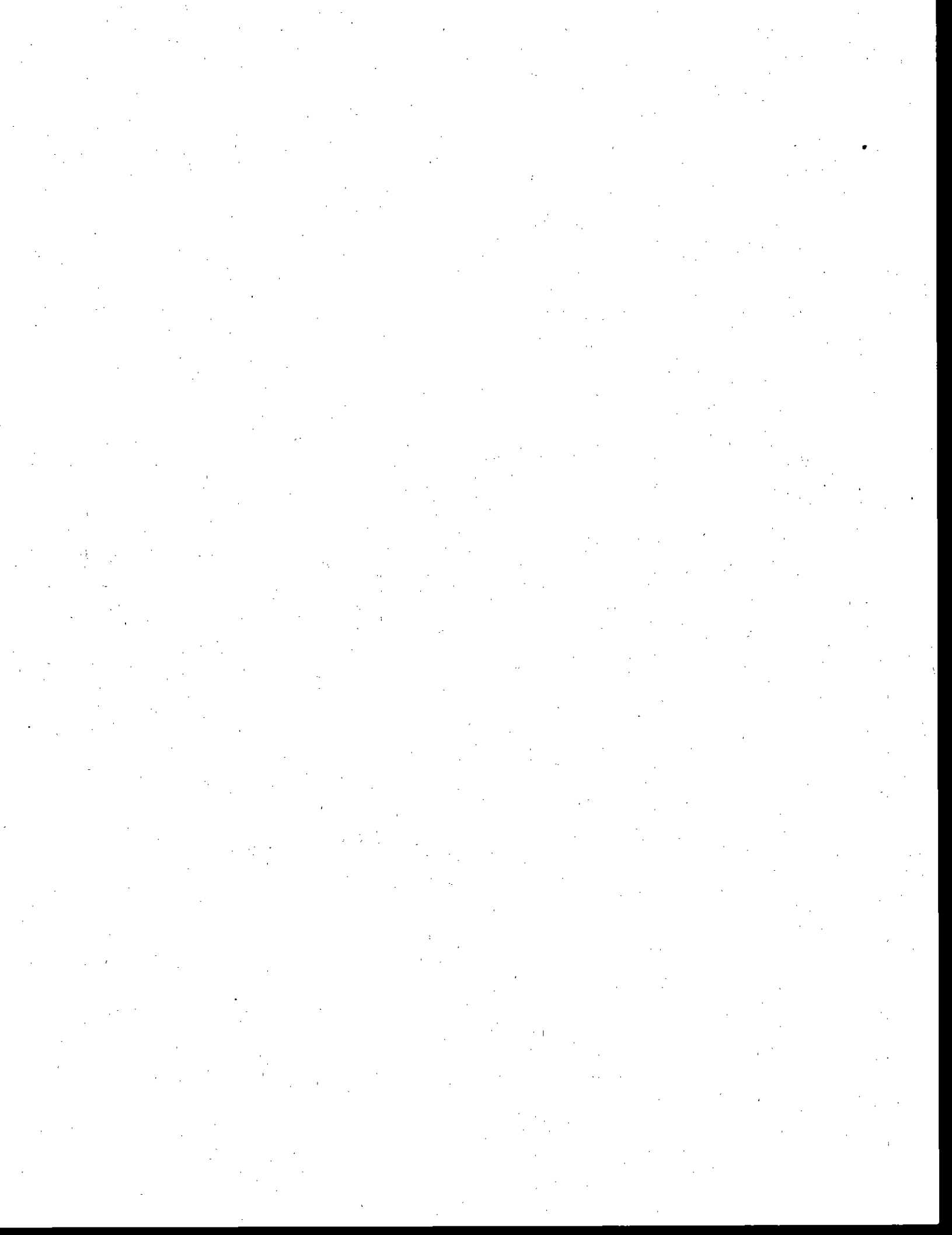
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994

USER NOTE 1

In January 1994, the Current Population Survey began including a series of questions on nativity as part of the basic CPS rather than as an occasional supplement. The CPS microdata files began carrying the nativity items in February 1994. The new questions include country of birth, country of birth of both parents, citizenship, and year of entry to the United States for persons born outside the U.S. The questionnaire includes codes for the U.S., 39 foreign countries, Puerto Rico, and Outlying areas of the U.S. (includes Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas and the U.S. Virgin Islands). There also is a separate code for "Other country." The countries chosen to be coded separately were those with 100,000 or more persons reporting in the 1990 census that they were born in that country. All of the nativity data items have been edited for consistency; cases of nonresponse are assigned codes of other family members with reported data or allocated data from nonfamily members with similar characteristics. Nonresponse to one of the three country of birth items (person's, mother's or father's) was allocated to either one of the countries with a separate code or to the "Other country" category.

The CPS nativity data are consistent with the nativity data from the 1990 census and immigration since 1990. Differences are partially attributable to the basic CPS sample design which includes an oversample of metropolitan households and an undersample of nonmetropolitan households (more immigrants live in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas). Since it is a household survey, the CPS does not include persons in institutions; these persons were included in the 1990 census. Monthly variations result from the exit and entrance of rotation groups into the sample, each with different proportions of foreign born and countries of origin. Because of the monthly variation in the estimates, month-to-month comparisons should be interpreted with caution. Numbers of persons born in individual countries should be used with caution because of the relatively large sampling variability associated with these estimates.

The nativity items on the microdata files include:

PENATVTY–Country of birth
PEMNTVTY–Mother's country of birth
PEFNTVTY–Father's country of birth
PRCITSHP–Citizenship
PEINUSYR–Year of entry to the U.S.

October 1994
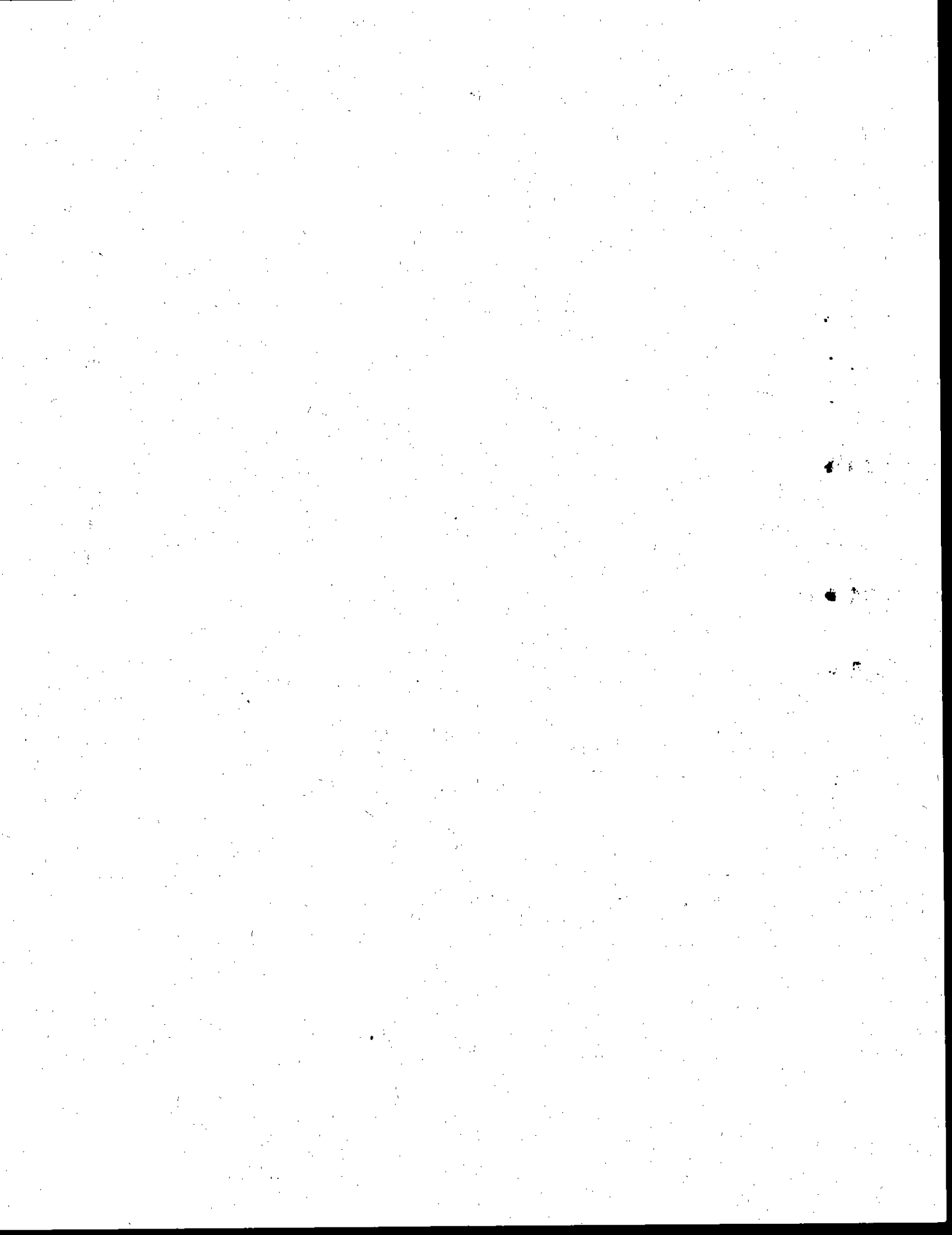
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994

USER NOTE 2

In addition to the revisions listed in Chapters 3 and 6 of the documentation, there were several other definitional changes incorporated into the demographic edit this year.

1. Beginning this year, the edit for group quarters was revised to maintain family relationships, if present. This means that all group quarters housing units will contain a reference person (either A-EXPRRP = 1 or 2) and that all applicable marital and parent/child relationships will not be blanked. The new system recode, HRHTYPE, reflects this revision.

2. The new edits also maintain all applicable non-relatives with own relatives codes (A-EXPRRP = 12) in all cases where such relationships can exist (there must be at least 2 A-EXPRRP = 12 in the household). The old system blanked any such relationships that did not meet the definition of a subfamily. The definition of unrelated subfamilies did not change; only that some individuals are maintaining an A-EXPRRP = 12 but will not be members of a subfamily.

There are also some other anomalies in the dataset that you should be aware of. The final data contain 1 household reference person that is less than 15 years old, 3 subfamily reference persons that are less than 15, and 10 married couples where 1 of the partners is less than 15. Depending on how you plan to analyze the data, you may wish to treat such individuals as adults. In all prior years, children's records could no be in a married couple or a reference person. We will correct for this situation on next year's data file.

Also, there are 3 person's variables listed in the documentation of the file that were inadvertently excluded from the file. These are variables A-LFSR, A-WKSTAT, and A-ERNEL. As shown on page 6-2 of the documentation, both A-LFSR and A-WKSTAT are easily recoded from similar variables produced by the new processing system. The universe defined by the A-ERNEL flag can be determined by using the following algorithm: Set flag = 1 if H-MIS = 4 or 8 and PEMLR = 1 or 2 and PEIO1COW = 1-5.

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