## Current Population Survey, March 1994 (Annual Demographic) Technical Documentation

D1-C94-MARF-14-TECH

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## Background Note for Users

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, part of the Department of Labor. Each month the survey collects data on employment status, days spent looking for work, hours working, reasons not looking for work, earnings, occupation, industry, and the like. These data are the main reason we conduct the survey. Every CPS file has these "basic" monthly data.

In many months, however, the Census Bureau adds "supplements" to the survey dealing with a variety of topics - fertility, food security, income, health insurance, voting and registration, and many others. These supplements often become the source of Census Bureau files and reports.

In the title of the file cited on the previous page, we cite the supplement topic in parentheses. Users should keep in mind that the basic employment and labor force data are always included in a CPS file, along with the supplemental data.

The CPS files contain microdata. Microdata are household, family, and person records showing how people responded to the questions asked in the survey. The March (ASEC) files are hierarchal in nature and contain all three record types. All other CPS files are rectangular and contain all data in a person-based record.

Names, addresses, and other confidential information have been removed from these records; other precautions also have been taken to preserve the confidentiality of the records. By law the Census Bureau cannot disclose information that would lead to the identification of a respondent. The microdata form allows users to sort the records according to their own criteria and create the tabulations they need.

For more information on the CPS, go to the CPS web site:
[http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm](http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm).

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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## Current Population Survey, March 1994

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For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Demographic Surveys Division, Current Population Surveys Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 listed below:

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## 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<br>U.S. Bureau of the Census<br>Washington, DC 20233

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## ABSTRACT

> Current Population Survey, March 1994 [machine-readable data filie] / 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 population 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 Demographic File, provides the usual monthly labor force data, but in addition, provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive work experience information 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, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1992. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch program, employer-provided group health insurance plan, employer-provided pension plan, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance.

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 selected 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, central 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 separately, 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 Population Reports P-20 and P-60 series. These reports are available from the Superintendent of Documants, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Forthcoming reports will be cited in Census and You, CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 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 ending in 1980. The reweighted March 1980 file

[^0]contains estimates based on resuits 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.

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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 nonfarm); 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, noncash 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:
5. The family record for the nonfamily householder is followed immediately by the person record for that nonfamily householder.
6. 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.
7. 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 <br> P-23 Special Studies <br> P-27 Farm Population <br> 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 ( $\mathrm{P}+25$ ), $\$ 25$ per year. Single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided on CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 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<br>Family (Nonfamily Householder) Record<br>Person (Nonfamily Householder) Record<br>Family (Unrelated Subfamily) Record<br>Person 1 (Unrelated Subfamily Reference Person) Record Person 2 (Spouse) Record<br>Person n (Unrelated Subfamily Member) Record<br>Family (Person Living With Nonrelatives) Record<br>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

## 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 <br> (Effective January 1994)

Sharon R. Cohany, Anne E. Polivka, and Jennifer M. Rothgeb

A major redesign of the Current Population Surves (CPS) was implemented in January 1994. The primary aim of the redesigni wias 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 rederign and other survey changes on the publication of data are discussed in the companicin article, "Revisions in the Presentation of Data in Employment and Earninge," in this issue.)

## Redesign of the Current Population Survey

## Background

A monthly survey of some $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ households, the CPS is conducted by the Burean of the Cenais for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since its inception in 1940, the CPS has been the primary nource of information on the employed, the anemployed, and persons not in the labor force.

Prior to the recent redeaign, the survey questionnaire bad been virtually unchanged for nearly three decades. The last major revixions were made in 1967.2 Since that time, problems with the questionnaire in mearuring certain labor market concepts were identified. Also, the Nation's economy and society underweat major shifts. For inctance, there has been tremendous growth in the number of eervice-sector jobs, while the pumber of factory jobs has declined sharply as a thare of overall employment. Other changes include the more prominent role of women in the work force and the growing popalarity of alternative

[^1]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 hy BLS and the Bureau of the Census began in the mid-1980's to rederign 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 Commistion on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, also known as the Levitan Commissicn. ${ }^{3}$ The various questionnaire alternative were tested in 1990 and 1991 in two phases, using centralized computerassisted 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 cample 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 ofiricial CPS using 1998 annual averages, in order to gauge the effects of the new questionnaire and computer-assisted data collection on the estimates.

[^2]
## Computerization

The new questionnaire was designed for a computerassisted 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 computerassisted personal interviewing (CAPD). 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 Bureai 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, Maryina and Tucson, Arizona) by interviewers who also use a computerized questionnaire.
Computer-assisted interviewing has important benefits, most notably:

Consittency. In a survey such as the CPS, concistency 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 eituation to make them more understandable to the respondent.
Editing. The computerized questionnaire has several builtin 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 aleo permits dependent interviewing, that is, the use of information in the current interviev 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 techsique 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 statue as retired or disabled. If it is determined that there has been no change in the information which was supplied in the earlier intervew, no further questions on the topicare asked. If, however, the information which was previously supplied has changed, the respondents are asked to provide the updeted information. In a comewhat different form of dependeat interviowing, persons' duration of unemployment is aned 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 versica of the new questionnaire.

## Major Questionnaire Changes

## Enhanced accuracy

Unlike the 1967 revision, whose major purpose was to sharpen the definition of unemployment, the emphasie 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 redexign was alco undertaken to obtain data on topics not previously or adequately covered.
While the labor force ctatus 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, mating the questions casier to understand and answer, minimiving reliance on volunteered responses, revising reaponse categories, and taling advantage of the bencifits of an automated interview. Areas affected by these improvements inclade:

Reference week. Many questions refer to activities "Inst week," but in the former questicanaire the time period wes never defined. Research found that fower 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 12 th day of the month. The new questionnaire provides respondents with the specific dates of the reference week.

On layoff. Persons on hyoff 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 particuler problem since, in common parlance, the term "layoff" has come to refer to a permanent termination rather than the temporary aituation that BLS and the Census Bureau are trying to measure.

In order to measure lyyoffs more accurately, queetions were added to determine if people reported to be on layoff did in fact have an expectation of recall-that in, had they been given a apecific data to retura to work or, at leuth, 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'jol 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 tating a class or simply reading the want ads, do not qualify as a johsearch. To allow interviewert to better distinguish between active and passive methods, the response categories for jobsearch methods were expanded and reformatted. Also, the hasic question on jobsearch methods was reworded and followip questions were added to encourage respondents to report all types of jobsearch activity.

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

Reasons for working part time. Persons who work part time (fever than 35 hours a week) do so either voluntarily (that is, because of persomal constreints of preferences) or involmintarily (that is, because of business-related reasons such es slack work or the lack of full-time opportunities). Because respondents typically are not familiar with this digtinction, the question asking why those working part time were doing $\$ 0$ was reworded to provide examples of the two types of reasons. More inportantly, the measure ment of worling 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 tystem 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.

Unpoid 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.
Eerrings. With the former questionnsire, 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 easieat, 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 apecific 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 aceuracy of answers to the questions on hours worked, and it may help to reconcile employment entimates 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.

## Deflnitional 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 ascumptions 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 workert are now defined as pertons who want a job, are available to toke a job, and who had looked for work within the past year but nat, 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 anywork; lacks necessary schooling; training, skills or experience; employers think too young or too old; or other types of discriminotion. Also, begipning in January 1994; questions on this subject are asked of the full CPS sample ratherthan 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 wias incorporated into the definition of unemployment. Under the former definition, persons who volunteered that they were waiting to start a job within 30 daye (a very simall group numerically) were classified as unemployed, whether or not they were actively looking for work. Under the new definition, people waiting to atart a new jpb are no longer automatically cocuited 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 eceking work, or on layoff from a job and expecting recall (who need not be seeking wort to qualify); and 8) 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-ime job lasting 2 weeks or longer; reentrants were defined as jobseekers who had held a full-tifie job for at least 2 weeks and had then apent some time out of the labor force prior to their most recent pariod of jobsearch. These definitions have been modified to encompass any type of job, not just a fulltime job of at least 2 weeks duration. Thus, new entrants are now defined as jobseekers who bave never worked at all; and reentrants are jobseekers who have worked before, but not immediately prior to their jobsearch.

Pull-time and part-time workers. The classification of fulland part-time workers is now based completely on their usual weekly houra 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 i parallel aurvey, also known as the "CATI/CAPI Overlap." The parallel survey, was administered to approximately 12,000 households per month for 18 months fromi July 1992 to December 1993. The ourvey had several objectives; including testing the complex programming of the questionnaire, breaking in computerized data collection and transmission operations, and measuring differeaces 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 itr administration on paper, the effects of com-puter-assisted data collection on the labor force estimates cannot be completely isolated from the effects of change: in queation wording and sequence.

The parallel suryey 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."The parallel survey had the came rotation achedule as the CPS, that is, households were interviewed for 4 months, left the cainple for the next 8 months, and then were interviewed for amother 4 months.

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

The data compared in this article are 1998 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 unem ployment 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 highlighte of the major

[^3]differences as well; as sections on the employed, unem. ployed, persons in the labor force, and persons not in the labor force.

Explanations for observed differences in the estimates are auggested whenever possible. It is important to note, however, that given the aweeping 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. Conifidence intervals for major estimates are thown in table 1. Standard erora for estimates in all other tables are avaiable from BLS upon requeat. In order to maintain comparability mith parallel survey results, the CPS estimates used in this article were not rubjected to the compositing procedure, and as a result may not always agree with published eatimates.'

## Highilghts of findings

The following are highlights of the study comparing data from the parallel turvey (using the revised questionnaire and automated collection) with the CPS (using the former questionnaire and procedures) for 1998.

- 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 curvey also measured mare unemployment among teenagers and older workert ( 65 years and over).
- The overall proporion of the population that was working - the employment-population ratio - was essentially the samo in the parallel survey and the CPS. However, there were marked differences by gender. For men, the ratio was lower in the parallel curvey that 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-64.9 versus 64.2 percent-while for men the measure from the parallel murvey was lower - 69.8 veraus

[^4]
## 69.9 percent. (See table 2.)

There are several questionnaire changes which may have contributed to higher extimates 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 mature. 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 WEEKK, not counting work around the house?" to "LAST WERK, did you do ANY work for pay? 8 ome respondents to the former questionnsire may have failed to report work activities if their secivities were part time, intermittent, or perbaps 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 convidered. The labor force portion of the former CPS interview began with the following question: "What were you doing most of LAST WBEK (Working, keeping house, going to school, or something else)7" This question, originally introduced as an "icebreaker," has been criticized on teveral grounds. For one, we really don't want to know what a perton was doing most of last week (the answer to that might be momething unrelated to labor force activity), wat rather whether a person worked at all last week. The phrase "mont of lant week," moreover, may have been indictiting to come respondents that the interest of the survey wes in full-time, "regular" employment and not in parttine or intermittent vork.

Another difficulty with the former opening question was that interviewers were instructed to tailor it depending on the person's apparent eituation. For a person (typically a voman) who appeared to be a homemaker, the question conld 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 alway offered. Everyone else was asked, "What were you doing most of last week - working or something else? It is not lnown to what extent these procedures were followed; however, the instructions for tailoring provided the potential for bias and may bave cart 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 premence of a businese or farm; eoeryone is asked whether be or she did any work for py, clearly setting the tone that this is a survey in which Fhor force activity is the sole interest. Alio, the new version systematically asks about employment in family busi-

Table 1. Employment status of the population for selected labor force proups ming 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallet survey, 1993 annual averages
(Numbers in thousands)


See footnole at and of table.

Table 1. Employment atatus of the population for eelected labor force groups using 1980 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the parallet inrvey, 1993 anmsal iverages-Contrited
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment atatus and group | CPS ${ }^{\prime}$ | Paralel survey | Diterence |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Leval | Error at 1.6 sigma ${ }^{2}$ |
| Hespanle ofiphn |  |  |  | - . |
| Cwiten noninstitutiond population. | 15,753 | 16,753 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 10,395 | 10.66\% | 281 | 241 |
| Percont of population | 65.9 | 67.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Employed Employraent-population ratio | 8,285 589 | 8,412 89.7 | 127 6 | 268 17 |
| Unomploynemt-population ratio | 1889 1,100 | 69.7 $-1,254$ | 8 154 | 1.7 97 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 9 |

1 These estimeter differ silghty from previousty pubtished 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure used.
${ }^{2}$ Sampling errer at the 80 -percent confidence lovel
NOTE: Population entimates obtelned fon the two surveys wim not
aways agrea due to alight difierences in estimafing procedures. Detal for the above race and Hispanic-orighin groups will mot sum to totals beceuse deta for the "other reces" proup wre not priesonted and Hispmenies are hachuded in both the whine and black population groups.

Table 2 Employment statas of the popalation by age, sex, race, and Hispanic orlgin using 1980 census-based estimates from the CPS and the paraliel servey, 1993 annual averages
(Numbers in thoustands)

| Employment status and age | Total |  |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CPs ${ }^{1}$ | Parclitel earvey | Difier. encer | CPS ${ }^{\prime}$ | Parcest Burvery | Diner--hes ${ }^{2}$ | CPS' | Perinol eurvey | Devereneé ${ }^{2}$ |
| Chilian moninattetional popylation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, r1t yoare and over .... | 183,550 | 193.550 | 0 | 82.620 | 92,620 | 0 | 100,980 | 100,980 | 0 |
| 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,24 | 13,808 | 84 | 6,714 | 8,769 | 55 | 6,540 | 6,569 | 29 |
| 20 to 24 yeare | 17,585 | 17,841 | 58 | 8,613 | 8,677 | 64 | 8,970 | 8.864 | +6 |
| 25 to 34 yeare . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41,314 | 41.875 | -61 | 20,982 | 20,574 | 4 | 20,993 | 21,002 | 69 |
|  | 40,341 | 40,208 | -103 | 19,031 | 18,785 | -46 | 20,510 | 20,453 | -67 |
| 45 to 54 Yepre . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,083 | 20,943 | 60 | 14,027 | 14,016 | -11 | 14,836 | 14,9e7 | 81 |
| 85 to 84 Yent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21,020 | 21,006 | -23 | 8.976 | 9,990 | 14 | 11,053 | -11,016 | -37 |
| 65 yetrs and over | 31,164 | 31,008 | -156 | 13,078 | 13,000 | -69 | 18,006 | 17,999 | . 87 |
| Clyitin labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 yeers 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 | 289 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,555 | 13,705 | 150 | 7,159 | 7.186 | 27 | 6,396 | 6,519 | 123 |
| 2510.34 yoers | 34,473 | 34,609 | 136 | 19,049 | 18,828 | .221 | 15,424 | 15,782 | 358 |
| 351044 yeare . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34,274 | 34,207 | 13. | 18,544 | 18,457 | -87 | 15,730 | 15,830 | 100 |
| 15 to 54 yeare | 23,556 | 23,622 | 66 | 12,642 | 12,482 | -160 | 10.914 | 11,139 | 27 |
| 85 to 84 yeprs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,863 | 11,736 | -127 | 6,632 | 6,473 | . 159 | 5,281 | 5,262 | 31 |
| 65 years and over ...... . . . . | 3,540 | 3,802 | 262 | 2,05! | 2,173 | 122 | 1,469 | 1.629 | 140 |
| Partcipation rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 yeere and over .... | 68.2. | 66.6 | 4 | 75.2 | 74.8 | -. 4 | 57.9 | 59.1 | 1.2 |
| . 18 to 19 ypers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 81.6 | 54.0 | 2.4 | 53.3 | 54.7 | 1.4 | 49.9 | 53.3 | 3.4 |
| 20 80 24 yewr................. | 77.1 | 77.7 | . 8 | 83.1 | 82.8 | -. 3 | 71.3 | 72.7 | 1.4 |
| 28 20.34 Yoters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 03.4 | 83.6 | 2 | 93.5 | 82.4 | - 1.1 | 73.7 | 75.1 | 1.4 |
| 35 to 44 yours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85.0 | 85.2 | 2 | 93.5 | 933 | -2 | 76.7 | 77.4 | . 7 |
| 45 10 64 yotrs | 81.6 | 81.6 | . 0 | 90.1 | 891 | -1.0 | 73.6 | 74.6 | 1.0 |
|  | 56.4 | 55.9 | . 5 | 66.5 | 64.8 | -1.7 | 47.3 | 47.8 | . 5 |
| 65 yets and over ........... | 11.4 | 12.3 | . 9 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 1.0 | 8.2 | . 9.1 | . 9 |

[^5]Table 2. Employment ctatus of the popelation by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin using 1980 censusebated estimates from tho CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)


I These ectimates difler alighty from previously published 1993 whrege becetue of the ettimation precedure und.

Thene difierences may not equal the reeults obtalned trom compering the vatute thown in the table because of Independent rounding.

NOTE: Population estinates oblained from the two surveye wil not ahweye egree due to dight diferences in otilatiling procedures.

## EXHIBIT A. COMPARISON OF KEY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

## CPS

## PARALLEL SURVEY

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK -
(working or something else?)
(keeping house or something else?)
(going to school or something eise?)

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 bustness operator in trousehold, ask about unpaid work.)
3. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarliy 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?

1. Does anyone in this household have a business or a tarm?
2. LAST WEEK, did you do ANY work for (either) pay (or profit)?

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

If $\mathbf{1}$ is "yes" and 2 is "no," ask 3.
3. LAST WEEK, did you do any unpaid work in the tamily 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 tima? include any job from which you were temporarily absent.

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

If 4 is "no," ask 5.
5. LAST WEEK, were you on layoff trom 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?

H "no," ask 8.
8. Have you been doing anything to find work during the last 4 weeks?

H "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 exployment* 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 arnong 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 percentfor the period January to December 1993. But, as with the employment-population ratio, this etatistic hides variations among worker groups. Namely, the higher incidence of unemployment was statistically significant only for women, workers 65 years and over, and teepagers. The difference for men ( 0.3 percentage point bigher 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 curvey. The difference for the 26-to-84-year-old category wes 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 raten obtained by the parallel survey. Part of the explanation is consistent with that given in the tection 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 onknown 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 umemployment 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.'

As a result of the redesign, information on multiple jobbolding 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 quentionnaire which were made to obtain more accurate information on hours worked per week. A recall strategy wai embedded in the series of questions, asking firat about

[^6]Table 3. Persons at work in nonagricultural Industriet by actaal hours of work, rex, and age asing 4980 census-baced poptiation estimates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 anmual averages

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 wort could help to lower the average number of bourt worked.

The parallel survey found a higher proportion of workers at the lower end of the hours spectrum. For example. nonagricultural workers whosctually worked leas 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 18.0 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 lover 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 usual. 1 y work part time (less than 35 houre per week) was larger in the parallel exryey ( 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 gubstantially lower in the parallel eurvey. The difference: were ohwerved for all major demographic groups but were relativaly larger for teenagers. Overall, the parallel survey fouind 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 wasally wort part time and those who urually work foll time. Among those who usually work part time, the difference was more pronounced for adult women and teenagers. The declive athong those who usually work full time did not differ sig. nificantly 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 ir 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 worling part time.

Thedifference 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, "owin 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 vorkers 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 weak, having taken time off for reasons such as vacation, holiday, or illness. The higher proportion of these workers in the parallel survey - 7.8 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 eatimate 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 classifjed 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 Leenagers.

Table 4. Employed persons by asual fati- or part-time status, sex, and age asing 1980 censusibased population exthates from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual avereges

|  | Thousands of persons |  |  | Percont diatribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - or pert-fime citus | CPS ${ }^{1}$ | Perallet survey | Ditlerences | CPs ${ }^{1}$ | Piralitel unvoy | - Difler- |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Total employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 119,399 | 119,606 | 217 | 100.0 |  |  |
| At work ............................t. | 113,438 | 114,201 | 763 | 65.0 | \$5.5 | $\overline{5}$ |
| 35 hours or more . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85,617 | 83,610 | -2.007 | . 71.7 | 69.9 | -1.8. |
| 1 io 34 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,821 6,825 | 30,591 <br> 5008 | 2,70 | 283 | 25.6 | 23 |
| Putime for oconomic reatont ...... | 6,325 1988 | 5,028 | -1287 | 53 | 42 | -1.1 |
| Ueuty work part fime . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,337 | 3,507 | -407 | 8.7 | 1.3 | -. 4 |
| Pert fine for noteconomio reasons .. | 21,496 | 25,563 | 4,067 | 88 18.0 | 20 | . 7 |
| Usualy work full time. | 6,325 | 8,674 | 2319 | - 63 | 21.4 | 3.4 |
| With o job but not at work inme . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,171 | 16889 | 1,718 | 127 | 14.1 | 20 |
| With a job but not at work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,951 | 6,405 | -546 | 5.0 | 4.5 | . 5 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 61,884 | 61,284 | -600 | 100.0 | 1000 |  |
| Atwork | 59,198 | 59,065 | -133 | 85.7 | 963 | . 6 |
| 35 hours or more | 50,162 | 49,168 | -694 | 81.1 | 002 | -8 |
| I to 34 tourt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.036 | 9.697 | 861 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 1.5 |
| Pattime tor economio reasons | 2.720 | 2225 | -485 | 4.4 | 26 | -. 8 |
| Usually work full time. | 1,140 | 849 | 291 | 1.8 | 14. | . 5 |
| Uaually work pert tme . . . . . . . . . . | 1,580 | - 1.376 | 204 | 2.6 | 22 | -. 3 |
| Path imo for nonecosomic reasons | 6,316 | 7.672 | 1,356 | 10.2 | 125 | 23 |
| Usualy work full time . . . . . . . . . . | 3,006 | 4,187 | 1,181 | 4.9 | 68 | 2.0 |
| With e pob but not et work ................... | 3,310 | 3,485 | 175 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 3 |
| With e pob but not at work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,686 | 2,218 | -468 | 4.3 | 36 | . 7 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totad employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 51,968 | 52.603 | 637 | 100.0 | 1000 |  |
| At work ............ | 48,885 | 49,643 | 758 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 3 |
| 35 houra of more .................... | 33,967 | 32.957 | -1,010 | 65.4 | 627 | 27 |
| 1 to 34 hotry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,018 | 16,686 | 1,76\% | 28.7 | 31.7 | 3.0 |
| Pert time for coonomie reatons | 2,983 | 2,371 | -612 | 5.7 | 4.5 | -12 |
| Usumily woik full time | 744 | 574 | -170 | 1.4 | 1.1 | - 3 |
| Usually work part time ............ | 2239 | 1,797 | -442 | 4.3 | 3.4 | -9 |
| Put time for noneconomic reasons .. Usuaty work fut ime | 11,935 | 14,315 | 2380 | 23.0 | 27.2 | 42 |
| Usualy work fut dime . . . . . . . . . Usuely | 3,169 | 4.292 | 1,123 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 2.1 |
| Whe a job but not of work ...... . . . . . | 8.766 | 10,023 | 1,257 | 16.9 | 19.1 |  |
| Whe a job but not of work | 3,082 | 2,960 | -122 | 5.9 | 5.6 | . 3 |
| Both eexes, 16 to 19 yeare |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,540 | 5.719 | 179 | 100.0 |  |  |
| At work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,357 | 5,492 | 135 | 86.7 | 98.0 | . 7 |
| 35 hown or more | 1,488 | 1,485 | -3 | 26.9 | 26.0 | -. 9 |
|  | 3869 | 4.007 | 138 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 2 |
| Pert time for economb reatons i.... | 623 | 430 | -193 | 112 | 7.5 | -3.7 |
| Usualy wokk fut time. | 104 | 77 | -27 | 1.9 | 1.3 | -. 5 |
| Usually work pure time . . . . . . . . . | 519 | 353 | -186 | 9.4 | 6.2 | . 3.2 |
| Paritime for noneconomic reatons .. | 3.246 | 3.577 | 331 | 58.6 | 62.5 | 3.9 |
| Usualy work ful tme . . . . . . . . . | 150 | 195 | 45 | 2.7 | 3.4 |  |
| Wth a job but not ot work ................... | 3.096 | 3,382 | 286 | 55.9 | 59.1 | 3.2 |
| With a lob but not mit work. . . | 183 | 227 | 44 | 3.3 | 4.0 | . 7 |

[^7][^8]The new questionnaire appears to result in more accurate classification of workers who are temporarily absent. This may reflect weveral 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 queation in the former questionnaire, some responsea may have given interviewers the impression that those respondents bad a job from which they were absent, when in fact they did not have a job atall. Also, the direct quentions 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 emphatize the important role played by the series of questions on temporary absence, it is eetimated 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 surveyt.

Class of worker. In the aggregate, the distribation of employed persoas by their "elass-of-worker" status differed little between the two curveys. Wage and talary workers comprised about 88 percent of all workers in both the CPS and the parallel survey. This clasivification is further broken down into private and government workers. Again, there were no vigniǐcant differencai between the surveys, with the private mector sceovunting for about 73 percent and the government rector accountiug for about 15 percent of all employed persons. Nemrly all of the remaining 12 . percent were clasified as self-employed on both surveya. (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 teem surprising, given the changes to the questionnaire designed to identify workers in family businesses. In fact, the new questions were succesaful; however, many persons reported as working in family businestes were also found to have received pay or profit from the business and thus were clastified 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 businestes resulted in more wage and salary workers compared with the former proceduret.

Looking at the class-od-worter data by gender, the new earies of questions obtained quite differeat resulta for men and women. For men, the parallel survey had s higher proportion in wage and salary work and a amaller proportion in elf-em ployment. For women, the findings were just the reverse - a highes 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 paralles 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.
-ccupation 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 aurvey 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 decreate 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 housebolds. As a partinal explanation of these differences, it is hypothesized that the classification of fewer men as temporarily a bsent from work as a result of the revised questionnaire reduces their represeatation in industries with more informal or irregular employment, such as trade and private households.
Among women, a highar proportion in the parallel survey were working in managerial and farming occupations. This is contistent 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 positicns.

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 suggents 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 ( $\$ 162$ ) than under the CPS ( $\$ 450$ ). The parallel survey found higher median earninga 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 cample each month. It should be noted that due to the

Table S. Employed percons by elacs of worker and sex osing 1980 censusbased population estimates from the CPS and the parallel eurvey, ises ennual everages


[^9]Table 6. Employed persons by oecupation, Industry, and sex ising 1980 censis-based popilation estimutes from the CPS and the parallel survey, 1993 annual averages
(Porcent distribution)

| Occupation and Induatry | Total |  |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CPS ${ }^{1}$ | Pratilel survoy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Differ- } \\ & \text { ence } \end{aligned}$ | CPS ${ }^{2}$ | Parallel eurvey | Difter: ence ${ }^{2}$ | CPs ${ }^{1}$ | Perallel eurvey | Difter-- |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional specialty .......... Executve, edmbinistrative, and managerial Proforelomel epecialty | 27.1 | 282 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 12 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 0.8 |
|  | 12.9 | 13.6 | 7 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 5 | 11.9 | 12.8 | . 9 |
|  | 142 | 14.6 | 4 | 123 | 13.0 | . 7 | 16.5 | 16.4 | . 0 |
| Teehnical, malos, and administative support .... | 30.8 | 30.5 | - 3 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 2 | 42.9 | 423 | -. 7 |
| Technictans tad relatod support ............ | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | . 1 |
| Administruplve support, including clerical ...... | 11.9 | 11.8 | -. 1 | 11.4 | 11.0 | -. 4 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 2 |
|  | 15.5 | 15.1 | - 4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | -. 1 | 26.7 | 25.8 | -. 9 |
| Service өecupations ........................... | 13.9 | 13.5 | - 4 | 10.3 | 9.9 | -. 5 | 18.0 | 17.7 | -. 3 |
| Privats households . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Protective servies | .888888 | 17 | -. 1 | .$^{.1}$ | $2{ }^{1}$ | . 0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | $-2$ |
| Service, except private house holdsand protective mervice ................ | 1.8 | 1.7 | -. 1 | 28 | 2.6 | . 1 | . 7 | . | -. 1 |
|  | 11.3 | 11.2 | -. 1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | - 3 | 15.8 | 15.7 | . 0 |
| Precision production, crath, and repair .......... | 11.2 | 10.9 | -. 3 | 18.9 | 18.6 | -. 3 | 21 | 2.0 | -. 1 |
|  | 14.3 | 14.1 | -. 2 | 19.9 | 19.7 | -2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | . 0 |
| Machine operators, assemblert. and inspectors | 6.2 | 6.3 | . 1 | 7.0 | 7.1. | . 1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2 |
| Transportation and eaterial moving oceupations. | 4.2 | 4.0 | -2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | -2 | . 9 | 7 | -. 1 |
| and mborers .......... | 3.9 2.8 | 3.8 | - 1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | -. 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | -. 1 |
| MDOUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agrieutiore | 26 | 27 | . 1 | 3.0 | 3.7 | - 1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3 |
| Minting .................................... | . 6 | 4 | . 2 | \% | . 6 | - 2 | 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| Construetion | 6.1 | 5.9 | -. 2 | 10.3 | 0.9 | $\cdots$ | 1.1 | 1.2 | . 1 |
| Manutacturing .............................. | 16.4 | 17.3 | 9 | 20.5 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 120 | . 4 |
| Ourable goods ... | 9.5 | 10.1 | . 6 | 128 | 13.9 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 2 |
| Nondurable geods | 8.9 | 72 | 3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | . 2 |
| Transportation and publice ubtitios | 7.1 | 6.9 | -2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -. 3 |
| Wholeanto 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 |
| Retalin tre | 16.9 | 16.5 | -. 3 | 153 | 14.7 | -. 6 | 18.8 | 18.7 | -. 1 |
| Finunce, inuwance, and real entato | 6.7 | 6.6 | -. 1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | -. 1 |
| Serviept ......... | 35.0 | 35.3 | 3 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 3 | 47.3 | 472 | -. 1 |
| Privato housoholdy; | . 9 | ${ }^{8}$ | - 1 | 2 | 1 | - 1 | 1.8 | ${ }^{1.6}$ | -2 |
| Other tervice industies | 34.1 | 34.5 | 4 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 4 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 2 |
| Educational worvicos | 7.9 | 8.3 | 3 | 4.7 | 5.2 | . 5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | . 0 |
| Publio adminititation ........................ | 4.8 | 4.5 | -. 4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | . 3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | -. 4 |

${ }^{1}$ These distributions difter silightiy tom previousty published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedue uted.
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 eurvey.

In the new questionnaire, reapondents are asked to report their earnings in the time frame that is easjest 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.

[^10]The breakdown of respondents' preferences in reporting earninge was:

| Hourly | 38.4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| percent |  |
| Anrually | 21.8 |
| Weekly | 21.3 |
| Biweelly | 7.4 |
| Monthly | 6.4 |
| Twice a month | 2.4 |
| Other | 2.3 |

For minimum wage atudies, information is also collected on the number and wage rate of persons who sre paid at hourly rates. In the revised questionnaire, individuals who choose to report their carninge on a basis other than hourly are asked directly whether they were paid at an hourly rate. If mo, they are asked what their hourly rate of pay is. In the parallel rarvey, 61 percent of workers reported being paid by the hour, comewhat higher than the 59 percent reported in the CPS.?

## Characteristics of the unemployed

The now questionnaire had a greater incidence of unemployment overall, with tignificantly higher rates for certrin worker groupa. 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 meacured in the parallel survey, the percentage of the unemployed accounted for by persons on layoff was 12.8 percont, essentially the came 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 paralien survey compared with the CPS. For men, there appeared to have been evereral offsetting effects. In the parallel survey, people were asked a direct question-"LAST WEEK, wre you on hyoff from a jobt" -and more pere initially reported to be on layoff. But when the queetions on expectations of recall were posed, mome did not meet these criteria. As a result, the number of men on layoff ended up to be about the rame under the old and new questionnaires.
For women, these offretting effects are also present, but in addition it is maspected that other changes to the questionnaire, such as the elimination of the initial labor force question, the apecificity 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 co , they are atill counted as unemployed, but as "jobeeekers," rather than persons on layoff.

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

[^11]new procedures. The mean duration in the parallel aurvey 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, montha, 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 longerterm unemployed to report their length of jobsearch, and, in fact, the parallel curvey obtained relatively more reports of longer-term joblessners.
Ariother change involved dependent interviewing. As mentioned in the rection on computerization, duration of unemployment is automatically updated by either 4 or 5 weeks each month (depending on the number of weaks 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 pertons 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 questicn-naire-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 amaller proportion of new entrants ( 6.7 versus 10.2 percent). These estimates were affected by the increase in the overall number of unemployed, tome 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. Medlan weekly earnings of fulw- and part-ime wage and salery workers.by sex esing 1980 censets-bated population ettimates from the CPS and the peraftel eurvey, 1993 annuat averages
(In curreat dollare)

| Category | CPS' | Peraliol survey | Difiorence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fah-time workers |  |  |  |
| Total Mon Women | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 450 \\ 509 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $\$ 462$ 529 400 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 12 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |
| Pert-ilme workere |  |  |  |
| Tolit. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 130 | 133 | 3 |
| Mon . . . . . . . . . . | 120 | 127 | 7 |
| Women. . . . . . . . . | 136 | 135 | . 1 |

[^12]Tablo 8. Unemployed persons by renson for and dwation of unemployment uning 1830 census-based population estimates from the CPS and the paratel servey, 1923 annual averages

| Reason and duration | Thousands of persons |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CPS' | Puratel survey | Difference ${ }^{2}$ | CPS' | Paraller survey | Differerice ${ }^{2}$ |
| REASON |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total uneenployed. | 8,714 | 9858 | 644 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - - |
| Job loeere | 4,731 | 3.820 | -011 | 54.3 | 40.8 | -13.6 |
| On lerof | 1,091 | 1208 | 111 | 12.5 | 12.8 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Other pot losere ........ | 3,640 | 2818 | -1,02 | 41.8 | 28.0 | -18.8 |
| Persens who comploted temporay lobs | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 905 | (1) | ${ }^{3} 1{ }^{3}$ | 10.5 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Job laguer | 949 | 661 | -88 | 10.9 | 9.2 | -1.7 |
| Reonfapte... | 2143 | 3,064 | 921 | 24.8 | 327 | 8.1 |
| Now entrents | 850 | 620 | -261 | 10.2 | 6.7 | -3.5 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Letathan 5 weoks | 3,138 | 2801/ | -337 | 36.0 | 29.9 | -6.1 |
| 5 to 14 weoks .... | 2.562 | 2.968 | 408 | 29.4 | 31.7 | 23 |
| 15 woeks and over. | 3,015 | 3,500 | 575 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 3.8 |
| 15 to 26 woeke | 1.250 | 1,476 | 226 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 1.5 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,765 | 2.114 |  | 20.3 | 22.8 | 23 |
| 27 to 81 mopkt ..... 52 woeks and ovir . | 747 | 899. | 158 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 1.0 |
| 52 weeks and ovtr. | 1,018 | 1,215 | 197 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 1.3 |
| Average (mein) duration, in weeks Medinn duration, In weoky ...... | 18.1 8.0 | 19.7 8.0 | 1.6 1.0 | - | - | - |

[^13]"Completed temporary job" was added as a major reason for tuemployment category, haged on a revised question posed to jobseekers who were working before they started looling 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 memployed 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 pasfive jobsearch methods is a crucial one, and, in the new quentionnaire, response categories were reordered and expanded for greater accuracy in classifying reaponses. Two passive methods- "looked at ads" and "attended job training programs/courtes"-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."
ing the values ehown in the teble because of independenf roundingNot avallable.

The queation on whether a person looked for a job during the last 4 weeks was reworded to convey a broader concept of jobmearch activity (see exhibit A), and followep questions wereadded to obtain a full accounting of the jobsearch methods nsed. The parallel survey yielded a somewhat higher proporticn of individuals who gave passive reascms 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 752 percent.

To explain the diferences 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 bave 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 aurvey, 39.4 percent compared with 88.8 percent. The "not in the labor force" group is large and diveres, including retirees, homematera, students, the ill and disabled, and all othert 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 pumber of discouraged workers in the parallel varvey compared with the CPS. (See table 9.)

Moot, but not all, of the reduction in discouragement is due to the change in definition, but other changes in the quentionnaire played a role also. Even when estimates based on the former definition were compared, the parallel aurvey extimates remained lower thap thosefrom the CPS.

Data on a larger group of perroms outride the labor force, one that includes discouraged workers as well as pernous who denire work but give other reasons for not meneching (such as child-care problems, family responsibilities, school, or trapsportation problems) may also be relevant for analycis. This group is made up of perions who want a job, are available to work, and bave 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 dizabled 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 forceactivity 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 arking 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 otill retired in the subsequent month.

Similar changes were made to reduce the burden for those vho volunteer that they are disabled or unable to work. (The latter category is intended to cover people with a tem porary illneas 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 aubsequent moaths, they are asked if they worked in the prior week. If not, they are asted to simply verify their previous month's ctatus as disabled or unable to work.

It is important to be a ware of the fact that the "shortcut" offered to older rurvey 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 aections 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 entimates of labor force activity for meveral groips, including older workern.

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

Teble 9. Dtscontaged workert by tex and age asting 1980 censuchateed popalation exthates from the CPS and the paralel survey, 1993 annad averages

| Catogory | CPS ${ }^{1}$ | Parallal eurvey | Difterance ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not in lebor force, 10tal .. | 65,447 | 64,589 | -662 |
| Discowraged workert: Total | 1,127 | 424 | .703 |
| Mon .. | 523 | 221 | -302 |
| Women | 604 | 204 | -400 |
| 16 to 24 yens $6 . .$. | 222 | 114 | -108 |
| Men ........... | 120 | 67 | -53 |
| Women. | 102 | 47 | -55 |
| 25 years and over | 905 | 311 | . 694 |
| Mon .......... | 404 | 154 | -200 |
| Womon. ....... | 502 | 157 | . 345 |

[^14]fications in the survey depend atrictly 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, pertions active' in the labor force market who are also retired from previous careers or disabled are classified as employed or wnemployed 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. Eramination 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 reisure official ectinates. Instead, BLS will provide estimater mad auggectioni in the form of research teries and publications, tn order to zid 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 begioning in Jantary 1994, constriction of new definitions with data collected pricr to January 1994, the use of measurement error models to explore the atructural relationship betwean the CPS and the parallel zurvey data in order to prodict what the CP8 ectimates would have been had the new procedures been used prior to danunry 1994, the exploration of geographic variation to goin insight into the effects of the new questionnaire and procedures at different levels of womployment; and the tracking of the CPS and parillel survey date with other concurrent pearures of economic setivity.

Considerable analysis of the aggregate unemployment rats 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.

Alsofor comparablity, 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 eample in the 1992-98 parallel survey. Current plans call for data from this second parallel suivey to be made available in duly 1994 after the effects of switching respondente and intervievers from the antomated curvey to the paper survey have been investigated. It is important for data nsers and the public to know that dafa from the second parallel aurvay are being collected for the purposes of historical com-

[^15]parisons only. The official unemployment rate estimater will continue to be derived from the 60,000 household sample that, as of January 1994, is administered with the new automated questionnaire. Givep its small sample size, estimates from the second parallel eurvey will have a great deal of varialility and thos reduced reliability. Specifically, the atanderd error an $i$ s-month national memployment rate from the 12,000 household second parallel turvey will be more than twice as large as the standard error from the 60,000 household sample. To put this in pertpective, data from the second parallel survey world have to be aggregated together for more thon 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 eample.

## 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 wed for the age-ser-race groups in the second-stage estimation procedure are being prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enomerated on April 1,1990 . Also, for the firt time, estimates of the deceminal cemans undercount, obtained from the Poat Enumeration Survey (PRS), are being added to the population conitrols.

Current month CPS estimates of the popplation are adjusted to agree with independept population controle. These controls are developed from a variety of sources, as described below. In the eecond-atage extimation procedure, the CPS eample weights are adjusted to enrure that sample-based estimates of population match the independent controls. The CPS: poptulation extimates are consistent with three sets of controls for:

1) 50 States and the District of Columbia
2) 14 Fispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex groaps
3) 66 white, 42 black, and 10 other raco-age-sex groupe
The first set of controls is restricted to the civilion noninstitutional population ( 16 years and over) and the remaioing controls ate devaloped for the civilian noninatitutional population plas nominstitutionalized children 15 years and under.
Since the population controle are derived primarily from non-survey data, they are assumed to contain no eampling error and thus do not contributa to the variance of the survey estimates. The second-stage ratio adjustment reducea the variability of those CPS estimates which are
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, mot notably Hiapanics.

The 1990-bered independent population controls are aggregates of more detailed populaticn projections and are developed in a manoner similar to eartier controls. Decennial census data and a variety of adminiatrative and survey information are used to "age forward" estimates of the population to the current month, adjust for birthe and deaths, accoumt for net migretion, and then subtract the coumts of Armed Forces and institutionalized persona. The population figures derived in this manner are projections based on administrative estimates, in contrast to the survey-based estimate of population obtained from the CPS. A dencription of the method used to make the 1990-based projections is given here.

The base figures for the resideut popalation are derived from the 1990 deceninial census, which has an official reereace date of April 1, 1990. (The resident population includes all persons living in the United States, regardless of age, institutional status, or Armed Forces memberahip.) The age dirtribution is modified to correct for lage between the census date and the actual date of interview. The race distribution is modified to be coosistent with OMB Directtve 15, which stipulates that persons of unspecified race, moitly percons of Hispanic origin, are allocated to one of four race categories (white; black; American Indian, Ealimo, and Alent; Acian and Pacific Inlander). As a result of thene changes, the base figures differ in age and race distribution from figures published by the Bureau of the Census in decennial census reports. For detaila, see U.S. Bureeu of the Census, Publication CPH-L-74, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Information from the 1990 Census: a Comparison of Census Results uith Results where Age and Race have been Modified. The Bureau of the Census also develops estimites of the April 1, 1990 population, independent of the 1990 census, using methods of demographic analysis. These eatimates are also used in developing the population controls for CPS.

A myriad of data socurces are tapped to mearure postcensal change in the resident population due to. births, deathe, and net migration. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides the Census Bureau with data on birthe by sex, race, and Hiapanic origin, although data for the isteat month must be projected. Deaths by age, sex, and race are also obtained from NCHS, although the latest 6 montha must be projected from a life table based on NCHS and Social Security Administration data. (The entire meries 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). Eetimates of net undocumented immigration and permanent emigration of legal United States residents are modeled using the 1980 census and datafrom 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 Mnnagement (for military and civilian Federal Government personnel and their dependents). Other net migration is acsumed to be zero(eg, movement of foreign students and civilisns not sffiliated with the Federal Government). Most of the data are characterized as adminiectative, although some data for recent months muist be projected. Thus, while the data are not kubject to esampling erici, they may contain nonsampling errues and bias:
The "inflation-delation" method usen data from all these cources to generate the current month's national (not State) projections of the resident popolation by age, sax, 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 hirths, deaths, and net migration by age. The cohort-component method in improved by factaring in entimates of the decennial census undercount, using the method of inflation-deflation.
The basic procedure may be described as follows. For each age-raceseax cell, the 1990 census population count is divided by the corresponding eatimate of the resideat population made by demographic analyais. The resulting in-flation-deflation factors are eatimntes of census coverage rates. The factors are assumed to be time-invariant and associated with a apecific age range. At the April I censas date, the reciprocals of the factors are viewed as inflating the cengus figures up to the demographic analytis figures (although these are not alwayz larger). The demographic analytis population estimate is aged forward to the current time. Estimates of births and net migration are added to each aged demographic analynis 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 in-Ination-deflation procedure preserves the age pattern of the undercount. For more information on data sources and methods, see Current Population Reportt, 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 overccount of 2 percent. The demographic anslyxis population extimate is aged forward to the current time. Each aged demographic analysis cell value is adjuted 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 18-year-old white male cell valuefor 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 institotions. The number of resident Armed Forces personnel is estimated using data from the Depariment of Defense. The 1990 demographic census data on the inatitutional population are updated annually through a canvass of group quartern facilities. The estimates of the resident population for those under 16 years of age are also reduced by sabtracting the institutional propulation.

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, bort month-to-month changes in the popalation are uneffected. See U.S. Bursau of the Cencus, Axsessmient of Aceuracy of Adjusted verous Unadjuted 1990 Consus Base for use in Interceneal Estimates: Report of the Committee on Adjestment of Poetcencal Estimeter. The undercount adjusted projections are aggregated to obtain the mational age-sex-ethnicity and age-ser-race popalation controls used in tecond-utage ratio adjustment.

State projections of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over are developed using similar procedures. Population eatimates for States are produced by age and sex coly (not race or Mispanic origin), and only the 16 and over totals are used in computing independent controls. Information from tax returns is used to eatimate migration between States. For each State, the population 16 yeara 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 entures the additivity of the State projections to the projection for the national civilian nominditutional population. For more information, tee 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 cennousbased and adjusted 1990 census-based population controls, ara presented in table 10. An undercount adjustment, based on results from the Census Burean's Post Enumeration Survey (PES), is applied to the 1990 -based controls. These ayerages are based on monthly CPS antimates using the final weights computed after second-atage entimation, which are neither composited nor seasonally adjusted. Under the new controls, the annual average entimate of the civilian nonimptitutional 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 aver. age unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point, primarily because of the large upward population adjustment for Hispanics (see below), who have an unamployment rate higher than the overall labor force. The labor force participation rate increased tyy 0.2 percentage point; and the employment-population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage point.

Levels increased for the civiliain noninstitutional population and all labor force categories in all demographic groupe 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 -hased 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. Differencea in employment-population ratios also exceeded the national average of 0.1 percentage point for adult med, 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 questiompaires and data collection procedures were presented in the section on the redesign. These differences were calculated from 1998 annual average CPS and paraIlel curvey estimates bated on 1980 population controls and reprement changes that can be attributed to the redeeign. Changes in 1998 CPS estimates attribated to the new poppulation controls were discussed in the previous section. This section presents a brief discussion of the combined effects of the new quentionasire and controls by comparing labor force estimates from the 1993 CPS , adjusted to 1980-hated controle, with estimates from the parallel survey, adjusted to I990-based controls.

Table 10 thown annual average estimates of major lebor force characteristics for the 1998 CPS (1980-based) and the parallel aurvey ( 1990 -based) and the differences between these eatinates. The effects from the now methods and population controls are etsentially additive. For example, the estimate of civilion labor force increased by 2 milition; an increase of 1.1 million is due to the new popalation controls as reported in the previous section, and the remainder ( 0.9 million) is attributed to the nurvey rederign. Similarly, estimated totial employment ineressed by 1.1 million under the new methods and population cottrole. Of this amount, about 0.9 million is due to the new controls and 0.2 million is contributed by the new ques. tionntire. Total memployment increased by 0.9 million, of which 0.7 million is attributad to the rederign and 0.2 million is due to the new popalation controls.

The suan due to the population controls and the redesign may not equal the total effect in table 10, primarily because the new population controle affect CPS and parallel sirivey estimate differently. For example, the parallel survey yields a larger estimate of the number ci memployed; coiequently, the effect due to the popalation controle would be alightly larger for that eurvey estimate. In addition, there are minor differences in the CPS and parallel survey second-stage estimation algorithme.

The breakdown of the totial efrect on various rates snd 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 employ-ment-population ratio is 0.2 percentage point. The change attributed to the redesiga is about half this a mount, or 0.1 percentage point. Note that the total effect is not alwayt the aum of two positive effects. For example, the total effect for adule men's employmeat-population ratio is -0.4 percentage point. The effect from population controls is 0.8 percentage point, and the questionaire 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 0.8 percentage point for aduit men to 1.6 percentage points for teensgers. The effects from population controls are fairly stable over time so the apnual average is similar to the population control effect for a given month; however; as the redesign effects vary from moath to month; especially for Hispanics and teenagers, the annual average rederign effect may not be a good indicator of difference for a single month.

The total chinge for labor force participation rates in table II varies from -0.2 percentege point for adult men to 2.8 percentage points for teenagers sind Bispanics. The offeet due to poprilation controls is hargent for blecks. For the employment-poprolation ratio, the total changes are larger for teenagers (about 1 percentage point, all attributed to the redesign) and Fispanics ( 0.8 percentage point from the redesign apd 0.8 percentage point due to population controls). Again, the estimates of the redesign effects for teenagers and Fispanics have a high degree of month-tomonth variability, primarily due to small sample sizea. For adult inen and blacks, the total effect on the employmentpopalation ratio is a decline of about one-half of one percentage point.

## Effect on State and Area Estimates

Beginning with estimates for Janury 1994, State and area labor market ctatistics produced by BLS in cooperation writh State Employinent Security Ageacies also reflect a number of important changes. Consistent with changes affecting the national data, these include:

- implementation of the CP8 rederign, and
- introduction of 1990 censur-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 defmition 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 Statirtics, Room 4675, 2 Mamachusets A venue NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. The telephone number is (202) 606-6378; Fax (202) 606-6426.

(Numbere in thousands)


Teble 10. Total effect of the adjusted 1990 censue-based population controls and the redesign on selected labor force groups, 1993 anntal averages-Continued
(Nupbers in thoutands)


These estimatos differ sighty from previoudy publisbed 1993 avwagos becausp of the estimetion procedtre teod.
${ }^{2}$ Changes in colutan 5 minus those in column 6 do not neceseterit equal those in column 7 primarily because the population controls aftected the CPS and the paraliel curvey estimates delerenty. Moreover;

agree des to tigit diferoncest in ectimating procedurea.
NOTE: Dotal for the ebove rece and Hisponlo-origith groups will not sum to totals bectute deta for the "other racest group ere not presented and Hispenies ere lncluded in both the while ind bleck poputatoh groupe.

Table 11. Total effect of adjusted 1990 censettbased population eontrots and the redeasin on selected labor force ratios and ratel, 1893 anrual averages.
(Percent)

| Category | CPS 1980-census-based' | Parelial ewrwey, adjustipd 1890 centurbated | Enect ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Towt | Population controle | Redasion |
| Labor force participation.cates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totil, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 68.2 | 68.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Mon, 20 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 78.9 | . 78.8 | -2 | 4 | -. 5 |
| Women, 20 yeare and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 58.5 | 59.6 | 1.1 | . 1 | 1.1 |
| Both mexes, 16 to 18 yeart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 51.6 | 54.0 | 2.3 | 0 | 2.4 |
| Whly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 66.7 | 67.3 | 6 | . 1 | . 5 |
| Brekk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62.5 | 63.0 | 5 | 7 | -2 |
| Heppanio orlgin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 65.8 | 88.2 | 23 | . 4 | 1.8 |
| Employment-popalation 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 yoprs and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 55.1 | 65.8 | . 7 | . 0 | . 7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 18 yeere . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.8 | 428 | 1.1 | . 0 | 1.1 |
| Whin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62.8 | 63.0 | 2 | . 0 | 2 |
| Bhath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 54.4 | 63.9 | -. 5 | . 8 | -1.0 |
| Hitapanlo origin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 58.8 | 00.1 | 12 | . 3 | . 8 |
| Unemployment rater |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel, 16 yeers and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.8 | 7.4 | . 6 | . 1 | . 5 |
| Men, 20 yetrs and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.4 | 6.7 | . 3 | . 1 | 2 |
| Women, 20 yetre and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.8 | 6.4 | . 6 | . 1 | 5 |
| Both rexet, it to 18 yeere. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19.0 | 20.6 | 1.6 | . 0 | 1.8 |
| Whive . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.0 | 6.4 | , 4 | . 1 | 3 |
| B6tok . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.0 | 14.4 | 1.4 | .1 | 1.3 |
| Hitpanic arigln . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 | .1 | 1.2 |

[^16]
## 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


#### Abstract

"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.

\section*{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 <br> Changes in CPS clustering procedures and the accompanying change of household identification numbers prevent matching 1971 and 1972 March CPS files. |
| Years: | 1972-1973 <br> The 1972 file uses 1960 random cluster codes while the 1973 file uses 1970 random cluster codes, thus precluding the matching of records. |
| Years: <br> Variables: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1973-1975 } \\ & \text { Random Cluster Code (F7-11). Segment Number (F12-16), and Serial Number (F217-218) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Years: <br> Variables: | 1975-1976 <br> 1975: Random Cluster Code (F7-11) Segment Number (F12-16), and Serial Number (F217-218) <br> 1976: Random Cluster Code (H35-39), Segment Number (H40-43), and Serial Number (H44-45) |
| Years: | 1976-1977 <br> Matching is not possible because variables required for matching are in a different format each year. |
| Years: <br> Variable: | 1977-1985 <br> Household Identification Number (H18-29) |
| Years: | 1985-1986 <br> Matching is not possible because the 1986 file is based entirely on the 1980 census design sample. |
| Years: <br> Variable: | 1986 Forward <br> Household Identification Number (H18-29) |

## Matching Households, Familles, 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 machinereadable 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 ma-chine-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 con-
taining 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:

```
O H-HHTYPE 1 20
Type of household
U All households
V 1.Interview
2.Type A non-interview
3.Type B/C non-interview
D MIG-MTR1 2218
    Migration recode
U AGE = 1+
    01.Monmover
    02.MSA to MSA
    03 .MSA to nonHSA
    04.MonMSA to MSA
    05 .MonMSA to nonMSA
    06 .Abroad to MSA
    07.Abroad to nonMSA
    08.Mot in universe (children
        .under 1 year old)
    09 .Not identifiable
```


## How to Distinguish Supplement Variables from Monthly Variables

Monthly variables have a prefix and trailer as follows:

1. H-, HG-, or $\mathbf{H} \%$ 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.

## Machine-Readable Data Dictionary Layout

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.)
" $V$ " Lne Value Definition

| ID | "V" | COL. | $1-1$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| VALUE | Value code-right justified | COL. | $3-12$ |
| DESCRIPTION | "") | COL. | 14 |
|  | 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.

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| 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 |
| $\begin{gathered} 3=\begin{array}{c} \text { Part-time for economic } \\ \text { reasons, usually } \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{T} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| ```4 = Part-time for non-economic reasons, usually P/T``` |
| $\begin{gathered} 5=\underset{\text { Part-time for economic }}{\text { reasons, usually } \mathbf{P} / T} \text {. } \end{gathered}$ |
| $6=$ Unemployed F/T |
| 7 = Unemployed P/T |


| TION | NEW SYSTEM NAME LO | LOCATION | COMMENTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 | PREXPLF | 150 | Fully Equivalent |
| 151 | PRWKSCH | 151 | Fully Equivalent |
| 152 | PRCIVLF | 152 | Code   Equivalencies <br> Old New   <br> 0 2   <br> 1 1   |
| 153 | PRFTLF <br> 1 Full time labor force <br> 2 Part time labor force | 153 | Not Fully Equivalent See Attachment 3 for the new definitions. |
| 80 | PRPTREA | 709 | Code Equivalencies There is no direct |
|  | 1 USU. FT - Slack work/ <br> business conditions |  | The new recode combines old items |
|  | 3 USU. FT - Job started/ended during week |  | and A-USLFT |
|  | 4 USU. FT-Vacation/personal day |  |  |
|  | 5 USU. FT - Own illness/injury/medical appt <br> 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 |  |  |

[^17]OLD SYSTEM NAME
A-CIVLF
Full Time Labor Force

## A-FTLF

$0=$ Not in universe
$1=$ In universe
Detalled Reason For Part Time
A.FTREAS
Note: This location is blank on the 1994 and forward files.

LOCATION COMMENTS

n


## 


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$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ 8

LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME


OLD SYSTEM NAME
Major Industry Recode A-MJIND

## Detailed Industry Recode

## A-DTIND

155 PRMJIND1


PRMJOCC1


PRERELG
163

|  | 62 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | IE |
|  | z£ |


32 PRFAMREL

[^18]PRMARSTA

## NOT PRDISC <br> agryyvo

Discouraged Workers Flag
Class Or Worker Recode A-RCOW 1 .
,
$5=$ SE-uninc. $6=$ Without pay

Family Relationship A-FAMREL

Family Type
A-FAMTYP
Family Number
A-FAMNUM
Marital Status Recode
A-MARITL

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 $\stackrel{8}{4}$
 8

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3
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LOCATION COMMENTS

Code Equivalencies
Old New
$-$
$N$
$m$
$m+$
$n$



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๑
LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME
OLD SYSTEM NAME

| Relationship To Reference Person |
| :---: |
| A-EXPRRP |
| $=$ Reference person with relatives |
| $2=$ Reference person without relatives |
| $3=$ Husband |
| $4=$ Wife |
| $5=$ Natural/adopted child |
| $6=$ Step child |
| 7 = Grandchild |
| $8=$ Parent |
| $9=$ Brother/sister |
| $10=$ Other Relative |
| $11=$ Foster Child |
| $12=$ Nonrelative with relatives |
| $13=$ Partner/roommate |
| 14 = Nonrelative without relatives | Type Of Person Record

```
LOCATION COMMENTS
```





```
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

OLD SYSTEM NAME
Number Of Household Members

Demographic Characteristics
A－LINENO
A－PARENT
A－AGE
A－SPOUSE
A－SEX
A－HGA
A－RACE
A－REORGN

 믕



$$
99
$$

 $\infty$

Actual Hours Worked At All Jobs

先

76
98
$\infty$

OLD SYSTEM NAME
Duration Of Unemployment

## A-WKSLK

When Last Worked At A Regular Job (Unemployed)


## PEI01ICD

PEI01OCD
1 Government - Federal
2 Government - State
Government - Local
Private, for profit
Private, nonprofit

 $\qquad$

## PRUNEDUR

102

$4=$ Never worked full time 2 weeks or more
$5=$ Never worked at all

## Industry Code

103
106
109

LOCATION COMMENTS


N

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ます
$\stackrel{\text { ä }}{ }$
128 Fully Equivalent
OLD SYSTEM NAME


Note that the universe is now all employed individuals vary" are coded as 000 in the new p!p uarsks plo zul wolsks not allow such responses.


| 642 |
| :--- |
| Fully Equivalent |
| 641 | Fully Equivalent

# PEERNHRY <br> 130 

$$
131 \text { PRERNHLY }
$$

135
PRERNWA

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PTHR } \\
& \text { PTWK }
\end{aligned}
$$

PEERNLAB
PEERNCOV
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F
139
导

Union Membershlp
A-UNMEM
Union Coverage
A-UNCOV
Hourly Rate Of Pay Topcode Flag Weekly Earnings Topoode Flag Paid By The Hour On This Job

## A-HRLYWK

 Hourly Rate Of Pay[^19]
## Weekly Earnings

A-WERNTP
A-HERNTF



Union Memb

## OLD SYSTEM NAME

## Household Record

## Item

1960 Census State code
1980 State rank
Alimony payments income
Alimony payments received
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
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Allocation flage for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Central city MSA status code
Champus, VA, or military health care
Child support income
Child support payments
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by Medicare
Children covered by Medicare
Children covered by other health insurance
Children receiving free lunch
Children receiving free or reduced price lunches
CMSA code
Control Card Family Income
Disability benefits
Disability income
Dividend income
Dividend payments
Education assistance income
Educational assistance benefits
Energy assistance benefits
Energy assistance income
Families in household
Farm income

Mnemonic Location
HG-ST60 ..... 40
HG-STRN ..... 42
HALMVAL ..... 225
HALM-YN ..... 224
H\%LIVQRT ..... 297
H\%TELAVL ..... 300
H\%TELHHD ..... 299
H\%TELINT ..... 301
H\%TENURE ..... 295
I-HCHI ..... 304
I-HCHINN ..... 307
I-HCHINO ..... 305
I-HCHINR ..... 306
I-HCMCAR ..... 302
I-HCMCEN ..... 303
I-HENGAS ..... 318
I-HENGVA ..... 319
I-HFDVAL ..... 315
I-HFLUNC ..... 310
I-HFLUNN ..... 311
I-HFOODM ..... 317
I-HFOODN ..... 316
I-HFOODS ..... 314
I-HHOTLU ..... 308
I-HHOTNO ..... 309
I-HLOREN ..... 313
I-HPUBLI ..... 312
HCCC-R ..... 58
HCHAMP ..... 276
HCSPVAL ..... 217
HCSP-YN ..... 216
HCHINNO ..... 67
HCHINO ..... 65
HCHINRH ..... 66
HCMCARE ..... 62
HCMCENO ..... 63
HCHI ..... 64
HFLUNNO ..... 73
HFLUNCH ..... 72
HG-CMSA ..... 53
H-FAMINC ..... 10
HDIS-YN ..... 168
HDISVAL ..... 169
HDIVVAL ..... 193
HDIV-YN ..... 192
HEDVAL ..... 209
HED-YN ..... 208
HENGAST ..... 85
HENGVAL ..... 86
HNUMFAM ..... 23
HFRVAL ..... 107

Item
Farm self-employment
Financial assistance income
Financial assistance payments
Food stamps recipients
Food stamps value
Food stamps, children covered
Food stamps, months covered
Health insurance coverage
Home equity, return to
Hot lunch eaten by children at school
Hot lunch, number of children who ate at school
Household earnings, total value
Household income
Household income percentiles
Household income percentiles, national rank
Household income, total
Household income, total value
Household number
Household record
Household respondent line number
Household sequence number
Household status
Household type
Household type
Household type
Housing unit type
Income payments, other
Income, value of other types
Individual Central City Code
Interest income
Interest payments
Living quarters type
March supplement household weight
Medicaid coverage
Medicare coverage
Modified MSA status code
Month in sample
Month of survey
MSA or CMSA rank
MSA or PMSA FIPS Code
MSA size
MSA/PMSA size
Number of units in this structure
Own business self-employment
Persons in household
Persons in houschold age 5 to 18
Persons in household under age 15
Persons in household under age 18
PMSA rank
Property taxes
Public assistance
Public assistance income
Public housing project
Record type indicator
Reduced rent, Federal, State, or local government paid part of cost
Region
Rental income

Mnemonic
Location

HINC-FR 106
HFINVAL 233
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HFOODNO 77
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HHOTLUN 70
HHOTNO 71
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HMSSZ 55
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| Retirement income | HRETVAL | 177 |
| Retirement payments | HRET-YN | 176 |
| Self employment income | HSEVAL | 99 |
| Social Security income | HSSVAL | 131 |
| Social Security payments | HSS-YN | 130 |
| Sunbelt recode | HSUN | 286 |
| Supplemental Security benefits | HSSI-YN | 138 |
| Supplemental Security income | HSSIVAL | 139 |
| Survivor benefits | HSUR-YN | 160 |
| Survivor income | HSURVAL | 161 |
| Telephone available | H-TELAVL | 37 |
| Telephone in household | H-TELHHD | 36 |
| Telephone interview acceptable | H-TELNNT | 38 |
| Tenure | H-TENURE | 35 |
| Unemployment compensation | HINC-UC | 114 |
| Unemployment compensation income | HUCVAL | 115 |
| Unique household identification | H-IDNUM | $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ |
| Veterans payments income | HVET-YN | 152 |
| Veterans payments income | HVETVAL | 153 |
| Wage and salary | HINC-WS | 90 |
| Wages and salaries value | HWSVAL | 91 |
| Worker's compensation income | HWCVAL | 123 |
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| Year of survey - last digit | H-YEAR | 28 |

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Alimony payments
Child support payments
Child support value
Compute fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid, used to
Compute fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid, used to
Disability income
Disability payments
Dividend income
Dividend payments
Education benefits
Education income
Family earnings, total value
Family fungible value of Medicaid
Family fungible value of Medicare
Family income - other
Family income, total other
Family market value of food stamps
Family market value of housing subsidy
Family market value of school lunch
Family record
Family spouse index in persons record
Family type
Farm income
Farm self-employment
Financial assistance income
Financial assistance payments
Household sequence number
Householder or reference person weight
Income percentiles
Index to persons record of family husband
Index to persons record of family reference person
Index to persons record of family wife
Interest income
Interest payments
Kind of family
Last member of family person record index. Primary family excludes related subfamily members
Last member of family person record index. Primary family includes related subfamily members
Low income cutoff dollar amount
Low income cutoff dollar amount of related subfamily
Number of persons in family
Other income payments
Own business self-employment
Own children in family under 6
Own never married children under 18
Public assistance family income
Public assiatance or welfare benefits
Ratio of family income to low-income level
Ratio of related subfamily income to low-income level
Ratio offamily income to low-income level
Record type and sequence indicator
Record type and sequence indicator

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FDISVAL 126
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FDIVVAL 150
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FINC-ED 165
FEDVAL 166
FEARNVAL 213
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FFNGCARE 251
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FPOVCUT 32
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FPERSONS 11
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Retirement payments
Self employment income
Social Security benefits
Social Security family income family income
Spanish origin of reference person or spouse
Supplemental Security benefits
Supplemental Security family income
Survivor family income
Survivor's payments
Total family income
Total family income
Unemployment compensation
Unemployment compensation family income
Veteran payments family income
Veterans benefits
Wage and salary
Wages and salaries family income
Worker's compensation family income
Workers compensation
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FINC-RET ..... 133
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FINC-SS ..... 87
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FINC-SSI ..... 95
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Absent from work last week, reason
Adjusted gross income
AFDC or some other type of assistance received
Age
Age allocation flag
Age recode, persons $15+$ years
Alimony income received
Alimony payments
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
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Allocation flag for basic CPS Allocation flag for basic CPS Allocation flag for basic CPS Allocation flag for basic CPS Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement

Mnemonic
Location

## Item

Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March sunplement

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| I-LOSEWK | 606 |
| I-MCAID | 626 |
| I-MCARE | 625 |
| I-MIG1 | 635 |
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| I-NOEMP | 624 |
| I-NWLKWK | 604 |
| I-NWLOOK | 603 |
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| I-OIVAL | 602 |
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| I-PAWTYP | 560 |
| I-PAWVAL | 561 |
| I-PAWYYN | 559 |
| I-PENINC | 634 |
| I-PENPLA | 633 |
| I-PHMEMP | 610 |
| I-PTRSN | 615 |
| I-PTWKS | 614 |
| I-PTYN | 613 |
| I-PYPSN | $6 n 0$ |

Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for March supplement
Allocation flag for PEFNTVTY
Allocation flag for PEINUSYR
Allocation flag for PEMNTVTY
Allocation flag for PENATVTY
Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university
Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university
Capital gains, amount of
Capital loses, amount of
Child covered by health insurance
Child covered by medicare
Child support payments received
Child support payments value
Children in household
Children not in household
Citizenship
Civilian labor force status
Class of worker
Class of worker
Class of worker recode
Class of worker recode-job 1
Country of brith
Covered by Champus, VA, or military health care
Current earnings, hourly pay
Dependency status pointer
Detailed industry code
Detailed occupation code
Detailed reason for part-time
Disability income other than Social Security or Veterans benefits
Disability income, other
Disability income, source 1
Disability income, source 2
Disability income, total
Discouraged worker recode
Dividends received
Earn income tax credit
Earner Status Recode
Earnings before deductions, value
Earnings eligibility flag
Earnings from employer or self-employment, value
Earnings from longest job
Earnings per hour
Earnings per week at job before deductions
Earnings, total value
Earnings/not in labor force weight
Educational assistance
Educational assistance, government
Educational assistance, other
Educational assistance, scholarships, grants etc.

I-WCTYP 553
I-WCVAL 554
I-WCYN 552
I-WKCHK 622
I-WKSWK 621
I-WORKYN 619
I-WSVAL 545
I-WSYN 544
I-WTEMP 620
PXFNTVTY 738
PXINUSYR $\quad 740$
PXMNTVTY 736
PXNATVTY 734
A-ENRLW 142
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CSP.YN 414
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HIELSE2 477
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LJCW 189
A-RCOW 164
PRCOW1 712
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A-DTIND 157
A-DTOCC 161
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DIS-SC2 348
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DIS-VAL2 355
DSAB-VAL 360
PRDISC 711
DIV.YN 391

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ERN-VAL 228
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TCERNVAL 637
ERN.YN 227
A-HRSPAY 131
A-GRSWK 135
PEARNVAL 448
A-ERNLWT 58
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OED-TYP1 405
OED-TYP3 407
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Educational assistance, total value
Employer contribution for health
Employment status, time worked or lost
Expanded relationship code
Experienced labor force employment status
Family number
Family relationship
Family relationship, primary and unrelated subfamily only
Family type
Farm self employment income
Farm self-employment
Farm self-employment
Farm self-employment earnings value
Farm self-employment earnings, total value
Father's country of birth
Federal income tax liability
Federal retirement payroll deduction
Final weight
Financial assistance
Financial assistance income
FIPS State code
Full-time labor force
Full/part-time status
Full/part-time work status
Full/part-time worker
Group health insurance, including dependetns
Health insurance plan coverage in own name
Health insurance plan offered through employer or union
Health plan portion paid by employer or union
Health problem or a disability which prevents working
Highest grade attended
Hourly wages
Hours per week usually worked at job
Hours usually worked at main job
Hours worked last week at all jobs
Hours worked per week
Household and Family Status
Household sequence number
Household summary
Income received, other
Income sources, other
Income, other
Income, other persons total value
Individual class of worker on first job
Industry
Industry of longest job
Industry of longest job by detailed groups
Industry of longest job by major industry group
Interest income received
Interest received
Interviewer check item
Interviewer check item
Interviewer check item
Labor force status recode
Labor union or of an employee association member
Last full/part-time job
Last time worked at a full/part-time job
ED-VAL ..... 408
EMCONTRB ..... 653
A-WKSCH ..... 151
A-EXPRRP ..... 13
A-EXPLF ..... 150
A-FAMNUM ..... 29
A-FAMREL ..... 32
FAMREL ..... 35
A-FAMTYP ..... 31
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FRMOTR ..... 262
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FRSE-VAL ..... 269
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HIOWN ..... 473
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OI-VAL ..... 435
POTHVAL ..... 457
PEIO1COW ..... 716
A-IND ..... 103
INDUSTRY ..... 190
WEIND ..... 208
WEMIND ..... 210
INT-VAL ..... 386
INT-YN ..... 385
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WRK-CK ..... 481
WKCHECK ..... 173
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A-UNMEM ..... 139
A-NLFLJ ..... 112
A-WHENLJ ..... 102

Item
Length of time looking for work
Line number
Longest job class of worker
Longest job class of worker recode
Looking for work
Low-income level of persons recode
Major industry code
Major occupation code
March supplement final weight
Marginal tax rate
Marital status
Medicaid coverage
Medicare coverage
Migration recode
Migration recode
Migration recode
Money earned from other work
Monthly labor force recode
Mother's country of birth
MSA status description of residence
NLF activity in school or not in school
No dividends received
Nonfarm self employment income
Not looking for work reason
Number of employers
Occupation
Occupation of longest job
Occupation of longest job
Occupation of longest job by major groups
Origin
Origin allocation flag for basic CPS
Other wage and salary earnings
Others in household
Own business self-employment
Own business self-employment earnings, other work
Own business self-employment earnings, total value
Own business self-employment, other work
Parent's line number
Parent's line number allocation flag for basic CPS
Parent(s) present
Pension or retirement income other than Social Sec. or Veterans benefits
Pension plan participant
Pension plan provided by employer or union
Person income, total
Person income, total
Person market value of Medicaid
Person market value of Medicare
Person match, 665
Person record
Persons living in house last year
Persons who work for employer, total number of
Place description of residence last year
Previous residence in sunbelt
Previous residence region
Primary family relationship
Private health insurance plan coverage
Private health insurance, including dependents

Mnemonic
Location
A.WKSLK $\quad 96$

A-LINENO
WECLW
CLWK 203
NWL 202
NWLOOK 167
PERLIS 468
A-MJIND 155
A-MJOCC 159
MARSUPWT 66
MARG.TAX 703
A-MARITL 17
MCAID 470
MCARE 469
MIG-MTR1 218
MIG-MTR3 220
MIG-MTR4 221
ERN-OTR 235
PEMLR 705
PEMNTVTY 725
GRN-PLAC 224
PRNLFSCH 718
DIV-NON 392
TCSEVAL 639
PYRSN 179
PHMEMPRS 180
A OCC 106
OCCUP 193
POCCU2 204
WEMOCG 206
A-REORGN 27
A\%ORIGIN 499
WAGEOTR 236
HIELSE5 480
SEMP-YN 255
SE-VAL 250
SEMP-VAL 256
SEOTR 249
A-PARENT 11
A\%PARENT 490
PARENT 39
RET-YN 366
PENINCL 483
PENPLAN 482
PTOT-R 466
PTOTVAL 440
P-MVCAID 648
P-MVCARE 643
FL-665 465
PRECORD 1
MIGSAME 214
NOEMP 226
PLACDSCP 225
MIGSUN 223
GRIN-REG 215
A-PFREL 33
HI -YN 472
COV-HI 485

Public assistance or welfare value received
Public assistance received
Race
Race allocation flag for basic CPS
Reason absent from work
Reason for not working
Reason for unemployment
Record type and sequence indicator
Record type and sequence indicator
Regular job wanted, either full/part-time
Relationship to reference person allocation flag for basic CPS
Rent income
Rent income received
Retire or leave a job for health reasons
Retirement income received, total
Retirement income source, type 1
Retirement income, other, type 2
Retirement income, type 1
Retirement income, type 2
School enrollment, full-time or part-time
Self only in household
Sequence number of parent in household
Sequence number pointer to family record
Sequence number pointer to own family record in household
Sex
Sex allocation flag for basic CPS
Social Security payments received
Social Security payments received, value
Social Security payments, months received
Social Security retirement payroll
Source of earnings from longest job
Source of income
Spouse in household
Spouse's line number
Spouse's line number allocation flag for basic A\%SPOUSE
State income tax liability
Status of person identifier
Stock dividends value
Supplemental Security income
Supplemental Security income received
Supplemental unemployment benefits received
Survivor's benefits other than Social Security or Veterans benefits
Survivor's income received, total
Survivor's income, source 1
Survivor's income, source 1
Survivor's income, source 2
Survivor's income, source 2
Tax filer status
Taxable income amount
Temporary, part-time, or seasonal work
Total wage and salary earnings value
Type of person record recode
Unemployment compensation benefits
Unemployment compensation benefits value
Unemployment, reason
Union or employee association contract
Union unemployment or strike benefits received

Mnemonic
Location
PAW-VAL 305
PAW-YN 301
A-RACE 25
A\%RACE 498
PEABSRSN 714
RSNNOTW 170
PRUNTYPE 706
PPPOS 7

PPPOSOLD 110
A-WANTJB 114
A\%RRP 489
RNT-VAL 399
RNT-YN 398
DIS-CS 344
RTM-VAL 379
RET-SC1 367
RET-SC2 368
RET-VAL1 369
RET-VAL2 374
A-FTPT 144
HIELSE4 479
PRNT-PTR 48
PF-SEQ 46
PHF-SEQ 44
A-SEX 20
A\%SEX 494
SS-YN 290
SS-VAL 291
PAW-MON 303
FICA 674
ERN-SRCE 234
DIS-SC1 346
HIELSE1 476
A-SPOUSE 18
CPS 493
STATETAX 669
P-STAT 26
DIV-VAL 393
SSI-VAL 297
SSI-YN 296
SUBUC 276
SUR-YN 322
SRVS-VAL 337
SUR-SC1 323
SUR-VAL1 327
SUR-SC2 325
SUR-VAL2 332
FILESTAT 657
TAX-INC 698
WTEMP 166
WSAL-VAL 243
PRPERTYP 713
UC•YN 275
UC-VAL 278
A-UNTYPE 146
A-UNCOV 140
STRKUC 277
VA annual income questionnaire requirement Veteran
Veteran status allocation flag for basic CPS
Veterans payments income
Veterans payments received
Veterans payments, type 1
Veterans payments, type 2
Veterans payments, type 3
Veterans payments, type 4
Veterans payments, type 5
Wage and salary earnings in ERN-YN or WAGEOTR
Wage and salary earnings, other, value
Wage and salary income
Wages or salary received during week
Weekly pay
Weeks looking for job
Weeks looking for work
Weeks looking for work in one stretch
Weeks looking for work on layoff
Weeks lost from work
Weeks nonworker looked for job
Weeks worked
Weeks worked
Weeks worked last year
Weeks worked less than 35 hours
Work at job or business during year
Worked 35 hours or more a week at job
Worked less than 35 hours
Worked less than 35 hours per week, reason
Worker's compensation payments received
Worker's compensation payments, type
Worker's compensation payments, value
Year of entry to the U.S.

Mnemonic Location
VET-QVA 316
A.VET 21

A\%VET 495
VET-VAL 317
VET-YN 310
VET-TYP1 311
VET-TYP2 312
VET-TYP3 313
VET-TYP4 314
VET-TYP5 315
WSAL-YN 242
WS-VAL 237
TCWSVAL 638
A-PAYABS 86
A-HERNTF 642
WEUEMP 200
LKWEEKS 176
LKSTRCH 178
NWLKWK 168
LOSEWKS 174
WELKNW 199
LKNONE 175
WKSWORK 171
WEWKRS 198
PTWEEKS 185
WORKYN 165
A-USLFT 79
PTYN 184
PTRSN 187
WC-YN 283
WC-TYPE 284
WC-VAL 285
PEINUSYR 731

## Household Record

| Mnemonic |
| :---: |
| H\%LIVQRT |
| H\%TELAVL |
| H\%TELHHD |
| H\%TELINT |
| H\%TENURE |
| H-FAMINC |
| H-HHNUM |
| H-HHTYPE |
| H-IDNUM |
| H-LIVQRT |
| H-MIS |
| H-MONTH |
| H-NUMPER |
| H-RESPNM |
| H-SEQ |
| H-TELAVL |
| H-TELHHD |
| H-TELINT |
| H-TENURE |
| H-TYPE |
| H-TYPEBC |
| H-YEAR |
| HALM-YN |
| HALMVAL |
| HCCC-R |
| HCHAMP |
| HCHI |
| HCHINNO |
| HCHINO |
| HCHINRH |
| HCMCARE |
| HCMCENO |
| HCSP-YN |
| HCSPVAL |
| HDIS-YN |
| HDISVAL |
| HDIV-YN |
| HDIVVAL |
| HEARNVAL |
| HED-YN |
| HEDVAL |
| HENGAST |
| HENGVAL |
| HFDVAL |
| HFIN-YN |
| HFINVAL |
| HFLUNCH |
| HFLUNNO |
| HFOODMO |
| HFOODNO |

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Allocation flags for basic CPS ..... 300
Allocation flags for basic CPS ..... 299
Allocation flags for basic CPS ..... 301
Allocation flags for basic CPS ..... 295
Control Card Family Income ..... 10
Household number ..... 30
Household type ..... 20
Unique household identification ..... 320
Living quarters type ..... 31
Month in sample ..... 29
Month of survey ..... 26
Persons in household ..... 21
Household respondent line number ..... 12
Household sequence number ..... 2
Telephone available ..... 37
Telephone in household ..... 36
Telephone interview acceptable ..... 38
Tenure ..... 35
Household type ..... 25
Housing unit type ..... 33
Year of survey - last digit ..... 28
Alimony payments received ..... 224
Alimony payments income ..... 225
Central city MSA status code ..... 58
Champus, VA, or military health care ..... 276
Children covered by other health insurance ..... 64
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household ..... 67
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household ..... 65
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household ..... 66
Children covered by Medicare ..... 62
Children covered by Medicare ..... 63
Child support payments ..... 216
Child support income ..... 217
Disability benefits ..... 168
Disability income ..... 169
Dividend payments ..... 192
Dividend income ..... 193
Household earnings, total value ..... 256
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Education assistance income ..... 209
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Energy assistance income ..... 86
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HG-MSAR
HG-PMSA
HG-REG
HG-ST60
HG-STRN
HH5TO18
HHI-YN
HHINC
HHOTLUN
HHOTNO
HHPOS
HHSTATUS
HINC-FR
HINC-SE
HINC-UC
HINC-WC
HINC.WS
HINT-YN
HINTVAL
HLORENT
HMCAID
HMCARE
HMSA-R
HMSSZ
HNUMFAM
HOI-YN
HOIVAL
HOTHVAL
HOUSRET
HPAW-YN
HPAWVAL
HPCTCUT
HPMSASZ
HPUBLIC
HRECORD
HRET-YN
HRETVAL
HRHTYPE
HRNT.YN
HRNTVAL
HSEVAL
HSS-YN
HSSI-YN
HSSIVAL
HSSVAL
HSUN
HSUP-WGT
HSUR-YN
HSURVAL
HTOP5PCT
HTOTVAL
HUCVAL
HUNDER15

Food stamps recipients $\quad 76$
Farm income 107
CMSA code 53
MSA or PMSA FIPS Code 44
MSA or CMSA rank 50
PMSA rank 48
Region $\quad 39$
1960 Census State code 40
1980 State rank 42
Persons in household age 5 to $18 \quad 68$

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HUNDER18 HUUNTS HVET-YN HVETVAL HWCVAL HWSVAL I-HCHI I-HCHINN I-HCHINO I-HCHINR I-HCMCAR I-HCMCEN I-HENGAS I-HENGVA I-HFDVAL I-HFLUNC I-HFLUNN I-HFOODM I-HFOODN I-HFOODS I-HHOTLU I-HHOTNO I-HLOREN I-HPUBLI INDCCODE PROP-TAX
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FFOODREQFFPOS
FFPOSOLDFFRVALFH-SEQFHEADIDXFHOUSREOFHUSBIDXFINC-ALMFINC-CSP
FINC-DIS
FINC-DIV
FINC-ED
FINC-FIN
FINC-FR
FINC-INTFINC-OIFINC-PAWFINC-RETFINC-RNTFINC-SEFINC-SSFINC-SSIFINC-SUR
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FINC-WC
FINC-WS
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A\%FTPT
A\%HGA
A\%HRLYWK
A\%HRS
A\%HSCOL
A\%IND
A\%LFSR
A\%MARITL
A\%NLFLJ
A\%OCC
A\%ORIGIN
A\%PARENT
A\%PAYABS
A\%RACE
A\%RRP
A\%SEX
A\%SPOUSE
A\%UNCOV
A\%UNMEM
A\%USLHRS
A\%VET
A\%WHYABS
A-AGE
A-CIVLF
A-CLSWKR
A-DTIND
A-DTOCC
A-ENRLW
A-ERNEL
A-ERNLWT
A-EXPLF
A-EXPRRP
A-FAMNUM
A-FAMREL
A-FAMTYP
A-FNLWGT
A-FTLF
A-FTPT
A-GRSWK
A-HERNTF
A-HGA
A-HRLYWK
A-HRS1
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| A-OCC | Occupation | 106 |
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| 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 |
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| A-WHENLJ | Last time worked at a full/part-time job | 102 |
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| 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 |
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| CSP.VAL | Child support payments value | 415 |
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| 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-SRCE | Money earned from other work | 235 |
| ERN-SRCE | Source of earnings from longest job | 234 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERN-YN | Earnings from longest job | 227 35 |
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| 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 |
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| FRSE-VAL | Farm self-employment earnings, total value | 269 |
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| GRIN-REG | Previous residence region | 215 |
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| I-DISVI2 | Allocation flag for March supplement | 580 |
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I-HIOWN
I-HIO
I-HIPAID
I-HIYN
I-HRCHK
I-HRSWK
I-INDUS
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I-INTYN
I-LJCW
I-LKSTR
I-LKWEEK
I-LOSEWK
I-MCAID
I-MCARE
I-MIG1
I-MIG4
I-NOEMP
I-NWLKWK
I-NWLOOK
I-OCCUP
I-OEDVAL
I-OIVAL
I-PAWMO
I-PAWTYP
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I-PAWYN
I-PENINC
I-PENPLA
I-PHMEMP
I-PTRSN
I-PTWKS
I-PTYN
I-PYRSN
I-RETSC1
I-RETSC2
I-RETVL1
I-RETVL2
I-RETYN
I-RNTVAL
I-RNTYN
I-RSNNOT
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I-SEVAL
I-SEYN
I-SSIVAL
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INT.VAL
INT-YN
LJCW
LKNONE
LKSTRCH
LKWEEKS
LOSEWKS
MARG-TAX
MARSUPWT
MCAID
MCARE
MIG-MTR1
MIG-MTR3
MIG-MTR4
MIGSAME
MIGSUN
NOEMP
NWLKWK
NWLOOK
OCCUP
OED-TYP1
OED-TYP2
OED-TYP3
OI-OFF
OI-VAL
OI.YN
P-MVCAID
P-MVCARE
P-STAT
PARENT
PAW-MON
PAW-TYP
PAW-YAL
PAW-YN
PEABSRSN
PEARNVAL
PEFNTVTY
PEHRUSLT
PEINUSYR
PEIOICOW
PEMLR
PEMNTVTY

| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| RET-SC2 | Retirement income, other, type 2 | 368 |
| RET-VAL1 | Retirement income, type 1 | 369 |
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| 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 |
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| SS-VAL | Social Security payments received, value | 291 |
| SS-YN | Social Security payments received | 290 |
| SSI-VAL | Supplemental Security income | 297 |
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| STRKUC | Union unemployment or strike benefits received | 277 |
| SUBUC | Supplemental unemployment benefits received | 276 |
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MOUSEMOLD RECORD



## MOUSEMOLD RECORD



```
OATA SIZE BEGIN
D HMSVAL 7 91 (0000000:3899%61)
    Recode * HHLD income - Lages and Saleries
U HINC-LS = 
    0000000 .None or not in universe
    .Dollar moount
```



```
* Source of Income
Self-cmployment (nonform)
```



```
D NINC-SE 1 9B (0:2)
U N-NHTYPE =1
    Recode * On butineas self-enployment
        0. Mot in universe
        1.Ves
        2 .No
    MSEVAL 7 99 (-389961:3899961)
        Recode - MHLD income - self employment income
U HINC-SE = 1
    0000000 .Mone or not in universe
    Neg Ant .Income (loss)
    Pos Ant .Income
```




```
* Source of Income
* Unemployment Conpersation
Unenploymant Lompenacion *
0 HINC-UC 1 114 (0:2)
    Recode = Unemployment compengetion
    benefits
L W-NHTYPE = 1
```



```
    HUCVAL 7 115 (0000000:3899961)
    Recode = MHLD income = Unerployment
    compenetution
U HINC-UC = 1
    0000000 .Wont or not in universe
    .Doller amount
```



```
* Source of Incone
* Worker's Compeneation
```




## MOUSEMOLD RECOAD






* Source of Income - Alimgny


D MALM-YM $1 \quad 226$ (0:2)
Recode - Alimorry payments
U H-NHTYPE $=1$
V 0 .Not in univere
V 1 .Yes
2 .Mo

D HALMVAL 7225 (0000000:3899961)
Recode - WHLD incomit alimony
$U$ MALM-YM $=1$
0000000 . None or not in univerge
. Doller mount


* Source of Income
* 


## DATA SIZE REGIN

D HTOTVAL $8 \quad 248$ (-389961:23399766)
Recode - Total howehold incone
U N-MMTYPE $=1$
00000000 . Wone or not in universe
$V$ Weg Ant Incone (loge)
Poe Ant . Income
D MEARNVAL 8 256 (-389961:11699883)
Mecode - Totel household earnings
U MIMC-WS,HINC-SE or HINC-FR $=1$
00000000 . Mone or not in universe Neg Ant . Income (loss) Pos Ant . Income

MOTHVAL 8264 (-389961:11699883) All other types of income except HEARNVAL Recode - Total other household income
$v \quad 00000000$. None or not in universe
$V$ Meg ant Income (loss)
$v$ Pos Ant Income
D HHIMC 2272 (00:41)
U N-MHTYPE $=1$
Recode -total hougehold income
00 .Wot in univeree
01 . Under $\$ 2,500$
02 . $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 4,999$
03 . $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 7,499$
$04.57,500$ to $\$ 9,999$
$05 . \$ 10,000$ to $\$ 12,499$
$06 . \$ 12,500$ to $\$ 14,999$ $07 . \$ 15,000$ to $\$ 17,499$

HOUSEMOLD RECORD


DATA SIZE DEGIM
D Wsim $\quad 1 \quad 286$ (1:2)
Sunbelt recode
U All households
V $\quad 1$. In surbelt
V $\quad 2$. Mot in sunbelt


- March Supplement Nougehold Meight

(pl
Final wight ( 2 implied decimol places)
U H-WHTYPE $=1$

* Allocetion flege for besic CPS *



- Allocation flags for supplement
- household items

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { D I-MCNCAR } & 1 \quad 302(0: 1) \\ V & 0 \\ V & \text {. Wo chenge }\end{array}$
O I-NCNCEM $1 \quad 303$ (0;1)
$V$ O .No change
1 .Allocated

0. Mo change
305 (0:1)
$\begin{array}{llcc}\text { D I-NCMINO } & 1 & 305 \\ V & 0 & \text {.No change }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{V} & 0 \text {. No change } \\ \mathrm{V} & 1 \text {.Allocated }\end{array}$

| DATA | \$12E | EEGIM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I-HCHINM | 1 | 306 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . We | chenge |  |
| $v$ | 1. All | oceted |  |
| D I-MCHINM | 1 | 307 | (0:1) |
| V | O. . Wo | change |  |
| $V$ | 1 .All | ceted |  |
| D I-HHOTLU | 1 | 308 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo | change |  |
| V | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D I-MHOTMO | 1 | 309 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Me | change |  |
| $V$ | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D 1-MFLUNC | 1 | 310 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | chenge |  |
| V | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D I-MFLUWN | 1 | 311 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .Ho | change |  |
| V | 1 .Alloc | ocated |  |
| O I-HPuALI | 1 | 312 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | chenge |  |
| $v$ | 1. All | octed |  |
| D I- HLCREN | 1 | 313 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | chenge |  |
| V | 1 .Alle | oceted |  |
| D I-MFOOOS | 1 | 314 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | chenge |  |
| V | 1 .All | oceted |  |
| D I-MFDVAL | 1 | 315 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . $\mathrm{Mo}^{\text {c }}$ | churge |  |
| $v$ | 1 .Allec | ocated |  |
| O I-MFOOOM | 1 | 316 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Me | chenye |  |
| V. | 1 -All | ecated |  |
| D 1-MFOOPM | 1 | 317 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .Ne | cherge |  |
| $V$ | 1. Allo | ocated |  |
| D I-memeas | 1 | 318 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .Wo | chenge |  |
| $V$ | 1 .Allo | ocated |  |
| D 1-HEMGVA | 1 | 319 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | change |  |
| $v$ | 1 . Allo | ocated |  |



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DATA SIZE BEGIN


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

D FINC-VET 1 (109 (1:2)

Veterans" Benefits U At fenilies
$V \quad 1$ Yes

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


* Source of Income *-Survivor's income *


D FINC-SUR 1117 (1:2)
Survivor's payments
$U$ All families

$$
1 \text { Yes }
$$

2 .No
D FSURVAL 7 118 (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Survivor income
$U$ FINC-SUR $=1$
0000000 .None or not in universe -Dollar amount


- Source of Income $=$ Disability $\quad$.


```
D FINC-DIS 1 125 (1:2)
    Disability payments
```

U All families
$V 1$.Yes
$V \quad 2$.No
O FDISVAL 7126 (00000000:3899961)
Family income - Disability income
U FINC-DIS $=1$
$v \quad 0000000$. None or not in universe
$V$.Dollar amount


* Source of Income -- Retirement Income *

D FINC-RET $1 \quad 133$ (1:2)
Retirement payments
U All families
$v \quad 1$.Yes
$v \quad 2$.No
D FRETVAL $7 \quad 134$ (0000000:3899961)
Family income - Retirement income
U FINC-RET = 1
$v \quad 0000000$.None or not in universe
$v$.Dollar amount

* Source of Income - Interest *

D FINC-INT 1 (1:2)
Interest payments
U All families
$V \quad 1$.Yes
$v \quad 2$.Nes
Interest payments
$V \quad 1$.Yes


```
DATA
    SIZE BEGIN
```



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



```
D FINC-ALM 1 181 (1:2)
    Alimony peyments
U All families
v 1.Yes
v 2 .No
D FALMVAL 7 182 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Alimony
U FINC-ALM = 1
    0000000 .None or not in universe
                                    .Dollar amount
***************************************EEn****
* Source of Income
O*
***######*****************######********###****
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
    0000000 . Mone or not in universe
                                    .Dollar amount
```



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



```
D FINC-OI 1 197 (1:2)
    other income payments
U All families
V 1.Yes
y Z.No
D FOIVAL 7 198 (0000000:3899961)
    Family income - Other income
U FINC=01 = 1
v 0000000.None or not in universe
V .Dollar amount
```



```
* Family Summery Income Values
* and Recodes
```



```
O FTOTVAL 8 205 (-389961:23399766)
    Total family income
U All families
    00000000 . Mone
        Neg Ant .Income (loss)
        Pos Amt .Income
D FEARNVAL B 213 (-389961:11699883)
    Total family earnings
U FINC-US, FINC-SE OR FINC-FR = 1
V 00000000 .None
v Neg Ant .Income (loss)
V Pos Ant .Income
D FOTHVAL 8 221 (-389961:11699883)
    Total other family incone
U All other types of income except HEARNVAL
v 00000000 .None
    V Neg Amt .Income (loss)
V Pos Amt.Income
```



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# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994 DATA DICTIONARY <br> PERSON RECORD 




[^20]
FAMREL 2 (01:11)
fanily reltotionchip - primery and
uncelated abfanity only
U All persons
01 . Refermence person of family
02 . Spoune of reference person
Child of reference person:
03 .Under 18 years, single
. (never married)
04 .Under 18 yearg, ever married
05.18 yeart end over
Grandchild of referunce person:
06 .Grendchild of reference
.person
Other relative of fanily of reference
person:
07 . Under 18 years, single
. (never enried)
08 , Under 18 years, ever married
09.18 years and over
Not in a fatily:
Unrelated Individuel:
10 .Monfanily houtoholder
11 . Secondery individuel
NHDFNX $2 \quad 37$ (01:51)
Detailed household and fanily status
in hourehold:
U All persons
In primary fanily:
01 . Mouseholder
02 . Spouse of houscholder
Child of houreholder:
Under 18, single (never earried):
03 -Reference person of subfonily
O4. .Mot in a subfenily
Under 18, over-merried:
05 . Reference person of subfemily
06 . Spouge of eubfeily reference
-persen
07 . Mot in a subfanily
10 years and over, single (never
merried):
08 . Mand of a subfomily
09 . Wot in a eubferily
18 yeerf and over, ever-merried:
10 . . .
11 . Spouse of subfenily reference
.person
12 .Mot in aubfamily
stepehild of hewachelder:
Under 18, single (never married):
13. .heference person of subfanily
14 . Mot in a subfanily
Under 16, ever-merried;
15. Reference person of subfanily
16 . Spowee of abtonily reference
person
17 . Wot in a mbfanily
18 years and over, single (never
merried):
18 .Head of a eubferily
19. Mot in a eubfanily
18 years and over, wer-married:
20 . Reference persan of abfamily
21 . Spovie of eubfonily reference
- person
22 . Mot in a subfewily
Grandchild of howecholder:
Under 18, single (never earried):
23 .Reference person of subfamily
24 .Child of a subfanily
25 . Mot in a tubemily


## PERSOW RECORD









D POCCU2 2 . 204 (00:53)

Recodt - Occupation of longest job
by detailed groupt
U All Adulte
V
Managerial and profossional specialty occupations
Executive, edministrative, and manegerisel occupation

01 . Officials and edministrators, .public adinistration
Menegers and administretors except public adinistration

03 . Salaried 04 . Self-eployed
05 . Menegenent related occupotions
06 .Accountents and auditors
Professional specialty occupotions
07 .Engineers: Architects, and . surveyors
08 . Engineers
09 . Matural scientists and - mathematician

10 .Computer eyatone analysts and - ecientiat

11 . Hewlth ditarnosing occupetions
12 . Physiciary and dentists
13 . Mealth efsergant and treating .occuptions
14 . Teachers, libreriens, and . councelors
15 . Teachere, except poetsecondery
16 . Other profetsional epecialty .occupations
Technical: sales, and adminietrative support occupetions
17. Heelth technologists and -tetwniciens
18 .Engineering and science .techniciens
19 .Technicions, except heelth, - Engineering, and science . Sales occuptions
20 . Supervisors end proprietors, Seles occupations

21 . Sales repreaentetives, .comodities and finance
22 . Other seltes occupations
Administrative support occupations, including elericel

23 . Computer equipment operetors
24 . Secretaries, atenographers, . and typiats
25 .Finencial records processing . occupatione
26 .Other achinistrative support . occupations, including clerical
Service occupatione
27 .Private howemhold oecupetions
28 . Protective service occupations
29 . Food services occupations
30 . Health service occupations
31 . Cleming and building service - occlpation (exc. MWLD)

32 . Personal eervice ecerpations
Farming, forestry, and fiching occupetions
33. Farm operators and menegers

34 .Farm occupations, emcept - manngerial

35 . Related apricultural occupations
36 . Forestry ond fiehing occuptions

Precision production: eraft, and repair occupetions

37 .Mechminics and repairers
38 . Construction trades and . ©xtrective occupations
39 . Carpenters
Precision production occupations
40 .Supervisors, production . oceupations
41 .Precision metal working . occupations
42 . Other precision production . occupations
Operators, fabricators, and laborers machine operatoris, tefemblers, and inspectors

43 . Machine oparators and tenders . except precision
44. Febricators, asecmblers, and .hand working occupations
45 .Production impectort, testers, . sumplers, and weighers
46 . Tramportetion accupetions
47 . Material moving equipment . operators
Mendlers, equipant cleaners, helpar: and laborers

48 .Conetruction leborer\&
49 . Freight, stock and meterial . hendlers
50 . Other epecified hendlers, - equipment cleaners and helpers

51 . Lebprers, except conetruction
52 .Arned Ferces = currently .civilien
53 . Wever werked
VEmoce $200(00: 15)$
Recode - Occypetion of longest job by wojor groupe
All Adulta
00 .Children
Menegerial end profestional specialty ocecuptions

01 . Executive, administrative, and .menegerial occupetions
02 . Profeationel specialty .occupetion
Technical, alen, and aninistrative support occupations

03 . Tachniciar and related . support occupations
04 . Stles occupations
05 .Achinistrative tupport . occupations, including clerical . Service occupetions
06 .Privete howehold occuptions
07 . Protective tervice occupstions
08 . Service occupetiont, except . houmehold and protective
09 . Farming, forestry, and fishing .occupationt
10 . Precision prodetion: craft, .and repeir occupation:
Operators, fabricstors, and leborers
11 . Machine operators, asecublers, . and inepectors
12 . Trameportation and meterial .moving accupetiont
13 . Menders, quipment cleeners, .helpers, and leborers
14 . Anwed forces - currentiy civilien
15 . Mever worked




Edited and Allocated Inceme fiolds -
Persont 15* yeers


D NOEMP
$1226(0: 6)$
Iten 47
Counting oll locations were this employer operates, what is the total nuber of persons tho work for ...'s employer?

0 . Mot in univerge
1 . Under 10
2.10 - 24

3 . $25-99$
$4.100=499$
$5.500=999$
$6.1000+$





```
DATA SIZE DEGIN
D PAU-TYP 1 302 (0:3)
    Iten 59C
    Did ... receive AFDC or some other type
    of essistence
U PAN-YM * 1
V O .Mot in universe
V 1.AFCD (ADC)
V 2 .Other
V 3 .Both
D PAL-MOM 2 303 (00:12)
1t* 590
In how mery months of 19.. did ...
receive public agsistence payment
UPAU-YM = 1
V 00 .Mot in universe
V 01 .One
V ..
12.Twelve
```

```
D PAN-VAL 5 305 (00000:19999)
```

D PAN-VAL 5 305 (00000:19999)
Item 59E
Item 59E
Now much did ... receive in public
Now much did ... receive in public
msistence or welfare during 19..
msistence or welfare during 19..
U PAW-YN = 1
U PAW-YN = 1
00000 . Mone or not in universe
00000 . Mone or not in universe
00001- .Public assistance income
00001- .Public assistance income
19999.

```
19999.
```



```
- Soures of Income *
- Veterens' Adainigtration Pentifs *
```



```
D VET-YM \(1 \quad 310 \quad(0.2)\)
Item 608
Did ... receive vetermes" paymente
\(U\) MVET-YM \(=1\)
\(\checkmark \quad 0\). Mot in universe
\(v \quad 1\).Yes
v 2 .No
```



DATA SI2E BEGIN
0 sxin-sc2 $2 \quad 325$ (00:10)
Itcim 610
Any other pension or retirenent income
Survivor's income - source 2
(See source types in SUR-SC1 above)
U SUR $-\mathrm{YM}=1$
D SUR-VAL1 5327 (00000:99999)
Iter 61E
How meh did... receive from source 1
(See SUR-SC1) during 19.
Survivor's income - source 1
U SUW-YM $=1$
$v 00000$. Wone or not in universe 00001 -

PERSOM RECORD




persom recomo




|  | ATA | SIZE | CEGIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FILLER } \\ & \text { Filler } \end{aligned}$ | r 6 | 504 |
| 0 | A\%-HYABS | 1 | 510 (0:4) |
| V |  | 0 .Mo | chenge or children |
| $V$ |  |  | Arund forces |
| $V$ |  | 4 -All | ocated |
| D | AXPAYABS | 1 | 511 (0:4) |
| $V$ |  | 0.10 | chenge or children |
| $V$ |  | . or | Arwod Forces |
| $V$ |  | 4. All | ocated |
| D | fillen Filler | - 9 | 512 |
| D | A8IMD | 1 | 521 (0:6) |
| $V$ |  | O. Mo | chenge or children |
| $V$ |  | . or | Armod Forcese |
| V |  | 4. All | oceted |
| 0 | Arocc | 1 | 522 (0:4) |
| V |  | 0 . Mo | chenge or children |
| $V$ |  | . or | Arned forces |
| $v$ |  | 4. All | ocated |
| 0 | AXCLSIER | 1 | 523 (0:4) |
| $v$ |  | 0 -Mo | chenge or children |
| $V$ |  | -or | Arned ferceet |
| $V$ |  | 4. All | oceted |
| D | FILLER <br> Filler | 2 | 524 |
| D | AXNLFLJ | 1 | 526 (0:4) |
| V |  | 0 . Mo | change or children |
| V |  |  | Armed Forces |
| V |  | 4.All | ocated |
| D | FILLER Filler | 5 | 527 |
| D | AXISLHRS | 1 | 532 (0;6) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | chroge or children |
| $v$ |  | . or | Aryod forces |
| $v$ |  | 4. Allo | oceted |
| 0 | AXHRLYUK | 1 | 533 (0:4) |
| V |  | 0 . 10 | chenge or children |
| V |  | . or | Arand Forces |
| $v$ |  | 4. Allo | ocated |
| 0 | FIller Filler | 2 | 534 |
| D | AXUMMEIM | 1 | 536 (0:6) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | change or children |
| $V$ |  | - or | Armed forces |
| $v$ |  | 4 -Allo | ocated |
| D | AXUncon | 1 | 537 (0:6) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | change or children |
| V |  | . or | Armed Forces |
| $v$ |  | $4 . A l l o$ | oceted |
| D | FILLER <br> Filler | 1 | 538 |
| D | A*ENRLL | 1 | 539 (0:6) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .Mo | chenee or children |
| $v$ |  | . or A | Armed Forces |
| V |  | 4. Alle | ceted |



PERSON RECOMD

| DATA | SI2E | DEGIM |  | DAT |  | \$12E | EEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I-SSVAL | 1 | 556 ( | (0:1) | D | I-DISNP | 1 | 575 < | (0:1) |
| $\checkmark 0$ | 0 . Mo | chenje or | or children | $\checkmark$ |  | 0 .mo | o change or | or children |
| $v \quad 1$ | 1. All | ocated |  | $v$ |  | 1. Al | llacated |  |
| D 1-SSIMM | 1 | 557 ( | (0:1) | 0 | I-DISCS | 1 | 576 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No | change of | or children | $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | o change | or children |
| $V$ | 1. Al | ocated |  | $V$ |  | 1.14 | lloceted |  |
| D 1-SSIVAL | 1 | 558 | (0:1) | 0 | I-DISYM | 1 | 577 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Mo | chenpe or | or children | V |  | 0 . Mo | O chenge | or children |
| $v$ | 1. Al | ocated |  | V |  | $1 . . A$ | l loceted |  |
| D I-PAMYM | 1 | 559 | (0:1) | D | I-DISTYP |  | 578 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Ho | change or | or children | $v$ |  | 0 . Me | o chenge | or children |
| $v$ | 1. Al | ocated |  | $V$ |  | 1 . A | llocated |  |
| D I-PANTYP | 1 | 560 | (0:1) | 0 | 1-DISVL1 | 1 | 579 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Mo | charge or | or chitdren | $v$ |  | 0 . H | Ho change | or children |
| V | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | ocated |  | V |  | 1. A | llacated |  |
| D I-PANNAL. | 1 | 561 | (0:1) | D | I-DISVL2 |  | 580 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo | chenge or | or children | V |  | 0. | 10 cheres | or children |
| $v$ | $1 . . A t$ | ocated |  | V |  | 1 .A | Altoceted |  |
| D 1-PAMN0 | 1 | 562 | (0:1) | D | 1-RETYM |  | 1581 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | $0 . \mathrm{No}$ | chenge | or children | $v$ |  | $0 . \mathrm{M}$ | Ho change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . At | oceted |  | V |  |  | Allocated |  |
| D I-VETYM | 1 | 563 | (0:1) | D | 1-RETSC1 | 1 | 1582 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 .No | change | or children | $V$ |  | 0 . ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Mo chenge | or children |
| $v$ | 1 .Al | ocated |  | $V$ |  |  | Allocated |  |
| D I-VETTYP | 1 | 564 | (0;1) |  | I-RETSC2 |  | 1583 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No | change | or children | $V$ |  |  | Wo charge | or children |
| V | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | oceted |  | V |  |  | Allocated |  |
| D I-VETVAL | 1 | 565 | (0:1) |  | I-RETVL 1 |  | 1584 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo | change | or children | $V$ |  | $0 . \mathrm{M}$ | Mo change | or children |
| $v$ | 1. Al | located |  | $V$ |  |  | Alloceted |  |
| D I-VETOVA | 1 | 566 | (0:1) |  | 1-RETVL2 |  | 1585 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo | chenge | or children |  |  |  | Mo change | or children |
| $V$ | 1. Al | located |  | $V$ |  |  | Alloceted |  |
| D 1-SURYM | 1 | 567 | (0:1) |  | I-INTYM |  | 1586 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Wo | change | or children | Y |  |  | Wo change | or children |
| $v$ | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | loceted |  | V | V |  | Allocated |  |
| D I-SURTYP | 1 | 568 | (0:1) |  | I-INTVAL |  | 1587 | (0:1) |
| $\checkmark$ I | 0 . No | chenge | or children |  |  |  | Mo cherge | or children |
| $v$ | 1. Al | located |  | V | $v$ |  | Allocated |  |
| D I-SURSCI | 1 | 569 | (0:1) |  | D-DIVYM |  | 1588 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Mo | change | or children |  |  |  | Ho charge | or children |
| V | $1 . \mathrm{A}$ | located |  |  | V |  | Alloceted |  |
| D I SURSC2 | -1 | 570 | (0:1) |  | d I-divval |  | 1589 | (0:1) |
| $\checkmark$ I Sunsce | 0 .No | change | or children |  |  |  | No chance | or chitdren |
| V | 1. A | located |  |  | D I-RMTYM |  | Allocated 1590 | (0:1) |
| D I-SURVLI | 1 | 571 | (0:1) |  | V |  | Mo chance | or children |
| $v$ - | 0 . Mo | chenge | or children |  | $V$ | 1. | Alloceted |  |
| V | $1 . . A$ | locsted |  |  | D I-RNTVAL |  | 1591 | (0:2) |
| D I-SURVL2 | 1 | 572 | (0:1) |  | $V$ | 0 . | No chenge | or children |
| $v$ V | 0 .Mo | change | or children |  | $\checkmark$ | 1. | Allocated |  |
| $V$ | 1 . A | located |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D I-DISSC1 |  | 573 | (0:1) |  | D 1-EDYM |  | 1592 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo | change | or children |  | $v$ |  | No chenge | or children |
| $v$ | $1 . \mathrm{A}$ | located |  |  | $v$ |  | Alloceted |  |
| D 1-01ssc2 | 1 | 574 | (0:1) |  |  |  |  | $(0: 1)$ |
| $v$ | 0 . N | change | or children |  | $v$ | 0 | . Mo chenge | or children |
| $V$ | $1 . A$ | located |  |  | V |  | Allocreted |  |


|  | ata | SI2E | EEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-EDTYP2 | 1 | 596 | (0:1) |
|  |  | 0 . No | chenge | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1 .All | locented |  |
| D | I-GEDVAL | 1 | 595 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .Mo | chenge | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1 .All | located |  |
| 0 | I-CSPYM | 1 | $5 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & (0: 1) \\ & \text { or children } \end{aligned}$ |
| $v$ |  | 0 . No | cherge |  |
| $v$ |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D | I-CSPVAL | 1 | 597 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (0:1) } \\ & \text { or chitdren } \end{aligned}$ |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Wo | change |  |
| $v$ |  |  | ocated |  |
| D | I-ALMYN | 1 | 598 | $(0 ; 1)$ <br> or children |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | chenge |  |
| V |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-ALMVAL | 1 | 599 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 .Mo | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 -All | octed |  |
| 0 | I-FINYN | 1 | 600 | ```(0:1) or children``` |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Wo | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Allo | ocated |  |
| D | I-FINVAL | 1 | 601 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 . Wo | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Alloc | ocated |  |
| D | I-OIVAL | 1 | 602 | $\begin{aligned} & (0: 1) \\ & \text { or childaren } \end{aligned}$ |
| V |  | 0 . Wo ch | change |  |
| V |  | 1 . Allo | ocated |  |
| D | I-NWLOOK | 1 | 603 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $V$ |  | 0 . No | change or |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Allo | ocated |  |
| D | I-MHLKMK | 1 | 604 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 . Mo | change or |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Allo | oceted |  |
| D | I-RSNNOT | 1 | 605 | $(0 ; 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 . Mo | cherge or |  |
| V |  | 1 .Allo | oceted |  |
| D | I-LOSELK | 1 | 606 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo c | change or |  |
| $v$ |  | 1. Allo | oceted |  |
| D | I-LKEEEK | 1 | 607 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 .No chas | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Allo | ocated |  |
| D | I-LKSTR | 1 | 608 | $(0 ; 1)$ <br> or children |
| V |  | 0 .Wo c | change or |  |
| V |  | 1. Allo | ocated |  |
| D | 1-PYRSW | 1 | 609 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $V$ |  | 0 .Wo c | chance or |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 . Allo | oceted |  |
| 0 | $1-$ PHWEMP |  | 610 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $v$ |  | 0 . No c | chenge or |  |
| V |  | 1 .Allo | ocnted |  |
| D | I-HRSWK | 1 | 611 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo ch | change or |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 .Allo | oceted |  |


| DATA | SIZE EEGIM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I- Wricme | 1612 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-PTYM | 1613 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo charge | or children |
| $V$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-PTMKS | 1614 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo chenge | or children |
| V | 1.Alloceted |  |
| D I-PTRSM | 1615 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo cherige | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-LJCN | 1616 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . Mo change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 Allocated |  |
| D 1-IMOUS | 1617 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo change | or children |
| V | 1. Allocated |  |
| D I-OCCup | 1618 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo change | or children |
| $V$ | 1. Alloceted |  |
| D I-MORKYN | 1619 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-LTEMP | 1620 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo cherige | or children |
| $V$ | 1 . Alloceted |  |
| D 1-WVSSEX | 1621 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo chenpe | or children |
| V | 1 .Alloceted |  |
| D I-UxCmx | 1622 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Wo chenge | or children |
| $V$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-ERMSRC | 1623 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Wo cheng | or children |
| $V$ | 1 . Alloceted |  |
| D 1-MOEMP | 1624 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Mo chanpe | or children |
| $V$ | 1 Allocted |  |
| - 1-mCARE | 1625 | (0:2) |
| V | 0 . Mo change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 . Alloceted |  |
| $V$ | 2. Mot alloca | ted (MCARE set to 1) |
| D 1-mCAID | 1626 | (0:2) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo charge | or childrem |
| $V$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| $v$ | 2. Mot alloca | ted (MCAID set to 1 ) |
| O 1-CHAMP | 1627 | $(0 ; 2)$ |
| V | 0 . Wo chenge | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| $v$ | 2 .CMMM set | tp 1 |
| D I-HIYM | 1628 | (0:2) |
| V | 0 . Wo chinge | or children |
| $v$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| V | 2. Mot alloca | ted $\mathrm{COW}-\mathrm{HI}$ set to 1 |

## PERSOM RECORD



OATA SIZE DEGIN



PERSOM RECOMD


| OATA SIZE EEGIM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V | 139. | . England |
| $V$ | 140. | . Scot (and |
| V | 147. | . Yugoelivia |
| $V$ | 206. | .Cobordia |
| V | 207. | . Chin |
| $v$ | 209. | . Meng Konde |
| $V$ | 210. | . India |
| V | 212. | . Iren |
| $V$ | 215. | - Japen |
| $V$ | 218 . | , Saurh Koree |
| $V$ | 221. | . Lapa |
| V | 231. | .Philippines |
| V | 238 | .toimen |
| $V$ | 239 . | . Theiland |
| $V$ | 242. | .Vietnes |
| $v$ | 301. | .Canada |
| V | 312. | . El Selvedor |
| $v$ | 313. | . Aumtenala |
| $V$ | 314 | . Mondures |
| $v$ | 315 | ,Mexico |
| $V$ | 316. | . Miceragus |
| V | 317 | .Parneme |
| V | 337 | . Cuba |
| $V$ | 339 | . Dominicen Republic |
| $V$ | 342 | . Maiti |
| $v$ | 343. | .Jamico |
| $v$ | 351. | . Trinided 2 Tobego |
| $v$ | 379. | . Colombia |
| $v$ | 380 | . Ecundor |
| $V$ | 385 | .Pers |
| V | 999 | . Other |
|  | PEMNTVTY <br> In what <br> Same te | $3 \quad 725 \quad(000: 999)$ <br> country we your mother born? PEMATVTY |
| D | PEFWTVTY In that S.w es | $3 \quad 728 \quad(004: 999)$ <br> country wa your father born? Pematyiy |
| D | PEIMUSYR When did | 2731 (0:13) <br> y you come to the U.S. to stay? |
| U | All pertent |  |
| $v$ | 00 | . Met in univerte |
| $v$ | 01 | .Eefore 1950 |
| $v$ | 02 | .1950 - 1939 |
| $v$ | 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 | . $1992-1994$ |
| 0 | PRCITSMP Citizena | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { mip } \end{gathered} 33 \text { (0:5) }$ |
| $v$ | 1 | . Native, born in the United |
| $V$ |  | .states |
| $V$ | 2 | . Mative, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. |
| V |  | . Outlying Aree |
| $V$ | 3 | . Mative, born abroed of americen |
| $v$ |  | .perent or parents |
| $V$ | 4 | ,Foreign born, U.S. citizen by |
| $v$ |  | .naturalizotion |
| $v$ | 5 | .Foreign born, not ecitizen of |
| V |  | -the U.S. |



## 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
004
005
006
007
008
009
010-012
013
014
015
016
017
018
019
020
021
022
023-037
023
024
025
026
027
028
029
030-032
033
0 3 4
035
036
037
038-042
043-199 PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
043-063
        Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
        Architects (161)
```

Code
044-059
044
045
046
047
048
049
050-052
053
054
055
056
057
058
059
060-062
063
064-068
064
065
066
067
068
069-083
069
070-072
073
074
075
076
077
078
079
080-082
083
084-089
084
085
086
087
088
089
090-094
095-106
095
096
097
098-105
098
099
100-102
103

## 104

105
106
107-112
113-154

Occupation
Engineers
Aerospace (1622)
Metallurgical and materials (1623)
Mining (1624)
Petroleum (1625)
Chemical (1626)
Nuclear (1627)
not used
Civil (1628)
Agricultural (1632)
Electrical and electronic $(1633,1636)$
Industrial (1634)
Mechanical (1635)
Marine and naval architects (1637)
Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
not used
Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
Mathematical and Computer Scientists
Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
Actuaries (1732)
Statisticians (1733)
Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
Natural Scientists
Physicists and astronomers $(1842,1843)$
not used
Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
Geologists and geodesists (1847)
Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
Biological and life scientists (1854)
Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
not used
Medical scientists (1855)
Health Diagnosing Occupations
Physicians (261)
Dentists (262)
Veterinarians (27)
Optometrists (281)
Podiatrists (283)
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
not used
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
Registered nurses (29)
Pharmacists (301)
Dietitians (302)
Therapists
Respiratory therapists (3031)
Occupational therapists (3032)
not used
Physical therapists (3033)
Speech therapists (3034)
Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
Physicians' assistants (304)
not used
Teachers, Postsecondary

## Code Occupation

Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
Biological science teachers (2213)
Chemistry teachers (2214)
Physics teachers (2215)
Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
Psychology teachers (2217)
Economics teachers (2218)
not used
History teachers (2222)
Political science teachers (2223)
Sociology teachers (2224)
Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
Engineering teachers (2226)
Mathematical science teachers (2227)
Computer science teachers (2228)
not used
Medical science teachers (2231)
Health specialties teachers (2232)
Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
Physical education teachers (2236)
Education teachers (2237)
not used
English teachers (2238)
Foreign language teachers (2242)
Law teachers (2243)
Social work teachers (2244)
Theology teachers (2245)
Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
Home economics teachers (2247)
not used
Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
Teachers, Except Postsecondary
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
Teachers, elementary school (232)
Teachers, secondary school (233)
Teachers, special education (235)
Teachers, n.e.c. $(236,239)$
not used
Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)
Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
Librarians (251)
Archivists and curators (252)
Social Scientists and Urban Planners
Economists (1912)
Psychologists (1915)
Sociologists (1916)
Social scientists, n.e.c. $(1913,1914,1919)$
not used
Urban planners (192)
Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
Social workers (2032)
Recreation workers (2033)
Clergy (2042)
Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)

Code
178-179
178
179
180-182
183-199
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190-192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200-202
203-389
203-235
203-208
203
204
205
206
207
208
209-212
213-235
213-218
213
214
215
216
217
218
219-222
223-225
223
224
225
226-235
226
227
228
229
230-232
233
234
235
236-242
243-285

## Occupation

## Lawyers and Judges

Lawyers (211)
Judges (212)
not used
Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
Authors (321)
Technical writers (398)
Designers (322)
Musicians and composers (323)
Actors and directors (324)
Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
Photographers (326)
not used
Dancers (327)
Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. $(328,329)$
Editors and reporters (331)
not used
Public relations specialists (332)
Announcers (333)
Athletes (34)
not used
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
Health Technologists and Technicians
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
Dental hygienists (363)
Health record technologists and technicians (364)
Radiologic technicians (365)
Licensed practical nurses (366)
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
not used
Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
Drafting occupations (372)
Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
not used
Science Technicians
Biological technicians (382)
Chemical technicians (3831)
Science technicians, n.e.c. ( $3832,3833,384,389$ )
Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
Air traffic controllers (392)
Broadcast equipment operators (393)
Computer programmers $(3971,3972)$
not used
Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
Legal assistants (396)
Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
not used

Code
243
244-252
253-257
253
254
255
256
257
258-259
258
259
260-262
263.278

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264
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269
270-273
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278
279-282
283-285
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284
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286-302
303-389
303-307
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304
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308-309
308
309
310-312
313-315
313
314
315
316-323
316
317
318
319
320-322
323
324
325-336

## Occupation

Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40) not used
Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
Insurance sales occupations (4122)
Real estate sales occupations (4123)
Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
Sales engineers (421)
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale $(423,424)$
not used
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats $(4342,4344)$
Sales workers, apparel (4346)
Sales workers, shoes (4351)
Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
Sales workers, parts (4367)
not used
Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
Sales counter clerks (4363)
Cashiers (4364)
Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
News vendors (4365)
not used
Sales Related Occupations
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445) Auctioneers (447)
Sales support occupations, n.e.c. $(444,446,449)$
not used
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL
Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
Supervisors, general office $(4511,4513,4514,4516,4519,4529)$
Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
Chief communications operators (4523)
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
Computer Equipment Operators
Computer operators (4612)
Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
not used
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
Secretaries (4622)
Stenographers (4623)
Typists (4624)
Information Clerks
Interviewers (4642)
Hotel clerks (4643)
Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
Receptionists (4645)
not used
Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
not used
Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial

Code
325
326
327
328
329
330-334
335
336
337-344
337
338
339
340-342
343
344
345-347
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348-353
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350-352
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354-357
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359-374
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360-362
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369-372
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374
375-378
375
376
377
378
379-389
379
380-382
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384
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386
387
388
389
390-402

Classified-ad clerks (4662)
Correspondence clerks (4663)
Order clerks (4664)
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
Library clerks (4694)
not used
File clerks (4696)
Records clerks (4699)
Financial Records Processing Occupations
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
Billing clerks (4715)
not used
Cost and rate clerks (4716)
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
Duplicating machine operators (4722)
Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
Communications Equipment Operators
Telephone operators (4732)
not used
Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. $(4733,4739)$
Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
Messengers (4745)
not used
Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks Dispatchers (4751)
not used
Production coordinators (4752)
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
Meter readers (4755)
not used
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers $(4756,4757)$
not used
Expediters (4758)
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
Adjusters and Investigators
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
Bill and account collectors (4786)
Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
General office clerks (463)
not used
Bank tellers (4791)
Proofreaders (4792)
Data-entry keyers (4793)
Statistical clerks (4794)
Teachers' aides (4795)
not used
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. $(4787,4799)$
not used

## Code Occupation

403-469
403-407
403
404
405
406
407
408-412
413-427
413-415
413
414
415
416-417
416
417
418-424
418
419-422
423
424
425-432
425
426
427
428-432
433-469
433-444
433
434
435
436
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438
439
440-442
443
444
445-447
445
446
447
448-455
448
449
450-452
453
454
455
456-469
456
457
458
459

## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

Launderers and ironers (503)
Cooks, private household (504)
Housekeepers and butlers (505)
Child care workers, private household (506)
Private household cleaners and servants $(502,507,509)$
not used
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
Supervisors, guards (5113)
Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
Firefighting occupations (5123)
Police and Detectives
Police and detectives, public service (5132)
not used
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
Correctional institution officers (5133)
Guards
Crossing guards (5142)
Guards and police, except public service (5144)
Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149) not used

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
Food Preparation and Service Occupations
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
Bartenders (5212)
Waiters and waitresses (5213)
Cooks (5214, 5215)
not used
Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
not used
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
Health Service Occupations
Dental assistants (5232)
Health aides, except nursing (5233)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
not used
Janitors and cleaners (5244)
Elevator operators (5245)
Pest control occupations (5246)
Personal Service Occupations
Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
Barbers (5252)
Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)

Code

Occupation
not used
Guides (5255)
Ushers (5256)
Public transportation attendants (5257)
Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
Welfare service aides (5263)
Family child care providers (part 5264)
Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
Personal service occupations, n.e.c. $(5258,5269)$
not used
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
Farm Operators and Managers
Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial Supervisors, farm workers (5611) not used Farm workers (5612-5617) not used Marine life cultivation workers (5618) Nursery workers (5619)
Related Agricultural Occupations Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621) Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622) Animal caretakers, except farm (5624) Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625) Inspectors, agricultural products (5627) not used
Forestry and Logging Occupations
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
Forestry workers, except logging (572)
Timber cutting and logging occupations $(573,579)$
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
Fishers (583)
Hunters and trappers (584)
not used
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
Mechanics and Repairers
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60) not used
Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers Automobile mechanics (part 6111) Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111) Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112) Aircraft engine mechanics (6113) Small engine repairers (6114) not used
Automobile body and related repairers (6115) Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)

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## Occupation

Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
Industrial machinery repairers (613)
Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
not used
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment ( $6151,6153,6155$ )
not used
Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
not used
Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
not used
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers $(6152,6159)$
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers $(6171,6172)$
Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
not used
Office machine repairers (6174)
Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
not used
Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
Millwrights (6178)
not used
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. $(6177,6179)$
not used
Not specified mechanics and repairers
not used
Construction Trades
Supervisors, Construction Occupations
Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. $(6311,6318)$
not used
Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
Carpet installers (part 6462)
Carpenters (part 6422)
not used
Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
not used
Drywall installers (6424)
not used
Electricians (part 6432)
Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
not used
Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
not used
Paperhangers (6443)

Code

## Occupation

Plasterers (6444)
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645) not used Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645) Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463) Glaziers (6464) not used
Insulation workers (6465)
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
Roofers (6468)
Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
Structural metal workers (6473)
Drillers, earth (6474)
Construction trades, n.e.c. $(6467,6475,6476,6479)$
not used
Extractive Occupations
Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
Drillers, oil well (652)
Explosives workers (653)
Mining machine operators (654)
Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
not used
Precision Production Occupations
Supervisors, production occupations $(67,71)$
not used
Precision Metal Working Occupations
Tool and die makers (part 6811)
Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
Machinists (part 6813)
not used
Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
not used
Boilermakers (6814)
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
Lay-out workers (6821)
Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) $(6822,6866)$
not used
Engravers, metal (6823)
not used
Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
Precision Woodworking Occupations
Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839) not used
Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
Tailors (part 6852)
Upholsterers (6853)
Shoe repairers (6854)
not used
Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)

> B-10

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675-684
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686-688
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697-698
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700-702
703-889
703-799
703-779
703-715
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710-712
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719-725
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720-722
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726-733
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$730-732$
733

## Occupation

Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
Bookbinders (6844)
not used
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869) not used
Precision Food Production Occupations
Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
Bakers (6872)
Food batchmakers ( 6873,6879 )
Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
Inspectors, testers, and graders $(6881,828)$
not used
Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
Plant and System Operators
Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
Power plant operators (part 693)
Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
not used
Miscellaneous plant and system operators ( $692,694,695,696$ )
not used
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS
Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision
Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
Milling and planing machine operators ( 7313,7513 )
Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
Rolling machine operators $(7316,7516)$
Drilling and boring machine operators $(7318,7518)$
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
not used
Forging machine operators ( 7319,7519 )
Numerical control machine operators (7326)
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators $(7329,7529)$
not used
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. $(7339,7539)$
not used
Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
not used
Metal plating machine operators ( 7343,7543 )
Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators $(7349,7549)$
Woodworking Machine Operators
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
Sawing machine operators $(7433,7633)$
Shaping and joining machine operators $(7435,7635)$
Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
not used

## Code

Occupation
Printing Machine Operators
Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
Photoengravers and lithographers $(6842,7444,7644)$
Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
Miscellaneous printing machine operators $(6849,7449,7649)$
Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
Winding and twisting machine operators $(7451,7651)$
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
not used
Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
Shoe machine operators (7656)
not used
Pressing machine operators (7657)
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators ( 6855,7658 )
Miscellaneous textile machine operators $(7459,7659)$
not used
Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
Packaging and filling machine operators $(7462,7662)$
Extruding and forming machine operators $(7463,7663$ )
Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators $(7476,7666,7676)$
Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
not used
Roasting and baking machine operators, food ( 7472,7672 )
Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
Folding machine operators ( 7474,7674 )
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
not used
Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
Slicing and cutting machine operators $(7478,7678)$
not used
Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
Photographic process machine operators $(6863,6868,7671)$
not used
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
not used
Machine operators, not specified
not used
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
Welders and cutters $(7332,7532,7714)$
Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
Assemblers ( 772,774 )
Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
not used
Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
not used
Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
not used
Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners $(782,787)$
Production testers (783)
Production samplers and weighers (784)

Code
799
800-802
803-859
803-814
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810-812
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815-822
823-834
823-826
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828-834
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830-832
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835-842
843-859
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846-847
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850-852
853
854
855
856
857-858
859
860-863
864-889
864
865
866-868
866
867
868
869
870-873
874
875-883

Occupation
Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785) not used

TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS Motor Vehicle Operators

Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
Truck drivers (8212-8214)
not used
Driver-sales workers (8218)
not used
Bus drivers (8215)
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
not used
Parking lot attendants (874)
Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219) not used
Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
Rail Transportation Occupations
Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239) not used
Water Transportation Occupations
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)
Sailors and deckhands (8243)
not used
Marine engineers (8244)
Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245) not used
Material Moving Equipment Operators
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
Operating engineers (8312)
Longshore equipment operators (8313)

## not used

Hoist and winch operators (8314)
Crane and tower operators (8315)
not used
Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
not used
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
not used
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319) not used

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85) Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
Helpers, construction trades ( $8641-8645,8648$ )
Helpers, surveyor (8646)
Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
Construction laborers (871)

## not used

Production helpers (861, 862)
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers

## Code Occupation

875
876
877
878
879-882
883
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887
888
889
890-904 905

Garbage collectors (8722)
Stevedores (8723)
Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
Machine feeders and offbearers (8725) not used
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
not used
Garage and service station related occupations (873)
not used
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
Hand packers and packagers (8761)
Laborers, except construction (8769)
not used
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.
Detalled OccupationRecode
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration ..... 01 ..... 003-006
Other Executive, Administrators, and Managers ..... 02
Management Related Occupations ..... 03
Engineers ..... 04

044-059
Mathematical and Computer Scientists ..... 05
Natural Scientists ..... 06
Health Diagnosing Occupations ..... 07
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations ..... 08
Teachers, College and University ..... 09
Teachers, Except College and University ..... 10
Lawyers and Judges ..... 11
Other Professional Specialty Occupations ..... 12
Health Technologists and Technicians ..... 13
Engineering and Science Technicians ..... 14
Technicians, Except Health
Engineering, and Science ..... 15

203-208

213.225

226-235
Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations ..... 16
Sales Representatives, Finance, and Business Service ..... 17

253-257
Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail ..... 18
Sales Workers, Retail and
Personal Services ..... 19
Sales Related Occupations ..... 20
Supervisors - Administrative Support ..... 21

303-307
Computer Equipment Operators ..... 22
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists ..... 23
Financial Records, Processing Occupations ..... 24
Mail and Message Distributing ..... 25
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical ..... 26
Private Household Service Occupations ..... 27
Protective Service Occupations ..... 28
Food Service Occupations ..... 29
Health Service Occupations ..... 30
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations ..... 31
Personal Service Occupations ..... 32

403-407

413-427

433-444

445-447

448-455

456-469Occupation Code023-037

Occupation Code

064-068
069-083
084-089
095-106
113-154
155-159
178-179
043,063,
163-177,
183-199

243

258-259
263-278
283-285

308-309
313-315
337.344

354-357
316-336,
345-353,
359-389
Detalled Occupation Recode
Occupation Code
Mechanics and Repairers ..... 33 ..... 503-549 ..... 553-599
Construction Trades ..... 34
Other Precision Production Occupations ..... 35
Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision ..... 36
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers ..... 37
Motor Vehicle Operators ..... 38
Other Transportation Occupations and Material Moving ..... 39
Construction Laborer ..... 40
Freight, Stock and Material Handlers ..... 41
Other Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers ..... 42
Farm Operators and Managers ..... 43
Farm Workers and Related Occupations ..... 44477-489
Forestry and Fishing Occupations ..... 45477-489
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed ..... 46 ..... 905613-699

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 ..... 04243-285
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
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations ..... 09 ..... 503-699
Opertiors, fabricators, and laborers
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ..... 10
Transportation and material moving equipment occupations ..... 11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ..... 12 ..... 703-799 ..... 803-859
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations ..... 13
促 ..... 473-499
14
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed ..... 905

# Detailed Occupation Recodes for Longest Job Last Year 

 Supplement Field POCCU2 (00-53)Precision Production Occupations Supervisors, Production Occupations 40 ..... 40 ..... 628
Precision Metal Working Occupations ..... 634-655
Other Precision Production Occupations ..... 42 ..... 656-699
Operators, Fabricators, and LaborersMachine Operators, Assemblers, and InspectorsMachine Operators and Tenders, exc. Precision 4343
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand-working Occupations ..... 44 ..... 783-795
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and eighers ..... 45
Transportation Occupations ..... 46
Material Moving Equipment Operators ..... 47Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and LaborersConstruction Laborers48
Freight, Stock and Material Handlers ..... 49703-779796-799803-834843-859Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners andHelpers50
Laborers, except Construction ..... 51
Armed Forces ..... 52869
875-883
Never Worked (WKSWORK = 0) ..... 53

## Major Occupation Group Recodes for Longest Job Last Year Supplement Field WEMOCG <br> (00-15)

NIU (children) ..... 00
Managerial and Professional Specialty OccupationsExecutive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations 0101003-037
02
Professional Specialty Occupations ..... 043-199
03
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support Occupations Technicians and Related Support Occupations ..... 203-235
04
Sales Occupations
05
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical ..... 303-389
Service Occupations
Private Household Occupations ..... 06403-407
Protective Service Occupations ..... 07 ..... 413-427
Service Occupations, except Household and Protective
Service Occupations, except Household and Protective ..... 08 ..... 08
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations ..... 09 ..... 433-469 ..... 473-499
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations ..... 503-699
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors ..... 11
12Transportation and Material Moving Occupations703-799
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers ..... 13 ..... 864-889803-859
Armed Forces ..... 14
Never Worked (WKSWORK=0) ..... 15

# 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 selfemployed, 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 selfemployment 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-
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 Selr-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 Gevernment 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 WorkerLongest 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 <br> Recent Full-Time Job | Longest Job <br> Last Year <br> (Work Experience) |
| Industry | 3 digit detailed <br> 2-digit detailed <br> (Recode) | P 49-51 | P 52-53 |

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 "yearcompleted" 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 schoots, 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 nonprofit 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 reducedprice 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 $\mathbf{F}$ for an explanation and topcode 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 subfami-
lies 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.

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

[^21]West South Central Division

East South Central Division<br>Alabama<br>Kentucky<br>Mississippi<br>Tennessee<br>Kentucky<br>\section*{South Atlantic Division}<br>Delaware<br>District of Columbia<br>Florida<br>Georgia<br>Maryland<br>North Carolina<br>South Carolina<br>Virginia<br>West Virginia

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

## APPENDIX A

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION<br>Industry Classification Codes for Detailed Industry<br>(3-digit)

There are $\mathbf{2 3 6}$ 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
010-030
010
011
012
013-019
020
021-029
030
031-032
031
032
033-039
040-050
040
041
042
043-049
050
051-059
060
061-099
100-392
100-222
100-122
100
101
102
103-109
110
111
112
113-119
120
121
122
not used

MINING

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural production, crops (01)
Agricultural production, livestock (02)
Veterinary services (074)
not used
Landscape and horticultural services (078)
not used
Agricultural services, n.e.c. $(071,072,075,076)$
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
Forestry (08)
Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
not used

Metal mining (10)
Coal mining (12)
Oil and gas extraction (13)
not used
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
not used
CONSTRUCTION $(15,16,17)$
not used
MANUFACTURING
NONDURABLE GOODS
Food and kindred products
Meat products (201)
Dairy products (202)
Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
not used
Grain mill products (204)
Bakery products (205)
Sugar and confectionery products (206)
not used
Beverage industries (208)
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products $(207,209)$
Not specified food industries

```
Code
```

123-129
130
131
132-150
132
133-139
140
141
142
143-149
150
151-152
151
152
153-159
160-162
160
161
162
163-170
171-172
171
172
173-179
180-192
180
181
182
183-189
190
191
192
193-199
200-201
200
201
202-209
210-212
210
211
212
213-219
220-222
220
221
222
223-229
230-392
230-241
230
231
232
$233 \cdot 240$
241
242
243-249

```
Industry
not used
Tobacco manufactures (21)
not used
Textile mill products Knitting mills (225) not used
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226) Carpets and rugs (227)
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
not used
Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
Apparel and other finished textile products
Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238) Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239) not used
Paper and allied products
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
not used
Printing, publishing, and allied industries
Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
not used
Chemicals and allied products
Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
Drugs (283)
Soaps and cosmetics (284) not used
Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
Agricultural chemicals (287)
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
not used
Petroleum and coal products
Petroleum refining (291)
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products \((295,299)\)
not used
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Tires and inner tubes (301)
Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
Miscellaneous plastics products (308) not used
Leather and leather products
Leather tanning and finishing (311)
Footwear, except rubber and plastic \((313,314)\)
Leather products, except footwear ( \(315-317,319\) ) not used
```


## DURABLE GOODS

```
Lumber and wood products, except furniture Logging (241)
Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork \((242,243)\)
Wood buildings and mobile homes (245) not used Miscellaneous wood products \((244,249)\)
Furniture and fixtures (25) not used
```

Code
250-262
250
251
252
253-260
261
262
263-269
270-301
270
271
272
273-279
280
281
282
283-289
290
291
292
293-299
300
301
302-309
310-332
310
311
312
313.319

320
321
322
323-330
331
332
333.339

340-350
340
341
342
343-349
350
351-370
351
352
353-359
360
361
362
363-369
370
371-381
371
372
373-379
380

## Industry

Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Glass and glass products (321-323)
Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products $(324,327)$
Structural clay products (325)
not used
Pottery and related products (326)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
not used
Metal industries
Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
Iron and steel foundries (332)
Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
not used
Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
Fabricated structural metal products (344)
not used
Screw machine products (345)
Metal forgings and stampings (346)
Ordnance (348)
not used
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
Not specified metal industries
not used
Machinery and computing equipment
Engines and turbines (351)
Farm machinery and equipment (352)
Construction and material handling machines (353)
not used
Metalworking machinery (354)
Office and accounting machines $(3578,3579)$
Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
not used
Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. ( $355,356,358,359$ )
Not specified machinery
not used
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Household appliances (363)
Radio, TV, and communication equipment $(365,366)$
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. ( $361,362,364,367,369$ )
not used
Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Transportation equipment
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
Aircraft and parts (372)
not used
Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
not used
Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment $(375,379)$
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827 )
Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)
not used
Photographic equipment and supplies (386)

Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
not used
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
Not specified manufacturing industries not used

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES TRANSPORTATION

Railroads (40)
Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
Taxicab service (412)
not used
Trucking service $(421,423)$
Warehousing and storage (422)
U.S. Postal Service (43)
not used
Water transportation (44)
Air transportation (45)
Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
not used
Services incidental to transportation (47) not used

## COMMUNICATIONS

Radio and television broadcasting and cable $(483,484)$
Telephone communications (481)
Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services $(482,489)$ not used

## UTILITIES AND SANITARY SERVICES

Electric light and power (491)
Gas and steam supply systems ( 492,496 )
Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
not used
Water supply and irrigation ( 494,497 )
Sanitary services (495)
Not specified utilities
not used

## WHOLESALE TRADE

Durable Goods
Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
Furniture and home furnishings (502)
Lumber and construction materials (503)
not used
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
Electrical goods (506)
not used
Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
not used
Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
Scrap and waste materials (5093)
Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093) not used
Nondurable Goods

Code
540
541
542
543-549
550
551
552
553-559
560
561
562
563-570
571
572-579
580-691
580
581
582
583-589
590
591
592
593-599
600
601
602
603-609
610
611
612
613-619
620
621
622
623
624-629
630
631
632
633
634-639
640
641
642
643-649
650
651
652
653-659
660
661
662
663
664-669
670
671

Industry
Paper and paper products (511)
Drugs, chemicals and allied products $(512,516)$
Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
not used
Groceries and related products (514)
Farm-product raw materials (515)
Petroleum products (517)
not used
Alcoholic beverages (518)
Farm supplies (5191)
Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
not used
Not specified wholesale trade
not used
RETAIL TRADE
Lumber and building material retailing $(521,523)$
Hardware stores (525)
Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
not used
Mobile home dealers (527)
Department stores (531)
Variety stores (533)
not used
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
Grocery stores (541)
Dairy products stores (545)
not used
Retail bakeries (546)
Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
Motor vehicle dealers $(551,552)$
not used
Auto and home supply stores (553)
Gasoline service stations (554)
Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
not used
Shoe stores (566)
Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
Household appliance stores (572)
Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
not used
Music stores $(5735,5736)$
Eating and drinking places (58)
Drug stores (591)
not used
Liquor stores (592)
Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
not used
Jewelry stores (5944)
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
not used
Vending machine operators (5962)
Direct selling establishments (5963)

Code
672
673-680
681
682
683-690
691
692-699
700-712
700
701
702
703.709

710
711
712
713-720
721.760

721
722
723 -730
731
732
$733-739$
740
741
742
743-749
750
751
752
753-759 760

761-791
761
762.791

762
763-769
770
771
772
773-779
780
781
782
783-789
790
791
792-799
800-810
800
801

Industry
Fuel dealers (598)
not used
Retail florists (5992)
Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
not used
Not specified retail trade
not used
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
Banking ( 60 except 603 and 606)
Savings institutions, including credit unions $(603,606)$
Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
not used
Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies ( 62,67 )
Insurance $(63,64)$
Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)
not used
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
Advertising (731)
Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
not used
Personnel supply services (736)
Computer and data processing services (737) not used
Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
not used
Automotive parking and carwashes $(752,7542)$
Automotive repair and related services $(753,7549)$
Electrical repair shops $(762,7694)$ not used Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)

## PERSONAL SERVICES

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)
PERSONAL SERVICES, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
Hotels and motels (701)
not used
Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)
Beauty shops (723)
not used
Barber shops (724)
Funeral service and crematories (726)
Shoe repair shops (725)
not used
Dressmaking shops (part 7219)
Miscellaneous personal services $(722,729)$ not used

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
Theaters and motion pictures $(781-783,792)$
Video tape rental (784)

Code
802

Industry
Bowling centers (793)
not used
Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
not used
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS
Offices and clinics of physicians $(801,803)$
not used
Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042) not used
Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. $(8043,8049)$
HOSPITALS (806)
MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS (Continued)
Nursing and personal care facilities (805) not used
Health services, n.e.c. $(807,808,809)$
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (also includes codes 872-893) Legal services (81)

## EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Elementary and secondary schools (821) not used
Colleges and universities (822)
Vocational schools (824)
Libraries (823)
not used
Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
SOCIAL SERVICES
Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
Child day care services (part 835)
Family child care homes (part 835)
not used
Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
Social services, n.e.c. $(832,839)$
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Also includes code 840) Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
Labor unions (863)
not used
Religious organizations (866)
Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
not used
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
Research, development, and testing services (873)
Management and public relations services (874)
Miscellaneous professional and related services (899) not used

## Code Industry

900-932
900
901
902-909
910
911-920
921
922
923-929
930
931
932
933-990
991

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
General government, n.e.c. (919)
not used
Justice, public order, and safety (92)
not used
Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
Administration of human resources programs (94)
not used
Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
Administration of economic programs (96)
National security and international affairs (97)
not used
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 $250-262$ |
| 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 $360-370$ |
| 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 | $100-122$ 130 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 20 | 132-150 |
| 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 Recode
Repair Services ..... 38
Personal Services, Except Private Household ..... 39
Entertainment and Recreation Services ..... 40
Hospitals ..... 41
Health Services, Except Hospitals ..... 42
Educational Services ..... 43
Social Services ..... 44
Other Professional Services ..... 45
Forestry and Fisheries ..... 46
Justice, Public Order and Safety ..... 47
Administration of Human Resource Programs ..... 48 ..... 910 ..... 922
National Security and Internal Affairs ..... 49
Other Public Administration ..... 50
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed ..... 51
Industry Code751-760762-791
800-810831
812-830932
900,901,921,930,931991

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 | 010-030 |
| Construction | 03 | 060 |
| Manufacturing | 03 | 060 |
| (Durable Goods) | 04 |  |
| 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 |  | 761 |
| 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 Other professional services | 19 | 861-871 |
| Other professional services Forestry and fisheries | 20 | 841, 872-893 |
| Forestry and fisheries Public administration | 21 | 031-032 |
| Public administration Armed forces | 22 | 900-932 |
| Armed forces | 23 | 991 |


| Detailed Industry | Recode | Industry Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NIU(children) | 01 | 010-030 |
| Agriculture | 02 | 040-050 |
| Mining | 03 | 060 |
| Construction | 03 |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |
| Durable Goods | 04 | 230-241 |
| Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture | 04 | 230-242 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 06 | 250-262 |
| Metal Industries 270-280 |  |  |
| Primary Metals | 07 | 281-300 |
| Fabricated Metals | 08 | 281301 |
| Not Specified Metal Industries | 10 | 310.332 |
| Machinery, except Electrical | 11 | 340-350 |
| Electrical Machinery, Equipment, Supplies | 11 | 340-350 |
| Transportation Equipment | 12 | 351 |
| Other Transportation Equipment 33 |  |  |
| 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 100-122 |  | 100-122 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 18 | 130 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 19 | 132-150 |
| Textile Mill 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 440-442 |  |  |
| Communication | 39 | 450-472 |
| Utilities and Sanitary Services | 30 |  |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade 31 |  |  |
| Wholesale Trade <br> Retail trade | 32 | 580-691 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate ${ }^{\text {a }} 700$-710 |  |  |
| Banking and Other Finance | 33 | $711.712$ |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 34 |  |
| Service | 35 | 761 |
| Private Household | 35 |  |
| Miscellaneous Services |  |  |
| Business and Repair Services |  |  |
| Business Services | 37 | 750-760 |
| Repair Services | 38 | 762-791 |

Detailed IndustryRecode
Industry Code
Entertainment and Recreation Services ..... g ..... 800-810
Professional and Related ServicesHospitals40
Health Services, except Hospitals ..... 41
Educational Services ..... 42
43
Social Services44
Forestry and Fisheries ..... 45
Public Administration ..... 46
Never Worked (WKSWORK = 0) ..... 47

## 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
Construction ..... 03
Manufacturing
Durable Goods ..... 04040-050060
Nondurable Goods ..... 05 ..... 06230-392100-222
Transportation, Communication, and Other Public Utilities
Wholesale Trade ..... 07 ..... 500-571400-472
Retail Trade ..... 08 ..... 580-691
09
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate 700-712 ..... $721-760$
10
Business and Repair Services
11
Personal Services Including Private Households ..... 761-791
12
Entertainment and Recreation Services ..... $800-810$
13
Professional and Related Services ..... 812-893
14
Public Administration900-991
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
Table 2 - Population by Race, Sex, Origin, and Relationship to Head
Table 3 - Weighted and Unweighted Counts
Table 4 - Persons 15+ Years Old by Race, Sex, and Type of Income
Table 5-Families and Unrelated Individuals 15+ by Race and Sex of Head and Type of Income
Table 6 - Household and Family Units by Race and Origin
Table 7 - Persons 15 Years and Over by Total Money Income, Race, and Sex
Table 8 - Families and Unrelated Individuals $15+$ by Total Money Income
Table 9 - Work Experience of Persons 16 Years Old and Over by Race, Sex, and Work Experience
Table 10-Mobility by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Residence
TABLE 1. POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, SEX, QRIGIN, AND POPULATION STATUS. MARCH 1994

table 2. population by race, sex, origin, and relationship to head, march 1994

| ALL PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL PERSONS | 259753 | 126914 | 132838 | $2 \dagger 5221$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 68506 | 49807 | 18699 | 57881 | $\begin{array}{r}44492 \\ \hline 10502\end{array}$ | 13390 | 37993 | +3455 | 17582 4538 | 11491 | 5616 1860 | 5875 |
| SPOUSE. | 28617 | 12462 6288 | 16155 46893 | 24518 | 10602 | 13916 | 3292 | 1452 | 1840 | 807 | 408 | 400 |
| CHILD | 84595 | 45209 | 39386 | 67490 | 36180 | 42085 313 | +12983 | 6888 | 2906 | 2220 | 318 | 1902 |
| OTHER RELATIVE. | 13217 | 6598 | 6619 | 8658 | 4230 | 4428 | 3477 | 1861 | 1616 | 1081 |  |  |
| nonrelative. | 11637 | 6551. | 5086 | 9366 | 5113 | 4253 | 1642 | 1055 | 587 | 629 | 383 | 246 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL PERSONS | 26646 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER | 5946 | 3921 | 2024 | 2411 | ${ }^{1614}$ | 1797 | 132 | 2645 | 298 | 1949 402 | 1005 253 | 1944 |
| SPOUSE. | 1423 <br> 4160 <br>  | 747 <br> 15 | 676 3645 | 1285 3812 | 671 448 | 613 3364 | 46 55 | 23 | 23 | 91 | 52 | 39 |
| CHILD | 40524 | 5603 | 4921 | 9483 | 5064 | 4419 | 236 | 112 | 124 | 88 | - 51 | 242 |
| NONRELATIVE. | 2814 1780 | 1574 1129 | 1240 651 | ${ }_{1567}$ | 1436 | 1131 | 52 | , 28 | 24 | 195 | 110 | 85 |
| Nontelative. |  |  |  |  | 987 | 590 | 4 | 30 | 11 | 162 | 112 | 50 |

TABLE 3. WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED COUNTS OF MARCH 1994


```
table 4. Persons t5+ years olo by race, sex, and type of income, march 1994
```







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|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |






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 UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

table 6. householo and family units by race, ang origin, march 1994


```
table 7. persons 15 years and over by total money INcome, race, and Sex, march 1994
```


table b. families and unrelated individuals $15+$ by total money income, march 1994


















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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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TABLE 10. MOBILITY BE SEX RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND RESIDENCE - MARCH 1994

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& 25 \& 126 \& 132 \& \& 10 \& 109382 \& 33040 \& 15458 \& 17582 \& 11491 \& \& 5875
4475
4 <br>
\hline NONMOVERS ${ }_{\text {TOL }}$ MIG-MTR3. \& 212939 \& 103504 \& 1094 \& 178184 \& 87111 \& 91074 \& 26107 \& 1216 \& $\begin{array}{r}13947 \\ 3353 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 8647 \& 4252 \& 4415
4359 <br>
\hline MOVERS MIGRATION SAMPLE \& 42835
3979 \& 21374
2036 \& 21460
1943 \& 33840
3197 \& 17092
1637 \& 16748
1560 \& 6554 \& 273 \& 282 \& 227 \& 127 \& 101 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 17582 \& 11491 \& 5616 \& <br>
\hline NONMOVERS MIG-MTR4 \& 259753 \& 1269504 \& 109435 \& 2178184 \& 87111 \& ${ }^{9} 1074$ \& 26107 \& 121 \& 13947

3 \& 8647
2617 \& 4232
1258 \& 4415
+139 <br>
\hline MOVERS \& 42835
3979 \& 21374
2036 \& 21460. \& 33849
3197 \& 17092
1637 \& +1560 \& 554 \& 273 \& 282 \& 227 \& 127 \& tot <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## APPENDIXD

## Facsimile of March Supplement Questionnaire

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
$>\mathrm{HH} 32 \mathrm{~b}<$ and $>$ SNAD $1<$

Did (name of reference person) live at this address during the week of November 19, 1993?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& \langle 2\rangle \text { No }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
===>_{ـ}
$$

$>$ HH32d $<$ and $>$ SNAD2 $<$

Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 19, 1993?

NAME
(Person 1)
(Person 2)
(Person 3)
(Person 4)
(Person 5)
(Person 6)
(Person 7)
(Person 8)

NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No }
\end{array}
$$

$$
===>_{-}
$$

$>$ API-intro $<$ This month, we are asking Asian and Pacific Islanders to indicate the specific Asian or Pacific Islander group from which they originate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { ENTER } & \langle P\rangle \text { TO PROCEED } \\
== & =>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ API34< What is (name's/your) specific Asian or Pacific Islander group?
<A> API help
$<1>\quad$ Chinese
$<2>\quad$ Filipino
$<3>\quad$ Japanese
<4> Asian Indian
<5> Korean
<6> Vietnamese
$<7>\quad$ Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong
$<8>\quad$ Other Asian (For example, Thai, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese)
<9> Hawaiian
$<10>$ Other Pacific Islander (For example, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan)

$$
===>
$$

$>$ API-help $<$

## ASIAN GROUPS

| Asian Indian | Japanese | Carolinian | Polynesian <br> Bangladeshi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Korean | Chuukese | Saipanese |  |
| Bhutanese | Laotian | Fijian | Samoan |
| Bomeo | 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 Larkan (Ceylonese) | Palauan |  |
| Indochinese | Thai | Papua New Guinean |  |
| Indonesian | Vietnamese |  |  |
| Iwo-Jiman |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ENTER <P> TO PROCEED } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ SSN-scrn $<\quad$ What is (name's/your) Social Security or Railroad Retirement number?

$$
==>
$$

$>$ FAMIN-scm $<\quad$ 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 moncy 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 |

$>\operatorname{Pr}$-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 ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q29b < Did (you/he/she) do any temporary, part-time, or seasonal work even for a few days during 1993?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
== \pm>
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q31 $<$ How many different weeks (were/was) (name/you) looking for work or on layoff from a job?

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\langle 1-52\rangle \\
&= \\
&==>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>\mathrm{Q} 32<$ 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

$\quad===>_{\text {_ }}$
$>$ 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1-12\rangle \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q33-ver $<\quad$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle\mathrm{N}\rangle & \text { None } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q37< Were the (number) weeks (name/you) (were/was) looking for work or on layoff all in one stretch?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes - one stretch } \\
<2> & \text { No -- two stretches } \\
<3> & \text { No }-3 \text { or more stretches } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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> IIl, 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { One } \\
& <2>\text { Two } \\
& <3>\text { Three or more }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
===>
$$

$>$ 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.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
<1>\text { Yes } \\
<2>\text { No } \\
===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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)
$<1-52\rangle$

$$
===>
$$

$>$ 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.
$<1\rangle \quad$ Could not find a full time job
$<2>\quad$ Wanted to work part time or only able to work part time
$<3>\quad$ Slack work or material shortage
$<4>$ Other reason

$$
===>_{-}
$$

$>$ Q46 $<\quad$ 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 IOINAM /<N> No work done at all during 1993)
$==>$ $\qquad$
$>$ 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)
$==\gg$ $\qquad$
$>$ 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)
(((1O1OCC): entry)/If longest job last year is military job, enter Armed Forces)
( $\langle S\rangle$ Same as IO1OCC/Blank)

$$
==>
$$

$\qquad$
$>$ Q47d $<\quad$ 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 IOIDT/Blank)
$\qquad$
$==\gg$
$>$ 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
$===>s$ $\qquad$ .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 AVALLABLE, 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):
\(\left.\begin{array}{ll}<1> \& An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, <br>

\& salary, or commission\end{array}\right]\)| $<2>$ | A FEDERAL government employee |
| :--- | :--- |
| $<3>$ | A STATE govemment 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 $<\quad$ Is the business incorporated?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1> \\
<2> & \text { Yes } \\
== & \\
= &
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q4788 $<\quad$ 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { under } 10 \\
<2> & 10-24 \\
<3> & 25-99 \\
<4> & 100-499 \\
<5> & 500-999 \\
<6> & 1,000+ \\
& ===>_{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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

3
$>$ 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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
===> & ==\gg \$, \\
===> & ===>\$ \text {, } \\
===> & ==>\$ \text {, }
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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.
$= \pm=>$
$>$ Q48a-ver $<$ Then (name/you) earned approximately \$(amount) in 1993? Is that correct?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No -- back to Q48a and obtain estimate } \\
=== & >_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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
$==>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q48BLO $<$ ENTER AMOUNT OF MONEY LOST IN 1993.
FOR AMOUNTS $\$ 1,000,000$ AND OVER, ENTER $\$ 999,999$

$$
===>\$ \text { ___ } .00
$$

$>$ 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 ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ==->
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q49B1 $<$. How much did (name/you) earn from:
... all other employers?
$<\mathrm{N}>$ None

$$
==>\$ \ldots, \ldots
$$

$>$ Q49B2< $\quad \ldots$ (your/his/her) own business after expenses? (IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.)

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
<\mathrm{N}\rangle \text { None }<\mathrm{L}\rangle \text { Lost money } \\
===>\$ \\
===>\$, & .00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q49B3< $\quad$... (your/his/her) farm after expenses?
(IF RESPONSE IS "BROKE EVEN" THEN ENTER 1.)

$$
\begin{array}{rl} 
& <\mathrm{N}\rangle \text { None }<\mathrm{L}\rangle \text { Lost money } \\
===>\$, & .00 \\
===>\$ & .00 \\
\text { ENTER AMOUNT LOST }
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\mathrm{No} \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

>Q50b-add < ENTER ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF FARM INCOME NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
$==>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q51A1 $<\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { At any time during } 1993 \text { did (name/you) receive } \ldots \text { any State or Federal unemployment } \\ & \text { compensation? }\end{aligned}$
<1> Yes
<2> No

$$
==>_{-}
$$

$>$ Q51A2 < ... any Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB)?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{l}
<1>\text { Yes } \\
<2>\text { No } \\
===>
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q51A3 < ... any Union unemployment or strike benefits?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ==>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q51b $<\quad$ How much did (name/you) receive in unemployment benefits during 1993?

$$
===>\$ \ldots, \ldots .00
$$

$>$ 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q52b $<\quad$ What was the source of these payments?
$<1>$ State Worker's Compensation
$<2>$ Employer or employer's insurance
$<3>$ Own insurance
$<4>$ Other
$=={ }^{=}>_{\text {_ }}$
$>$ Q52c $<\quad$ How much compensation did (name/you) receive during 1993 ?

$$
===>\$
$$

$>$ 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)

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q54A $<\quad$ Where did (name/you) live on March 1, 1993?
$>$ Q54Al $<\quad$ NAME OF STATE, FOREIGN COUNTRY, U.S. POSSESSION, ETC.

$$
<\mathrm{W}>\text { For persons living on a ship at sea }
$$

<HE> HELP, STATE CODES

$$
===>\quad \ldots \quad \text { CURRENT: (state) }
$$

$>$ Q54A2 $<\quad * * *$ DO NOT ENTER " $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ FOR SAME COUNTY, KEY COUNTY NAME ***

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { NAME OF COUNTY } & <1>\text { For persons living outside the United States } \\
===\gg & <2>\text { Independent City }
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q54A3 $<~ N A M E ~ O F ~ C I T Y, ~ T O W N, ~ V I L L A G E, ~ E T C . ~<S ~>~ S a m e ~ c i t y, ~ t o w n, ~ e t c . ~$

$$
===>\ldots \quad \text { CURRENT: (city) }
$$

$>$ Q54b < ASK IF NECESSARY:
Did (name/you) live inside the limits of that city, town, or village, etc.?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q56a $<$ During 1993 did (anyone in this household/you) receive any Social Security payments from the U.S. Government?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>_{\text {_ }}
\end{aligned}
$$

>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
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7) (person 8)

RELATION LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ==\pi> & m==> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

>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

$$
===>\$ \ldots, .00
$$

USE ONLY IF:
DO NOT
1-* The person cannot supply an accurate annual figure.
READ: $\quad 2^{-*}$ 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?

$$
===>\$_{n}, \ldots .00
$$

>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

| $\begin{aligned} & ===> \\ & ===> \end{aligned}$ | $===>\$$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $=m=>\$$ |
| $=>$ | $= \pm=>\$$ |

$\begin{array}{ll}===> & ===>\$, \\ ===> & ===>\$,\end{array}$ *****R
$>$ Q56d-en <
*******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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No -- back to Q56d and obtain estimate } \\
== & >
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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: Axyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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: SOCLAL 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)
$<\mathrm{C}>$ Calculate using monthly payments
$<\mathrm{H}>$ (Help) Social Security income previously reported
$===>\$ \ldots$, . 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
$>$ 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?

$$
<\mathrm{H}>\text { (Help) Social Security income previously reported }
$$

$$
===>\$ \text {, } \quad . \quad .00
$$

```
>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
```

```
\[
\begin{aligned}
& ===>\quad===>\$ \\
& ===>\quad===>\$ \\
& ===>\text { - } \\
& ===>\$ \\
& ==>\$
\end{aligned}
\]
\(<\mathrm{N}>\) No more
\(>\) Q56i-crr \(<\quad * * * * * * * E R R O R * * * * * * * ~\)
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?
\[
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No -- back to Q56i and obtain estimate } \\
& <\text { H }>\text { (Help) Social Security income previously reported } \\
== & =>_{-}
\end{aligned}
\]
```

$>$ 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.

$$
\begin{gathered}
<1>\text { Yes } \\
<2>\text { No } \\
=== \\
>
\end{gathered}
$$

>Q57b < **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received SSI? SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

| LN NAME | RELATION LN NAME | RELATION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| (person 1) | (person 9) |  |
| (person 2) | (person 11) |  |
| (person 3) | (person 12) |  |
| (person 4) | (person 13) |  |
| (person 5) | (person 14) |  |
| (person 6) | (person 15) |  |
| (person 7) | (person 16) |  |
| (person 8) |  |  |

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
===>\$
$$

$\qquad$ .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

$===>$
$===>\$$ _
$===>\quad===>\$$
$\qquad$
$===>$ — $\quad===>\$$ _...,
$==\#$ \$
$<\mathrm{N}>$ 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 $<\quad$ Then (name/you) received about $\$$ (amount) in Supplemental Security payments during 1993. Is that correct?

$$
<1\rangle \text { Yes }
$$

$<2>$ No -- back to Q57c and obtain estimate

$$
==>
$$

$>$ Q57c-pro $<\quad$ PROBE: Is the amount entered all Supplemental Security Income?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No }- \text { CORRECT ENTRY } \\
=== & >_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
<2>\text { No } \\
===
\end{gathered}
$$

$>$ Q59b-88 $<\quad$ 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) |  |  |

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q59C88 < Did (name/you) receive AFDC (ADC) or some other type of assistance payments?

```
<1> AFDC (ADC)
<2> Other Assistance
<3> Both
```

    \(=={ }^{\prime}{ }_{\text {_ }}\)
    $>$ Q59D88 < In how many months of 1993 did (you/he/she) receive these payments?
$\langle 1-12\rangle$
$===>$ $\qquad$
$>$ 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 $\$ 24,999$
$<\mathrm{C}>$ 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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
===> & ===>\$,-- \\
===> & ===>\$, \\
===> & ===>\$,
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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?
$<1\rangle$ Yes
$<2>$ No

$$
===>
$$

$>$ Q60b-88< **READ ONLY IF NECESSARY** Who received Veterans' (VA) payments?

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\overline{=}==> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q60c- $88<\quad$ What type of Veterans' payments did (name/you) receive?
READ LIST ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING THE QUESTION.
$<1\rangle$ Service-connected disability compensation
$<2>$ Survivor Benefits
$<3>$ Veterans' pension
$<4>$ Educational assistance
$<5>$ Other Veterans' payments
$<\mathrm{N}>$ No more
PROBE: Anything else?
$>$ Q60D88 < (Are/Is) (name/you) required to fill out an annual income questionnaire for the Department of Veterans' Affairs?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text {. No } \\
= & =\gg_{\text {. }}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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)

$$
===>\$ \ldots, \ldots .00
$$

## >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 $===>\$$ $\qquad$
Survivor Benefits

Veterans' pension Educational assistance Other

$$
===>\$
$$

$$
===>\$
$$

$$
==>\text { \$ }
$$

$$
==>\$ \text { \$, }
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q58b< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**

| 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?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
==> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> & F===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

>Q58Coth < SPECIFY OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME AS SURVIVOR OR WIDOW
ENTER "SURVIVOR BENEFITS" IF THE ANSWER IS "DON'T KNOW"

$$
===>
$$

$\qquad$
$>$ Q58E1 < How much did (name/you) receive in... (1st answer to Q58c) during 1993 ?

PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\$ \ldots, \quad .00
$$

$>$ Q58E2 $<\quad$...(2nd answer to Q 58 c )
$==>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q58E3 < ...(3rd answer to Q58c)

$$
===>\$ \ldots, \ldots
$$

$>$ Q58E4 < $\quad$..(4th answer to Q58c)

$$
===>\$ \ldots . \quad .00
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q59b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who is that?

LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7) (person 8)

RELATION LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ==\gg & ==m
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q60a $<$ (Did you/Is there anyone in this household who) ever (retire or leave/retired or left) a job for health reasons?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q60b $<$ **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY** Whơ is that?

LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7) (person 8)

RELATION LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
==\gg & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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))

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ==>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q61c $<\quad$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (blank/<2> Worker's compensation) } \\
& \text { <3> Company or union disability } \\
& \text { <4> Federal Government (CIVIL SERVICE) disability } \\
& \text { <5> U.S. Military retirement disability } \\
& <6>\text { State or Local government employee disability } \\
& <7>\text { U.S. Railroad retirement disability } \\
& \text { <8> Accident or disability insurance } \\
& \text { <9> Black Lung miner's disability } \\
& \text { <10> State temporary sickness } \\
& \text { <11> Other or don't know - SPECIFY - ENTER LAST } \\
& \text { <N> NO OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME } \\
& \begin{array}{lllll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& ===>\$ \ldots \text {, . } 00 \\
& >\text { Q61E2 }<\quad \text {..(2nd answer to } \text { Q }^{61 c} \text { ) } \\
& ==\gg \text { _ }, \quad .00 \\
& >\text { Q61E3 < ...(3rd answer to Q61c) } \\
& ===>\$ \ldots, . \quad .00 \\
& .00 \\
& >\text { Q61E4 < ...(4th answer to Q61c) } \\
& ===>\$ \text { _,_. . } 00
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q62b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received pension or retirement income?

LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6) (person 7) (person 8)

RELATION LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

## RELATION

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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.
$<1\rangle$ Company or union pension (INCLUDE PROFIT SHARING)
$<2>$ Federal Government (CIVIL SERVICE) retirement
$<3>$ U.S. Military retirement
$<4>$ State or Local govemment pension
$<5>$ U.S. Railroad Retirement
$<6>$ Regular payments from annuities or paid up insurance policies
$<7>$ Regular payments from IRA, KEOGH or $401(\mathrm{k})$ accounts
$<8>$ Other sources or don't know -- SPECIFY -- ENTER LAST
PROBE: Any other pension or retirement income?
<N> NO OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===>_{-} & ===> & m==> & ===> \\
===>_{-} & ===>_{-} & ===>_{-} & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q62c-oth < ENTER OTHER SOURCE OF PENSION OR RETIREMENT INCOME
ENTER "OTHER PENSION OR RETIREMENT" IF THE ANSWER IS "DON'T KNOW"
$===>$ $\qquad$
$>$ Q62E1 < How much did (name/you) receive from ...
(1st answer to Q 62 c ) during 1993?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\$ \ldots, \ldots .00
$$

$>$ Q62E2 < ...(2nd answer to Q62c)

$$
===>\$
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ . 00
$>$ Q62E3 < ...(3rd answer to Q62c)

$$
===>\text { \$__, }
$$ .00

$>$ Q62E4 $<\quad$...(4th answer to Q62c)
$===>$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q63A1 $<\quad$ At anytime during 1993 did (name/you):
Have money in any kind of savings account or money market fund?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle 1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& \langle 2\rangle \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q63A2 $<\quad$ Have any bonds, treasury notes, IRA's, or certificates of deposit?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle 1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& \langle 2\rangle \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q63A3< Have an interest earning checking account or any other investments which pay interest?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& <2\rangle \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

## $>$ 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 (person 1) | RELATION | LN NAME (person 9) | RELATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (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 PROBE | UMBER <br> else? | more |  |

$>$ Q63c< How much did (name/you) receive in interest from these sources during 1993, including even amall 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 JU.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 > Noze
Savings accounts or money market funds $===>$ \$__-_
Bonds, treasury notes, $\mathbb{R} A$, or $\mathrm{CD}===>$ \$_-
Interest earning checking account or Other $===>\$$ $\qquad$
$>$ 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

$$
===_{\text {_ }}
$$

## $>$ Q64b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**

Which members of this household?
INCLUDE EACH PERSON IN CASE OF JOINT OWNERSHIP

| LN NAME   <br> (person 1) RELATION LN NAME <br> (person 2)  (person 9) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 3) |  | (person 10) |  |
| (person 4) |  | (person 11) |  |
| (person 5) | (person 12) |  |  |
| (person 6) | (person 14) |  |  |
| (person 7) | (person 15) |  |  |
| (person 8) | (person 16) |  |  |

ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
==\gg & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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)
$<\mathrm{N}>$ None
$==>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q65Ai $<\quad$ During 1993 did (name/you):
Own any land, business property, apartments, or houses which were rented to others?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q65A2< $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Receive income from royalties or from roomers or boarders? (exclude amounts paid by } \\ & \text { relatives) }\end{aligned}$ relatives)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q65A3 $<\quad$ Receive income from estates or trusts? (exclude estates or trusts already reported)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle 1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& <2\rangle \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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 (person 1) (person 2) (person 3) (person 4) (person 5) (person 6) (person 7) (person 8)

SE LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)
< H > (Help) Self-employed income previously reported
ENTER LINE NUMBER <N> No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===\gg & ===> \\
==> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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
$===>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q65CLO $<$ ENTER AMOUNT OF MONEY LOST IN 1993.

$$
==>\$ \text { S___. } 00
$$

$>$ 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)

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
===>_{-} &
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q66c< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Which member received assistance?

| LN NAME $\quad$ RELATION | RN NAME | RELATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 1) | (person 9) <br> (person 2) | (person 10) |
| (person 3) | (person 11) 12) |  |
| (person 4) | (person 13) |  |
| (person 5) | (person 14) |  |
| (person 6) | (person 15) |  |
| (person 7) | (person 16) |  |
| (person 8) | $<N>$ No more |  |
|  |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
==> & ==> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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?
$<\mathrm{N}>$ No other assistance

$$
===>_{-} \quad===>_{-} \quad===>_{-} \quad===>_{-}
$$

$>$ Q69F88 < How much did (name/you) receive in Pell Grants during 1993?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\$ \ldots, .00
$$

$>$ Q66h < (blank/Aside from the Pell Grant assistance,) (How/how) much did (name/you) reseive in (/other) educational assistance during 1993?

## PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$==>\$$ $\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q70a < During 1993 did (anyone in this household/you) receive: Any child support payments?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No }
\end{aligned}
$$

## >Q70b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**

Who received these payments?

| LN NAME   <br> (person 1) RELATION LN NAME |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 2) |  | RELATION |  |
| (person 9) |  |  |  |
| (person 3) |  | (person 10) |  |
| (person 4) |  | (person 11) |  |
| (person 5) |  | (person 12) |  |
| (person 6) |  | (person 13) |  |
| (person 7) | (person 14) |  |  |
| (person 8) |  | (person 15) |  |
|  | (person 16) |  |  |

ENTER LINE NUMBER
< N > No more
PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q70c $<$ How much did (name/you) receive in child support payments during 1993?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\$ .
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ .00
$>$ Q71a< (blank/During 1993 did (anyone in this household receive:/you receive:)
Any alimony payments?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q71b $<$ **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who received these payments during 1993 ?


$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q71c $<$ How much did (name/you) receive in alimony payments during 1993 ?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\$
$$

$>$ 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No }
\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \\
&===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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 PROBE | UMBER else? | <N> Nom |  |

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q72c < How much assistance did (name/you) receive during 1993?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?

$$
===>\text { S___ } .00
$$

$>$ Q73A1 $<\quad$ Sometimes people forget about small amounts of income, or income received for only part of the year.

Did (anyone in this household/you) recejve income from:
Hobbies, home businesses, farms, or business interests not already covered?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q73A2 $<~ A n y ~ u n e m p l o y m e n t ~ c o m p e n s a t i o n, ~ w e l f a r e, ~ o r ~ a n y ~ o t h e r ~ m o n e y ~ i n c o m e ~ n o t ~ a l r e a d y ~ c o v e r e d ? ~$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle 1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& \langle 2\rangle \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q73b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY** Who received this income?

| LN NAME | RELATION | LN NAME | RELATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 1) |  | (person 9) <br> (person 10) |  |
| (person 2) |  | (person 11) <br> (person 3) | (person 12) |
| (person 4) |  | (person 13) 14) |  |
| (person 5) |  | (person 15) |  |
| (person 6) |  |  |  |
| (person 7) |  | $<$ N $>$ No more |  |
| (person 8) |  |  |  |

PROBE: Anyone else?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q73c $<$ What was the source of this income?
SPECIFY ASKING ABOUT: (name/name--CURRENT RESPONDENT)
$==->$ $\qquad$
$>$ Q73d < How much did (name/you) receive altogether in 1993?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?
$===>\$$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$ . 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& <1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
=== & >
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q75b < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**. Who was that?

| LN NAME | RELATION | LN NAME <br> (person 1) | (person 9) <br> (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?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & =m=> \\
===> & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No }
\end{array}
$$

$$
==>
$$

```
ンC7.5|<< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
                Who was that?
```

    \(=\)
    

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
==\gg & ===>- & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q75e < (blank/During 1993 (were you/was anyone in this household) covered by:) CHAMPUS, VA, or military health care?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

>'Q75f < **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY** Who was that?

| LN NAME | RELATION | LN NAME <br> (person 9) | RELATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 1) |  | (person 10) |  |
| (person 2) |  | (person 11) |  |
| (person 3) |  | (person 12) |  |
| (person 4) |  | (person 13) |  |
| (person 5) |  | (person 14) |  |
| (person 6) |  | (person 15) |  |
| (person 7) |  | $<$ N > No more |  |
| (person 8) |  |  |  |
| ENTER LINE NUMBER |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===> & ==\gg & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

>Q75b-88< **ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY**
Who was that?
ONLY LIST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

| LN NAME $\quad$ RELATION | LN NAME | RELATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (person 1) <br> (person 2) | (person 9) <br> (person 3) | (person 10) |
| (person 4) | (person 11) |  |
| (person 5) | (person 12) |  |
| (person 6) | (person 13) |  |
| (person 7) | (person 14) |  |
| (person 8) | (person 15) |  |
| (person 16) |  |  |
| ENTER LINE NUMBER | <N > No more |  |
| PROBE: Anyone else? |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
===> & ===> & ===> & ===> \\
===\gg & ===> & ===> & ===>
\end{array}
$$

$>$ Q75C88 < Was (name's/your) health insurance coverage from a plan in (your/his/her) own name?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q75D88< Was this health insurance plan offered through (name's/your) current or former employer or union?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle 1\rangle \text { Yes } \\
& \langle 2\rangle \text { No }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
==>_{-}
$$

$>$ Q75E88 < Did (name's/your) employer or union pay for all, part, or none of the cost of this plan?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { All } \\
<2\rangle & \text { Part } \\
\langle 3\rangle & \text { None } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q75f-88 $<\quad$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& = \pm=>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q74b $<$ (Were/Was) (name/you) included in that plan?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1> & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q8088 < During 1993, how many of the children in this household under age 15 were covered by Medicare or Medicaid?

$>$ 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 (person 1) |  | RELATION | LN NAME (person 9) | RELATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (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 | $\langle 1.8\rangle$ |  |
|  | <N> | None | $<9>$ Nine or more |  |

$>$ Q81A88 $<\quad$ How many of these children were covered by the health insurance plan of someone not residing in this household?

LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7) (person 8)

RELATION
LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

$$
\begin{array}{rll} 
& <\mathrm{A}>\text { All } & <1-8> \\
& <\mathrm{N}>\text { None } & <9>\text { Nine or more } \\
== & > &
\end{array}
$$

$>$ SHIL $<$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ SHI $3<$ Who was that?
PROBE: Anyone else? ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

```
R LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7)
R LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 8)
```

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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No }
\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \\
&===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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 BILL.S.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { All } \\
<2\rangle & \text { Part } \\
<3\rangle & \text { None } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ SHI $8<$ 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

$$
===>_{\ldots}=m=>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{—}
$$

$>$ SHI $9<$ 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) |
| (peson 7) | (person 15) |
| (person 8) | (person 16) |

## ENTER LINE NUMBER

$$
===>_{\ldots}=x=>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}
$$

$>$ SHI10 $<$ Did (name/you) plan cover anyone living ousside this household?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2> & \text { No }
\end{array}
$$

$$
===>
$$

$>$ SHIl1 < 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
    ===>
```

$>$ SHII2 $<\quad$ Who was that?
PROBE: Anyone else? ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7)
(person 8)

R LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

## ENTER LINE NUMBER

$$
===>_{\text {_ }}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{\ldots}===>_{1}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ SHI $14<\quad$ 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?
$<\mathrm{H}>$ For list of local names
$<1>$ Yes
$<2>$ No

$$
=\pi=>_{-}
$$

$>$ HELP-SHI < Because Medicaid is administered at the State level, it may be known by different names in different states.

MED-CAL: California<br>WELFARE: Oregon<br>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

$$
===>
$$

$>$ SHII $6<\quad$ Who was that?
PROBE: Anyone else? ENTER <N> FOR NO MORE

R LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7)
(person 8)

R LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

ENTER LINE NUMBER

$>$ SHI17< How many months during 1993, (were/was) (name/you) covered by (Medicaid/local name)?
$<\mathrm{H}>$ 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ SHI19 $<\quad$ 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 $<\quad$ What plan (were/was) (name/you) covered by?
$<1>$ CHAMPUS
$<2>$ CHAMPVA
<3> VA
<4> Indian Health Service
<5> Other

$$
===>
$$

$>$ SHI2 $1<\quad$ 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 $<\quad$ 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 $<\quad$ What types of plans (were/was) (name/you) covered by last week?

| $<1\rangle$ | Medicare |
| :--- | :--- |
| $<2\rangle$ | Medicaid |
| $<3\rangle$ | CHAMPUS |
| $<4\rangle$ | CHAMPVA ("CHAMPVA" IS THE CIVILIAN HEALTH AND MEDICAL |
|  | PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS.) |
| $<5\rangle$ | VA health care |
| $<6>$ | Military health care |
| $<7\rangle$ | Indian Health Service |
| $<8\rangle$ | Other government health care |
| $<9\rangle$ | Employer/union-provided (own plan) |
| $<10\rangle$ | Employer/union-provided (as dependent) |
| $<11\rangle$ | Privately purchased (own plan) |
| $<12\rangle$ | Privately purchased (as dependent) |
| $<13\rangle$ | Plan of someone outside the household |
| $<14>$ | Other |

$$
===>
$$

$>$ SHI $24<$ 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
```

$$
==->
$$

$>$ SHI $25<\quad$ Would you say (name's/your) health in general is:

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
<1> & \text { Excellent } \\
<2> & \text { Very good } \\
<3> & \text { Good } \\
<4> & \text { Fair } \\
<5> & \text { Poor } \\
& ===+>_{-} \\
>\text {SUNITS }< & * * \\
& \\
& \text { ASK IF NECESSARY }
\end{array}
$$

How many housing units are in this structure?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
<1> & \text { Only one } \\
<2> & \text { Two } \\
<3> & \text { Three or four } \\
<4> & \text { Five to nine } \\
<5> & \text { Ten or more }
\end{array}
$$

$$
===>_{-}
$$

$>\mathrm{Q} 80<$ During 1993 how many of the children, 5-18 years old in this household usually ate a complete hot lunch offered at school?
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { LN NAME } \\ \text { (person 1) } \\ \text { (person 2) }\end{array} & \text { RELATION } & \begin{array}{l}\text { LN NAME } \\ \text { (person 9) } \\ \text { (person 3) }\end{array} \\ \text { (person 10) }\end{array}\right]$ RELATION
$>$ 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 oi children who ate hot lunch offered ac school: (entry in Q80)

$>$ Q85 - Is this house in a public housing project, that is, is it owned by a local housing authority or other public agency?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q86 $<$ Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the cost?

$$
\begin{aligned}
<1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
<2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>_{-}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q87 $<$ Did (name/you) get food stamps at any time during 1993 ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle 1\rangle & \text { Yes } \\
\langle 2\rangle & \text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q88 < How many of the people now living here were covered by food stamps during 1993?

LN NAME
(person 1)
(person 2)
(person 3)
(person 4)
(person 5)
(person 6)
(person 7)
(person 8)

RELATION
LN NAME
(person 9)
(person 10)
(person 11)
(person 12)
(person 13)
(person 14)
(person 15)
(person 16)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\langle A\rangle & \text { All }
\end{array} \quad\langle 1-8\rangle
$$

$$
==m
$$

$>$ Q89 < In how many months of 1993 were food stamps received?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle\mathrm{A}\rangle & \mathrm{All} \\
\langle 01+11 & > \\
=== &
\end{aligned}
$$

$>\mathrm{Q} 90<$ What was the value of all the food stamps received during 1993 ?
PROBE: WHAT IS YOUR BEST ESTIMATE?
$<\mathrm{C}>$ Calculate using monthly payments

$$
===>\$ \ldots, .00
$$

$>$ 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
===> \\
==>
\end{array} \\
& ===>\$ \\
& ===>\$ \\
& ===> \\
& ==>\$
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q $90-$ err $<\quad * * * * * * * E R R O R^{* * * * * * * ~}$
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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
&<1>\text { Yes } \\
&<2> \text { No -- back to Q90 and obtain estimate } \\
&===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ 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?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{l}
<1>\mathrm{Yes} \\
<2>\mathrm{No} \\
===>
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q93PR1 $<\quad$ Do you remember receiving an additional or unexpected check that was sent during the winter to help pay heating costs?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad<1>\text { Yes } \\
& <2>\text { No } \\
& ===>
\end{aligned}
$$

$>$ Q93PR2 $<$ Was it used to pay heating costs?

$$
\begin{gathered}
<1>\text { Yes } \\
<2>\mathrm{No} \\
===>
\end{gathered}
$$

$>$ Q94 < Altogether, how much energy assistance has been received since October 1, 1993?

$$
== \pm>\$ \ldots, \ldots .
$$

$>$ 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
$<\mathrm{N}>$ 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

$$
===>_{-}
$$

## APPENDIXE

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/ | PMSA | INDIVIDUAL | FIPS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MSA | RANK | CENTRAL | MSA/PMSA |
| RANK | CODE | CITY CODE | CODE |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (INDCCODE) | (HG-MSAC) |
| List 1 | List 2 | List 3 | List 4 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 010 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| 010 | 02 | N/C | N/C |
| N/C | N/C | N/C | 2800 |
| 010 | 02 | 1 | N/C |
| N/C | N/C | 1 | N/C |
| 023 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| N/C | N/C | N/C | 6200 |
| 023 | N/C | 2 | N/C |
| N/C | N/C | 2 | 6200 |
| 224 | N/C | N/C | N/C |
| H/C | N/C | N/C | 1305 |

## 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.

| CMSA/ | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (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 <br> (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/ | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (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 6960 | 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/ | FIPS |
| :--- | :--- |
| MSA | MSA/ |
| RANK | PMSA |
| CODE | CODE |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-MSAC) |

## CMSA/MSA TITLE

| 092 | 3560 | Jackson, MS MSA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 093 | 6120 | Peoria, IL, MSA |
| 094 | 0600 | Augsta, GASC, 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 Spring, 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 | 570 | 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 |
| 127 | 7000 | suppressed) |
| 127 | 6460 | Salem, OR MSA |
| 129 | 2560 | Poughkeepsie, NY MSA |
| 130 | 1800 | Fayetteville, NC MSA |
| 131 | 2700 | Columbus, GA+AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample) |
| 132 | 7000 | Fort Myers, FL MSA |
| 133 | 6520 | South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA |
| 134 | 1240 | Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified) |
| 135 | 7520 | Srownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA |
| 136 | 7510 | Savannah, GA MSA |
| 137 | 6000 | Rarasota, FL MSA |
| 138 | 4600 | Rubakoke, VA MSA |
| 139 | 3080 | Lafayette, TX MSA MSA |
| 140 | 3810 | Killeen-Temple, TX MSA |
| 141 | 7920 | Springfield, MO MSA |
| 142 | 3720 | Kalamazoo, MI MSA |
| 143 | 0300 | Anchorage, AK MSA |
|  |  |  |


| CMSA/ | FIPS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-MSAC) | CMSA/MSA TIILE |
|  |  |  |
| 144 | 6720 | Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified) |
| 145 | 3290 | Hickory, NC MSA |
| 146 | 3440 | Huntsvile, 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 | Springield, II 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, IA 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, N 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) |
|  |  |  |


| CMSA/ | FIPS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-MSAC) |  |
|  |  | CMSA/MSA TITLE |
| 231 | 7760 |  |
| 233 | 2655 | Sioux Falls, SD MSA |
| 240 | 0860 | Berence, SC MSA |
| 242 | 9370 | Yuba City, WA MSA MSA |
| 246 | 1740 | Colombia, MO MSA |
| 247 | 2880 | Gadsden, AL MSA |
| 248 | 2580 | Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA |
| 252 | 3740 |  |
|  |  |  |

Note: The PMSA Rank is assigned based on a PMSA's population when compared to other PMSA's within the parent CMSA.

| CMSA <br> RANK <br> CODE <br> (HG-MSAR) |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PMSA | MSA |  |
|  | RANK | PMSA |  |
|  | CODE | CODE |  |
|  | (HG-PMSA) | (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 |


|  |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMSA | PMSA | MSA |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (HG-MSAC) | PMSA TITIE |
| 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 <br> (Rhode Island-Central City portion only identified) |
| 036 | 01 | 3280 | Hartford, CT |
|  | 02 | 5440 | New Britain, CT |

UST 3: INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODES (INDCCODE)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CMSA/MSA } \\ & \text { RANK } \\ & \text { CODE } \\ & \text { (HG-MSAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMSA } \\ & \text { RANK } \\ & \text { CODE } \\ & \text { (HG-PMSA) } \end{aligned}$ | INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CITY CODE (INDCCODE | CITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 001 | 03 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Newark, NJ Elizabeth, NJ |
| 002 | 01 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Los Angeles, CA Long Beach, CA Pasadena, CA Others |
|  | 02 | 1 | Anaheim, CA Santa Ana, CA |
|  | 03 | 1 | Riverside, CA Others |
| 003 | 01 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Chicago, IL Others |
|  | 02 | 1 | Gary, IN |
|  |  | 0 | Others |
| 005 | 01 | 1 | Oakland, CA Others |
| 006 | 01 | 1 | Detroit, MI |
|  |  | 0 | Others |
| 007 | 01 | 1 | Boston, MA |
|  |  | 0 | Others |
| 010 | 01 | 1 | Dallas, TX Others |
|  | 02 | 1 | Fort Worth, TX |
|  |  | 2 | Arlington, TX |
| 012 | 01 | 1 | Miami, FL Others |
|  | 02 | 1 | Fort Lauderdale, FL |
|  |  | 0 | Others |
| 017 | - | 1 0 | Minneapolis, MN 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 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/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (HG-MSAC) | MSA/PMSA TITLE |
| 011 | 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/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (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 identiffed) |
| 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 Waiton 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 | Gatveston-Texas City, TX PMSA |
| 003 | 02 | 2960 | Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA |
| 057 |  | 3000 | Grand Rapids, MI MSA |
| 045 |  | 3120 | Greenboro-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 <br> (Lebanon County not in sample) |


| CMSA/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (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/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (HG-MSAC) | MSA/PMSA TTTLE |
| 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 <br> (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/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (HG-MSAC) | MSA/PMSA TITLE |
| 049 |  | 6760 | Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA <br> (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/ |  | FIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MSA | PMSA | MSA/ |  |
| RANK | RANK | PMSA |  |
| CODE | CODE | CODE |  |
| (HG-MSAR) | (HG-PMSA) | (HG-MSAC) | MSA/PMSATITLE |
| 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 <br> (HG-CMSA) | CMSA TITLE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 07 | Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH |
| 10 | Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY |
| 14 | Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI <br> (Wisconsin portion not in sample) |
| 21 | Cincinnati-Hamilton, $\mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{KY}-\mathrm{IN}$ (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 Hourty 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

| Hours | Topcode |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | None |
| 2 | None |
| 3 | None |
| 4 | None |
| 5 | None |
| 6 | None |
| 7 | None |
| 8 | None |
| 9 | None |
| 10 | None |
| 11 | None |
| 12 | None |
| 13 | None |
| 14 | None |
| 15 | None |
| 16 | None |
| 17 | None |
| 18 | None |
| 19 | None |
| 20 | \$96.15 |
| 21 | \$91.57 |
| 22 | \$87.41 |
| 23 | \$83.61 |
| 24 | \$80.12 |
| 25 | \$76.92 |
| 26 | \$73.96 |
| 27 | \$71.22 |
| 28 | \$68.68 |
| 29 | \$66.31 |
| 30 | \$64.10 |
| 31 | \$62.03 |
| 32 | \$60.09 |
| 33 | \$58.27 |
| 34 | \$56.56 |
| 35 | \$54.94 |
| 36 | \$53.41 |
| 37 38 | \$51.97 |
| 38 | \$50.60 |
| 39 | \$49.30 |
| 40 | \$48.07 |
| 41 | \$46.90 |
| 42 | \$45.78 |
| 43 | \$44.72 |
| 44 | \$43.70 |
| 45 | \$42.73 |
| 46 | \$41.80 |
| 47 | \$40.91 |
| 48 | \$40.06 |
| 49 | \$39.24 |

that the product of usual hours times usual houriy does not exceed an annualized wage of $\$ 100,000$ ( $\$ 1923.07$ per week). Below is a list of the appropriate topcodes.

| Hours | Topcode |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 | \$38.46 |
| 51 | \$37.70 |
| 52 | \$36.98 |
| 53 | \$36.28 |
| 54 | \$35.61 |
| 55 | \$34.96 |
| 56 | \$34.34 |
| 57 | \$33.73 |
| 58 | \$33.15 |
| 59 | \$32.59 |
| 60 | \$32.05 |
| 61 | \$31.52 |
| 62 | \$31.01 |
| 63 | \$30.52 |
| 64 | \$30.04 |
| 65 | \$29.58 |
| 66 | \$29.13 |
| 67 | \$28.70 |
| 68 | \$28.28 |
| 69 | \$27.87 |
| 70 | \$27.47 |
| 71 | \$27.08 |
| 72 | \$26.70 |
| 73 | \$26.34 |
| 74 | \$25.98 |
| 75 | \$25.64 |
| 76 | \$25.30 |
| 77 | \$24.97 |
| 78 | \$24.65 |
| 79 | \$24.34 |
| 80 | \$24.03 |
| 81 | \$23.74 |
| 82 | \$23.45 |
| 83 | \$23.16 |
| 84 | \$22.89 |
| 85 | \$22.62 |
| 86 | \$22.36 |
| 87 | \$22.10 |
| 88 | \$21.85 |
| 89 | \$21.60 |
| 90 | \$21.36 |
| 91 | \$21.13 |
| 92 | \$20.90 |
| 93 | \$20.67 |
| 94 | \$20.45 |
| 95 | \$20.24 |
| 96 | \$20.03 |
| 97 | \$19.82 |
| 98 | \$19.62 |
| 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.

Rasic CPS. The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninsti- tutional 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 $2,60 \mathrm{C}$ 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.

- 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.
- 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 computerassisted 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

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}=f s \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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).

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}=\sqrt{a x^{2}+b x} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 crosstabulations 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, $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $8,419,000$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 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.

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x, p}=f s \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x p}=\sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p(100-p)} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ( $0 \leq \mathrm{p} \leq 100$ ), and b is the parameter in Table IV associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

## Ilustration

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

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Percentage, } \mathbf{p} & 12.0 \\
\text { Base, } \mathbf{x} & 8,419,000 \\
\text { b parameter } & 3,339 \\
\text { Standard error } & 0.6 \\
90 \% \text { conf. int. } & 11.0 \text { to } 13.0
\end{array}
$$

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.E.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

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x-y}=\sqrt{s_{x}^{2}+s_{y}^{2}} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $s_{x}$ and $s_{\text {, }}$ 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

|  | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | difference |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Estimate | $8,419,000$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | 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

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{\bar{x}}=\sqrt{\frac{b}{y} S^{2}} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$, the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

$$
\begin{align*}
S^{2} & =\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_{i} \bar{x}_{i}^{2}-\bar{x}^{2}  \tag{7}\\
\bar{x} & =\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_{i} \bar{x}_{i} \tag{8}
\end{align*}
$$

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 $\left(Z_{i-1}+Z_{i}\right) / 2$ where $Z_{i-1}$ and $Z_{i}$ are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively,
for group $i$. $\quad \bar{x}_{i}$ 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

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{x}_{c}=\frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1} \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x y}=\frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_{x}}{x}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{s_{y}}{y}\right)^{2}-2 r \frac{s_{x} s_{y}}{x y}} \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

The standard error of the numerator, $s_{x}$, and that of the denominator, $s_{y}$, may be calculated $u s i n g$ 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 $1,000 \mathrm{y}$, multiply formula $(10)$ by 100 or 1,000 , respectively, to obtain the standard error.

## Ilustration

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 68percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

Use the following formula to calculate the upper and lower limits.

$$
\begin{equation*}
X_{\mathrm{wN}}=\frac{\mathrm{pN}-\mathrm{N}_{1}}{\mathrm{~N}_{2}-\mathrm{N}_{1}}\left(A_{2}-A_{1}\right)+A_{1} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

where
$\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{pN}}=$ estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ( $0 \leq \mathrm{p} \leq 1$ ). For
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 ..... 5,461
\$25,000 to \$29,999 ..... 5,576
$\mathbf{\$ 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ 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

$$
\frac{0.497 \times 66,090,000-37,597,000}{32,303,000-37,597,000}(35,000-30,000)+30,000=34,500
$$

Similarly, the lower limit is found to be about

$$
\frac{0.503 \times 66,090,000-37,597,000}{32,303,000-37,597,000}(35,000-30,000)+30,000=34,100
$$

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 $\mathrm{f}^{2}$ 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

$$
\begin{equation*}
f^{2}=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P O P_{i} \times f_{i}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P O P_{i}} \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

where POP $_{i}$ in the state population and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}{ }^{2}$ 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

$$
\mathbf{f}^{2}=\frac{9,153,000 \times 0.93+3,810,000 \times 1.23+7,241,000 \times 0.73}{9,153,000+3,810,000+7,241,000}=0.91
$$

Multiply the a and b parameters by $\mathrm{f}^{2}, 0.91$, to obtain parameters for the state group; multiply standard errors by $\mathrm{f}, 0.95$, 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 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ 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.

Use the formulas described previously to estimate the standard error, $s_{x_{1}}$,of each year's estimate. Then the standard error of $\bar{x}, s_{\bar{x}}$, is

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{\bar{x}}=\frac{s_{x}}{n} \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

where -

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}=\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_{x_{1}}^{2}+2 r \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_{x_{1}} s_{x_{i-1}}} \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

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-toyear 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
z_{x} & =\sqrt{67,000^{2}+73,000^{2}+65,000^{2}+2 \times 0.35 \times 67,000 \times 73,000+2 \times 0.35 \times 73,000 \times 65,000} \\
& =144,000
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, the standard error of the mean, using formula (13), is

$$
s_{\overline{\mathrm{I}}}=144,000 / 3=48,000
$$

## 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:

Table I.B.1. Educational Attainment: Total or White
Table I.B.2. Employment: All
Table I.B.3. Persons Tabulated by Family Income: Total or White
Table I.B.4. Income: Total or White
Table I.B.5. Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics: Total or White
Table I.B.6. Mobility: Demographic Characteristics: All
Table I.B.7. Mobility: U.S., County, State, Regional, or MSA: All
Table I.B.8. Poverty: All
Table I.B.9. Unemployment: Total or White
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 Џnrelated 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


NOTE: Multiply theee atanderd errors by 15 when ubulating by nonmetropolitan. When the chartecteriatic of intered in cotal stale populaion, the atandard error is 0.0 .
x Not applicable.

| Table I.B. 1 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Educational Attainment: March 1994 Total or White |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base of Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 50 |
| 25 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 15.7 |
| 50 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 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) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { or } \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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 Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $5 \text { or }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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 Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { or } \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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.

| Table I.B. 5 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Marital Status, Household \& Family Characteristics: March 1994 Total or White |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base of Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $2 \text { or }$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { or } \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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 Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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.

| Table I.B. 7 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Mobility: U.S., County, State, Region or MSA: March 1994 All |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base of Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { or } \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 50 |
| 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.


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. 9 Stundard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons Unemployment: March 1994 Total or White |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base of Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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.


NOTE: Multiply theme atanderd errori by 1.5 when tabuating by nonmetropolitin.
x Not applicable.

Table II.B. 1 Standard Errors of Estimated
Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals
Employment: March 1994
All

| Base of Percent- <br> age <br> (thousands) | 1 or <br> 99 | 2 or <br> 98 | 5 or <br> 95 | 10 or <br> 90 | 25 or <br> 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.

| Table II.B. 2 Standard Errors of Estimated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. or White 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 Uarelated Individuals
Marital Status, Household, \& Family Characteristics \& Educational Attainment:
March 1994
Total or White

| Base of Percent- <br> age <br> (thousands) | 1 or <br> 99 | 2 or <br> 98 | 5 or <br> 95 | 10 or <br> 90 | 25 or <br> 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.

| Table II.B. 4 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals Poverty: March 1994-All |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base of Percentage (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or } \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { or } \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \text { or } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 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 <br> Percentage <br> (thousands) |  | 1 or <br> 99 | 2 or <br> 98 | 5 or <br> 95 | 10 or <br> 90 | 25 or <br> 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 |
|  | 500 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
|  | 1,000 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| 2,500 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  |
| 5,000 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 |  |
| 10,000 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 |  |
| 25,000 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 |  |
| 50,000 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |  |
| 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.

| Characteristic | Factors |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total or White | Black and Other Races | Hispanic Origin |
| PERSONS <br> Educational Attainment <br> Employment <br> Persons by Family Income Income Marital Status, Household and Family |  |  |  |
|  | 1.00 | 1.16 | 1.16 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 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 Entimutea for Persons and FamilicsMarch 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characterixtic | Total or White |  | Black |  | Hiepenic |  |
|  | . | $b$ | - | $b$ | - | b |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educutional Attuinment | -0.000019 | 2,468 | -0.000222 | 3,339 | -0.000318 | 3,339 |
| Employment Charecteristics | -0.000019 | 2,485 | -0.000159 | 2,485 | -0.000210 | 2,485 |
| Persons by Famity Income | -0.000022 | 4,508 | -0.000184 | 5,154 | -0.00042 |  |
| Income | -0.000011 | 2,254 | -0.000092 | 2,577 | -0.000213 | 2,577 |
| Marital Sartu, Household \& Family Chrracteriatic: | $-0.000026$ | 4,785 | -0.000283 | 6,864 | -0.000567 | 6,864 |
| Mobility Charecterintics Domogrephic | -0.000035 | 2,626 | -0.000035 | 2,626 | -0.000217 | 2,626 |
| US, County, Stre, | 0.000025 | 7.130 | -0.000025 | 7,130 | 0.000589 | 7,130 |
| Hegion or MSA | -0.000023 | 9,130 901 | -0.000323 | 9,501 | -0.000785 | 9,501 |
| Poverty Unemploymear | -0.000037 -0.00018 | 2,357 | -0.000166 | 2,708 | -0.000224 | 2,708 |
| FAMIIES, HOUSEHOLDS, OR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | -0.000030 | 2,150 | -0.000264 | 2,150 | -0.000182 | 2,150 |
| Employment Charncterintics | -0.000012 | 2,058 | -0.000106 | 2,243 | -0.000185 | 2,243 |
| Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital Status, Hounchold |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& Family, Educational |  | 1,899 | -0.000071 | 1,716 | -0.000142 | 1.716 |
| Autninment, Population | -0.000011 0.000091 | 1,899 $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 3}$ | 0.000091 | 2,243 | 0.000185 | 2,243 |
| by Age or Sex Poverty | -0.000018 | 2,357 | -0.000166 | 2,708 | -0.000224 | 2,708 |
| Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NO'TE: Multeply a and b parameters by 1.3 whan tubulating nonmetropolitan. If the
charneteristic of intereat is total ance population, not mubtotived by race or
othnic origin, the a and b paramotery are zero.

| Table V. Factors for State Standard Errora and Puramoters and State Populations (March 1994 Adjusted $16+$ Civilinn Noninstitutional Control Totals) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | $f$ | $f$ | 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 |
| Califormia | 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 |
| Hewnii | 0.59 | 0.35 | 863,000 |
| Idaho | 0.51 | 0.26 | 818,000 |
| Illinois | 0.96 | 0.93 | 8,866,000 |
| Indiena | 1.30 | 1.70 | 4,351,000 |
| Iown | 0.87 | 0.76 | 2,123,000 |
| Kenses | 0.81 | 0.66 | 1,266,000 |
| 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 |
| Massechusetts | 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 |
| Wyomine | 042 | 0.18 | 347,000 |

## 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 at
tributable 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-tomonth 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.


## 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 nonrelatives 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 $=1-5$.


## CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994

## USER NOTE 3

Many of the telephone numbers at the Bureau of the Census headquarters offices have changed. The Acknowledgments page in the front of the technical documentation is corrected to reflect the new telephone numbers. Also, Chapter 6 has been revised as well. Please replace these pages with the attached revised copies.

The variable NOEMP, number of employees in the firm, is inconsistent for some individuals who work in State or Federal government (LJCW $=2$ or 3). All individuals with these Class of Worker codes should have a value of $6(1000+)$ in NOEMP.

A number of records are missing a value in the field A-FNLWGT. Therefore, this field should not be used when creating weighted distributions. Use the weight MARSUPWT for all computations across the full sample.

There are 49 records on the file where the sum of all the person's income amounts is less than the value given in total personal income
(PTOTVAL). The untopcoded amount of SSI income was used to create the total income recode, thereby causing this inconsistency. The actual amount of SSI income can be computed by subtracting all nonSSI income amounts from the total income recode.

There are 255 records on the file with an incorrect value in the recode HHDFMX, detailed household and family status. Individuals with an A-FAMTYP $=5$ should have a value of 50 in HHDFMX, not 46.

There are 13 children's records that were inadvertently made the reference person of a family or the reference person's spouse. 1 is the reference person of a married couple family household, 9 are the spouse of the family reference person, and 3 are the reference person of a related subfamily. For tabulation purposes only, the Bureau used the following values to tabulate these records: A$\mathrm{AGE}=15, \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{HGA}=35$, and $\mathrm{PEMLR}=7$.

Three records are missing a few basic labor force and work experience recodes. Following is a listing of these records and the appropriate corrections.:

```
Case id--
PH-SEQ= 24798
PPPOSOLD = 03
```

| Field Name | Old Value | New Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| P-STAT | 3 | 1 |
| A-LFSR | 0 | 1 |
| WEXP | 00 | 01 |
| WEWKRS | 0 | 1 |
| ERNER | 0 | 1 |
| CLWK | 0 | 1 |
| POCCU2 | 00 | 37 |
| WEMOCG | 00 | 10 |
| WEIND | 00 | 32 |
| WEMIND | 00 | 08 |

Case id--
PH-SEQ = 35314
PPPOSOLD $=02$

Field Name
P-STAT
A-LFSR
WEXP
ERNER 0
CLWK 0
POCCU2 00
WEMOCG 00
WEIND 00
WEMIND 00

Old Value
3
0
06
)

## New Value

1
1 07
2
1
1
34
09
01
01

Case id--
PH -SEQ $=24783$
PPPOSOLD $=03$

| Field Name | Old Value | New Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| P-STAT | 3 | 1 |
| A-LFSR | 0 | 1 |
| WEXP | 06 | 10 |
| WEWKRS | 0 | 4 |
| WEUEMP | 0 | 3 |
| ERNER | 0 | 1 |
| CLWK | 0 | 1 |
| POCCU2 | 00 | 26 |
| WEMOCG | 00 | 05 |
| WEIND | 00 | 44 |
| WEMIND | 00 | 13 |

Please replace the Data Dictionary Index and the Data Dictionary Alphabetical Variable Listing with the attached revised copies.

Please replace pages 9-1 and 9-9 in the Household Record, page $9-15$ in the Family Record, and the entire Person Record in the Data Dictionary with the attached revised copy to reflect the following changes. Additional revisions are shown in chapter 6 .

Values $13-22$ for the variable HHDFMX (position 37) are deleted. Variable A-EXPRRP (relationship to reference person) no longer contains stepchild as an answer category. These individuals now have an answer of "child" in A-EXPRRP.

Variables A-LFSR, A-WKSTAT, and A-ERNEL are blank filler.

Allocation flags I-SURTYP (position 568) and I-DISTYP (position 578) do not exist and are now FILLER.

There are five possible values for the variable MARG-TAX (position 703). The values are
> .15, .28, .31, .36, and .40. Note that this variable has 2 implied decimal places. Also, there are three values for the variable PRPERTYP (position 713). The fourth value (non-household member) is deleted. The list of possible values for the variables on country of birth: PENATVTY (position 722), PEMNTVTY (position 725), and PEFNTVTY (position 728) is changed to include code 192 (Russia) and code 383 (Guyana). Code 317 (Panama) is deleted and code 999 is changed to 555 .

Please replace page C-4 with the attached revised copy. The unweighted number of family records in group quarters shown on table 3 is incorrect. The correct number is 132 family records.

A file containing March 1990 and 1993 persons records with 1990 based weights is available on the Internet. This file is matchable to the appropriate Annual Demographic File and can be used to provide bridge data between the two Decennial Census weight bases. The specifications for downloading this file from the Internet follow:

Access the Bureau through one of these options:

1. Telnet
2. Gopher
gateway.census.gov
3. World Wide Web gopher gopher.census.gov
http://www.census.gov

Or call the computer directly on (301) 457-2341
Access the Data Extraction System
Select any of the CPS Files
Access the Users Notes and Caution Statements
Select the appropriate file and begin the appropriate steps to download the file
If you have any questions or problems with accessing and/ or downloading the file, call Bill Savino on (301) 457-2157.

Match the files using the following algorithm. Match each person using their $\mathrm{PH}-\mathrm{SEQ}$ and the person's relative position in the household.

Household and family weights are simply the person's weight of the household and/or family reference person.

# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994 

## Technical Documentation CPS 94

Washington, DC

Issued October 1994


## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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## DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION

Jane A. Callen, Acting Chief

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Staff members of the Demographic Surveys Division, Current Population Surveys Branch, under the direction of Sherry L. Courtland, developed the content and provided overall guidance on technical details. In the Data Access and Use Branch, Amanda Shields, assisted by Virginia Collins, coordinated the production of this documentation.

The file should be cited as follows:
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.

The technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Subject
Documentation Technical Aspects of File Income, Recodes

Poverty Migration Health Benefits Work Experience Weighting Hispanic 1/2 Sample All Other

Contact
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Kris Hansen
Ed Welniak
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## CHANGES IN THE DATA DICTIONARY SINCE 1993

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.

| $309$ |
| :---: |



8

## $๕$

## LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME

Primary Labor Force Status Recode


LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME


> Reason For Unemployment

Full/Part Time Status
Not on file A-WKSTAT


Revised January 1995
CHANGES

| $\sum_{i}^{\infty}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW SYSTEM NAME | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{1} \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{\sim}{x} \\ & \underset{\sim}{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J \\ & U \\ & \mathscr{U} \\ & \vdots \\ & \widetilde{z} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L } \\ & \underset{\sim}{U} \\ & \underset{a}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U U U } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Z Z Z B 0 | $\underline{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | N | $\underline{n}$ | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ |

LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME
Experienced Labor Force Employment Status
$150 \quad$ A-EXPLF
Labor Force By Time Worked Or Lost

| 151 | A-WKSCH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Civilian Labor Force |  |
| 152 | A-CIVLF | Full Time Labor Force

$\begin{aligned} & \text { A-FTLF } \\ & 153 \\ & 0=\text { Not in universe } \\ & 1=\text { In universe }\end{aligned}$
Detailed Reason For Part Time
80 A-FTREAS
Note: This location
is blank on the 1994
and forward files.

COMMENTS


LOCATION $\stackrel{\circ}{8}$
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$

## §§l

PRMJIND1
PRDTIND1

LSI


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PRMJOCC1
$\underset{2}{2}$
 PRDTOCC1

PRERELG | $\stackrel{0}{\square}$ |
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|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Fully equivalent



## 


R$\begin{array}{ll}\text { LOCATION } & \text { OLD SYSTEM NAME } \\ 80 & \text { A-FTREAS }\end{array}$8


$\stackrel{N}{N}$
$\begin{array}{cc}32 & \text { PRFAMREL } \\ 31 & \text { PRFAMTYP } \\ 29 & \text { PRFAMNUM }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cc}32 & \text { PRFAMREL } \\ 31 & \text { PRFAMTYP } \\ 29 & \text { PRFAMNUM }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cc}32 & \text { PRFAMREL } \\ 31 & \text { PRFAMTYP } \\ 29 & \text { PRFAMNUM }\end{array}$
711



Class Of Worker Recode

$164 \quad$| A-RCOW |
| :--- |
| $1=$ Private |
| $2=$ Federal |
| $3=$ State |
| $4=$ Local |
| $5=$ SE-uninc. |
| $6=$ Without pay |

Family Relationship
32 A-FAMREL
Family Type
31 A•FAMTYP

$\begin{array}{cr}\text { COMMENTS } \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \text { Fully equivalent } \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \text { Code Equivalencies } \\ \text { Old } & \text { New } \\ & \\ 1 & 1 \\ & \\ 2 & 2 \\ & \\ 3,4 & 3 \\ 5,6 & 4 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 8 & 6 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 11 & 10 \\ 12 & 11 \\ 13 & 12\end{array}$



Relationship To Reference Person

## A-MARITL

Marital Status Recode
17
$\cdots$


- Norrativemith relative
$14=$ Nonrelative without relatives


Type Of Person Record
COMMENTS
Fully equivalent
Code Equivalencies
Old New
LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME

LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME



N
HRNUMHOU

N

## N <br> 



Household Type
Number Of Household Members
H-NUMPER


COMMENTS


NEW SYSTEM NAME

のコニめかのボれ


76
PRPTREA

8

Actual Hours Worked At All Jobs

Demographic Characteristics
A－LINENO


76 A－HRS 1

## A－USLFT A－FTREAS <br> A－FTREAS <br> 98


 Code Equivalencies Old New

 $m+n$
$n+\pi$
$t$

$\stackrel{ \pm}{*}$

## Why absent From Work

$85 \quad$| A－WHYABS |
| :--- |
| $1=$ Own illness |
| $2=$ On vacation |

$3=$ Bad weather
$4=$ Labor dispute



$\propto$

COMMENTS

## Fully equivalent


LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME

$91 /$
LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME

## PE101OCD

Class Of Worker


109

Does...Want A Job Now
When Last Worked At A Regular Job (Not In Labor Force)

112

$$
112
$$

$$
114
$$




## COMMENTS <br> кппы วメe IIV <br> јшәјемппьว


 Fully equivalent
including the
same
topcoding
criteria
LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME



## PEERNHRY


PRERNWA

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$\stackrel{m}{n}$

LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME

Paid By The Hour On This Job
130 A－HRLYWK
Hourly Rate Of Pay
131 A－HRSPAY
135 A－GRSWK
Weekly Earnings
COMMENTS
Fully equivalent
Fully equivalent
Fully equivalent

LOCATION NEW SYSTEM NAME

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| :---: | :---: |
| g\%TNHEGd | 6 El |
| YMLd | 1 b9 |
| yHLd | 2t9 |

LOCATION OLD SYSTEM NAME
Hourly Rate Of Pay Topcode Flag
$\begin{aligned} & 642 \quad \text { A-HERNTF } \\ & \text { Weekly Earnings Topcode Flag } \\ & 641 \quad \text { A-WERNTF } \\ & \text { Union Membership } \\ & 139 \quad \text { A-UNMEM } \\ & \text { Union Coverage } \\ & 140 \quad \text { A-UNCOV }\end{aligned}$

Farm self-employment
Financial assistance income
Financial assistance payments
Food stamps recipients
Food stamps value
Food stamps, children covered
Food stamps, months covered
Health insurance coverage
Home equity, return to
Hot lunch eaten by children at school
Hot lunch, number of children who ate at school
Household earnings, total value
Household income
Household income percentiles
Household income percentiles, national rank
Household income, total
Household income, total value
Household number
Household record
Household respondent line number
Household sequence number
Household status
Household type
Household type
Household type
Housing unit type
Income payments, other
Income, value of other types
Individual Central City Code
Interest income
Interest payments
Living quarters type
March supplement household weight
Medicaid coverage
Medicare coverage
Modified MSA status code
Month in sample
Month of survey
MSA or CMSA rank
MSA or PMSA FIPS Code
MSA size
MSA/PMSA size
Number of units in this structure
Own business self-employment
Persons in household
Persons in household age 5 to 18
Persons in household under age 15
Persons in household under age 18
PMSA rank
Property taxes
Public assistance
Public assistance income
Public housing project
Record type indicator
Reduced rent, Federal, State, or local government paid part of cost
Region
Rental income

HINC-FR 106
HFINVAL 233
HFIN-YN 232
HFOODSP 76
HFDVAL 81
HFOODNO 77
HFOODMO 79
HHI-YN 277
HOUSRET 337
HHOTLUN 70
HHOTNO 71
HEARNVAL 256
HOIVAL 241
HTOP5PCI 281
HPCTCUT 282
HHINC 272
HTOTVAL 248
H-HHNUM 30
HRECORD 1
H-RESPNM 12
H-SEQ 2
HHSTATUS 278
H-TYPE 25
HRHTYPE 342
HRINTSTA 20
H-TYPEBC 33
HOI-YN 240
HOTHVAL 264
INDCCODE 285
HINTVAL 185
HINT-YN 184
H-LIVQRT 31
HSUP-WGT 287
HMCAID 275
HMCARE 274
HMSA-R 57
H-MIS 29
H-MONTH 26
HG-MSAR 50
HG-MSAC 44
HMSSZ 55
HPMSASZ 56
HUUNITS 9
HINC-SE 98
HRNUMHOU 21
HH5TO18 68
HUNDER15 60
HUNDER18 279
HG-PMSA 48
PROP-TAX 332
HPAW-YN 145
HPAWVAL 146
HPUBLIC 74
HHPOS 7
HLORENT 75
HG-REG 39
HRNTVAL 201

## Household Record

Item
1960 Census State code
1980 State rank
Alimony payments income Alimony payments received Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for basic CPS
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
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Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Allocation flags for supplement household items
Central city MSA status code
Champus, VA, or military health care
Child support income
Child support payments
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by insurance of person not living in household
Children covered by Medicare
Children covered by Medicare
Children covered by other health insurance
Children receiving free lunch
Children receiving free or reduced price lunches
CMSA code
Control Card Family Income
Disability benefits
Disability income
Dividend income
Dividend payments
Education assistance income
Educational assistance benefits
Energy assistance benefits
Energy assistance income
Families in household
Farm income

Mnemonic Location
HG-ST60 40
HG-STRN 42
HALMVAL 225
HALM-YN 224
H\%LIVQRT 297
H\%TELAVL 300
H\%TELHHD 299
H\%TELINT 301
H\%TENURE 295
I-HCHI 304
I-HCHINN 307
I-HCHINO 305
I-HCHINR 306
I-HCMCAR 302
I-HCMCEN 303
I-HENGAS 318
I-HENGVA - 319
I-HFDVAL 315
I-HFLUNC 310
I-HFLUNN 311
I-HFOODM 317
I-HFOODN 316
I-HFOODS 314
I-HHOTLU 308
I-HHOTNO 309
I-HLOREN 313
I-HPUBLI 312
HCCC-R 58
HCHAMP 276
HCSPVAL 217
HCSP-YN 216
HCHINNO 67
HCHINO 65
HCHINRH 66
HCMCARE 62
HCMCENO 63
HCHI 64
HFLUNNO 73
HFLUNCH 72
HG-CMSA 53
H-FAMINC 10
HDIS-YN 168
HDISVAL 169
HDIVVAL 193
HDIV-YN 192
HEDVAL 209
HED-YN 208
HENGAST 85
HENGVAL 86
HNUMFAM 23
HFRVAL 107
Item Mnemonic ..... Location
Rental payments HRNT-YN ..... 200
Retirement income HRETVAL ..... 177
Retirement payments HRET-YN ..... 176
Self employment income
HSEVAL ..... 99
Social Security income
HSSVAL ..... 131
Social Security payments HSS-YN ..... 130
Sunbelt recode
Supplemental Security benefits
Supplemental Security incomeSurvivor benefitsSurvivor income
Telephone available
Telephone in household
Telephone interview acceptable
Tenure
Unemployment compensation
Unemployment compensation income
Unique household identificationVeterans payments income
Veterans payments income
Wage and salary
Wages and salaries value
Worker's compensation income
Workers compensation
Year of survey - last digit
HSUN ..... 286
HSSI-YN ..... 138
HSSIVAL
HSSIVAL ..... 139 ..... 139
HSUR-YN ..... 160
HSURVAL ..... 161
H-TELAVL ..... 37
H-TELHHD ..... 36
H-TELINT ..... 38
H-TENURE ..... 35
HINC-UC ..... 114
HUCVAL ..... 115
H-IDNUM ..... 320
HVET-YN ..... 152
HVETVAL ..... 153
HINC-WS ..... 90
HWSVAL ..... 91
HWCVAL ..... 123
HINC-WC ..... 122
H-YEAR ..... 28

Item
Alimony income
Alimony payments
Child support payments
Child support value
Compute fungible value of food stamps, used to
Compute fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid, used to
Disability income
Disability payments
Dividend income
Dividend payments
Education benefits
Education income
Family earnings, total value
Family fungible value of Medicaid
Family fungible value of Medicare
Family income - other
Family income, total other
Family market value of food stamps
Family market value of housing subsidy
Family market value of school lunch
Family record
Family spouse index in persons record
Family type
Farm income
Farm self-employment
Financial assistance income
Financial assistance payments
Household sequence number
Householder or reference person weight
Income percentiles
Index to persons record of family husband
Index to persons record of family reference person
Index to persons record of family wife
Interest income
Interest payments
Kind of family
Last member of family person record index. Primary family excludes related subfamily members
Last member of family person record index. Primary family includes related subfamily members
Low income cutoff dollar amount
Low income cutoff dollar amount of related subfamily
Number of persons in family
Other income payments
Own business self-employment
Own children in family under 6
Own never married children under 18
Public assistance family income
Public assistance or welfare benefits
Ratio of family income to low-income level
Ratio of related subfamily income to low-income level
Ratio offamily income to low-income level
Record type and sequence indicator
Record type and sequence indicator

Mnemonic
Location
FALMVAL 182
FINC-ALM
181
FINC-CSP 173
FCSPVAL 174
FFOODREQ 264
FHOUSREQ 268
FDISVAL 126
FINC-DIS 125
FDIVVAL 150
FINC-DIV 149
FINC-ED 165
FEDVAL 166
FEARNVAL 213
FFNGCAID 256
FFNGCARE 251
FOIVAL 198
FOTHVAL 221
F-MV-FS 243
FHOUSSUB 261
F-MV-SL 247
FRECORD 1
FSPOUIDX 19
FTYPE 10
FFRVAL 64
FINC-FR 63
FFINVAL 190
FINC-FIN 189
FH-SEQ 2
FSUP-WGT 233
FPCTCUT 30
FHUSBIDX 17
FHEADIDX 13
FWIFEIDX 15
FINTVAL 142
FINC-INT 141
FKIND 9
FMLASIDX 23
FLASTIDX 21
FPOVCUT 32
FRSPPCT 42
FPERSONS 11
FINC-OI 197
FINC-SE 55
FOWNU6 25
FOWNU18 27
FPAWVAL 103
FINC-PAW 102
POVLL 38
FRSPOV 40
FAMLIS $\quad 37$
FFPOS 7
FFPOSOLD 241
Item Mnemonic Location
Related persons in family under 18Related persons in family under 6
Rental family income
Rental payments
Retirement family income
Retirement payments
Self employment income
Social Security benefits
Social Security family income family income
Spanish origin of reference person or spouse
Supplemental Security benefits
Supplemental Security family income
Survivor family income
Survivor's payments
Total family income
Total family income
Unemployment compensation
Unemployment compensation family income
Veteran payments family income
Veterans benefits
Wage and salary
Wages and salaries family income
Worker's compensation family income
Workers compensation
FRELU18 ..... 2928
FRNTVAL ..... 158
FINC-RNT ..... 157
FRETVAL ..... 134
FINC-RET ..... 133
FSEVAL ..... 56
FINC-SS ..... 87
FSSVAL ..... 88
FSPANISH ..... 231
FINC-SSI ..... 95
FSSIVAL ..... 96
FSURVAL ..... 118
FINC-SUR ..... 117
FTOTVAL ..... 205
FTOT-R ..... 229
FINC-UC ..... 71
FUCVAL ..... 72
FVETVAL ..... 110
FINC-VET ..... 109
FINC-WS ..... 47
FWSVAL ..... 48
FWCVAL ..... 80
FINC-WC ..... 79

Item
Absent from work last week, reason
Adjusted gross income
AFDC or some other type of assistance received Age
Age allocation flag
Age recode, persons $15+$ years
Alimony income received
Alimony payments
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
Allocation flag for basic CPS
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Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement

Mnemonic Location
A-WHYABS ..... 85
AGI ..... 684
PAW-TYP ..... 302
PEAGE ..... 15
A\%AGE ..... 491
AGE1 ..... 40
ALM-VAL ..... 421
ALM-YN ..... 420
A\%CLSWKR ..... 523
A\%ENRLW ..... 539
A\%FTPT ..... 541
A\%HGA ..... 496
A\%HRLYWK ..... 533
A\%HRS ..... 503
A\%HSCOL ..... 540
A\%IND ..... 521
A\%LFSR ..... 500
A \%MARITL ..... 492
A\%NLFLJ ..... 526
A\%OCC ..... 522
A\%PAYABS ..... 511
A\%UNCOV ..... 537
A\%UNMEM ..... 536
A \% USLHRS ..... 532
A \% WHYABS ..... 510
I-ALMVAL ..... 599
I-ALMYN ..... 598
I-CHAMP ..... 627
I-CSPVAL ..... 597
I-CSPYN ..... 596
I-DISCS ..... 576
I-DISHP ..... 575
I-DISSC1 ..... 573
I-DISSC2 ..... 574
I-DISTYP ..... 578
I-DISVL1 ..... 579
I-DISVL2 ..... 580
I-DISYN ..... 577
I-DIVVAL ..... 589
I-DIVYN ..... 588
I-EDTYP1 ..... 593
I-EDTYP2 ..... 594
I-EDYN ..... 592
I-ERNSRC ..... 623
I-ERNVAL ..... 543
I-ERNYN ..... 542
I-FINVAL ..... 601
I-FINYN ..... 600
I-FRMVAL ..... 549
I-FRMYN ..... 548
I-HIELSE ..... 632
I-HIEMP ..... 630
I-HIOWN ..... 629
I-HIPAID ..... 631

Item
Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement

Mnemonic
Location

I-HRCHK 612
I-HRSWK 611
I-INDUS 617
I-INTVAL 587
I-INTYN 586
I-LJCW 616
I-LKSTR 608
I-LKWEEK 607
I-LOSEWK 606
I-MCAID 626
I-MCARE 625
I-MIG1 635
I-MIG4 636
I-NOEMP 624
I-NWLKWK 604
I-NWLOOK 603
I-OCCUP 618
I-OEDVAL 595
I-OIVAL 602
I-PAWMO 562
I-PAWTYP 560
I-PAWVAL 561
I-PAWYN 559
I-PENINC 634
I-PENPLA 633
I-PHMEMP 610
I-PTRSN 615
I-PTWKS 614
I-PTYN 613
I-PYRSN 609
I-RETSC1 582
I-RETSC2 583
I-RETVL1 584
I-RETVL2 585
I-RETYN 581
I-RNTVAL 591
I-RNTYN 590
I-RSNNOT 605
I-SEVAL 547
I-SEYN 546
I-SSIVAL 558
I-SSIYN 557
I-SSVAL 556
I-SSYN 555
I-SURSC1 569
I-SURSC2 570
I-SURTYP 568
I-SURVL1 571
I-SURVL2 572
I-SURYN 567
I-UCVAL 551
I-UCYN 550
I-VETQVA 566
I-VETTYP 564
I-VETVAL 565
I-VETYN 563

Item
Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for March supplement Allocation flag for PEFNTVTY Allocation flag for PEINUSYR Allocation flag for PEMNTVTY Allocation flag for PENATVTY
Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university
Attending or enrolled in high school, college, or university
Capital gains, amount of
Capital loses, amount of
Child covered by health insurance
Child covered by medicare
Child support payments received
Child support payments value
Children in household
Children not in household
Citizenship
Civilian labor force status
Class of worker
Class of worker
Class of worker recode
Class of worker recode-job 1
Country of brith
Covered by Champus, VA, or military health care
Current earnings, hourly pay
Dependency status pointer
Detailed industry code
Detailed occupation code
Detailed reason for part-time
Disability income other than Social Security or Veterans benefits
Disability income, other
Disability income, source 1
Disability income, source 2
Disability income, total
Discouraged worker recode
Dividends received
Earn income tax credit
Earner Status Recode
Earnings before deductions, value
Earnings from employer or self-employment, value
Earnings from longest job
Earnings per hour
Earnings per week at job before deductions
Earnings, total value
Earnings/not in labor force weight
Educational assistance
Educational assistance, government
Educational assistance, other
Educational assistance, scholarships, grants etc.
Educational assistance, total value

Mnemonic
Location
I-WCTYP 553
I-WCVAL
554
I-WCYN 552
I-WKCHK 622
I-WKSWK 621
I-WORKYN 619
I-WSVAL 545
I-WSYN 544
I-WTEMP 620
PXFNTVTY 738
PXINUSYR 740
PXMNTVTY 736
PXNATVTY 734
PESCHENR 142
PESCHLVL 143
CAP-GAIN 689
CAP-LOSS 694
$\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{HI} \quad 487$
$\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{MC} 486$
CSP-YN 414
CSP-VAL 415
HIELSE2 477
HIELSE3 478
PRCITSHP 733
PRCIVLF 152
A-CLSWKR 109
LJCW 189
A-RCOW 164
PRCOW1 712
PENATVTY . 722
CHAMP 471
PTWK 641
DEP-STAT 658
PRDTIND1 157
PRDTOCC1 161
PRPTREA 709
DIS-YN 345
DIS-SC2 348
DIS-VAL1 350
DIS-VAL2 355
DSAB-VAL 360
PRDISC 711
DIV-YN 391
EIT-CRED 665
EARNER 201
ERN-VAL 228
TCERNVAL 637
ERN-YN 227
PRERNHLY 131
PRERNWA 135
PEARNVAL 448
A-ERNLWT 58
ED-YN 404
OED-TYP1 405
OED-TYP3 407
OED-TYP2 406
ED-VAL 408

Item
Employer contribution for health
Employment status, time worked or lost
Expanded relationship code
Experienced labor force employment status
Family number
Family relationship
Family relationship, primary and unrelated subfamily only
Family type
Farm self employment income
Farm self-employment
Farm self-employment
Farm self-employment earnings value
Farm self-employment earnings, total value
Father's country of birth
Federal income tax liability
Federal retirement payroll deduction
Final weight
Financial assistance
Financial assistance income
FIPS State code
Full-time labor force
Full/part-time work status
Full/part-time worker
Group health insurance, including dependetns
Health insurance plan coverage in own name
Health insurance plan offered through employer or union
Health plan portion paid by employer or union
Health problem or a disability which prevents working
Highest grade attended
Hourly wages
Hours per week usually worked at job
Hours usually worked at main job
Hours worked last week at all jobs
Hours worked per week
Household and Family Status
Household sequence number
Household summary
Income received, other
Income sources, other
Income, other
Income, other persons total value
Individual class of worker on first job
Industry
Industry of longest job
Industry of longest job by detailed groups
Industry of longest job by major industry group
Interest income received
Interest received
Interviewer check item
Interviewer check item
Interviewer check item
Labor union or of an employee association member
Last full/part-time job
Last time worked at a full/part-time job
Length of time looking for work
Line number
Longest job class of worker

Mnemonic
Location
EMCONTRB 653
PRWKSCH 151
PERRP 13
PREXPLF 150
PRFAMNUM 29
PRFAMREL 32
FAMREL 35
PRFAMTYP 31
TCFFMVAL 640
FRMOTR 262
FRSE-YN 268
FRM-VAL 263
FRSE-VAL 269
PEFNTVTY 728
FED-TAX 660
FED-RET 679
A-FNLWGT 50
FIN-YN 426
FIN-VAL 427
GRIN-ST 216
PRFTLF 153
PRWKSTAT 707
WEXP 196
COV-GH 484
HIOWN 473
HIEMP 474
HIPAID 475
DIS-HP 343
PEEDUCA 22
PEERNHRY 130
PEHRUSL1 128
PEHRUSLT 719
PEHRACTT 76
HRSWK 181
HHDFMX 37
PH-SEQ 2
HHDREL 34
OI-YN 434
OI-OFF 432
OI-VAL 435
POTHVAL 457
PEI01COW 716
PEI01ICD 103
INDUSTRY 190
WEIND 208
WEMIND 210
INT-VAL 386
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Migration recode
Migration recode
Migration recode
Money earned from other work
Monthly labor force recode
Mother's country of birth
MSA status description of residence
NLF activity in school or not in school
No dividends received
Nonfarm self employment income
Not looking for work reason
Number of employers
Occupation
Occupation of longest job
Occupation of longest job
Occupation of longest job by major groups
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Other wage and salary earnings
Others in household
Own business self-employment
Own business self-employment earnings, other work
Own business self-employment earnings, total value
Own business self-employment, other work
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Parent's line number allocation flag for basic CPS
Parent(s) present
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Temporary, part-time, or seasonal work
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Type of person record recode
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| H\%TELHHD | Allocation flags for basic CPS | 299 |
| H\%TELINT | Allocation flags for basic CPS | 301 |
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| H-HTYPE | Household type | 25 |
| 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-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 |
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FHUSBIDXFINC-ALMFINC-CSPFINC-DISFINC-DIVFINC-EDFINC-FINFINC-FRFINC-INTFINC-OI
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A\%FTPT
A \% HGA
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A\%HRS
A \% HSCOL
A\%IND
A\%LFSR
A\%MARITL
A\%NLFLJ
A\%OCC
A\%ORIGIN
A\%PARENT
A\%PAYABS
A\%RACE
A\%RRP
A\%SEX
A\%SPOUSE
A\%UNCOV
A\%UNMEM
A\%USLHRS
A\%VET
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A-ERNLWT
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A-PFREL
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A-UNTYPE
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CAP-LOSS
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CH-MC
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ERN-VAL
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FED-RET
FED-TAX
FICA
FILESTAT
FIN-VAL
FIN-YN
FL-665
FRM-VAL FRMOTR
FRSE-VAL
FRSE-YN
GRIN-REG
GRIN-ST
GRN-PLAC
HHDFMX
HHDREL
HI-YN
HIELSE1
HIELSE2
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HIPAID
HRCHECK
HRSWK
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I-ALMYN
I-CHAMP
I-CSPVAL
I-CSPYN
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I-WCVAL
I-WCYN
I-WKCHK
I-WKSWK
I-WORKYN
I-WSVAL
I-WSYN
I-WTEMP
INDUSTRY
INT-VAL
INT-YN
LJCW
LKNONE
LKSTRCH
LKWEEKS
LOSEWKS
MARG-TAX
MARSUPWT
MCAID
MCARE
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MIG-MTR3
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MIGSAME
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NOEMP
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occup
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PEI01OCD
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PELKLWO
PEMLR
PEMNTVTY
PENATVTY
PENINCL
PENLFJH
PENPLAN
PEPARENT
PERACEPERLIS
A-EXPRRP
PESCHENRPESCHFTPESCHLVLPESEXPESPOUSEPF-SEQPH-SEQPHF-SEQPHMEMPRS
PLACDSCPPOCCU2POTHVALPPPOSPPPOSOLDPRCITSHPPRCIVLFPRCOW1PRDISCPRDTIND1PRDTOCC1PRECORDPRERNHLYPRERNWAPREXPLF
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| :--- | :--- |
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| DATA | SIZE | BEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I-HCHINR | 1 | 306 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No | change |  |
| $v$ | 1 . All | ocated |  |
| D 1-HCHINN | 1 | 307 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| $v$ | $1 . . A l$ | ocated |  |
| D 1-HHOTLU | 1 | 308 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| v | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D I-MHOTNO | 1 | 309 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . Mo | change |  |
| $V$ | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D I-HFLUNC | 1 | 310 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| V | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D I-MFLUNN | 1 | 311 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No | change |  |
| V | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D I-HPUBLI | 1 | 312 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No | change |  |
| $V$ | 1 .All | acated |  |
| D I-HLOREN | 1 | 313 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| V | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D I-HFOOOS | 1 | 314 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No | change |  |
| V | 1. Alt | ocated |  |
| D 1-HFDVAL |  | 315 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No | change |  |
| $v$ | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D I-HFOOON | 1 | 316 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No | change |  |
| V | 1 .Al | ocated |  |
| D I-HF000M | 1 | 317 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No | change |  |
| V | 1. Al | ocated |  |
| D 1-hengas | 1 | 318 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| V | 1 .Al | ocated |  |
| D I-HENGVA | 1 | 319 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 .No | change |  |
| $v$ | 1 .Al | ocated |  |



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## CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1994 DATA DICTIONARY

 PERSON RECORD



Family relationship - primary and unrelated subfamily only
Alt persons

## . (never married)

04 . Under 18 years, ever married 05.18 years and over

Grandchild of reference person:
06 . Grandchild of reference .person
Other relative of family of reference person:

07 . Under 18 years, single

- (never married)

08 . Under 18 years, ever married
09.18 years and over

Not in a family:
elated individual:
10 . Nontamily householder 11 . Secondary individual

D HHDFMX $2 \quad 37$ (01:51)
Detailed household and family status in household:

In primary family:
01 . Householder
Child of householder:
Under 18, single (never married):
03 . Reference person of subfamily
04 . Not in a subfamily
05 . Reference person of subfamily
06 . Spouse of subfamily reference -person

18 years and over, single (never
married):
08 . Head of a subfamily
18 years and over, ever-married:
10 . Reference person of subfamily
1 .Spouse of subfamily reference . person
12.Not in a subly

Items 13-22 - Step child
daranot collected
Under 18, single (never married):
23 . Reference person of subfamily
24 . Child of a subfamily 18, ever-married:
26 . Reference person of subfamily porse of subfamily reference person
28 . Not used
18 years and over, single (never
married):
30 . Reference person of a subfamily
31 .Not in a subfamily
18 years and over, ever-married:
32 , Reference person of subfamily . person

DATA SIZE BEGIN


PERSON RECORD



| DATA | SIZE | BEGIN |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| D PEERNLAB | 1 | 139 |
| $(0: 2)$ |  |  |

        On this job, is ... a member of \(a\)
        labor union or of an employee
        association similar to a union
    U PRERELG=1

| $v$ | 0 . Not in universe or children |
| :--- | :--- |
| $v$ | . and Armed Forces |
| $v$ | 1 .Yes |
| $v$ | 2 . No |

D PEERNCOV $1 \quad 140$ (0:2)
On this job, is ... covered by a
union or employee association contract?
U PEERNLAB

| $V$ | 0. . Not in universe or children |
| :--- | :--- |
| $V$ | . and Armed Forces |
| $V$ | 1 .Yes |
| $V$ | 2 . No |

D FILLER 141
D PESCHENR 1 (0:2)
Last week was ... ottending or
enrolled in a high school, college
or university?
$U$ A-AGE $=16-24$
0 . Not in universe or children
and Armed Forces
1 .Yes
2 .No
D PESCHLVL 1143 ( $0: 2$ )
Would that be high school, college
or university?
U PESCHENR


* Labor Force Person Recodes






DATA SIZE BEGIN
D HRCHECK $1 \quad 183(0: 2)$
Item 41
Interviewer check item * number
of hours in item 41 is
U WKSWORK = 1+

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
v \\
v & 0 \text {. Mot in universe } \\
v & 1 \text {. Pert-time }(1-34) \\
v & 2 . \text { Full-time }(35+)
\end{array}
$$

D PTYM
$1184(0: 2)$
1 tem 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 MRCHECK $=2$
$\begin{array}{ll}v & 0 \text {. Mot in universe } \\ v & 1 \text {.Yes }\end{array}$
2 .No
D PTWEEKS 2185 (00:52)

1 tem 43
How many weeks did... work less
than 35 hours in 19..
U PTYN $=1$ or HRCHECK $=1$
00 . Not in universe
01.1 week
.52 weeks
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { D PTRSN } & 1 & 187 & (0: 4)\end{array}$
Item 44
What was the main reason ... worked
less than 35 hours per week
$\cup$ PTYN $=1$ or HRCHECK $=1$
0 . Not in universe
1 . Could only find part time job
2 . Wanted part time
3 . Slack work
4 . Other

D FILLER 1188
Filler
D LJCH 1189 (0:7)
Item 46E
Class of worker
$U$ WORKYN = 1
0 . Not in universe
1 .Private
2 .Federal
3 .State
4 . Local
5 .Self-employed incorporated, yes
6 . Self-employed incorporated, no .or farm
7 . Without pay
D INDUSTRY $3 \quad 190 \quad$ (000:991)
Item 46 B
Industry of longest job
See Industry Code Appendix A for list
of legal codes
U WORKYN $=1$
$V \quad 000$. Not in universe
$V \quad 010-991$. Industry code



SIZE BEGIN
19. Technicians, except health, .engineering, and science . Sales occupetions
20 . Supervisors and proprietors, Seles occupations

21 .Sales representetives, . commodities and finance
22 . Other sales occupations
Administrative support occupations, including clerical

23 . Computer equipment operators
24 .Secretaries, stenographers, -and typists
25 . Finencial records processing . oceupetions
26 . Other administrative support . occupations, including elericol
Service occupations
27 . Privete houschold occupetions
28 . Protective service occupetions
29 . Food services occupations
30 . Health service occupations
31 . Cleaning and building service . occupetions (exc. HHLD)
32 . Personal servite occupations
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

33 . Farm operators and managers
34 . Farm occupations, except .managerial
35 .Related agricultural occupations
36 . Forestry and fishing occupations
Precision production: craft, and repair occupations

37 . Mechanics and repairers
38 . Construction trades and .extractive occupations
39 . Carpenters
Precision production occupations
40 . Supervisors, production . occupations
41 , Precision metal working . occupations
42 . Other precision production . occupations
Operators, fabricators, and laborers machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors

43 . Machine operators and tenders .except precision
44 .Fabricators, assemblers, and . hand working occupations
45 . Production inspectors, testers, .samplers, and weighers
46 . Transportation occupations
47 . Material moving equipment . operators
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers

48 . Construction laborers
49 . Freight, stock and material . handlers
50 . Other specified handlers, .equipment cleaners and helpers
51 . Laborers, except construction
52 . Armed forces - currently .civilian
53 . Never worked

OATA SI2E BEGIN

```
O NEMOCG 2 206 (00:15)
    Recode * Occupation of longest job
    by major groups
```

U All Adults
$\checkmark \quad 00$.Children
Managerial and professional specialty
occupations
01 . Executive, administrative, and
.managerial occupations
02 . Professional specialty
. occupations
Technical, sales, and administrative
support occupations
03 . Technicians and related
.support occupations
04 .Sales occupations
05 .Administrative support
. occupations, including clerical
.service occupetions
06 . Private household occupations
07 . Protective service occupations
08 . Service occupetions, except
.household and protective
09 . Farming, forestry, and fishing
. occupations
10 . Precision production: craft, . and repair occupations
Operators, fabricators, and laborers
11 . Machine operators, assenblers,
.and inspectors
12 . Transportation and material
.moving occupations
13 .Handlers, equipment cleaners,
.helpers, and laborers
14 .Armed Forces - currently
.civilian
15 . Never worked
D WEIND 2208 (00:47)
Recode - Industry of longest job by
detailed groups
U All Adults
00 .Children
01 . Agriculture
02 . Mining
03 . Construction
Manufacturing
Durable goods
04 .Lunber and wood products,
. except furniture
05 . Furniture and fixtures
06 .Stone, clay, glass, concrete
.products
Metal industries
07 . Primary metals
08 . Fabricated metals
09 . Not specified metal industries
10 . Machinery, except electrical
11 . Electrical machinery,
equipment, supplies
Transportation equipment
12 . Motor vehicles and equipment
other transportation equipment
13 . Aircraft and parts
14 . Other transportation equipment
15 . Professional and photo
.equipment, watches
16 .Toys, amusements, and sporting
-goods
17. Miscellaneous and not specified
.manufacting, inoustry









* 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, ennuities
        or any other survivors benefits
U HSUR-YM = 1
v 0
                1 .Yes
        2 .No
D SUR-SC1 2 323 (00:10)
    Iten 61C
    What was the source of this income
    Survivor's incone - source 1
U SUR-YN = 1
V 00.None or not in universe
        01. Company or union survivor
        .pension
        02 .Federal government
        03 .US Military Retirement
        .survivor pension
        04 .State or local gov't survivor
        .pension
        05 .US Railroad Retirement
                .survivor pension
        06 .Worker's Compensation survivor
        07. Not used
        08.Regular payments from estates
        .or trusts
        09 .Regular payments from annuities
        .or paid-up life insurance
            10.Other or don't knou
```

D SUR-SC2 2325 (00:10)
Item 610
Any other pension or retirement income
Survivor's income - source 2
(See source types in SUR-SC1 above)
$U S U R-Y N=1$
D SUR-VAL1 $5 \quad 327$ (00000:99999)
ltem 61E
How much did ... receive from source 9
(See SUR-SC1) during 19..
Survivor's income - source 1
$U$ SUR $-Y N=1$
$\checkmark \quad 00000$. None or not in universe
00001-
99999 .Survivor's income - source 1
D SUR-VALZ $5 \quad 332$ (00000:99999)
Item 61G
How much did ... receive from source 2
(See SUR-SC2) during 19..
Survivor's income - source 2
U SUR-SC2 $=1+$
$\checkmark \quad 00000$. None or not in universe
00001-
99999 .Survivor's income - source 1
D SRVS-VAL 6337 (000000:199998)
Recode total amount of survivor's
income received
(Combined amounts in SUR-VAL1 and
SUR-VAL2)
000000 . None or not in universe
V 000000 . None or not in uni
v 000001 . Survivor's income
199998 .

DATA SIZE BEGIN


D DIS-HP $1 \quad 343 \quad(0: 2)$
Item 628
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-YM $=1$

Item 648
other than social security or
VA benefits did... receive
any income in 19.. as a result of
health problems
UDIS-HP $=1$ or DIS-CS $=1$

Item 64C
What was the source of income
disability income - source 1
U DIS-YN = 1

00 .Not in universe
01 . Worker's compensation
02 . Company or union disability
(ity .Disability
05 . State or local gov't employee disability
66 .U.S. Railroad Retirement .Disability
07 . Accident or disability insurance
08 . Not used
09 . Not used
10 . Other or don't know

Item 64 C
Any other disability income
Disability income - source 2
(see DIS-SC1 for sources of disability) UDIS-YN = 1

Item 64E
How much did... receive from source 1 (See DIS-SC1) during 19..
U DIS-SC1 = $1+$
00000 . None or not in universe
99999 .




PERSON RECORD




PERSON RECORD




| DATA | SIZE BEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I-UCVAL | 1551 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| v | 1.Allocated |  |
| D I-LCYM | 1552 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-UCTYP | 1553 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . Wo change | or children |
| V | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-WCVAL | 1554 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 Allocated |  |
| D 1-SSYM | 1555 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-SSVAL | 1556 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-SSIYN | 1557 | (0:1) |
| $v$ V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-SSIVAL | 1558 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| v | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D 1-PALYN | 1559 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-PAWTYP | 1560 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-PAWVAL | 1561 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 .No change | or children |
| v | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-PALMO | 1562 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-VETYN | 1563 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-VETTYP | 1564 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-VETVAL | 1565 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-vetova | 1566 | (0:1) |
| v | 0 . No change | or children |
| v | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-SURYN | 1567 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D filler Filler | 1568 | (0;1) |

PERSON RECORD

|  | Ata | SI2E | BEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | I-SURSC1 | 1 | 569 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-SURSC2 | 1 | 570 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-SURVL 1 | 1 | 571 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D | 1-SURVL2 | 1 | 572 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-DISSC1 | 1 | 573 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| v |  | 1 .All | located |  |
|  | 1-disscz | 1 | 574 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. Al | located |  |
| D | 1-DISHP | 1 | 575 | (0:1) |
| V |  | O . No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1. Al | located |  |
| D | 1-DISCS | 1 | 576 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | located |  |
|  | I-DISYN | 1 | 577 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . Mo | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1 .Al | located |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FILLER } \\ & \text { Filler } \end{aligned}$ | r 1 | 578 | (0:1) |
|  | I-DISVL1 | 1 | 579 | (0:1) |
| $v$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1 .Al | located |  |
|  | 1-01sVL2 | 1 | 580 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .No | change | or chitdren |
| $v$ |  | 1. Al | located |  |
| D | I-RETYN | 1 | 581 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1. Al | located |  |
|  | I-RETSC1 | 1 | 582 | (0;1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | located |  |
|  | 1-RETSC2 | 1 | 583 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ | V | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | located |  |
|  | I-RETVL1 | 1 | 584 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | $V$ | 0 -No | change | or children |
| $V$ | V | 1.41 | located |  |
| D | I-RETVL2 | 1 | 585 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | V | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ | V | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | located |  |
|  | I-INTYN | 1 | 586 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | V | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $V$ | V | $1 . \mathrm{Al}$ | located |  |
|  | I-INTVAL | 1 | 587 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | V | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ | V | 1. Al | located |  |


| DATA | SIZE BEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D I-DIVYN | 1588 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-DIVVAL | 1589 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-RNTYN | 1590 | (0:1) |
| v | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-RMTVAL | 1591 | (0:2) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1,Allocated |  |
| D I-EDYM | 1592 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-EDTYP1 | 1593 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-EDTYP2 | 1594 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1. Allocated |  |
| D 1-oEdVal | 1595 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D 1-CSPYM | 1596 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-CSPVAL | 1597 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D 1-ALMYN | 1598 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-ALMVAL | 1599 | (0:1) |
| $V$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-FINYM | 1600 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-FINVAL | 1601 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $V$ | 1 .Allocated |  |
| D I-OIVAL | 1602 | (0:1) |
| $v$ | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D 1-NWLOOK | 1603 | (0:1) |
| v | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1.Allocated |  |
| D 1-NWLKUK | 1604 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| V | 1 . Allocated |  |
| D I-RSNNOT | 1605 | (0:1) |
| V | 0 . No change | or children |
| $v$ | 1 . Allocated |  |


|  | ATA | SI2E | BEGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | I-LOSEUK | 1 | 606 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | $1 . \mathrm{All}$ | cocated |  |
| D | I-LKVEEK | 1 | 607 | (0:1) |
| V |  | O .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1 .All | located |  |
| 0 | I-LKSTR | 1 | 608 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| D | I-PYRSN | 1 | 609 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1 .All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-PHMEMP | 1 | 610 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-HRSWK | 1 | 611 | (0:1) |
| $v$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-HRCHK | 1 | 612 | (0:1) |
| $v$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-PTYN | 1 | 613 | (0:1) |
| V |  | O . No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-PTWKS | 1 | 614 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| $v$ |  | 0 .No | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-PTRSN | 1 | 615 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | 1-LJCW |  | 616 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| 0 | I-INDUS |  | 617 | (0:1) |
| $V$ |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $V$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-OCCUP | 1 | 618 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
|  | I-HORKYN |  |  | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | I-WTEMP |  | 620 | $(0: 1)$ <br> or children |
| v |  | 0 . No | change |  |
| V |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| D | 1-wxSuk | 1 | 621 | (0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change | or children |
| V |  | 1. All | ocated |  |
| 0 | 1-WKCHK | 1 | 622 | (0:1) |
| $v$ |  | 0 . No | change | or children |
| $v$ |  | 1. Alt | ocated |  |
| 0 | $1-E R N S R C$ | 1 | 623 | 0:1) |
| V |  | 0 .No | change |  |
| $V$ |  | 1 . All | ocated |  |



PERSON RECORD



Uncollapsed labor force fields from the *
* new CPS questionnaire (new in 1994)
0 PEMLR $1 \quad 705$ (0:7)
Monthly labor force recode
U All persons


DATA SIZE BEGIN

D PRCOW1 $1 \quad 712$ (0:6)
Class of worker recode-job 1
U All persons
$V 1$.Federal govt
2 .State govt
3 .Local govt
4 .Private (incl. self-employed .incorp.)
5 .Self-employed, unincorp.
6 . Hithout pay
PRPERTYP 1713 (1:3)
Type of person record recode
U All persons
$V \quad 1$.Child household nember
2 . Adult civilian household member
3 .Adult Armed forces household .mernber

PEABSRSN 2714 (00:14)
that was the main reason ... was absent
from work last week?
All persons
00 .NIU
01 . On layoff
02 . Slack work/business conditions 03 . Waiting for a new job to begin
04 . Vacation/personal days
05 . Own illness/injury/medical .problems
06 . Child care problems
07 . Other family/personal obligation
08 . Maternity/peternity leave
09 . Labor dispute
10 . Weather affected job
11 . School/training
12 . Civic/military dury
13 .Does not work in the business
14 . Other (specify)
PEI01COW 2716 (00:11)
Individual class of worker on first job. All persons

00 . NIU
01 . Goverrment-federal
02 .Government-state
03 . Govermment - local
04 . Private, for profit
05 . Private, nomprofit
06 . Self-employed, incorporataed
07 . Self-employed, unincorporated
08 . Without pay
09 .Unknown
10 . Goverrment, level unknown
11 . Self-employed, incorp. status .unknown

PRNLFSCH 1718 (0:2)
NLF activity in school or not in school $\cup$ Alt persons

| $v$ | 0 .NIU |
| :--- | :--- |
| $v$ | 1 .In school |
| $v$ | 2 .Not in school |

D PEHRUSLT $3 \quad 719$ (000:198)
How many hours per week do you
usually work at all jobs?
(Persons reporting variable hours
are coded 000.)
U All persons
$V \quad 000$. Min value or NIU
$v 198$.Max value

## PERSOM RECORD

|  | TA | SIZE BEGIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | PENATVTY | 3722 (004:999) |
|  | In what | country were you born? |
|  | 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 | . Hungery |
| V | 119 | . Ireland/Eire |
| $V$ | 120 | . Italy |
| $V$ | 126 | . Hol and/Nether lands |
| $v$ | 128 | . Pol and |
| V | 129 | . Portugal |
| $v$ | 139 | . Engl and |
| $v$ | 140 | . Scotland |
| $v$ | 147 | . Yugoslavia |
| V | 192 | . Russia |
| V | 206 | . Cambodia |
| V | 207 | . Chine |
| $v$ | 209 | . Hong Kong |
| $V$ | 210 | . India |
| $V$ | 212 | . Iran |
| $v$ | 215 | . Japan |
| V | 218 | . South Korea |
| V | 221 | . Leos |
| $V$ | 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 | 337 | . Cuba |
| v | 339 | . Dominican Republic |
| V | 342 | . Haiti |
| $V$ | 343 | . Janaica |
| $V$ | 351 | . Trinidad \& Tobago |
| $V$ | 379 | . Colombia |
| $V$ | 380 | . Ecuador |
| V | 383 | . Guyana |
| V | 385 | . Peru |
| v | 555 | . Other |

## PEMNTVTY $3 \quad 725$ (000:999)

In what country was your mother born? Same as PENATVTY

PEFNTVTY $3 \quad 728$ (004:999)
In what country was your father born? Same as PENATVTY
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { PEINUSYR } & 2 & \text { (0:13) }\end{array}$ When did you come to the U.S. to stay? All persons



D PXNATVTY $2 \quad 734$ (0:53)
Allocation flag for penatvty
00 .Value - no change
02 .Don't know - no change
.Refused • no change
. Volue to value
. Blank to value
13 . Refused to value
20 . Value to longitudinal value
21 . Blank to longitudinal value
23 . Refused to longitudinal value
30 .Value to allocated value long.
31 . Blank to allocated value long.
32 .Don't know to allocated value . Refused to allocated value long
40 . Value to allocated value
41 . Blank to allocated value
42 .Don't know to allocated value
43 . Refused to allocated value
.Vatue to blank
, Don't know to blank
53 .Refused to blank
NTVTY 2736 (0:53)
Allocation flag for PEMNTVTY

HTVTY 2738 (0:53)
Allocation flag for PEFNTVTY Same as PXNATVTY

Allocation flag for PEINUSYR
Allocation flag for PEINUSYR Same as PXNATVTY

Filler
table 2. population by race, sex, origin. and relationship to head. march 1994

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ALL PERSONS} \& \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline TOTAL PERSONS \& 259753 \& 126914 \& 132838 \& 215221 \& 105840 \& 109382 \& 33040 \& 15458 \& 17582 \& 11491 \& 5616 \& 5875 <br>
\hline FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: \& 68506 \& 49807 \& 18699 \& 57881 \& 44492 \& 13390 \& 7993 \& 3455 \& 4538 \& 2631 \& 1860 \& <br>
\hline NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: \& 28617 \& $\begin{array}{r}12462 \\ 6288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 16155
46893 \& 24518
47308 \& 10602
5222 \& + 42086 \& 3292
3653 \& 1448 \& $\begin{array}{r}1840 \\ 2906 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2220 \& ${ }_{318}^{408}$ \& 400
+902 <br>
\hline CHILD \& 84595 \& 45209 \& 39386 \& 67490 \& 36180 \& 31310 \& 12983 \& 6888 \& 6095 \& 4122 \& 2141 \& +982 <br>
\hline gTher relative. \& +13277 \& 6598 \& 6619 \& ${ }_{9366}$ \& 4230
5113 \& 4428
4253 \& 3477
1642 \& 1861
1055 \& 1616 \& 629 \& 538 \& 574
246 <br>
\hline Nonrelative. \& 11637 \& 6551 \& 5086 \& 9366 \& 5113 \& 4253 \& 1642 \& 1055 \& 587 \& 629 \& \& 246 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{HISPANIC ORIGIN hH RELATIONSHIP} <br>
\hline TOTAL PERSONS \& 26646 \& 13489 \& 13157 \& 24135 \& 12220 \& 11915 \& 563 \& 264 \& 299 \& 1949 \& 1005 \& 944 <br>
\hline FAMMLY HOUSEHOLDER NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: \& [1946 \& 3921
747 \& 2024
676 \& 1285 \& 3614
671 \& 1797
613 \& 132
46 \& 55
23 \& 2388 \& 4 \& 253. \& 149 <br>
\hline SPOUSE. \& 4160 \& 515 \& 3645 \& 3812 \& 448 \& 3364 \& 55 \& 16 \& 39 \& 293 \& 51 \& 242 <br>
\hline CHILO \& 10524 \& 5603 \& 4921 \& 9483 \& 5064 \& 4419 \& 236 \& $1{ }^{12}$ \& 124 \& 805 \& 427 \& 378 <br>
\hline OTHER RELATIVE. \& 2814
1780 \& 1574
$1+29$ \& +240

651 \& 2567
1577 \& 1436
987 \& 1131
590 \& 42 \& , 28 \& 11 \& 195 \&  \& 85 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

table 3. weighted and unweighted counts of march 1994



[^0]:    1. MSA's $=$ Metropolitan Statietical Areas; CMSA't $=$ Consolidated Metropoliten Statistical Areac; PMSA's = Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
[^1]:    8harom R. Cohany is ma tconomitt in the Dintione of Labor Force StaLintien aed Anpe E. Polivita it an economit in the Onfien of Revench and Evahustion, Burete of Labor Statiaties. Deanifer M. Rolhyeb if a teciol
     the Ctatec. The rections relatiag to the 1990 ceany-baed pepalation eontrole verteo-mpthored by Shall J. Eutani, datce Leat, Bdwin L Robi00n, ated Mehel| E. Welch of the Statiatical Methodr Division, Burme of Labor Slatitite, and Frederict W. Hollagn of the Population Divition, Bereew of the Census.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ For additional information on the bectyround of the CPS roderign, efe "Quetions and Answers on the Redetipn of the Curtent Population Survey," available from BLS, and three articles published in the Septamber 1993 Mon/hy Labor Review uader the headiag ${ }^{-O v e r}$ auling the Curretl Population Surveg." A comprehensive bibliography in available from BLS opon requert
    See Robert L Stein, New Definition for Employment and Uaen. ployment" Emfloyment and Earningt, Febrtary. 1967.
    ${ }^{3}$ National Commision on Employment and Uneroployment Sinta. tieh. Couraling the fahor fiorre, 1979

[^3]:    "The cample desifn of the parathel survey was based on that used by the National Crime Viclimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the Bureall of the Census for the Burenu of Justice Slatistici.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ Comporiting in an entimation procedore which roducet variability in entimates, etpecially of month-io-month change. For a detailed explabation, wee "Estimating Methoda" under the Household Datu netion of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error in this publication.

[^5]:    Soe topingle at end of tible.

[^6]:    'Due to procening problemi, dats on maltiple jobholding are not available for the firtt 9 months of 1993. The data presented bere are October-December 1993 averages.

[^7]:     ages beciluste of the estimation procedure uned.

[^8]:     ling the valuet shown in the table beeaues of independent rounding.

[^9]:    These estmales differ slightiy from previeushy published 1993 aver. ages because of the estimation procedure used.
    ? These ditlerences may nol equal the resulis obtained fom compar-

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ These difierencos may not equal the reithe obteined trom comperIng the values thown in the tabla because of lindependent rounding.

[^11]:    ${ }^{7}$ Thece eatimates pertaining to hourly paid workers are based on the average of the 6 monthi from September 1992 to February 1993.

[^12]:    'These estimates differ slightly fom previously published 1993 averaget because of the estimation procedures used.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ These estimates differ elighty from previously publishod 1993 averagas because of the ensimation procedure used.
    ${ }^{2}$ These driterenciet may not equed the resulth obtained foom conppr-

[^14]:    'These estimates differ sifighly fom proviously published 1993 avereges because of the estimation procedure used.
    ${ }^{2}$ These difterences may nol equal the resutis obtained trom com. pering the values shown in the table because of independentrounding.

[^15]:     Eiportre What Would the Unamployment Rato Have Bean Hed Lup Rodenigad Currme Poprihtion Sarvig Bean ia Phop From September 1992 to Dvermber 1995t: A Menurument Error Aaslotia," by Slephen M. Mifir (Tolephone 202-606-7379); and "Predicting the National Upet. ployment Rate Thal the 'Old' CPS Woold Have Produced," by Richerd Tillter (Tolephone 202-609-6370).

[^16]:    Thewe estimates difter slighty fom previoushy published 1993 averages because of the estimation procedure uted,

[^17]:    Experienced Labor Force Employment Status

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { A-EXPLF } \\
    & \text { Labor Force By Tlme Worked Or Lost } \\
    & \text { A-WKSCH } \\
    & \text { Civilian Labor Force }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

[^18]:    PRFAMNUM

[^19]:    A-HERNTP

[^20]:    Person Recodes
    

[^21]:    1. The Midwest Region was designated as the North Central Region until June 1964.
