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The Demographic Survey Division (DSD) is the point of contact for demographic surveys, within the Demographic Directorate. The DSD is made up of a diverse staff who have expertise in project management, survey design, data processing, survey methodology, and data dissemination and documentation. While the core of the DSD's work is designing, managing, and processing large-scale national household surveys—such as the American Housing Survey, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, and the National Crime Victimization Survey—DSD also conducts smaller-scale surveys of institutions such as hospitals, schools, and prisons, and a major administrative and survey data matching project, the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program. A large part of our revenues, over \$170 million covering over 35 different surveys and programs in FY 2007 comes from performing reimbursable work for other federal agencies. The focus of the rest of this booklet is descriptions of DSD's surveys and programs with a few exceptions that we have included because they formerly resided within DSD and represent a component of the demographic surveys and programs at the Census Bureau. The Survey of Market Absorption and the New York City Vacancy Survey are managed by the Housing and Household Economics Statistics Division. The American Community Survey is also included here, although it is now managed in the Decennial Directorate. The Economic Directorate also conducts and manages a number of surveys as well, which are NOT included here.

1. Title: American Community Survey (ACS)
2. Purpose: The ACS is a key component of the Census Bureau's Decennial Program and it eliminates the need for a long form in the 2010 Census. The purpose of the program is to provide timely detailed demographic, social, economic and housing data about the country's communities every year. The questions asked in the ACS are similar to those traditionally collected in the long form decennial census. The ACS is designed to provide direct estimates annually for the nation, all states and for cities, counties, and other geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. After three to five years of data collection, the ACS will also provide multi-year estimates each year for less populous governmental units, for every component of the population, and for census tracts based on refreshed multi-year accumulations.
3. Survey design and sample size: In January 2005, the ACS went to full implementation and began sampling in all 3,141 counties in the United States and all 78 municipios (county equivalent) in Puerto Rico. It became the largest household survey in the U.S., with an annual sample of approximately three million addresses, or 250,000 per month. In Puerto Rico, the annual sample size is about 36,000 or 3,000 per month.

Two separate sampling operations are performed at different times to determine the housing unit addresses that are assigned to each month during the calendar year - the main sample is selected in August/September preceding the sample year and the supplemental sample is selected in January/February of the sample year. The addresses selected to be in the sample are assigned randomly to months throughout the year except for addresses in Remote Alaska which are assigned to either January or September. This is due to data collection related difficulties for field operations during some months. In addition, the data collection period is extended to four months to allow time to gain access to these remote locations.

The ACS selects the sample in such a manner that an address is only eligible for sample once during a five year period. Because the ACS produces estimates for geographic areas with various population sizes, and in order that the estimates for these areas have similar reliability as measured by their variance, areas with smaller populations have higher sampling rates than those with larger populations.

In January 2006, the ACS began data collection in group quarters (GQs). GQs include such places as college residence halls, nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, and correctional facilities. There is no supplemental GQ sample, therefore, all GQ samples are selected during the main sample phase. The sample is selected by state, not county, as is done with the housing unit sample. The GQ sample is assigned randomly to months throughout the year except for Federal prisons and Remote Alaska. The sample in Federal prisons is assigned to September to minimize administrative burden in getting field staff access to these secure locations. The sample in Remote Alaska is assigned to January and September as is done with the housing unit sample.

## American Community Survey (continued)

### 4. Type of respondent:

a. Occupied Housing Unit - A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and for each household member.

b. Vacant Housing Unit - A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.

c. Group Quarters - A manager, administrator, or warden (the person in charge of the day-to-day operations of the facility) provides initial information about the type of GQs and how many people reside at the GQ. A representative sample of people residing within GQs will provide individual data.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141 and 193.

6. Periodicity: This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.

7. Release of results: Data are published by the Census Bureau approximately eight months after completing data collection. Data are available through the American FactFinder available on the Internet. The data are available in the form of profile reports, summary tables, and public use files.

8. Historical background: The ACS began in 1996 with a demonstration program in four counties. The number of counties was expanded to 36 in 1999 with a sample size of about 190,000. In 2000, the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey was introduced to demonstrate the feasibility of the ACS methods to produce the same information attained from the census long form. Throughout 2000 this national survey was conducted in 1,203 additional counties with a sample size of approximately 890,000 addresses, using the ACS questionnaire. The Census Bureau continued the demonstration phase with these survey operations in 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Data from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey were published beginning in July 2001. Evaluation reports comparing the estimates from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000 are available at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/Reports.htm>.

## American Community Survey (continued)

A statistical comparison of three-year average (1999-2001) ACS data with the Census 2000 long-form data for selected counties was conducted in 2003. These three-year estimates gave a broad range of data users an opportunity to work with the kind of multi-year data that the ACS is intended to provide each year for geographic areas or population groups which do not meet the minimum size criteria for a one-year accumulation.

Evaluation reports comparing the 1999-2001 estimates to the Census 2000 long-form estimates are available at:

[http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/acs\\_census/report.htm](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/acs_census/report.htm)

9. Special features: The survey is conducted using a three-mode data collection operation to contact households: self-enumeration through mailout/mailback, computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The self-enumeration procedure includes the use of several mailing pieces: a pre-notice letter, an initial questionnaire package four days after the pre-notice letter, and a reminder postcard three days after the questionnaire package. A replacement questionnaire is mailed to those addresses which have not returned the initial questionnaire. For sample addresses that do not respond by mail within about four weeks of the initial mailing and there is a telephone number for the address, the Census Bureau interviewer will try to complete an interview by CATI. If the ACS has not received a mail questionnaire or completed a CATI interview, a subsample of the addresses will be taken and those cases are interviewed during a personal visit.
10. Future outlook: The full ACS allows the Census Bureau to provide annual single year estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics for the nation, all states, as well as for all cities, counties, and other geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008, the Census Bureau will begin publishing three-year estimates on an annual basis for areas with a population larger than 20,000. In 2010, five-year estimates will be made available and every year thereafter for all areas - down to the neighborhood level, including census tracts and block groups.

For more information about the ACS, refer to ACS Design and Methodology located at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/tp67.pdf>

11. Contact person: Susan Schechter Bortner, (301) 763-8950.

1. Title: American Housing Surveys (AHS)
2. Purpose: To provide a current and continuous series of data on selected housing and demographic characteristics. Analysts and policymakers use AHS data to make informed housing policy decisions and design housing programs.
3. Survey design and sample size: The AHS program consists of a national survey and surveys of selected metropolitan areas.

Prior to 2007, the American Housing Survey-National Sample (AHS-N) was conducted biennially as a separate survey in housing units selected from the 1980 Census and new construction universe. Data collection for AHS-N was conducted in odd-numbered years. The American Housing Survey-Metropolitan Sample (AHS-MS) was conducted biennially in even-numbered years in 41 metropolitan areas on a rotating basis.

Due to budget constraints, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the sponsoring agency, made a decision to combine the national and metropolitan samples and conduct the AHS in odd-numbered years only starting in 2007. The 2007 AHS national sample consisted of 55,000 housing units and the metropolitan sample included seven metropolitan sampling areas, each with approximately 3,000 housing units for a total of 76,000 in the sample. We collected the 2007 AHS data from May through September 2007. We also began using the newly converted AHS Blaise CAPI instrument.

The next AHS will be conducted starting in May 2009. Once again, HUD received budget reductions for the AHS and the current plan is to collect data for the national sample (approximately 55,000 housing units) only in 2009. However, if funding allows, HUD will consider adding the metropolitan sample to the 2009 AHS. We are also planning to implement a Spanish instrument for the 2009 AHS.

4. Type of respondent:
  - a. Occupied Housing Unit—A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 16 years of age or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and income. We prefer that the reference person or spouse be selected as the household respondent.
  - b. Vacant Housing Unit—A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701z-1, 1701z-2(g), and 1701z-10a. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

## American Housing Surveys (continued)

6. Periodicity: We will no longer conduct the AHS-N in odd-numbered years and the AHS-MS in even-numbered years. In 2007, we began collecting data for both sample types in odd-numbered years. Data collection is completed between the months of May and September. The HUD may adjust this schedule and/or sample depending on budget constraints.
7. Release of results: In recent years, the Census Bureau published the tabulated data for both the AHS-N and AHS-MS as joint HUD-Census Bureau reports, approximately 12 months after collection ended. We released the 2005 AHS-N public use file in January 2006. We are on schedule to deliver the 2007 AHS public use file to HUD for the national sample in April 2008 and for the metropolitan sample in July 2008.
8. Historical background: Interviewing for the first AHS-N was done in 1973, with a sample size of 60,000 housing units. The survey was conducted annually from 1973 to 1981; then it became biennial because of budget constraints. The national sample was redesigned in 1985 based on data from the 1980 decennial census, with a base sample size of approximately 47,000 housing units. In 1995, the sample size was increased in six large metropolitan areas to provide data for those areas as part of the AHS-N. This supplemental metropolitan sample was included every four years. In 2005, the national sample was adjusted in two ways. Mobile home coverage was improved by replacing the units currently in the sample with mobile homes selected from Census 2000. Coverage of the elderly was improved by introducing assisted living housing units selected from Census 2000.

The acronym for the AHS-MS was formerly AHS-SMSA. It referred to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) before changes were made in the definition and composition of such areas in 1984. The original AHS-SMSA Survey consisted of 60 SMSAs divided into three groups of 20 each, which were interviewed on a rotating basis beginning in 1974. Each group had a total sample size of 140,000. Budget constraints forced a change to four groups of 15 SMSAs beginning in 1978. Further budget constraints in 1982 required a reduction in the number of SMSAs to be interviewed yearly and a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the sample size. In 1996, additional budget constraints required that the AHS-MS schedule be changed to a biennial one with enumeration in even-numbered years and with each MS in sample once every six years. In 2007, the sample of the 41 metropolitan areas was adjusted in four ways. First, mobile home coverage was improved by replacing units currently in the sample with mobile homes selected from Census 2000. Second, a sample of assisted living units from Census 2000 was introduced to improve coverage of the elderly. Third, the definitions for each of the metropolitan areas were modified to be consistent with the Office of Management and Budget's 2003 metropolitan definitions. Where counties or minor civil divisions (MCD)



## American Housing Surveys (continued)

were added to these definitions, a sample of housing units from Census 2000 was introduced. The current sample was dropped in counties or MCDs that are no longer in these definitions. Fourth, we reduced the number of MSA areas being surveyed from 47 to 21, over a six year cycle, with seven MSAs per survey year. These 21 MSAs once again included the “big six” MSAs (Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Northern New Jersey, and Philadelphia).

We began using laptop computers to collect data in 1997. The 1997 AHS-N data were also the first AHS data processed under a redesigned system using SAS software. In 2007, we began using the newly converted Blaise CAPI instrument.

9. Special features: None.
10. Contact person: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. Title: **American Time Use Survey (ATUS)**
2. Purpose: To provide nationally representative estimates of the amount of time that Americans spend in various activities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the data to measure the value of unpaid, productive work, such as housework and child care, and nonproductive activities, like waiting in line and commuting.
3. Survey design and sample size: Survey design and sample size: Each month we designate one sample person from each of 2,194 households selected from the previous month's expired (month-in-sample 8) Current Population Survey sample. Each sample person reports on their activities for a designated day of the week. The sample is designed to yield 1,100 interviews a month conducted by the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The sample includes a small number of persons in non-telephone households.
4. Type of respondent: Self-response by selected sample persons 15 years old or over.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The BLS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 1-9. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each month.
7. Release of results: Data are released annually.
8. Special features: All interviewing is conducted by the telephone centers using CATI. We provide \$40 incentives to encourage respondents in non-telephone households to call the CATI facility for an interview. In October 2005, we included a module on secondary eating and drinking. The module will end in December 2008.
9. Contact person: Christopher Laskey (301) 763-5312 or Jennifer Montcalm (301) 763-5334.

1. Title: Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey
2. Purpose: To provide a current and continuous series of data on consumer expenditures and other related characteristics which are used to determine the need to revise the Consumer Price Index (CPI), update the weights used to calculate the index, and for use in family expenditure studies and other analyses.
3. Survey design and sample size: There are two components: the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey.

For the Quarterly Interview Survey, field representatives visit each sample unit five times, once per quarter over 13 consecutive months. The Quarterly Interview Survey obtains data on large expenditures and those which occur on a fairly regular basis; that is, the types of expenditures that we expect respondents to recall accurately over a 3-month period or for which records are likely to be available. The first interview has a 1-month recall period, and we use the data only for bounding the subsequent interviews. The other four interviews have a 3-month recall period.

For the Diary Survey, our field representatives ask the respondents in sample units to keep two 1-week diaries for recording all purchases. The Diary Survey provides data on those items not covered in detail in the Quarterly Interview Survey. Although the main purpose of the diary is to capture the small everyday type of purchases like food, meals, personal care products, and gasoline, all purchases made by the consumer unit are recorded.

The Quarterly Interview Survey has an annual sample of about 61,500 designated addresses, and the Diary Survey has an annual sample of about 12,600 designated addresses. We currently interview in 91 primary sampling units (PSUs) selected from Census 2000 and new construction universes.

The unit of analysis for each survey is a consumer unit. A sample unit can have one or more consumer units. After collecting the household roster, the field representatives classify the household members by consumer unit. The criteria for identifying the consumer unit(s) within a household are household member relationship and financial independence.

4. Type of respondent: A person who is knowledgeable and 16 years old or over provides information for the entire consumer unit.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each month.

## Consumer Expenditure Survey (continued)

7. Release of results: Release of results: We deliver data files to the BLS monthly. The BLS has published results for data collected through 2006.
8. Historical background: Historical background: This survey began in October 1979. In November 1985 and December 1985, respectively, we introduced the 1980-based sample design for the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey. We introduced the 1990-based sample in November 1995 for the Quarterly Interview Survey and in January 1996 for the Diary Survey. We introduced the 2000-based sample design for the Quarterly Interview Survey in November 2004 and for the Diary Survey in January 2005.

Over the years, we have revised the questionnaire and diary to improve or update the expenditure reporting. For example, in April 2001, minor changes were made throughout the CE Interview Survey questionnaire; questions were deleted, combined, reworded, or moved. More detailed questions on expenditures for phone and Internet services were also introduced. For respondents who cannot or will not provide exact dollar responses to the income and assets questions, we introduced an alternate version which asks the respondent to choose the appropriate range. In 2005, we made major changes to collect new products, and to ask the questions about Internet, satellite, and cable television expenditures as a separate section of the instrument. Also, Sections 13 and 14, which ask about health and other types of insurance, were redesigned. In 2006, we added questions on Medicare, Part D (Prescription Drug Plan). In 2007, we made major changes, including the addition and/or modification to questions on rent control (for some PSUs), time shares, and other types of vacation properties, and income from reverse mortgages. Also, new products were introduced (such as Voice Over IP) and obsolete products were deleted. Finally, the section for telephone and other utilities was reworked to reduce respondent burden.

We introduced a new diary in January 1993 that collects the same information as the original diary, but in greater detail. In January 1998, the diary was revised to collect more detail on food purchased for consumption away from home. In January 2005 a new user-friendly diary was introduced.

With the introduction of new processing systems that capture and edit the data in the Census Bureau's National Processing Center, the BLS assumed responsibility for computer editing, imputing, and weighting. The BLS took over these responsibilities with the January 1998 data month for the Diary Survey and the April 1999 data month for the CE Interview Survey.

## Consumer Expenditure Survey (continued)

So the BLS could use 2-year annual averages instead of 3-year annual averages to update the weights of the goods and services that comprise the CPI market basket, we increased the size of the sample in urban PSUs by approximately 50 percent. The sample expansion took effect in November 1998 for the CE Interview Survey and in January 1999 for the Diary Survey.

For budgetary reasons, 11 PSUs were removed from sample in 2006.

We converted the CE Interview data collection from paper to CAPI in April 2003. We continue to update the Blaise data collection software to modify questions. We conducted research on using incentives to boost the CE interview response rates in FY 2005 and implemented a monetary incentive test for the CE Interview Survey from November 2005 through October 2006. A monetary incentive test was also implemented for the CE Diary Survey from May 2006 through April 2007.

We also conducted feasibility research on collecting individual diaries in FY 2006.

9. Special features: In April 1985, the Quarterly Interview Survey replaced the Quarterly Housing Survey as the source of the estimates for expenditures for residential improvements and repairs. The Census Bureau's Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD) produces and publishes the estimates. The expenditures for owner-occupied units are tabulated from Sections 5 and 7 of the CE Interview Survey.
10. Future outlook: The next scheduled date for changes to the CE Quarterly Interview Survey is 2009. We plan to conduct a diary pilot test using individual diaries in a 20 percent sample of production cases in the near future.
11. Contact person: Christopher Laskey, (301) 763-5312 or Valerie London, (301)763-3893.

1. **Title: Current Population Survey (CPS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, of the population as a whole, and of various subgroups of the population. Monthly labor force data for the country are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to determine the distribution of funds under the Job Training Partnership Act. These data are collected through combined computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In addition to the labor force data, the CPS basic funding provides annual data on work experience, income, and migration from the Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement (ASEC, formerly known as the March Annual Demographic Survey) and on school enrollment of the population from the October Supplement. Other supplements, some of which are sponsored by other agencies, are conducted biennially or intermittently. The CPS supplements for January 2008 through December 2008 are listed on pages 14 through 17.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The CPS is using addresses from Census 2000. Data from the 2000 decennial census and the new construction universe were used to select independent samples for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. We completed phase-in of the 2000-based samples in July 2005. The combined samples allow the CPS to produce reliable monthly estimates for the country, as well as reliable estimates for all states and selected metropolitan areas on an annual average basis. The total sample size is approximately 72,000 assigned households per month located in 824 primary sampling units. Each month's sample is composed of eight panels that rotate on a schedule of 4 months in, 8 months out, 4 months in, so that only 25 percent of the households differ between consecutive months.
4. **Type of respondent:** A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years old or over, provides information for each household member. Some supplemental inquiries require response by a designated sample person.
5. **Sponsoring agencies and legal authorities:** The U.S. Census Bureau and the BLS jointly sponsor the survey under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182, and Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1-9.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with interviewing conducted during one week of each month.
7. **Release of results:** The first release of monthly employment data by the BLS occurs approximately two weeks after completion of data collection. The final report, Employment and Earnings, is published by the BLS approximately six weeks after data collection. On a quarterly basis, earnings data for people in the labor force are published in the form of a press release, and characteristics of people not in the labor force are published in Employment and Earnings. Advance reports on supplement data are usually released approximately 3 to 6 months after data collection; final reports for supplements are typically released within one

## Current Population Survey (continued)

year to 18 months. Public use microdata files are made available within six months to one year after data collection.

8. Historical background: The Census Bureau has conducted this survey monthly since 1942 in response to a need that emerged in the late 1930s for reliable and up-to-date estimates of unemployment. During the 60 + years of survey operations, revisions have been made in the sample design, questionnaire content, and data processing procedures. For example, the changes that were made from 1942 through 1975 are discussed in Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey, a joint BLS/Census Bureau publication.

Between FY 1976 and FY 1980, the sample was expanded in increments to a total of about 85,000 assigned households per month to improve the reliability of annual average employment and unemployment data for states, metropolitan statistical areas, and central cities. In late FY 1981, Current Population Survey (continued) the sample size was reduced to 71,000 households due to the BLS budget constraints. Because the reduction was confined to samples recently added to improve the reliability of state and substate data, it had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. A state-based sample redesign using 1980 census information was introduced in April 1984 to improve the reliability of states and substate areas without requiring increases in the total sample size. This sample design continued with the new sample selected using 1990 census information. In January 1996, we reduced the number of assigned households to 59,500 per month due to the BLS budget constraints. The reduction had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. This was because the entire reduction was confined to states and metropolitan areas that previously contained sample households that provided reliable estimates on a monthly basis.

We implemented three major initiatives starting in January 1994—a fully automated data collection methodology, a new labor force questionnaire, and a completely revamped processing system.

In September 2000, the CPS began an expansion of its sample in response to the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) legislation. Although focused primarily on increasing the sample for the Annual Social and Economic supplement (ASEC), the SCHIP funding provided for an approximately 20 percent increase in the basic CPS sample. This expansion, which occurred in 31 small states and the District of Columbia, was completed in November 2000. Over the next several months, both the BLS and the Census Bureau monitored the impact of this expansion on the CPS labor force estimates, and the BLS decided to begin using the expanded sample in its official CPS estimates in July 2001. Since the focus of this expansion was on estimates of children's health insurance coverage, the CPS

## Current Population Survey (continued)

ASEC sample was also increased by bringing back 3 rotation groups of households from the summer of the previous year also asking the ASEC in the rotation groups in February and in April that are not part of the ASEC sample for the month of March. Interviewing in these rotation groups is limited to all minority households and White households with children under 18.

For ASEC, the SCHIP sample expansion is done in addition to the Hispanic oversampling that has been in place for decades. The Hispanic oversampling takes households that contain persons of Hispanic origin from the preceding November panel and adds them to the CPS sample for the month of March. This is done to provide more reliable data for this subgroup in ASEC.

In January 2007, we introduced the Windows-based instrument in Blaise and Windows-based case management.

9. Special features: CATI continues to be used to conduct a portion of the CPS sample cases. Sample cases from all regions are systematically introduced into CATI to provide a monthly workload of about 7,000 cases. All cases conducted in the field use CAPI.
10. Contact person: Lisa Clement, (301) 763-5482 or Gregory Weyland, (301) 763-3790.



## Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements

January 2008-December 2008

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report <u>1/</u>
Monthly	Housing Vacancy	Provides quarterly data on vacancy rates, home ownership rates, and characteristics of vacant units for the United States and regions. Selected data are also available for states and the largest metropolitan areas.	Census	1
January	Displaced Workers	Measures the severity of job displacements and assesses employment stability during a period of downsizing at many firms, and increased use of temporary and contract labor. Periodicity: Biennial; last collected in January 2006.	BLS	
February	Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement <u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>	<i>[See "March" below for information about ASEC's purpose.]</i>		
March	Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement <u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>	Collects data concerning work experience, several sources of income, migration, household composition, health insurance coverage, and receipt of noncash benefits. Periodicity: Annual.	Census/BLS	5

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report 1/
April	Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement <u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>  Child Support	<i>[See "March" above for information about ASEC's purpose.]</i>  Collects information on the characteristics of individuals eligible to receive child support and the types of financial arrangements made to support the children in their custody. Periodicity: Biennial; last collected in April 2006.	Census/BLS OCSE of HHS	
May	Participation in the Arts	Obtains information on type and frequency of adult participation in the arts; training and exposure, and their musical and artistic activity preferences. Periodicity: Last collected in August 2002.	National Endowment for the Arts	
June	Fertility	Collects fertility data that will assist researchers in determining changes in the number of births at specified periods in the past that have altered the Nation's population composition. Periodicity: Biennial; last collected in June 2006.	Census	
July	No Supplement			

<b>Month</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Months to Report 1/</b>
August	International Migration	Collects international migration data that will assist the U.S. Census Bureau, other government agencies, and other researchers to improve the quality of international migration estimates and to determine changes in migration patterns that are related to the nation's population composition. Periodicity: Similar content last collected in 1989.	Census	19
September	Volunteers	Collects data on the number of individuals who do volunteer work, the types of organizations they volunteer for and the number of hours they give to these organizations. Data are also collected on reasons for not volunteering. Periodicity: Annual.	Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), and BLS	4
October	School Enrollment <u>2/</u>	Provides information on school enrollment, junior or regular college attendance, and high school graduation. Periodicity: Annual.	BLS/ Census/ NCES	8
November	Voting and Civic Engagement	Produces a comprehensive set of statistics on voter and nonvoter characteristics as well as current voter trends. For the first time in 2008, data on people's involvement in civic activities as well as social connections will be collected. Periodicity: Voting: Biennial; last collected in November 2006.	Census/ CNCS	

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report <u>1/</u>
December	Food Security	Collects data that will measure hunger and food security. It will provide data on food expenditures, access to food, and food quality and safety. Periodicity: Annual.	USDA/ERS	10

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1/ Time from completion of data collection to initial report.

2/ Funded as part of the basic CPS budget.

3/ See the SCHIP sample expansion description in the basic CPS description.

1. **Title: Identity Theft Supplement (ITS)**
2. **Purpose:** The 2008 Identity Theft Supplement (ITS) is primarily an effort to measure the prevalence of identity theft and its overall economic cost to victims. Secondly, the ITS was designed to collect many important characteristics of identity theft such as, the physical and emotional impact on victims, consequences of identity theft on victims, victims' interaction with law enforcement, and measures people take to avoid or minimize their risk of becoming an identity theft victim.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** All households in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample scheduled for their first through seventh interview are eligible for the supplement. The U.S. Census Bureau interviewers will administer the supplemental interview to all people within interviewed households who are 16 years of age or older and whose NCVS interview is conducted by self-response. We expect approximately 82,000 eligible persons 16 years of age and older in approximately 50,000 NCVS sample households to be eligible for the ITS from January through June 2008.
4. **Type respondent:** Self-response by each household member 16 years of age or older via telephone or in-person interviews. Proxy interviews are not accepted. Interviews in a language other than English are also not accepted.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Federal Trade Commission in cooperation and partnership with numerous offices within the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs (OJP). The offices within the OJP include the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Community-Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS). These groups together bore all costs of the supplement. The Census Bureau performed the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8. Also, Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732 of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 authorizes the collection of statistics on victimization.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is being conducted for the first time as a supplement to the NCVS during January through June 2008 using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology. There are no plans to repeat this supplement at any time in the future.
7. **Release of results:** The FTC and the offices within the OJP discussed in 5 above are responsible for the statistical analysis and the publication of the data from the ITS.
8. **Historical background:** The survey was first introduced as a new supplement to the NCVS in January 2008.
9. **Data Collection Mode:** The ITS is being conducted for a 6-month period from January through June 2008. Data are collected by interviewers using CAPI technology.

**Identity Theft Supplement (Continued)**

10. Contact person: Jeremy Shimer, (301) 763-5319.

1. Title: **Library Media Center (LMC) Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)**
2. Purpose: To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary school libraries. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of libraries and librarians. The survey is a component of the SASS allowing for linkage of the library data to the school and district for analysis. Topics covered by the LMC include library facilities and equipment, resources, holdings, library staffing, and technology.
3. Survey design and sample size: The 2003-2004 survey included 10,368 public schools, of which 166 were Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. In past rounds of the LMC, private schools also were included. In the past rounds, we collected the LMC data by mail and Internet, and non-respondents were contacted by telephone and by field representatives (FRs) for follow-up. In the 2003-2004 survey, LMC questionnaires were delivered to the school along with SASS questionnaires by FRs, who also conducted all follow-up. In the 2007-08 survey, the LMC data are being collected by mail, telephone follow-up, and field follow-up. (See the description of the SASS.)
4. Type of respondent: The form is given to the person in charge of the library media center.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Institute of Education Sciences, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau conducted the LMC in the 1993-1994 and 1999-2000, and 2003-2004 school years. The 2007-2008 survey is being completed during the 2007-2008 school year.
7. Release of results: The NCES released the following reports from the 2003-04 survey:

Characteristics of Schools, Districts, Teachers, Principals, and School Libraries in the United States, 2003-04 Schools and Staffing Survey, NCES Number 2006313, March 23, 2006.

2003-04 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) and 2004-05 Teacher Follow-up Survey (TFS) (CD-ROM) Restricted-Use Data with Electronic Codebook, NCES Number 2008309, October 31, 2007.

The NCES released the following report from the 1999-2000 survey:

The Status of Public and Private School Library Media Centers in the United States: 1999-2000, NCES Number 2004313, March 24, 2004.

### **Library Media Center Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)**

8. Historical background: While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1993-1994 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.
9. Special features: There was an Internet reporting option for the 1999-2000 administration of the LMC. This option allowed respondents to complete an electronic form. The Internet reporting option was not offered in the subsequent surveys.
10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.



1. **Title: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them by office-based physicians. Information from the NAMCS is used by health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) selects an annual, national sample of office-based physicians whose offices are located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. For 2008, we will include a core sample of 3,250 core physicians and 104 physicians from the Community Health Centers (CHC). We anticipate that approximately 312 additional physicians/providers will be identified through the CHC for a total of 3,666 in the 2008 sample panel. The sample is divided equally among the 52 weeks of the calendar year. Sampled physicians and providers are screened for eligibility by telephone and are interviewed by personal visit. During the induction interview, the physician/provider provides information on the type of practice, health plans of patients, and other items. During the reporting week, the physician is asked to maintain a log of all patient visits and to record information on a sample of patients. The sample is designed to produce annual data. For the 2008 NAMCS panel, we will continue to collect data for the Cervical Cancer Screening Supplement (CCSS) and the CHC.
4. **Type of respondent:** The primary respondent is the sample physician/provider. When appropriate, a receptionist, nurse, or assistant can help provide information for both the induction interview and the patient records.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k of the United States Code. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December with weekly interviewing.
7. **Release of results:** The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.
8. **Historical background:** The NCHS inaugurated the NAMCS in May 1973, and it continued on an annual basis through 1981. It was conducted again in 1985. The National Opinion Research Center was responsible for the data collection and processing of the NAMCS from 1973 through 1981 and again in 1985. Beginning with the 1989 survey, the NAMCS resumed a yearly cycle with the Census Bureau responsible for data collection and the NCHS responsible for processing and publication of survey results.

**National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) (Continued)**

9. Contact person: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. Title: **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**
2. Purpose: To provide personal victimization and property crime rates from a general population sample. Data are gathered on types and incidence of crime; monetary losses and physical injuries due to crime; characteristics of the victims; and, where appropriate, characteristics of the offender. Periodically, the survey includes separate supplements on additional topics such as crime in schools, contacts with law enforcement, identity theft victimization, and crime in the workplace. More recently, specific series of questions were added to the NCVS questionnaire to obtain information on important current issues such as hate crime, crime against persons with disabilities, hate-related victimizations, computer-related victimizations or cybercrime, identity theft, and internet predation<sup>1</sup>.

In July 2001 revised questions about a person's job at the time of an incident were asked of people who reported victimizations while working. Since July 2001, the employment information underwent industry and occupation coding using the Standard Industrial Classification and Standard Occupational Classification System. Beginning in January 2003, the North American Industrial Classification System was used to code the industry information and the Standard Occupational Classification System was used for occupational coding. In January 2004, two new questions were added to determine if a sample unit is located within a gated/walled or restricted access community. Also at this time two new questions were added to the crime incident report to collect information about the number of guns stolen and number of other firearms stolen and the disability questions were revised. In July 2004, questions about computer crime were removed from the survey and replaced with questions about identity theft. These questions were added to the NCVS-1, Basic Screen Questionnaire in an effort to identify better ways to help victims of identity theft and to find more effective methods of eliminating this type of crime. In January 2005, numerous changes were made to all the NCVS paper questionnaires as we began to phase-in the 2000 sample design and phase-out the 1990 sample. Specifically, we updated antiquated language in question text and answer categories, we implemented a new 2000 sample design control number format, and we made minor revisions to the identity theft questions. In July 2005 a question was added to the NCVS-2 which asks female victims, between the ages of 18 to 49, if they were pregnant at the time of the incident. This question was added to assist in research to determine if victimization rates for pregnant women are significantly higher than other subpopulations.

In January 2007, a new answer category, "Teacher/School staff," was added to the single, multiple, and series offender relationship questions in the CATI/CAPI Blaise instruments at the request of the survey sponsor. This additional answer category was added to increase the utility of the NCVS incident level data for our colleagues at the National Center for Education Statistics. Also in January 2007, we revised the disability questions on

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<sup>1</sup>Internet predation questions are still in the design and testing phase as of January 2008.

## National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)

the crime incident report. The newly revised disability questions are identical to the disability questions that are administered on the American Community Survey (ACS). Based on changes ACS made to the disability questions in January 2008, we also modified these questions on the NCVS questionnaire.

3. Survey design and sample size: The survey has a national sample of approximately 48,000 designated addresses located in approximately 809 primary sampling units throughout the United States. The NCVS sample is divided into six panels, each of which is interviewed by telephone or personal visit in a given month and again at 6-month intervals. Sample units are interviewed a total of seven times over a 3 and one-half year period before rotating out of the sample. The first enumeration interview is a bounding interview and is not included in the public use file data that is released on a semiannual basis. Beginning with the quarter 1, 2006 public use file, all public use data files released will contain the bounding interview from the 2000 sample design new areas only. Bounding interviews are an NCVS process to ensure that previously reported incidents are not reported again in the enumeration that follows and provide us with a more accurate measure of criminal victimization within NCVS sample households. The sample was based on the 1990 decennial census and new construction universes. In January 2005 we introduced the first panel of sample based on the 2000 decennial census in continuing areas only. Beginning in January 2006, we introduced sample based on the 2000 decennial census in new areas. The phase-in of the 2000 sample and the phase-out of the 1990 sample was completed in January 2008. Also, in March 2006, at the request of the survey sponsor, we began releasing all rotations public use files. All rotations public use files include all incoming, or first-time in sample cases. Traditionally, the NCVS public use files have excluded all incoming cases. All rotations public use files were produced retroactively to quarter 1, 1999. Beginning in January 2006, all releases of NCVS public use files will include two separate public use files: an all rotations public use file and the traditional public use file which excludes incoming cases.
4. Type of respondent: Self-response by each household member 12 years of age or over. Proxy interviews are acceptable in certain situations.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. Periodicity: Prior to July 2006, the NCVS used paper-assisted personal interviewing (PAPI) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) data collection modes. Beginning in July 2006, the NCVS began interviewing in a fully automated interviewing environment using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and CATI data collection modes. At the same time the instrument interface was updated from DOS-based CASES environment

## National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)

to a Windows-based BLAISE interviewing environment. Close to 25 percent of the NCVS sample was assigned to the CATI on a monthly basis. The CATI interviewing was conducted during approximately the first 17 days of every interview month. The CAPI interviewing, which comprised the remaining 75 percent of assigned sample cases monthly, was conducted over the entire interview month. Beginning in July 2007, all interviews are conducted via CAPI over the entire month. CATI is no longer used as a mode of data collection for the NCVS.

7. Release of results: The NCVS public use file data are released on a semiannual basis. Usually the quarters 1 and 2 data for a given collection year are released in September/October of that same year. The quarters 3 and 4 data for a given collection year are released in March/April of the following year.

These public use file data are used by the BJS to produce annual reports and annual change reports. Some examples of recent BJS reports include:

**Criminal Victimization 2005**, released in September 2006. This report presents estimates of national levels and rates of personal and property victimization for the year 2005.

**Crime and the Nation's Households, 2004**, released in April 2006. This report presents national prevalence estimates for the percentage of households with one or more persons who were victimized by crime as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey.

**Criminal Victimization in the United States - Statistical tables, 2004**, released in June 2006.

Special reports are prepared periodically on particular topics; for example, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2004" released in November 2004 and "Identity Theft, 2004" released in April 2006. All the above reports are accessible at the Bureau of Justice Statistics' website, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

8. Historical background: The NCVS has operated continuously since 1972. Because of budget constraints in 1980, we changed from primarily personal-visit interviews to telephone interviews in approximately one-half of the sample. In 1984, the sample was reduced 20 percent so that funds could be redirected to pay for redesign research.

Telephone interviewing increased to 65 percent in March 1986. A revised questionnaire was introduced in July 1986 and redesigned in January 1989. In August 1991, the survey name changed from the National Crime Survey to the NCVS to emphasize more clearly the

## National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)

measurement of victimizations experienced by U.S. citizens. In January 1992, we split the NCVS sample into two halves to measure the difference between the questionnaires. We implemented the redesigned questionnaire in the full sample beginning July 1993. Because of rising costs, we reduced the sample by 10 percent in October 1992 and an additional 12 percent in October 1996. In July 1996, as another measure to contain costs, telephone interviewing increased as all rotations except the first were designated for telephone interviews. In April 2002, we implemented a 4 percent sample reduction across all PSUs to reduce sample creep and to curtail rising field costs. In April 2005, we implemented an additional 10 percent sample cut and an additional 16 percent cut in January 2006. These sample cuts were made to the 1990 design continuing area sample only. In July 2007 we implemented another sample cut of about 14 percent across all sample and rotation groups. In January 2008 we instituted a sample reduction of the 2000 sample design cases to offset increases in the sample from cumulating new construction sample.

9. Special features: Testing of the CATI and random-digit dialing (RDD) has led to the introduction of CATI for the NCVS data collection. Using CATI, in 2007 we interviewed approximately 2,000 households per month. In July 2007 we discontinued utilizing the telephone centers due to budget restraints, by reducing costs associated with cases that were recycled to the field staff when CATI staff were not able to complete those households' interviews. In addition, special research and analysis on various methodological issues are being conducted as they relate to the NCVS program. Some of the research being considered includes the impact of using the bounding interview to increase the size of the sample from which victimization estimates are generated; longitudinal analyses across the life of a panel to measure the impact of household tenure on criminal victimization; research on and planning for the development of split-sample designs to measure the impact of alternate reference periods, sample designs, and survey methods; analysis of the contribution of households without telephones to overall levels and rates of victimization; research into estimation techniques for the RDD samples; and the quality of crime estimates from the NCVS below the national level.
10. Contact person: Jeremy Shimer, (301) 763-5319 or Christopher Seamands, (301) 763-5318.

1. **Title: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on a continuing basis about the prevalence and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kind of health services people receive. One or more sets of supplemental questions are added each year to gather information on topics that are not covered in the core set of questions.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In January 2006, a new sample design based on the 2000 decennial results was implemented. With this new design, a sample of approximately 63,000 housing units are selected per year. Some households are interviewed with certainty, while others are interviewed only if they contain Asians, Blacks, or Hispanics. In this manner, we oversample these three groups. We also select elderly people age 65 and older for interview at a higher rate within minority households. Of the occupied households, we expect to screen out 10,500 households and conduct complete interviews in 36,000 households. The sample is designed to produce quarterly and annual data. We conduct interviews each week. Sampled households are usually interviewed only one time for the NHIS but may be included in other health-related surveys. The survey is conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).
4. **Type of respondent:** A knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides the household composition and demographic information for each household member and also answers questions for the Family Questionnaire. We randomly select a respondent for the Sample Adult Questionnaire. This person must be an adult age 18 or older and not in the Armed Forces. A knowledgeable adult family member (usually a parent) responds to the Sample Child Questionnaire.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Health Statistics is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** An annual survey with interviewing conducted each week.
7. **Release of results:** The sponsor publishes summary health statistics reports for the U.S. Population, U.S. Adults, and U.S. Children for each data collection year. Advance Data reports that cover topics more in-depth are released periodically throughout the year. Quarterly estimates are also released for approximately 15 health measures through the sponsor's Early Release Program.
8. **Historical background:** Collection of data started officially on July 1, 1957, and has continued since that time. We implemented major sample redesigns in 1972, 1985, 1995, and 2006. Over the years, numerous revisions were made to the core questionnaire content.

## National Health Interview Survey (continued)

The most recent revision occurred in 1996 when we substantially revised the core set of questions and implemented CAPI for the survey. We provided a Spanish translated instrument in 1998. In 2004, the instrument was reengineered with the Blaise software to provide more flexibility in presenting the questions and providing the data to the sponsor.

9. Special features: Several sets of supplemental questions have been added to the 2008 instrument. The Family Questionnaire includes one new supplemental question about oral health. The Sample Adult Questionnaire asks questions on heart disease, cancer screening, which includes questions about the Human Papillomavirus (HPV), immunizations, asthma, vision, oral health, and balance. Respondents for the Sample Child will receive supplemental questions concerning the child on cancer screening, HPV, influenza immunization, asthma, vision, oral health and mental health.
10. Contact person: Andrea Piani, (301) 763-5379.



1. **Title: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them in hospital emergency rooms and outpatient departments. Information from the NHAMCS is used to supplement existing ambulatory care data obtained from the office-based survey, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS). Data users are similar to the NAMCS and include health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) originally selected a national sample of approximately 575 hospitals located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. Each year, the sample might increase or decrease depending on whether we have new hospitals entering into the sample or “death” hospitals that need to be removed from sample. The 2008 sample panel will include 466 hospitals. The sample is divided into 16 sub-samples and each sub-sample has a specific 4-week reporting period. Sampled hospitals are screened for eligibility by telephone and interviewed by personal visit. During the induction interview, the hospital administrator or other designated hospital representative provides information on the availability, location, and services offered by outpatient department clinics and emergency departments.

For the 2008 panel, we will continue to collect data for the core NHAMCS and two supplements, the Cervical Cancer Screening Supplement (CCSS) and the new Pandemic and Emergency Response Preparedness Supplement (PERPS). The CCSS will include questions about different methods of cervical cancer screening in sampled hospital outpatient clinics. The PERPS, a new supplement for the 2008 panel, is designed to track trends in hospital pandemic and public health preparedness from the baseline established in the 2003 and 2004 Bioterrorism and Mass Casualty Preparedness Supplement. During the 4-week reporting period, the hospital staff maintains a log of all patient visits, selects a sample of patient visits, and records information on a sample of patients. The sample is designed to produce annual data.

4. **Type of respondent:** The primary respondents are medical record personnel with the assistance of attending physicians and nurses. Hospital administrators are primary respondents for the induction interview.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December. The same hospitals remain in sample from year to year unless they become out-of-scope.

## National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) (Continued)

7. Release of results: The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.
8. Historical background: The NCHS completed three major research projects to test the feasibility of collecting hospital-based ambulatory care data. A 1976 study assessed the feasibility of collecting data from hospital outpatient departments by applying then current NAMCS forms and data collection methodologies. A second study in 1984 tested alternative data collection methodologies, such as alternative reporting periods and prospective versus retrospective data collection. A pilot study was conducted in 1989 to address sampling issues, such as the optimum number and allocation of the sampling units at each stage of sampling. The survey began in December 1991.
9. Contact person: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. Title: **National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)**
2. Purpose: To provide demographic and medical data on discharged patients and other hospital information on a national basis annually.
3. Survey design and sample size: From 1988 to 2007, the sample included about 500 short-stay, non-federal hospitals. Starting with 2008 data collection, and continuing with 2009 data collection, the sponsor reduced the sample size to 239 hospitals, removing 262 hospitals from the sample. The sponsor is projecting the next redesign in 2010. Discharge data are transcribed from a sample of hospital records onto abstract forms or are purchased from automated data sources, such as state hospital associations and state departments of health.
4. Type of respondent: Data are provided by hospital staff or an abstracting service that maintains the hospital's statistical and medical record information for sampled cases.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with data abstracted for a sample of discharges each month.
7. Release of results: Reports are published annually by the sponsor, approximately 18 months after the completion of data collection for a sample year. More current information is released through the sponsor's *Advance Data* reports and Internet site.
8. Historical background: A national sample of about 450 short-stay hospitals was selected in 1965; about 100 hospitals were added to the sample over time to reflect growth in the hospital universe. The current in-scope sample is based on a 1988 redesign. The sample in the National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units (PSUs) is considered to be a more efficient design, allowing for a reduction in within-hospital sampling. This current sample also provides a linkage of estimates with various other NCHS surveys using the same PSU design.
9. Special features: Beginning April 2003, medical record numbers were no longer released or captured on data collection forms to comply with the April 14, 2003, Privacy Rule of the Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act (HIPAA). Around June of each year, we provide each participating hospital with a letter explaining compliance with the HIPAA Privacy Rule, along with other privacy and confidentiality information.
10. Contact person: Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379

1. **Title: National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on adults incarcerated in state and federal correctional institutions, including their characteristics, movements, and history.
3. **Program design:** Beginning with collection year 2003, the NPS program consists of two rather than four data collection systems: (1) The NPS-8 collects the annual demographic and capital offense data on people under sentence of death. We collect the NPS-8 data from all states with such people under their jurisdiction via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire. We update the status of U.S. capital punishment laws by contacting the attorney general for each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. We collect these data for all four systems by mail, telephone, or fax. For the collection of data on the status of capital punishment laws (NPS-8B and NPS-8C) for calendar years 2000 and 2001, the appropriate form was made available to the state attorney generals for the first time via the Internet. This option was suspended in calendar year 2002. One reason for discontinuing this mode of collection was due to the large turnover in staff at the facilities and the lack of computer equipment and technical staff. (2) The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects individual inmate prison admission, prison release, and parole release reports with demographic, current offense, and sentence data. We collect the NCRP data annually from state authorities or from officials at particular prison sites in some states. Two states submit annually-prepared reports on a form we provide them, and 40 states provide data on a computer-readable medium using a format we specify or a format convenient for them. In 1999, we expanded the NCRP for the nine states with the largest prison population. This expansion is referred to as the NCRP Enhancement. Since the expansion in 1999, we have added an additional 18 states to the NCRP Enhancement. Three of these states are new states to the NCRP process, meaning, they never participated in the NCRP. The 27 Enhancement states provide the usual data variables, plus five new variables for people admitted to or released from prison, as well as for all inmates in the state's prison facilities on December 31 of each year, which is known as year-end custody population data. Three of the 27 Enhancement states only provide year-end custody data. The Enhancement states submit their data in the same manner as those states in the regular NCRP; that is, using a computer-readable medium. For the 2003 NCRP, we delivered a final data tape in June 2007 to the survey sponsor, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), that contained reformatted, recoded, and edited data for the regular and enhancement variables. The 2003 NCRP public use dataset was placed on the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) website in September 2007. The ICPSR is a unit within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The responsibility for collecting the NPS-1, NPS-1A, and NPS-1B data, which collects the annual summary counts of inmate admissions and releases by gender, race, and ethnicity and semiannual population summary counts by gender and sentence length from correctional

## National Prisoner Statistics Program (continued)

authorities in each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire, was transferred to the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch in Governments Division starting with the 2003 data collection. Prior to 2003, the NPS-1 collections were part of the NPS program. In calendar year 2001, respondents were given the option to report their NPS-1B data on the Internet. This option was suspended in calendar year 2002.

4. Type of respondent: Correctional administrative staff in the individual states provide all annual data for the NCRP. We follow up with nonrespondents by telephone or e-mail. Each state's attorney general provides the status of death penalty laws for the NPS-8.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The BJS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: Data collection for the NPS-8 and the NCRP begins in December of each year when forms or letters requesting the various types of data are mailed to respondents. Starting with the 2006 NCRP data collection, all NCRP respondents submitted their data to us in an electronic format. In 2005, West Virginia and New Hampshire were the last states to submit their NCRP data by manual forms that were processed by staff at the National Processing Center. The NPS-8 respondents report their data for the previous year by the end of March. The BJS issues a final report of the NPS-8 data by December of each year.
7. Release of results: The Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The BJS analyzes the data and publishes reports periodically. The most recent data release from this program, Capital Punishment - Statistical Tables, 2006, was released in December 2007 on the Internet at the BJS Web site. These tables present characteristics of persons under sentence of death on December 31, 2006, and of persons executed in 2006. The data tables (Time served, Sentence length, Most serious offense) from the NCRP program are also made available on the Internet at the BJS Web site.
8. Historical background: The Census Bureau initiated this program in 1926. The government transferred the program to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950, to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1971, and to the BJS in late 1979. The Census Bureau gathered and processed the statistical data required for this program since 1972.
9. Special features: The Census Bureau staff process the data for the NPS-8 on microcomputers and the NCRP data on a workstation. Furthermore, Internet data tables are generated using the workstation and microcomputers. All of the NPS forms are generated in DocuPrint format which is an effective and efficient way to provide the respondents with data they previously provided for purposes of comparison.

**National Prisoner Statistics Program (continued)**

10. Contact person: Jeremy Shimer, (301) 763-5319 or Steven Bittner, (301) 763-3926.

1. Title: National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS)
2. Purpose: To gather and disseminate nationwide data about ambulatory surgery performed in hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers in the United States. Survey data are abstracted from sampled medical records of ambulatory surgery visits.
3. Survey design and sample size: The national sample size for the 2006 survey is comprised of 696 ambulatory surgery centers, of which 472 are freestanding surgery centers, and 224 are hospitals with known ambulatory surgery centers. The last survey conducted in 1996 consisted of a national sample of 752 facilities throughout the United States.
4. Type of respondent: Data were provided by the facility staff that maintained the facility's statistical and medical record information for ambulatory surgery patients.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) sponsored this survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau performed the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: We collected data for the 2006 survey from May 2006 through March 2007. The first NSAS data collection was from 1994 through 1996. The next survey collection has not been determined by the sponsoring agency.
7. Release of results: NCHS will conduct *analyses and release findings through Advance Data and Series 13 Vital and Health Statistics* publications. NCHS also plans to prepare various articles for professional journals, special reports and presentations for conferences at professional organizations such as the American Public Health Association. They expect to release publications in 2008. The last publication on the 1996 NSAS was released in an *Advanced Data Report* in August 1998. Additionally, a public-use data file will be released.
8. Contact person: Andrea Piani, (301) 763-5379.

1. **Title: National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)**
2. **Purpose:** The NSCG is a longitudinal survey, designed to provide data on the number and characteristics of experienced individuals with education and/or employment in science or engineering (S&E) living in the United States. The results of this survey are vital for educational planners within the Federal Government and in academia. The results are also used by employers in all sectors (education, industry, and the government) to understand trends in employment opportunities and salaries in S&E fields and to evaluate the effectiveness of equal opportunity efforts. The National Science Foundation (NSF) combines this information with similar survey data from the Survey of Doctorate Recipients and National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG). The integrated data serve as the basis for the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT) as mandated by the Congress.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The 2008 NSCG sampling frame will include respondents from the 2006 NSRCG and the 2006 NSCG. The total sample size is estimated to be 68,000 cases. Data collection for the 2008 NSCG will be conducted between October 2008 and March 2009. Initial data collection will utilize a self-administered mail survey form for most sample members with a valid U.S. mailing address. Sample members will receive a pre-notification letter, a first mailing, a reminder email, phone call and/or postcard, and if needed, a second mailing. Nonrespondents to the mail questionnaire will be followed up with using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI).
4. **Type of respondent:** Response is by the designated respondent with limited exceptions. Eligible respondents are non-institutionalized individuals under the age of 76 who received a bachelor's or higher degree and were living in the United States or its territories during the survey reference week.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NSF sponsors the survey. The NSCG information is solicited under the authority of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, and is collected under the authority of Title 13, United States Code. The NSF Division of Science Resources Statistics fulfills the legislative mandate of the National Science Foundation Act to provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on scientific and engineering resources, and to provide a source of information for policy formulation by other agencies of the federal government. More information on the survey and its sponsoring agency can be found at:  
<<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvygrads/>>.
6. **Periodicity:** The NSCG is conducted approximately every two to three years. The reference date for the 2003 NSCG was October 1, 2003. The reference date for the 2006 NSCG was April 1, 2006. The reference date for the 2008 NSCG will be October 1, 2008.



## National Survey of College Graduates (continued)

7. Release of results: At periodic intervals, the NSF releases reports from each round of the survey using the integrated SESTAT data. The data are also available online in the NSF's SESTAT.
8. Historical background: The prototype survey to the NSCG was the National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers, which we conducted for the NSF in the 1970s and the 1980s. The 1993 NSCG was the baseline survey for the decade of the 1990s. Approximately 214,000 people were selected for the 1993 NSCG from those cases that had completed the 1990 decennial census long form and indicated that they had received at least a bachelor's degree in addition to other sampling criteria. Follow-up surveys were conducted every two years and included only individuals identified in the 1993 survey as having an S&E degree and/or an S&E occupation who responded in the prior survey year and who met other eligibility criteria (e.g., age criteria). During the follow-up years, a small sample of respondents to the NSRCG were also surveyed as part of the NSCG. Survey sample sizes in follow-up years ranged from 60,000 to 40,000. The 1999 NSCG was the last interview panel for the 1990s.

The 2003 NSCG is the baseline survey for the decade of the 2000s. 177,320 people were initially selected for the 2003 NSCG new cohort sample from those cases that had completed the 2000 decennial census long form and indicated that they had received at least a bachelor's degree in addition to other sampling criteria. The final 2003 NSCG new cohort sample size was 170,797 cases after some adjustments were made to the sampling frame. An additional 40,073 cases were selected for the 2003 NSCG old cohort sample from respondents to the 1999 NSCG (originally from either the 1993 NSCG or the 1993-1997 NSRCG), the 1999 NSRCG, or the 2001 NSRCG. Follow-up surveys are conducted every two or three years and include only individuals identified in the 2003 NSCG new cohort survey as having an S&E degree and/or an S&E occupation who responded in the prior survey year and who met other eligibility criteria (e.g., age criteria). During the follow-up years, a small sample of respondents to the 2001 and later NSRCGs are also surveyed as part of the NSCG. The survey sample size for the 2008 NSCG is expected to be the same as for the 2006 NSCG (68,000 cases).

9. Contact person: Deborah A. Kinnaman, (301)763-3817.

1. **Title: National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2006 (FHWAR)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide current data on fishing, hunting, and wildlife-related activities of a nonconsumptive nature, such as feeding, observing, and photographing wildlife. We will obtain data on the number of people who engage in these activities in calendar year 2006, where and how often they participate, and the amount of money they spend. Federal and state agencies will use the data to help manage the country's fish and wildlife resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey consisted of a preliminary screener questionnaire for 85,000 households. We used the screener questionnaire to determine eligibility for the remaining questionnaires. Eligibility was based on respondent participation or anticipated participation in fishing, hunting, and nonconsumptive activities in 2006. We asked detailed questions on these activities of any respondents having participated in these activities at the time of the screener (April-June 2006). We contacted the respondents who anticipated participating in these activities in September and October 2006. If they fished, hunted, or engaged in nonconsumptive activities at that point in time, we asked a series of detailed questions concerning their activities. In January and February 2007, we contacted all respondents previously selected for a final interview. Interviewing was conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing.
4. **Type of respondent:** A household respondent for the screening interview and self-response with the selected participant for the detailed interview.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of Interior is the sponsor. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956 and the Federal Aid in Sport, Fish, and Wildlife Restoration Acts authorized data collection for this survey. The U.S. Census Bureau performed the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** The FWS has sponsored surveys of fishing and hunting at approximately 5-year intervals since 1955. The Census Bureau conducted all but the 1975 survey.
7. **Contact person:** Deborah A. Kinnaman, (301) 763-3817.

1. Title: **New York City Housing Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS)**
2. Purpose: To determine the vacancy rate for New York City's rental stock, which the city uses to enact specific policies. New York City also uses the data to measure the quality and quantity of housing and demographic characteristics of the city's residents.
3. Survey design and sample size: The sample includes approximately 18,000 units to be selected from the Census 2000 address file. The sample is supplemented with additional units selected from new certificates of occupancy, lists of formerly nonresidential space converted to residential use, and lists of in-rem units. The survey uses clusters of up-to-four housing units selected from the sampling frame.
4. Type of respondent: A knowledgeable household member for occupied housing units. If the unit is vacant, respondents will include building managers, building superintendents, and knowledgeable neighbors.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (NYCHPD) sponsors the survey. Local authorization of the survey is pursuant to the Local Emergency Housing Rent Control Act (Chapter 8603, Laws of New York, as amended by Chapter 657, Laws of New York, 1967), Sections 26-414 and 26-415 of the Administrative Code of the City. Confidentiality of the respondents is protected under Title 13, Section 9, United States Code.
6. Periodicity: The NYCHPD must have the survey taken every three years.
7. Release of results: The U.S. Census Bureau does not publish the results of the NYCHVS in a formal manner as it does for other surveys. Tabulations from the 1999 survey were posted to the Internet, as has the public use microdata file containing nonidentifiable individual records from 1991, 1993, 1996, and 1999. Tabulations and microdata from the 2002 survey were made available on-line in the spring of 2003. Housing data from 2005 survey has been released; persons data won't be available until the spring of 2008.
8. Historical background: The Census Bureau has conducted this survey for New York City since 1962. We selected a new sample, based on the 1990 census, for the 1991 survey. At that time, the questionnaire was revised to collect more extensive income, employment, and demographic characteristics. The 1996 questionnaire was expanded to include questions on handicapped accessibility of housing units. The 1999 questionnaire includes questions on the immigration status of the householder as well as detailed questions on rent subsidies. The 2002 survey contained some new health-related and neighborhood assessment questions. The 2005 NYCHVS eliminated the neighborhood assessment items and replaced them with a question on the availability of a land-line telephone.

## **New York City Housing Vacancy Survey (continued)**

9. Special features: The survey includes an additional data set: single-room-occupancy units, which is only available upon request. Additionally, the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division works with the Geography Division to develop various maps requested by the survey sponsor.
10. Future outlook: The 1999 NYCHVS was conducted using the same sample as the 1991, 1993, and 1996 surveys. In 2002, a new sample was selected based on Census 2000. The 1996 survey introduced allocation of most demographic and financial items (income and rent), which will also be used for subsequent surveys. Also, the race question allowed for multiple entries for each person in 2002. No such major changes for 2005 were instituted.
11. Contact person: Alan Friedman or Robert Callis, Financial and Market Characteristics Branch, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-3199.

1. Title: Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS)
2. Purpose: To provide national level estimates on the nature and consequences of respondents' interactions with police and the possible use of excessive force by law enforcement officers during these interactions.
3. Survey design and sample size: Households in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample that are scheduled for their first through seventh interview are eligible for the supplement. Within the 50,000 designated NCVS sample addresses located throughout the United States, we expect approximately 75,000 respondents will be eligible for the supplement during the six month data collection period. The U.S. Census Bureau interviewers will administer the supplemental questions to all self-interviewed people within these households who were age 16 or older. The PPCS was previously conducted as a supplement to the NCVS in 1999, 2002, and 2005.
4. Type respondent: Self-response by each household member age 16 or older. Proxy interviews are not accepted. Interviews in any language other than English are also not accepted.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) bore all the costs of the supplement. The Attorney General's mandate set forth by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires collection, evaluation, and publication of data on the "use of excessive force by law enforcement officers." All information that can identify individuals is held strictly confidential according to the provisions stated in Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, and Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3789g and 3735. Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732, of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 authorizes the collection of statistics on victimization.
6. Periodicity: The survey will be conducted from July 2008 through December 2008. The PPCS is conducted on a triennial basis.
7. Release of results: The BJS is responsible for the statistical analysis and the publication of the data from the PPCS.
8. Historical background: In May, June, and July 1996, the BJS supplemented the NCVS with a pilot test of the PPCS instrument designed to collect answers from respondents to a series of questions about the nature and consequences of their face-to-face interactions with the police. Respondents in the PPCS were asked about their contacts with the police during the 12 months prior to the interview. Findings from the first PPCS were reported in the November 1997 BJS-National Criminal Justice (NCJ) publication, *Police Use of Force: Collection of National Data (NCJ-165040)*. The survey findings provided empirical information to help guide future development of an improved questionnaire on the topic.

## Police Public Contact Survey (continued)

The BJS redesigned the PPCS for the 1999 field test to accomplish a number of objectives not addressed by the original survey instrument, particularly with respect to broadening the range of participants describing their interactions with the police. The PPCS was fielded again in 2002 and 2005 with minor changes to questionnaire content. Results from the 2002 PPCS data collection were released in the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report entitled '*Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 2002*' in June 2006, (NCJ 211471).

9. Special features: The PPCS is conducted for a 6-month period. Prior to 2008, the PPCS data were collected using two modes of interview, 1) by interviewers using paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) with paper questionnaires, and 2) by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) instruments in centralized telephone centers. The PAPI mode usually comprised around 70 percent of sample and the remaining 30 percent of sample was completed in the CATI environment. Beginning with the 2008 PPCS, the data will be collected for the first time with a windows-based BLAISE instrument by field representatives in 100 percent computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) environment.
10. Contact person: Jeremy Shimer, (301) 763-5319.

1. Title: Private School Survey (PSS)
2. Purpose: To develop and maintain a comprehensive universe file of private schools in the United States and to obtain data from these schools that are comparable to the state level data obtained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the public school sector. The characteristics collected include religious orientation, length of school year, grade levels offered, number of students and teachers, and the number of high school graduates.
3. Survey design and sample size: For the 2005-2006 survey, we contacted 33,567 schools on the existing universe. During a state and association list update, 3,669 traditional schools (any of grades 1 through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) and 1,392 early childhood programs that offer kindergarten were identified and added to the survey. An area search of selected primary sampling units added 1,873 eligible schools (any of grades kindergarten through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) to the survey.

We collect most data by mail; non-respondents and schools added during the area search listing are contacted by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), with the regional offices following up any remaining cases that were unable to contact. For the 2005-2006 survey, data collection occurred between November and May of the school year.

4. Type of respondent: School principal or other knowledgeable school staff member.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The NCES, Institute of Education Sciences, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: We conduct the PSS biennially. Data collection on the 2005-2006 PSS was completed in May 2006.
7. Release of results: The NCES released the following report from the 2003-2004 survey:

*Characteristics of Private Schools in the United States*, Results from the 2003-2004 Private School Survey (Publication No. NCES 2006319, March 2006).

8. Historical background: The survey, first conducted in 1989, was designed to collect private school data comparable to information being collected on public schools. The design called for collecting data from all private schools every other year and from a sample of 1,200 private schools each year. The NCES used the data from the yearly survey to provide early estimates of private school characteristics to accompany the early estimates for public schools. Because the NCES decided to stop publishing early estimates for the public schools, 1992 was the last year for the early estimates survey for private schools.

## Private School Survey (continued)

9. Special features: For most administrations of the PSS, we collected data only for schools that had any grades 1-12. Beginning with the 1995-1996 survey, however, we included schools where the highest instruction level is kindergarten. The NCES used the data for these schools to create a universe of early education schools that was used as the sampling frame for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study.

An Internet reporting option was tested during the 2001-2002 survey and offered in the 2005-2006 survey. While it will not be offered in the 2007-08 survey, e-mail addresses will be collected to be used in conjunction with an Internet version in 2009-10.

The 1999-2000 PSS, and 2003-2004 PSS, and 2007-2008 PSS were administered concurrently with the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) (see description) for those years. Private schools included in the SASS collected the PSS data along with the SASS private school data.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.



1. Title: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)
2. Purpose: To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary education. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of schools, principals, teachers, and students; the linkage of the SASS components enables researchers to examine the relationships among these elements of the education system. For example, researchers can study teacher attrition using information from not only teachers but also from their schools and principals. The integrated survey design also allows information to be collected from the school personnel who can best supply it, causing less inconvenience to respondents and providing more accurate information. Topics covered by the SASS components include teacher supply and demand; descriptive characteristics and staffing patterns of schools; workplace conditions and policies of schools and public school districts; education and work experience of teachers and principals; the principals' and teachers' opinions on the adequacy of facilities and support; demographic characteristics of students, teachers, and principals; and student participation in programs, such as the National School Lunch Program. Each round of the SASS repeats many of the questions from earlier rounds, as well as adding new modules of questions.
3. Survey design and sample size: The samples for the 2003-2004 school year included 14,090 schools that had any of Grades 1-12 (or comparable ungraded levels), the principals of the selected schools, and 63,875 of their teachers. Also selected were 5,604 school districts that operated the public schools selected for sample. Of these, 911 school districts that operated only one school were administered a Unified questionnaire that combined elements of the school as well as school district questionnaire. The remaining 4,693 districts were administered the district questionnaire. All of the public schools additionally received a library media center (LMC) questionnaire (see LMC description).

The universe for the 2003-2004 public school sample was the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) 2001-2002 Common Core of Data. The private school universe was the 2001-2002 Private School Survey (PSS) (see PSS description). The public school, principal, teacher, and district samples were designed to produce national and state representative data. The private school, principal, and teacher samples were designed to produce national estimates and estimates for 17 affiliation/typology groups.

For the 2003-2004 SASS, the public school sample included 302 charter schools. For these schools, the principal and a sample of teachers were selected for participation in the survey. For charter schools that are operated by school districts or similar organizations, the operating agencies were included in the sample of school districts.

The 2007-08 SASS is being conducted during the 2007-08 school year. This is the sixth administration of the SASS. The current SASS and all but one of the previous rounds collected the SASS data by mail; mail non-respondents were contacted by telephone or personal visit. The 2003-2004 SASS collected data using field staff exclusively. Field

## Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

representatives (FRs) visited each school, where they administered a CAPI instrument that determined whether the school was in-scope. After the FR entered information on each teacher from a school-provided roster or listing, a sample of teachers was selected. The FR distributed the principal, school, library media center, and teacher questionnaires and was responsible for all follow-up.

A methodological field test was conducted during the 2005-2006 school year that focused on mail and telephone data collection. Based on the test, the 2007-08 SASS began with mailouts, followed by telephone and personal visit follow-up. Efforts were made to establish a 'school coordinator' at each school to facilitate the collection during the mail and telephone phases.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by teachers and principals. Since the school and school district data are administrative in nature, any knowledgeable people in the school and the district may respond. These are usually the principal and the district administrator. The person who operates the library media center completes the LMC questionnaire.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NCES, Institute of Education Sciences, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau conducted the SASS in the 1993-1994 and 1999-2000, and 2003-2004 school years. The 2007-2008 survey is being completed during the 2007-2008 school year.
7. Release of results: The NCES released the following reports from the 2003-2004 SASS:

Characteristics of Schools, Districts, Teachers, Principals, and School Libraries in the United States, 2003-04 Schools and Staffing Survey, NCES Number 2006313, March 23, 2006.

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2003-04 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) and 2004-05 Teacher Follow-up Survey (TFS) (CD-ROM) Restricted-Use Data with Electronic Codebook, NCES Number 2008309, October 31, 2007.

The NCES released the following reports from the 1999-2000 SASS:

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1999-2000: Overview of the Data for Public, Private, Public Charter, and Bureau of Indian Affairs Elementary and Secondary Schools, NCES Number 2002313, May 31, 2002.

## Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

Qualifications of the Public School Teacher Workforce: Prevalence of Out-of-Field Teaching 1987-88 to 1999-2000, NCES Number 20022603, May 31, 2002.

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Data were released on April 1, 2004: 1999-2000 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) and 2000-2001 Teacher Follow-up Survey (TFS) CD-ROM: Public Use Data with Electronic Codebook.

Links to all reports and data products from all the SASS surveys are available on the SASS website, <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass>.

8. Historical background: While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1988 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.
9. Special features: Beginning in the 1993-1994 school year, we conducted a library media center survey (LMC) (see LMC description) in approximately 7,000 of the 13,300 SASS sample schools. We obtained data on library staffing, resources, and funding. For these selected schools, we also interviewed the head librarian to obtain demographic, academic, and work experience data for these people. In the 1999-2000 survey, the LMC was conducted in all SASS sample schools (except charter and NAEP overlap). Respondents were offered an Internet reporting option. In the 2003-2004 survey, the LMC was included in all public schools.

Beginning with the 1993-1994 SASS, teacher respondents have been contacted during the subsequent school year for the Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS) (see TFS description).

We also conducted a survey of student records in 1,700 schools in 1994-1995. For this survey, we asked a subsample of the SASS schools to provide data from their administrative records for about 7,900 students. Information collected included demographic data, participation in selected federal programs, and enrollment in selected science and math classes.

Prior to each round of the survey, we conducted focus groups and/or cognitive interviews to test the changes made to each questionnaire. As part of the effort to improve the survey, the Demographic Statistical Methods Division and the Center for Survey Methods Research also do research to test methods and procedures.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. **Title: Schools Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS)**
2. **Purpose:** The SSOCS is the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistic's (NCES) primary source of school-level data on crime and safety. It provides estimates of school crime, discipline, disorder, programs, and policies. The SSOCS questionnaire asks principals to report on a variety of topics related to crime and safety, including the following:
  - Characteristics of school policies and procedures;
  - School violence prevention programs and practices;
  - Use of law enforcement or security services;
  - Frequency of criminal incidents at schools;
  - Frequency of incidents reported to police or law enforcement;
  - Frequency of hate-related and gang-related incidents;
  - Disciplinary problems and disciplinary actions; and
  - Other school characteristics related to school crime.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The SSOCS is a nationally representative cross-sectional survey of public elementary and secondary schools. The 2006 survey included 3,565 schools. The SSOCS sample is large enough to provide national estimates of all public schools, while taking into account the level of instruction, type of location, and size of the student enrollment.

The SSOCS is a self-administered survey. Paper questionnaires are mailed to school principals and follow-up of non-respondents is conducted by telephone. The SSOCS is administered at the end of the school year to allow principals to report the most complete information possible.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by principals.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NCES, Institute of Education Sciences, sponsors the survey under the authority of Title I, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of Public Law 107-279, the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. Participation is voluntary. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The SSOCS was administered in the spring of the 1999-2000, the 2003-04, and the 2005-06 school years. It is being conducted in the spring of 2008. It is planned to continue on a biennial cycle.
7. **Release of results:** The NCES released the following reports from the 2005-06 SSOCS: Crime, Violence, Discipline, and Safety in U.S. Public Schools, Findings from the School Survey on Crime and Safety: 2005-06, issued 9/25/2007 (NCES 2007361)

**Schools Survey on Crime and Safety (continued)**

8. Historical background: The 2006 survey was the first SSOCS to be collected and processed by the Census Bureau.
9. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. **Title: Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**
2. **Purpose:** To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income and measures of economic well-being in the country.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 45,000 interviewed households. The duration of each panel ranges from 2 ½ years to 4 years. The SIPP sample is a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The 1984 panel began in October 1983, for the 1985-1993 period, a new panel of households was introduced each year in February. A 4-year 1996 panel was introduced in April 1996; a 3-year panel was started in February 2000 but cancelled after 8 months for budget reasons; a 3-year panel was introduced in February 2001; and a 4-year panel was introduced in February 2004.

The 2004 SIPP sample was the first panel for the SIPP to use the 2000 decennial-based redesign of the sample. Wave 1 of the 2004 Panel sample consists of 62,691 designated living quarters, of which 51,361 were occupied at the time of interview and 43,709 were interviewed. The 2004 sample consists of the base sample of approximately 36,000 households and the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) expansion sample of approximately 15,000 households, which includes the welfare reform supplementary sample. For a more detailed description of the SPD refer to the SPD abstract.

The 2008 Panel will begin interviewing in September 2008. The 2008 Panel is delayed due to budget constraints. Wave 1 of the 2008 Panel sample consists of 65,000 designated living quarters, of which approximately 53,000 will be occupied at the time of interview and approximately 45,000 will be interviewed.

The SIPP content is built around a "core" of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of people in the United States. These questions expand the data currently available on the distribution of cash and noncash income and are repeated at each wave of interviewing. The survey uses a 4-month recall period, with approximately the same number of interviews being conducted in each month of the 4-month period for each wave. Interviews are conducted by personal visit and by decentralized telephone. The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section. These questions are labeled "topical modules" and are assigned to particular interviewing waves of the survey. Topics covered by the modules include personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (continued)

4. Type of respondent: All household members 15 years old and older are interviewed by self-response, if possible; proxy response is permitted when household members are not available for interviewing.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.
6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with monthly interviewing.
7. Release of results: The analysis of the data are released periodically in cross-sectional, topical module, and longitudinal reports. These files are available for all waves of the 1984 through the 1993 panels. Longitudinally edited cross-sectional core files and cross-sectional topical module files are available for the 1996 and 2001 panels. Longitudinal files are also available for the 1984 through 1993 panels. Cross-sectional and topical module files are available for waves 1 - 5 of the 2004 Panel.
8. Historical background: Considerable efforts and funding were invested in developmental work leading to the SIPP. The Income Survey Development Program, conducted between 1977 and 1981, developed survey data collection strategies and instruments, as well as data processing strategies for the SIPP. The survey was originally envisioned as a jointly funded effort by the Census Bureau and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Work was well underway for a February 1982 start of the survey when the HHS had to withdraw its support due to funding problems. As a result, the survey was postponed until the Census Bureau received adequate funding from Congress to conduct the survey. Interviewing for the first panel, the 1984 panel, began in October 1983 with a sample size of approximately 26,000 designated households selected from 174 current survey primary sample units.

As part of our transition to the redesigned SIPP, the 1992 panel was extended to ten waves, and the 1993 panel was extended to nine waves. We did not introduce new panels in 1994 and 1995. Before the redesigned SIPP questionnaire was introduced in the 1996 panel, a dress rehearsal was conducted between February 1995 and September 1995. The dress rehearsal consisted of a Wave 1 and a Wave 2 interview in approximately 9,000 households. In 1996, the SIPP Executive Committee established the Continuous Instrument Improvement Group (CIIG), consisting of staff from numerous divisions, whose task was to review and improve the SIPP core instrument. The CIIG generated an extensive set of recommendations, and the need for thorough and rigorous testing led to the creation of a methods panel, separate from the production survey. The methods panel project consisted of a small survey separate from the SIPP 2001 panel, which was experimentally designed to support rigorous testing of new alternative instrumentation. Testing took place between 1999 and 2003, including three field tests in 2000, 2001, and 2002. Field tests included a test instrument (consisting of CIIG's recommendations) and a control instrument (the SIPP 2001 production instrument).

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (continued)

Results were compared and analyzed, and the final instruments were delivered for implementation in the 2004 panel.

9. Current operations: The 2004 Panel ends with Wave 12 in January 2008. Due to a reduction in the budget, the 2004 Panel sample was reduced in size by 53 percent, which took effect at Wave 9, in October 2006. Further savings were accomplished by interviewing only the core section of the SIPP instrument. No topical modules were asked beginning at Wave 9.

The 2008 Panel uses the redesigned methods panel instrument and a 2000 Census based redesigned sample. The 2008 Panel begins in September 2008 and consists of SIPP base sample of 40,000 eligible households and an expansion sample of 13,000 eligible households to be interviewed 12 times over 4 years. The SIPP interviews are conducted using a computer-assisted interview on a laptop computer.

10. Future outlook: In an effort to reduce costs and improve data quality and timeliness, the Census Bureau has met with stakeholders to gather input and develop an annually administered re-engineered instrument that still meets the primary goals of the SIPP program and will still provide sub-annual estimates of the dynamics of individual and household income and program participation for the nation. These data are critical to evaluate program effectiveness, to anticipate program changes, to ascertain program eligibility, and to aid in program budget projections. The re-engineered system is expected to reduce respondent burden and attrition and deliver data on a timely basis. Although it will not supply the same level of detail as the SIPP, its design must offer policymakers and researchers data that address the same basic issues.
10. Contact person: Patrick Benton, (301) 763-4618.



1. Title: Survey of Market Absorption (SOMA)
2. Purpose: To measure the rate at which different types of new rental apartments and new condominium apartments are absorbed, that is, taken off the market, usually by being rented or sold over the course of the first 12 months following completion of a building.
3. Sample design and sample size: In each month of the year, buildings completed with five or more units in the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Construction (SOC) are selected; and an initial interview conducted. The number of respondents may vary from month to month since each month's work load is dependent on the number of completions in the SOC. To regulate costs and staff requirements better, the monthly sample is limited to no more than 1,000 cases. If the number of completions in a month exceeds 1,000, a subsample of completions is selected.  
  
After the initial interview, subsequent interviews are done at 3-month intervals only at buildings that are not completely absorbed. Interviewing continues until all units in a building are absorbed for up to one year. (Units in federally-subsidized buildings are not followed up after the initial three months; those units are considered absorbed.)
4. Type of respondent: We will interview the builder, the building owner or manager, or a rental or sales agent on site.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701z-1 and 2.
6. Periodicity: This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.
7. Release of results: Reports are published by the sponsor and the Census Bureau quarterly. In addition, there is an annual report published in April of each year and a characteristics of new apartments report published in July of each year. All results including "unpublished" metropolitan area data are posted to the Internet quarterly.
8. Historical background: This survey is conducted on a continuing basis since 1971. Historical data are updated each year and are included in the annual report every five years.
9. Contact person: Contact Alan Friedman or Venus Anderson; Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-3199.

1. Title: Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD)
2. Purpose: To collect longitudinal data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of a nationally representative sample of the U.S. population that permits the evaluation of the welfare reform legislation and its impact on the American people over time. These data provide the basis for an overall evaluation of how welfare reforms are achieving the aims of the Administration and the Congress and meeting the needs of the American people.
3. Survey design and sample size: Congress mandated that the U.S. Census Bureau, through the SPD, collect data as necessary to evaluate the impact of welfare reform legislation. For 1997 through 2002, a separate survey was fielded that followed respondents from previous Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panels. Beginning in 2004, the SPD funding was used to expand the sample for the SIPP 2004 and 2008 panels. For a more detailed description of the SIPP refer to the SIPP abstract.
4. Type of respondent: A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member, 15 years old or older, provides information for each household member. Questions about children 14 years old or younger, except the Self-Administered Adolescent Questionnaire (SAQ), are asked only of parents or legal guardians.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Census Bureau conducted the SPD survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 614.
6. Periodicity: A longitudinal survey conducted on a yearly basis, with interviewing planned for May through July.
7. Release of results: The Census Bureau has released the following SPD calendar year and longitudinal public use micro data files: the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey, the 1998-2002 SPD calendar year files; the First Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1997 (except 1995); the Second Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1999 (except 1995); and the Third Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 2001 (except 1995).
8. Historical background: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) required and funded a new survey by the Census Bureau, the SPD. Public Law 104-193 required the Census Bureau to "continue to collect data on the 1992 and 1993 panels of the SIPP as necessary to obtain such information as will enable interested people to evaluate the impact [of the law] on a random national sample of recipients of assistance under state programs funded under this part and (as appropriate) other low-income families and, in doing so, shall pay particular attention to the issues of out-of-wedlock birth, welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells, the causes of repeat welfare spells, and shall obtain information about the status of children participating in such panels."

## Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

9. Special features: The survey met a specific need to evaluate the effects of the 1996 welfare reforms not currently addressed by other surveys. The SPD tested a \$20 incentive to evaluate its effect in returning a household to sample during the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey data collection and gave a \$40 incentive during the 1999-2002 data collections to all Type A non-interviewed households and potential Type A non-interviewed households to maintain response rates. During the 2001 data collection, the SPD gave a \$40 incentive to each household that completed an SAQ interview for all eligible adolescents (ages 12-17). The SPD gave a \$100 incentive to non-interviewed households from the 1997 Bridge in the 2000 data collection and to non-interviewed households from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Panels in the 2001 data collection.
10. Current operations: The SIPP 2004 panel began in February 2004 and consists of a base sample of approximately 36,000 households and the SPD expansion sample of approximately 15,000 that were interviewed 12 times. The SIPP 2008 Panel begins in September 2008 and consists of SIPP base sample of 40,000 eligible households and an expansion sample of 13,000 eligible households to be interviewed 12 times over 4 years. The SIPP interviews are conducted using a computer-assisted interview on a laptop computer.
11. Future outlook: Current legislation extends major programs in the 1996 welfare law through September 2010. The legislation requires the Census Bureau to obtain information to evaluate the impact of welfare reforms on recipients of assistance under state welfare programs. The Census Bureau has implemented this requirement by expanding the sample sizes of the 2004 and 2008 SIPP panels by approximately 15,000 households.  
  
Due to a reduction in the budget, the 2004 Panel sample was reduced in size by 53 percent, which took affect at Wave 9, in October 2006. Therefore, estimates will not be available from all states.
12. Contact person: Patrick Benton, (301) 763-4618.

1. Title: Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS)
2. Purpose: To determine the teacher attrition rates in public and private schools and to obtain data on the characteristics of teachers who leave the profession and those who stay.
3. Survey design and sample size: The sample is a subset of teachers who participated in the most recent Schools and Staffing Surveys (SASS). Prior to the TFS sample selection, we contact the SASS schools to find out which teachers have left since the SASS interview. The 2004-2005 survey included 5,838 teachers from public schools, 2,419 teachers from private schools, and 325 teachers from charter schools. We collect the data by mail; non-respondents are contacted by field representatives for follow-up. Data collection for the 2004-2005 TFS was completed in May 2005.
4. Type of respondent: Self-response by the selected teachers.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Institute of Education Sciences, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: We conducted the TFS in school years 1988-1989, 1991-1992, 1994-1995, 2000-2001, and 2004-2005; that is, one year after the SASS. It will be conducted next in 2008-09.
7. Release of results: The latest reports released by the NCES were:
  - Restricted-use 2004-05 TFS New School Data File, 1/16/2008 (NCES 2008327)
  - 2003-04 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) and 2004-05 Teacher Follow-up Survey (TFS) (CD-ROM) Restricted-Use Data with Electronic Codebook, 10/31/2007 (NCES 2008309)
8. Historical background: While the NCES had obtained teacher-attrition rates from the schools in the past, teachers were not contacted for the information. The first sample of teachers to provide this information was selected from the 1988 SASS.
9. Special features: The 2004-2005 survey offered an advance incentive payment of \$10.00 to half of the respondents. Half of the respondents were offered an Internet reporting option. A study design containing six panels allowed for an evaluation of the incentive's impact on response overall, and on Internet response. Based on the results, there will be an Internet version going forward, but no incentive.
10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. Title: Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (TPOPS)
2. Purpose: To obtain the names and locations of retail, wholesale, and service establishments (outlets) at which consumers purchase specified goods and services (commodities). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the data to select and update outlets included in their Consumer Price Index (CPI) pricing surveys.
3. Survey design and sample size: The interviewing periods are referenced by the 2-digit year and the 1-digit calendar quarter; for example, 081 is the first calendar quarter of 2008, 082 is the second calendar quarter of 2008, and so on. The interviewing period lasts for seven weeks each quarter.

The sample consists of telephone numbers selected by a methodology called random-digit dialing (RDD). We conduct the interviews using the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) methodology. We conduct interviews only for those telephone numbers that are in residences or households.

We conduct interviews with households in the primary sampling units (PSUs) that represent the CPI urban areas. Each telephone number or household is called and interviewed during four consecutive quarters.

During each interview, we ask about the purchase of certain commodities. There are 214 commodities, and each commodity is assigned to one of 16 different groups. The groups are assigned to different PSUs in each interviewing period. In each interview, we ask the household about the purchase of commodities from only one of the 16 groups.

Although the number of telephone numbers called and completed interviews obtained vary by the PSU, the survey requirements call for 56,345 interviews to be completed during fiscal year 2008. We monitor the number of completed interviews each quarter to help us determine the correct sample size for the next quarter.

4. Type of respondent: Any knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides information for the entire household.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The BLS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted for seven weeks during each calendar quarter.
7. Release of results: Neither the BLS nor the Census Bureau prepares reports from the data collected in this survey.

## Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (continued)

8. Historical background: From 1974 to 1996, the survey was called the Current Point of Purchase Survey (CPP), and we conducted it by personal visit once each year, usually in April. The sample areas consisted of the 88 urban areas in which the BLS conducted their CPI pricing surveys. We interviewed in one-fifth of the areas each year.

From July 1995 through June 1996, we interviewed households selected by RDD using CATI. We interviewed approximately 3,000 households in 15 different areas in each calendar quarter that were not in the 1996 personal-visit sample. The purpose of these interviews was to collect outlet information on goods and services not asked in previous CPP surveys, which the BLS included in the CPI beginning in 1998.

In January 1997, we began interviewing every three months using the RDD and CATI methodologies.

Prior to converting to the RDD and CATI methodologies, the BLS and the Census Bureau conducted a series of tests to determine whether or not we could conduct this survey using RDD as the sample source and CATI as the collection methodology. We conducted the tests in April 1988, April 1991, August 1991 through June 1992, and from January 1993 through December 1994.

In May 2004, the 042 interviewing period, we began conducting the survey using Blaise and Web-CATI.

9. Special Features: At the request of the Office of Management and Budget and with the BLS's approval, we tested the use of advance letters to determine whether advance notification improved the response rate. Test results indicated that notified respondents were more likely to participate in the survey. Beginning in October 2005, the Q054 interviewing period, we began sending letters to all respondents for whom we could obtain an address by matching the selected phone numbers to a vendor's data base of phone numbers and addresses. Each quarter, approximately 25 - 30 percent of the new TPOPS sample receives an advance letter.
10. Contact person: Deborah Kinnaman, (301) 763-3817.

1. Title: **Youth Volunteering and Civic Engagement Survey (YVCES)**
2. Purpose: Information from this survey will be used as the basis to promote the growth of teen participation in the community. Teen participation patterns and trend information assist in identifying the strategies that will cultivate programs to attract teens to community service, as well as encourage teens to become actively involved in public and community service throughout adulthood.
3. Survey design and sample size: We will contact about 7,000 households, selected from retired Current Population Survey rotations that participated in the September 2006/2007 Volunteer Supplement, which contain a child who will be 12 to 18 years old by October 2008.
4. Type of respondent: We will randomly select one person 12-18 years old from the household for the detailed interview.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The Corporation for National and Community Service is the sponsor. The U.S. Census Bureau will perform the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau last conducted this survey in 2007.
7. Contact person: Richard A. Schwartz, (301) 763-7491.

## SURVEY CONTACTS

American Community Survey .....	Susan Schechter Bortner (301) 763-8950
American Housing Surveys .....	La Terri D. Bynum (301) 763-3858
American Time Use Survey .....	Christopher Laskey or Jennifer Montcalm (301) 763-5312
Consumer Expenditure Survey .....	Christopher Laskey or Valerie London (301) 763-5312
Current Population Survey .....	Lisa Clement or Gregory Weyland (301) 763-5482
Current Population Survey Supplements .....	Lisa Clement or Gregory Weyland (301) 763-5482
Identity Theft Supplement .....	Jeremy Shimer (301) 763-5319
Library Media Center Questionnaire/SASS .....	Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey .....	La Terri D. Bynum (301) 763-3858
National Crime Victimization Survey ..	Jeremy Shimer or Christopher Seamands (301) 763-5319
National Health Interview Survey .....	Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379
National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey .....	La Terri D. Bynum (301) 763-3858
National Hospital Discharge Survey .....	Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379
National Prisoner Statistics Program .....	Jeremy Shimer or Steven Bittner (301) 763-5319
National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery .....	Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379
National Survey of College Graduates .....	Deborah Kinnaman (301) 763-3817
National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2006 .....	Deborah Kinnaman (301) 763-3817
New York City Housing Vacancy Survey .....	Alan Friedman or Robert Callis (301) 763-3199
Police Public Contact Survey .....	Jeremy Shimer (301) 763-5319
Private School Survey .....	Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Schools and Staffing Survey .....	Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Schools Survey on Crime and Safety .....	Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Survey of Income and Program Participation .....	Patrick Benton (301) 763-4618
Survey of Market Absorption .....	Alan Friedman or Venus Anderson (301) 763-3199
Survey of Program Dynamics .....	Patrick Benton (301) 763-4618
Teacher Follow-Up Survey .....	Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey .....	Deborah Kinnaman (301) 763-3817
Youth Volunteering and Civic Engagement Survey .....	Richard A. Schwartz (301) 763-7491