

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, APRIL 1995:
FOOD SECURITY SUPPLEMENT**

**TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION
CPS-95**

This file documentation consists of the following materials:

Attachment 1	Abstract
Attachment 2	Overview—Current Population Survey
Attachment 3	Overview—April 1995 Contingent Work Supplement
Attachment 4	Glossary
Attachment 5	Revisions to the Current Population Survey
Attachment 6	How to Use the Record Layout
Attachment 7	Changes in the Record Layout Since 1993
Attachment 8	Basic CPS Record Layout
Attachment 9	Current Population Survey April 1995 Food Service Supplement Record Layout
Attachment 10	Current Population Survey April 1995 Food Security Supplement Questionnaire
Attachment 11	Industry Classification Codes
Attachment 12	Occupation Classification Codes
Attachment 13	Specific Metropolitan Identifiers
Attachment 14	Topcoding of Usual Hourly Earnings
Attachment 15	Tallies of Unweighted Counts
Attachment 16	Nativity Codes
Attachment 17	Allocation Flags
Attachment 18	Source and Accuracy of the April 1995 Food Security Supplement Data
Attachment 19	User Notes

NOTE

Questions about accompanying **documentation** should be directed to Administrative and Customer Services Division, Microdata Access Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 457-1214.

Questions about the **tape** should be directed to Administrative and Customer Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 457-4100.

Questions about the **subject matter** should be directed to Kathleen Stoner, Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 457-3806.

ATTACHMENT 1

ABSTRACT

Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. -Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1998.

Type of File:

Microdata; unit of observation is individuals within housing units.

Universe Description:

The universe consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 57,000 households.

Subject-Matter Description:

Data are provided on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin.

The April 1995 CPS Food Security Supplement was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. The supplement was intended to research the full range of severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in U.S. households.

Based on this research, the FCS has developed comprehensive food security measurement scales and food security status indicators, which are described in Attachment 3, Overview - Food Security Supplement. **Please be advised, however, that responses to any of the supplement's individual items are not, taken alone and in themselves, meaningful measures of food insufficiency, food insecurity, or hunger, and should not be used as such.**

Geographic Coverage:

State of residence is uniquely identified as well as census geographic division and region. The 113 largest metropolitan areas (CMSA's or MSA's), 89 selected MSA's, 66 selected PMSA's, and 30 central cities in multi-central city MSA's or PMSA's also are uniquely identified. Within confidentiality restrictions, indicators are provided for MSA-PMSA/non-MSA-PMSA, central city/noncentral city, farm/nonfarm, and MSA/CMSA size.

Technical Description:

File Structure: Rectangular.

File Size: 153,418 logical records; 1,079 character logical record length.

File Sort Sequence: State rank by CMSA/MSA rank by household identification number by line number.

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

Reference Materials:

Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement Technical Documentation.

Documentation contains this abstract, including ordering information, overview, definitions, questionnaire facsimiles, code lists, and record layouts of the file. One copy accompanies each file order. Additional copies are available from Administrative and Customer Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 457-4100.

Bureau of the Census. *The Current Population Survey Design and Methodology* (Technical Paper 40) (out of print). Describes in detail the sample design and survey procedures used as well as accuracy of estimates and sampling errors. Reference copies should be available from most public libraries or Federal Depository Libraries. It also is available on microfiche and microfiche paperprints from Customer Services, Administrative and Customer Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

File Availability:

The file may be ordered from Administrative and Customer Services Division using the Customer Services order form on the following page. It is available on 9-track tape reel (ASCII or EBCDIC, labeled or unlabeled, 6250 bpi). The file also can be made available on IBM 3480 compatible tape cartridge or CD-R (compact disc-recordable) in ASCII format.

Census Bureau Order Forms

FORM 1 — Use this form ONLY to order publications sold by the Census Bureau's facility in Jeffersonville, Indiana.
 If you have questions, call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Please Type or Print. Prices include regular domestic postage and handling. International customers please add 25%.

Qty.	Series number	Title	Price each	Total price
Total for publications				

(Company or personal name) _____ (Please type or print)

(Additional address/attention line) _____

(Street address) _____

(City, State, ZIP Code) _____

(Daytime phone including area code) _____ (Date) _____

Please Choose Method of Payment:

Check payable to **Commerce-Census**

Census deposit account 9

Mail to: Bureau of the Census, DPD—Publications Unit,
 1201 E. Tenth St., Jeffersonville, IN 47132

FORM 2 — Use for computer tape (TAPE), computer tape cartridge (CART), technical documentation (TD), compact disc-read-only memory (CD-ROM), tape to CD-ROM (T-CD), diskette (DISK), and selected publications (PUB).
 Sales are final - with the exception that defective products may be returned within 90 days. If you have questions, call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Charge your order. It's easy!

To fax your orders: 301-457-3842
Phone orders and special handling: 301-457-4100

Please Type or Print. All prices include regular domestic postage and handling. International customers, please add 25%.

Qty.	Media <small>(See abbrev. above)</small>	Title/Series	Price each	Total price
Total for products listed (minimum order: \$10)				

COMPUTER TAPE INSTRUCTIONS	All tape files are on 6250 bpi reels, have standard ANSI labeling, and are blocked at 32K bytes. They are also available on IBM model 3480-compatible tape cartridges. Please specify your choice of: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tape Reel</i> <i>or</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tape Cartridge</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>EBCDIC</i> <i>or</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>ASCII</i>	A machine-readable data dictionary generally is included without charge with either format. Other tape characteristics are available by special request for an additional handling fee of \$50. Before placing an order, make arrangements by writing or faxing a description of your special requirements to James Clark, ACSD, Rm. 2270-3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (or fax to 301-457-4714).
----------------------------	---	--

(Company or personal name) _____ (Please type or print)

(Additional address/attention line) _____

(Street address) _____

(City, State, ZIP Code) _____

(Daytime phone including area code) _____ (Date) _____

Please Choose Method of Payment:

Check payable to **Commerce-Census**

Census deposit account 9

VISA or MasterCard Account

- -

 (Name on card) Expiration date

 (Signature)

Mail to: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
 P.O. Box 277943, Atlanta, GA 30384-7943.

ATTACHMENT 2
OVERVIEW
Current Population Survey

Introduction

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of the official government statistics on employment and unemployment. The CPS has been conducted monthly for over 50 years. Currently, we obtain interviews from about 56,000 households monthly, scientifically selected on the basis of area of residence to represent the nation as a whole, individual states, and other specified areas. Each household is interviewed once a month for four consecutive months one year, and again for the corresponding time period a year later. This technique enables us to obtain reliable month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons at a reasonable cost while minimizing the inconvenience to any one household.

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

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

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

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

For a more detailed discussion about the basic labor force data gathered on a monthly basis in the CPS survey, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CPS Sample Design

The current CPS sample is selected based on 1980 census information. (A redesigned CPS sample based on the 1990 census will be phased-in starting April 1994 and completed as of July 1995). The first stage of the 1980 sample design created 1,973 geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSUs) in the entire United States. These 1,973 PSUs were grouped into strata within each state. Some of these PSUs formed strata by themselves and were in sample with certainty, which is referred to as self-representing. Of the remaining nonself-representing PSUs, one PSU was selected from each stratum with the probability of selection proportional to the

population of the PSU. A total of 729 PSUs were selected for sample containing 1,297 counties and independent cities. The second stage of the sample design selected housing units within these PSUs.

Approximately 70,000 housing units are assigned for interview each month, of which about 59,000 are occupied and thus eligible for interview. The remainder are units found to be destroyed, vacant, converted to nonresidential use, containing persons whose usual place of residence is elsewhere, or ineligible for other reasons. Of the 59,000 occupied housing units, approximately 5 percent are not interviewed in a given month due to temporary absence (vacation, etc.), the residents are not found at home after repeated attempts, inability of persons contacted to respond, unavailability for other reasons, and refusals to cooperate. The interviewed households contain approximately 110,000 persons 15 years old and over, approximately 33,000 children 0-14 years old, and about 550 Armed Forces members living with civilians either on or off base within these households. A more precise explanation regarding the CPS sample design is provided in "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error: Household Data - Sampling" in any issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Relationship of Current Population Survey Files to Publications

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

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

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

All Current Population Reports, including the other series for population estimates and projections and special censuses, may be obtained by subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238. Subscriptions are available as follows: Population Characteristics, Special Studies, and Consumer Income series (P 20, P 23, P 60) combined, \$101 per year (sold as a package only); Population Estimates and Projections. (P-25), \$27 per year. Single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided in the Bureau of the *Census Catalog and Guide*, the *Monthly Product Announcement (MPA)*, and in *Census and You*.

Geographic Limitations

The CPS sample was selected so that specific reliability criteria were met nationally, for each of the 50 States, for the District of Columbia, and for the sub-State areas of New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. Since 1985, these reliability criteria have been maintained through periodic additions and deletions in the State samples. Estimates formed for geographic areas identified on the microdata file which are smaller than states (except the two sub-State areas mentioned above) are not as reliable.

Weights

Under the estimating methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns for the entire panel of respondents. The CPS estimation procedure involves weighting the data from each sample person. The base weight, which is the inverse of the probability of the person being in the sample, is a rough measure of the number of actual persons that the sample person represents. Almost all sample persons in the same state have the same base weight, but the weights across states are different. Selection probabilities may also differ for some sample areas due to field subsampling, which is done when areas selected for the sample contain many more households than expected. The base weights are then adjusted for noninterview, and the ratio estimation procedure is applied.

1. **Noninterview adjustment.** The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability of the respondent for other reasons. This noninterview

adjustment is made separately for clusters of similar sample areas that are usually, but not necessarily, contained within a state. Similarity of sample areas is based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status and size. Within each cluster, there is a further breakdown by residence. Each MSA cluster is split by "central city" and "balance of the MSA". Each non-MSA cluster is split by "urban" and "rural" residence categories. The proportion of occupied sample households not interviewed fluctuates around 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. **Ratio estimates.** The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole in such characteristics as age, race, sex, and state of residence. Because these characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the survey estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio adjustment as follows:
 - a. *First-stage ratio estimate.* The purpose of the first-stage ratio adjustment is to reduce the contribution to variance that results from selecting a sample of PSUs rather than drawing sample households from every PSU in the nation. This adjustment is made to the CPS weights in two race cells: black and nonblack; it is applied only to PSUs that are nonself-representing and for those states that have a substantial number of black households. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each state cell at the time of the 1980 census between 1) the race distribution of the population in sample PSUs and 2) the race distribution of all PSUs (both 1 and 2 exclude self-representing PSUs).
 - b. *Second-stage ratio estimate.* This procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used:
 - 1) 51 state controls of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older
 - 2) national civilian noninstitutional population controls for 14 hispanic and 5 nonhispanic age-sex categories
 - 3) national civilian noninstitutional population controls for 66 white, 42 black, and 10 "other" age-sex categories

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. The projections are derived by updating demographic census data with information from a variety of other data sources that account for births, deaths, and net migration. Estimated numbers of resident Armed Forces personnel and institutionalized persons reduce the resident population to the civilian noninstitutional population. Estimates of net census undercount, determined from the Post Enumeration Survey, are added to the population projections. Prior to January 1994, the projections were based on earlier censuses, and there was no correction for census undercount. A summary of the current procedures used to make population projections is given in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Comparability of CPS From Microdata Files With Published Sources

Although total estimates of the population will equal published estimates, labor force estimates produced from a microdata file will not be directly comparable or identical with the published nonseasonally adjusted labor force data. The major reason for this is due to a final estimation procedure incorporated into the production of the published nonseasonally adjusted data. This procedure, known as a composite estimator, is a weighted average of two estimates for the current month for any particular item. The first estimate is the two-stage ratio estimate that includes all the estimation steps given above. The second estimate consists of the composite estimate for the preceding month to which has been added an estimate of the change from the preceding month, based on that part of the sample which is common to the two months (about 75 percent). This procedure is primarily used to

increase the reliability of estimates of month-to-month change, although other reliability gains are also realized. As noted above, the composite estimation procedure does not affect estimates of the total population.

Another factor also inhibits microdata comparison with published labor force data. This is the seasonal adjustment that is applied to many published statistics. This adjustment is used to adjust for normal seasonal variations to help distinguish the underlying economic situation in month-to-month changes.

Shown below are data from January and July 1993 which demonstrate how estimates compiled using the final weights from the microdata file may differ from the published composited estimates, with and without seasonal adjustment. Note that the composite estimation procedure was not used for estimates published from January 1994 to May 1994. For a further description of both the composite estimator and seasonal adjustment, see "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error: Household Data - Estimating Methods (Composite Estimation Procedure)" and "Seasonal Adjustment" in any issue of Employment and Earnings.

Comparison of CPS Estimates from Microdata Files with Published Sources

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
January 1993 Data (000's)					
Final Weights	192,644	126,115	116,113	10,002	66,529
Composited (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	192,644	126,034	116,123	9,911	66,610
Composited (Seasonally Adjusted)	192,644	127,083	118,071	9,013	65,561
July 1993 Data (000's)					
Final Weights	193,633	130,399	121,450	8,949	63,234
Composited (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	193,633	130,324	121,323	9,002	63,309
Composited (Seasonally Adjusted)	193,633	128,070	119,301	8,769	65,563

ATTACHMENT 3

OVERVIEW

April 1995 Food Security Survey

General

Census Bureau staff conducted the April 1995 Food Security Survey as a supplement to that month's Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly labor force survey in which interviews are conducted in approximately 57,000 households across the Nation. April was the first month in which this survey was ever conducted. Attachment 10 contains the Food Security supplement questions asked of all interviewed households.

Attachment 2 comprises a description of the CPS entitled "Overview--Current Population Survey." A description of the April 1995 Food Security Survey follows.

Data Collection

The food security questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Items S1 through S8 dealt with expenditures for food and were asked of all households. The item S9 series was only asked of selected households with certain incomes. Items S11 through S16 dealing with whether the household had enough and the kinds of food they wanted to eat and running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further, were asked of all households.

Items S17 through S58 were only asked of households that met certain conditions. Some of these questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, losing weight because there wasn't enough food, etc.

These items are being used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. **RESPONSES TO INDIVIDUAL ITEMS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT ARE NOT, TAKEN ALONE AND IN THEMSELVES, MEANINGFUL MEASURES OF FOOD INSUFFICIENCY, FOOD INSECURITY, OR HUNGER, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED IN SUCH A MANNER.**

Data Processing

The data processing involved editing the April supplement data. This process is described below.

Edits and Allocations. The data processing involved a consistency edit of all supplement items. The consistency edit ensured that the entries within an individual record followed the correct skip pattern. Items with missing entries were assigned values, if appropriate.

The values for each variable are defined in the supplement record layout (Attachment 9).

Weighting. There is a supplement weight associated with the April 1995 Food Security supplement. Use this weight for tallying the supplement items.

After supplement weighting was completed, 83 supplement cases were found to lack enough data to calculate the scale score SCALE12. The supplement data for those cases were deleted, resulting in some cases on the data file that were flagged as interviews having supplement weights but no data. Weighted, these cases total approximately 229,000 households.

April 1995 CPS/Food Security Computer File

CPS Labor Force Data. The April 1995 CPS file contains 153,418 records. Each record contains 1079 characters. Attachment 9 contains the variable name, character size, location on record, universe, and the values of the variables.

The variable PRPERTYP (located in positions 161-162 on the CPS Basic Items Record Layout) determines the type of person as follows:

PRPERTYP

- 1 = Child household member (0-14 years old)
- 2 = Adult civilian household member (15+ years old)
- 3 = Adult Armed Forces household member (15+ years old)

The variable HRINSTA (located in positions 57-58 on the CPS Basic Items Record Layout) determines the interview status of the household.

HRINSTA

- 1 = Interview
- 2 = Type A Noninterview (These records represent households that were eligible for the April 1995 CPS interview but were not interviewed because no one was home, household members were temporarily absent, etc.)
- 3 = Type B Noninterview (These records represent sample addresses determined to be ineligible for the CPS by virtue of being vacant, demolished, nonresidential, etc.)
- 4 = Type C Noninterview (See explanation for Type B above)

By combining the values of PRPERTYP (1-3) and HRINSTA (2-4) the number of records can be determined.

The values of PRPERTYP are:

	<u>Unweighted Counts</u>
1 = (Child)	31,963
2 = (Adult Civilian, 15+)	106,494
3 = (Adult, Armed Forces)	527

The values of HRINSTA are:

2 = Type A Noninterview	4,100
3 = Type B Noninterview	9,925
4 = Type C Noninterview	409

April 1995 Food Security Supplement Data

The April 1995 supplement data for the household is located in character positions 815-1069.
(See Attachment 9.)

Tallying the April 1995 Food Security Supplement File

The April 1995 supplement universe represented the full CPS sample comprised of all interviewed CPS households.

Unweighted Counts

Attachment 15 is a tally listing of unweighted counts. Use these counts to ensure that the file is being properly accessed.

Explanation of Food Security Scales (Data Items HSCAL12, HSCAL30, HSCAL12D, HSCAL30C)

Items S11 through S58 on the April 1995 CPS Food Security Supplement were chosen to characterize the full range of severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in U.S. households. Responses to any of these individual items are not, in themselves, meaningful measures of food insufficiency, food insecurity, or hunger and should not be used in such a manner. These items have, however, been analyzed by the Food and Consumer Service (FCS), the supplement sponsor, to develop comprehensive food security measurement scales and food security status indicators.

One of the food security scales measures the full range of food insecurity and hunger on a 12-month basis. The other measures only the more severe conditions associated with reduced food intake and hunger over the past 30 days. The 12-month scale is based on 18 items in the supplement (S24, S25, S28, S29, S32, S35, S38, S40, S43, S44, S47, S50, S53, S54, S55, S56, S57, and S58). The 30-day scale uses 17 items (S26, S27, S30, S31, S33, S34, S36, S37, S39, S41, S42, S45, S46, S48, S49, S51, S52).

S57, and S58). The 30-day scale uses 17 items (S26, S27, S30, S31, S33, S34, S36, S37, S39, S41, S42, S45, S46, S48, S49, S51, S52).

Households that answered less than half of the items included on a scale had their scale value set to "missing". Scale scores are continuous ranging from 0 to 10. Households with scores at the lower end of the range are food secure. Higher scores indicate more severe hunger and food insecurity conditions. Further information on the estimation and interpretation of the scale scores can be found in Chapter 3 of the Summary Report¹ and Chapters 2 and 3 of the Technical Report² of the Food Security Measurement Project.

In order to divide the population into food security status groups, FCS also created categorical variables. For the previous 12-month period, the food security status measure has four categories:

- 0 - Food secure
- 1 - Food insecure without hunger
- 2 - Food insecure with moderate hunger
- 3 - Food insecure with severe hunger

For the previous 30-day period, there are three categories:

- 0 - No hunger evident
- 2 - Food insecure with moderate hunger
- 3 - Food insecure with severe hunger

Further information on the estimation and interpretation of the food security status measure can be found in Chapter 4 of the Technical Report of the Food Security Measurement Project.

-
- ¹ Hamilton, W.L. et. al., "Household Food Security in the United States in 1995: Summary Report of the Food Security Measurement Project", Abt Associates Inc., Cambridge, Mass., June 1997. Report prepared for USDA Food and Consumer Service.
 - ² Hamilton, W.L. et. al., "Household Food Security in the United States in 1995: Summary Report of the Food Security Measurement Project", Abt Associates Inc., Cambridge, Mass., June 1997. Report prepared for USDA Food and Consumer Service.

ATTACHMENT 4

GLOSSARY

Current Population Survey

Age—Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday. The adult universe (i.e., population of marriageable age) is comprised of persons 15 years and over for CPS labor force data.

Allocation Flag—Each edited item has a corresponding allocation flag indicating the nature of the edit. See the attachment on allocation flags for more information. The second character of the item name is always "X".

Armed Forces—Demographic information for Armed Forces members (enumerated in off-base housing or on-base with their families) is included on the CPS data files. No labor force information is collected of Armed Forces members in any month. In March, supplemental data on income are included for Armed Forces members. This is the only month that non-demographic information is included for Armed Forces members.

Civilian Labor Force—(See Labor Force.)

Class of Worker—This refers to the broad classification of the person's employer. These broad classifications for current jobs are:

- 1) Federal government
- 2) State government
- 3) Local government
- 4) Private industry (including self-employed, incorporated)
- 5) Self-employed (not incorporated)
- 6) Working without pay

Domain—The domain for an item is a list or range of its possible values. Note that all unedited items have possible values of -1 (blank), -2 (don't know), and -3 (refused). Since all items have these possible values, they are not shown as valid entries for each item.

Duration of Unemployment—Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed are continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of two weeks or more during which a person is employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work.

Earners, Number of—The file includes all persons 15 years old and over in the household with \$1 or more in wages and salaries, or \$1 or more of a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment during the preceding year.

Edited item—An edited item is allocated or imputed by the processing system. In most cases this means allocating a value where the unedited item contains a value of blank, "don't know", or "refused". The second character of the item name is always "E".

An edited version of an item exists only if that item is processed through the edits. If the edits never deal with a particular item, then that item only has an unedited version.

Since the instrument enforces skip patterns and consistency between many items, the edits are left mainly with the job of allocating missing values. Also, since an interviewer is allowed to "back up" in the interview, there may be "off-path" items filled in the unedited data. The edits also blank these off-path items if an edited version of the items exists.

Education—(See Level of School Completed.)

Employed—(See Labor Force.)

Family—A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family Household—A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and may include among the household members any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. (See the definition of Family).

Family Weight—This weight is used only for tallying family characteristics. In March, the weight on the family record is the March supplement weight of the householder or reference person.

Final Weight—Used in tabulating labor force items in all months, including March. The final weight is controlled to independent estimates for:

- 1) States
- 2) Origin, Sex, and Age
- 3) Age, Race, and Sex

This weight should not be used when tabulating March supplement data.

Full-Time Worker—Persons on full-time schedules include persons working 35 hours or more, persons who worked 1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons (e.g., illness) and usually work full-time, and persons "with a job but not at work" who usually work full-time.

Group Quarters—Group quarters are noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons unrelated to the person in charge.

Head Versus Householder—Beginning with the March 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used.

Highest Grade of School Attended—(See Level of School Completed.)

Hispanic Origin—Persons of Hispanic origin in this file are determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents are asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicated that their origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic.

Hours of Work—Hours of work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who is off on the Veterans Day holiday is reported as working 32 hours even though he is paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures related to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Household—A household consists of all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room, which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure, and when there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. The count of households excludes persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) are not included in the survey.

Household Weight—The household weight is used for tallying household characteristics. In March, the household weight is the March Supplement weight of the householder.

Householder—The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Householder With No Other Relatives in Household—A householder who has no relatives living in the household. This is the entry for a person living alone. Another example is the designated householder of an apartment shared by two or more unrelated individuals.

Householder With Other Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household—The person designated as householder if he/she has one or more relatives (including spouse) living in the household.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (I&O)—Current Job (basic data)—For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time job lasting two or more weeks or by the job (either full-time or part-time). The I & O questions are also asked of persons not in the labor force who are in the fourth and eighth months in sample and who have worked in the last five years.

Job Seekers—All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week.

Longitudinal Weight—Used for gross flows analysis. Only found on adult records matched from month to month.

PEMLR (Major Labor Force Recode)—This classification is available for each civilian 15 years old and over according to his/her responses to the monthly (basic) labor force items.

Labor Force—Persons are classified as in the labor force if they are employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" includes all civilians classified as employed or unemployed. The file includes labor force data for civilians age 15 and over. However, the official definition of the civilian labor force is age 16 and over.

1. *Employed*

Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, do any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who work 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm in a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who have jobs but who are not working because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they are taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they are seeking other jobs. These persons would have a Monthly Labor Force Recode (MLR) of 1 or 2 respectively in characters 180-181 of the person record which designates "at work" and "with a job, but not at work." Each employed person is counted only once. Those persons

who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. If they worked an equal number of hours at more than one job, they are counted at the job they held the longest.

2. *Unemployed*

Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, have no employment but are available for work, and (1) have engaged in any specific job seeking activity within the past 4 weeks such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) are waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) are waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. These persons would have an MLR code of 3 or 4 in characters 180-181 of the person record. The unemployed includes job leavers, job losers, new job entrants, and job reentrants.

a. *Job Leavers*

Persons who quit or otherwise terminate their employment voluntarily and immediately begin looking for work.

b. *Job Losers*

Persons whose employment ends involuntarily, who immediately begin looking for work, and those persons who are already on layoff.

c. *New Job Entrants*

Persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.

d. *Job Reentrants*

Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.

Finally, it should be noted that the unemployment rate represents the number of persons unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, etc. The job loser, job leaver, reentrant, and new entrant rates are each calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over; the sum of the rates for the four groups thus equals the total unemployment rate.

3. *Not in Labor Force*

All civilians 15 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified by major activity: retired, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, and other. The "other" group includes, for the most part, students and persons keeping house. Persons who report doing unpaid work in a family farm or business for less than 15 hours are also classified as not in the labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work again, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are asked only in those households that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample,

i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for three previous months and would not be in for the subsequent month.

Persons classified as NILF have an MLR code of 5-7 in characters 180-181 of the person record.

Layoff—A person who is unemployed but expects to be called back to a specific job. If he/she expects to be called back within 30 days, it is considered a temporary layoff; otherwise, it is an indefinite layoff.

Level of School Completed/Degree Received—These data changed beginning with the January 1992 file. A new question, "What is the highest level of school ... has completed or the highest degree ... has received?" replaced the old "Highest grade attended" and "Year completed" questions. The new question provides more accurate data on the degree status of college students. Educational attainment applies only to progress in "regular" school. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools is counted only if the credits obtained are regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Looking for Work—A person who is trying to get work or trying to establish a business or profession.

Marital Status—The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, civilian spouse present," "married, Armed Force spouse present," "married, spouse absent," "married, Armed Force spouse absent," and "separated." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife is reported as a member of the household even though he or she may be temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord.

For the purpose of this file, the group "other marital status" includes "widowed and divorced," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent."

Month-In-Sample—The term is defined as the number of times a unit is interviewed. Each unit is interviewed eight times during the life of the sample.

Never Worked—A person who has never held a full-time civilian job lasting two consecutive weeks or more.

Nonfamily Householder—A nonfamily householder (formerly called a primary individual) is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Nonworker—A person who does not do any work in the calendar year preceding the survey.

Nonrelative of Householder With No Own Relatives in Household—A nonrelative of the householder who has no relative(s) of his own in the household. This category includes such nonrelatives as a foster child, a ward, a lodger, a servant, or a hired hand, who has no relatives of his own living with him in the household.

Nonrelative of Householder With Own Relatives (Including Spouse) in Household—Any household member who is not related to the householder but has relatives of his own in the household; for example, a lodger, his spouse, and their son.

Other Relative of Householder—Any relative of the householder other than his spouse or child; for example, father, mother, grandson, daughter-in-law, etc.

Out Variable—An instrument-created item that stores the results of another item.

Own Child—A child related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the family householder.

Part-Time, Economic Reasons—The item includes slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. (See also Full-Time Worker.)

Part-Time, Other Reasons—The item includes labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season.

Part-Time Work—Persons who work between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part-time" in the current job held during the reference week. For the March supplement, a person is classified as having worked part-time during the preceding calendar year if he worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. Conversely, he is classified as having worked full-time if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Part-Year Work—Part-year work is classified as less than 50 weeks' work.

Population Coverage—Population coverage includes the civilian population of the United States plus approximately 820,000 members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. This file excludes inmates of institutions. The labor force and work experience data are not collected for Armed Forces members.

Processing Recode—An item calculated by the processing system from a combination of other items in the database. The second character of the item name is always "R".

Race—The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and Other races. The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black. In most of the published tables, "Other Races" are shown in total population.

Reentrants—Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but who are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.

Related Children—Related children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," include all children regardless of marital status. The totals include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

Related Subfamily—A related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the householder or spouse. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the number of families.

School—A person who spent most of his time during the survey week attending any kind of public or private school, including trade or vocational schools in which students receive no compensation in money or kind.

Secondary Individual—A secondary individual is a person in a household or group quarters such as a guest, roomer, boarder, or resident employee (excluding nonfamily households and inmates of institutions) who is not related to any other person in the household or group quarters.

Self-Employed—Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession or trade, or operate a farm.

Stretches of Unemployment—A continuous stretch is one that is not interrupted by the person getting a job or leaving the labor market to go to school, to keep house, etc. A period of two weeks or more during which a

person is employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the period of seeking work.

Unable to Work—A person is classified as unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, lasting six months or longer.

Unedited item—An item that is produced by the CAPI instrument, either collected during the interview or created by the CAPI instrument. The second character of the item name is always "U".

Unemployed—(See Labor Force.)

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Unrelated Individuals—Unrelated individuals are persons of any age (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a nonfamily householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a roomer, boarder, or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Unrelated Subfamily—An unrelated subfamily is a family that does not include among its members the householder and relatives of the householder. Members of unrelated subfamilies may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly considered as members of families. However, the number of such unrelated subfamilies became so small (37,000 in 1967) that beginning with the data for 1968 (and beginning with the census data for 1960) the Bureau of the Census includes persons in these unrelated subfamilies in the count of secondary individuals.

Veteran Status—If a male served at any time during the four major wars of this century, the code for the most recent wartime service is entered. The following codes are used:

- 0 Children under 15
- 1 Vietnam era
- 2 Korean
- 3 WWI
- 4 WWII
- 5 Other Service
- 6 Nonveteran

Wage and Salary Workers—Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Also included are persons who are self-employed in an incorporated business.

Workers—(See Labor Force--Employed.)

Work Experience—Includes those persons who during the preceding calendar year did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Year-Round Full-Time Worker—A year-round full-time worker is one who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.

ATTACHMENT 5

REVISIONS TO THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

(Effective January 1994)

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

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

Redesign of the Current Population Survey

Background

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

Prior to the recent redesign, the survey questionnaire had been virtually unchanged for nearly three decades. The last major revisions were made in 1967.² Since that time, problems with the questionnaire in measuring certain labor market concepts were identified. Also, the Nation's economy and society underwent major shifts. For instance, there has been tremendous growth in the number of service-sector jobs, while the number of factory jobs has declined sharply as a share of overall employment. Other changes include the more prominent role of women in the work force and the growing popularity of alternative

work schedules. These changes raised issues which were not being fully addressed with the old questionnaire. In addition, there had been major advances in survey research methods and data collection technology. Spurred by all of these developments, work by BLS and the Bureau of the Census began in the mid-1980's to redesign the CPS to better capture the dynamics of the contemporary labor market, while incorporating recent advances in data collection technology.

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

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

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

Sharon R. Cohany is an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics and Anne E. Polivka is an economist in the Office of Research and Evaluation, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jennifer M. Rothgeb is a social science statistician in the Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census. The sections relating to the 1990 census-based population controls were co-authored by Shail J. Butani, Janice Lent, Edwin L. Robinson, and Michael E. Welch of the Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Frederick W. Hollman of the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

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

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

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

Computerization

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

Computer-assisted interviewing has important benefits, most notably:

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

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

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

It should be noted that the new questionnaire was designed for computer-assisted interviewing. Given the

complexity of the skip patterns and the use of dependent interviewing, it would be nearly impossible to administer the new survey using a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. In fact, there is no operational paper version of the new questionnaire.

Major Questionnaire Changes

Enhanced accuracy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New data

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

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

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

Definitional changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

basis and classified as full-time workers. In the revised questionnaire, all workers are asked the number of hours they usually work, and are classified accordingly.

The Parallel Survey

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

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

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

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

Comparisons Between CPS and Parallel Survey Estimates

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

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

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

Explanations for observed differences in the estimates are suggested whenever possible. It is important to note, however, that given the sweeping changes to the survey, it is impossible to completely disentangle the underlying causes behind the differences. In general, only differences that are statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level are discussed. Confidence intervals for major estimates are shown in table 1. Standard errors for estimates in all other tables are available from BLS upon request. In order to maintain comparability with parallel survey results, the CPS estimates used in this article were not subjected to the compositing procedure, and as a result may not always agree with published estimates.⁵

Highlights of findings

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

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

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

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

Employment

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

69.9 percent. (See table 2.)

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

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

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

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

⁵ Compositing is an estimation procedure which reduces variability in estimates, especially of month-to-month change. For a detailed explanation, see "Estimating Methods" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error in this publication.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma ²
TOTAL				
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	193,550	0	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	128,965	862	642
Percent of population	66.2	66.6	.4	.3
Employed	119,389	119,606	217	696
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	.1	.4
Unemployed	8,714	9,359	645	278
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.3	.5	.2
Men, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	85,850	-56	0
Civilian labor force	66,077	65,599	-478	354
Percent of population	76.9	76.4	-.5	.4
Employed	61,884	61,283	-601	381
Employment-population ratio	72.0	71.4	-.6	.4
Unemployed	4,193	4,316	123	189
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	.2	.3
Women, 20 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,361	-28	0
Civilian labor force	55,184	56,162	978	486
Percent of population	58.5	59.5	1.0	.5
Employed	51,966	52,604	638	503
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.8	.7	.5
Unemployed	3,219	3,559	340	159
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.3	.5	.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,338	84	0
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,203	361	178
Percent of population	51.6	54.0	2.4	1.3
Employed	5,540	5,719	179	174
Employment-population ratio	41.6	42.9	1.1	1.3
Unemployed	1,303	1,485	182	100
Unemployment rate	19.0	20.6	1.6	1.3
White				
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	163,921	0	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	110,209	802	607
Percent of population	66.7	67.2	.5	.4
Employed	102,891	103,267	376	648
Employment-population ratio	62.8	63.0	.2	.4
Unemployed	6,516	6,942	426	223
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	.3	.2
Black				
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,329	0	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	13,908	-49	325
Percent of population	62.5	62.3	-.2	1.5
Employed	12,148	11,923	-225	321
Employment-population ratio	54.4	53.4	-1.0	1.4
Unemployed	1,809	1,985	176	129
Unemployment rate	13.0	14.3	1.3	.9

See footnote at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference	
			Level	Error at 1.6 sigma ²
Hispanic origin				
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	15,753	0	0
Civilian labor force	10,385	10,666	281	241
Percent of population	65.9	67.7	1.8	1.5
Employed	9,265	9,412	127	268
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.7	.8	1.7
Unemployed	1,100	1,254	154	97
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.8	1.2	.9

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

² Sampling error at the 90-percent confidence level.

NOTE: Population estimates obtained from the two surveys will not

always agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
Civilian noninstitutional population									
Total, 16 years and over	193,550	193,550	0	92,620	92,620	0	100,930	100,930	0
16 to 19 years	13,294	13,336	42	6,714	6,769	55	6,540	6,569	29
20 to 24 years	17,583	17,841	258	8,613	8,677	64	8,970	8,964	-6
25 to 34 years	41,314	41,375	61	20,382	20,374	-8	20,933	21,002	69
35 to 44 years	40,341	40,238	-103	19,831	19,785	-46	20,510	20,453	-57
45 to 54 years	28,863	28,943	80	14,027	14,016	-11	14,836	14,927	91
55 to 64 years	21,029	21,006	-23	9,976	9,990	14	11,053	11,016	-37
65 years and over	31,164	31,008	-156	13,078	13,009	-69	18,086	17,999	-87
Civilian labor force									
Total, 16 years and over	128,103	128,965	862	69,656	69,300	-356	58,447	59,664	1,217
16 to 19 years	6,842	7,203	361	3,579	3,702	123	3,263	3,502	239
20 to 24 years	13,555	13,705	150	7,159	7,186	27	6,396	6,519	123
25 to 34 years	34,473	34,609	136	19,049	18,829	-221	15,424	15,782	358
35 to 44 years	34,274	34,287	13	18,544	18,457	-87	15,730	15,830	100
45 to 54 years	23,556	23,622	66	12,642	12,482	-160	10,914	11,139	225
55 to 64 years	11,863	11,736	-127	6,632	6,473	-159	5,231	5,262	31
65 years and over	3,540	3,802	262	2,051	2,173	122	1,489	1,629	140
Participation rate									
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.6	.4	75.2	74.8	-.4	57.9	59.1	1.2
16 to 19 years	51.6	54.0	2.4	53.3	54.7	1.4	49.9	53.3	3.4
20 to 24 years	77.1	77.7	.6	83.1	82.8	-.3	71.3	72.7	1.4
25 to 34 years	83.4	83.6	.2	93.5	92.4	-1.1	73.7	75.1	1.4
35 to 44 years	85.0	85.2	.2	93.5	93.3	-.2	76.7	77.4	.7
45 to 54 years	81.6	81.6	.0	90.1	89.1	-1.0	73.6	74.6	1.0
55 to 64 years	56.4	55.9	-.5	66.5	64.8	-1.7	47.3	47.8	.5
65 years and over	11.4	12.3	.9	15.7	16.7	1.0	8.2	9.1	.9

See footnote at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Total			Men			Women		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
Employed									
Total, 16 years and over	119,389	119,606	217	64,727	64,200	-527	54,662	55,406	744
16 to 19 years	5,540	5,719	179	2,844	2,918	74	2,696	2,802	106
20 to 24 years	12,137	12,293	96	6,354	6,386	32	5,783	5,846	63
25 to 34 years	32,119	32,099	-20	17,729	17,527	-202	14,390	14,573	183
35 to 44 years	32,406	32,347	-59	17,512	17,400	-112	14,894	14,947	53
45 to 54 years	22,444	22,491	47	12,011	11,908	-103	10,433	10,623	190
55 to 64 years	11,313	11,154	-159	6,292	6,106	-186	5,022	5,048	26
65 years and over	3,430	3,623	193	1,986	2,057	71	1,444	1,566	122
Employment-population ratio									
Total, 16 years and over	61.7	61.8	.1	69.9	69.3	-.6	54.2	54.9	.7
16 to 19 years	41.8	42.9	1.1	42.4	43.1	.7	41.2	42.7	1.5
20 to 24 years	69.0	69.3	.3	73.8	73.6	-.2	64.5	65.2	.7
25 to 34 years	77.7	77.6	-.1	87.0	86.0	-1.0	68.7	69.4	.7
35 to 44 years	80.3	80.4	.1	88.3	88.0	-.3	72.6	73.1	.5
45 to 54 years	77.8	77.5	-.3	85.0	84.3	-.7	70.3	71.2	.9
55 to 64 years	53.8	53.1	-.7	63.1	61.1	-2.0	45.4	45.8	.4
65 years and over	11.0	11.7	.7	15.2	15.8	.6	8.0	8.7	.7
Unemployed									
Total, 16 years and over	8,714	9,359	645	4,928	5,100	172	3,785	4,259	474
16 to 19 years	1,302	1,485	183	735	784	49	567	700	133
20 to 24 years	1,417	1,472	55	805	800	-5	613	673	60
25 to 34 years	2,354	2,511	157	1,320	1,301	-19	1,034	1,210	176
35 to 44 years	1,868	1,940	72	1,033	1,057	24	835	883	48
45 to 54 years	1,112	1,190	78	631	675	44	482	516	34
55 to 64 years	550	581	31	341	367	26	209	214	5
65 years and over	110	180	70	65	116	51	45	63	18
Unemployment rate									
Total, 16 years and over	6.8	7.3	.5	7.1	7.4	.3	6.5	7.1	.6
16 to 19 years	19.0	20.6	1.6	20.5	21.2	.7	17.4	20.0	2.6
20 to 24 years	10.5	10.7	.2	11.2	11.1	-.1	9.8	10.3	.7
25 to 34 years	6.8	7.3	.5	6.9	6.9	.0	6.7	7.7	1.0
35 to 44 years	5.5	5.7	.2	5.6	5.7	.1	5.3	5.6	.3
45 to 54 years	4.7	5.0	.3	5.0	5.4	.4	4.4	4.6	.2
55 to 64 years	4.6	5.0	.4	5.1	5.7	.6	4.0	4.1	.1
65 years and over	3.1	4.7	1.6	3.2	5.4	2.2	3.0	3.9	.9

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

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

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

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

CPS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK -

(working or something else?)

(keeping house or something else?)

(going to school or something else?)

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

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

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

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

4. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

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

If "yes," ask 6.

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

PARALLEL SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If 4 is "no," ask 5.

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

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

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

If "no," ask 7.

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

If "no," ask 8.

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

If "yes," ask 9.

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

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

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

Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristics of the employed

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hours of work, sex, and age	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Differ- ence ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Differ- ence ²
TOTAL						
Total at work	110,488	111,225	737	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	26,954	29,563	2,609	24.4	26.6	2.2
1 to 14 hours	5,130	6,066	936	4.6	5.5	.8
15 to 29 hours	13,410	14,475	1,065	12.1	13.0	.9
30 to 34 hours	8,414	9,021	608	7.6	8.1	.5
35 hours and over	83,535	81,663	-1,872	75.6	73.4	-2.2
35 to 39 hours	7,176	8,534	1,357	6.5	7.7	1.2
40 hours	42,523	38,717	-3,806	38.5	34.8	-3.7
41 to 48 hours	11,328	13,684	2,157	10.4	12.3	1.9
49 to 59 hours	13,004	12,158	-845	11.8	10.9	-.8
60 hours and over	9,304	8,570	-735	8.4	7.7	-.7
Average hours, total at work	39.4	38.9	-.6	-	-	-
Men, 20 years and over						
Total at work	57,032	57,014	-18	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	8,531	9,422	891	15.0	16.5	1.6
1 to 14 hours	1,396	1,564	168	2.4	2.7	.3
15 to 29 hours	3,946	4,251	305	6.9	7.5	.5
30 to 34 hours	3,190	3,607	418	5.6	6.3	.7
35 hours and over	40,501	47,592	909	65.0	63.5	-1.6
35 to 39 hours	2,488	3,104	616	4.4	5.4	1.1
40 hours	22,777	21,033	-1,743	39.9	36.9	-3.0
41 to 48 hours	6,980	8,387	1,408	12.2	14.7	2.5
49 to 59 hours	9,161	8,513	-648	16.1	14.9	-1.1
60 hours and over	7,096	6,554	-542	12.4	11.5	-.9
Average hours, total at work	43.1	42.7	-.4	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over						
Total at work	48,308	48,956	648	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	14,681	16,311	1,630	30.4	33.3	2.9
1 to 14 hours	2,537	3,259	722	5.3	6.7	1.4
15 to 29 hours	7,416	8,106	690	15.4	16.6	1.2
30 to 34 hours	4,728	4,945	217	9.8	10.1	.3
35 hours and over	33,627	32,645	-983	69.6	66.7	-2.9
35 to 39 hours	4,390	5,119	729	9.1	10.5	1.4
40 hours	18,977	16,959	-2,017	39.3	34.6	-4.6
41 to 48 hours	4,383	5,080	697	9.1	10.4	1.3
49 to 59 hours	3,731	3,540	-191	7.7	7.2	-.5
60 hours and over	2,146	1,947	-200	4.4	4.0	-.5
Average hours, total at work	36.8	36.0	-.8	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total at work	5,148	5,256	108	100.0	100.0	-
1 to 34 hours	3,741	3,829	88	72.7	72.9	.2
1 to 14 hours	1,197	1,243	46	23.3	23.7	.4
15 to 29 hours	2,048	2,117	69	39.8	40.3	.5
30 to 34 hours	496	469	-27	9.6	8.9	-.7
35 hours and over	1,407	1,426	20	27.3	27.1	-.2
35 to 39 hours	298	311	12	5.8	5.9	.1
40 hours	770	725	-45	15.0	13.8	-1.2
41 to 48 hours	165	217	52	3.2	4.1	.9
49 to 59 hours	112	105	-8	2.2	2.0	-.2
60 hours and over	62	69	7	1.2	1.3	.1
Average hours, total at work	24.3	24.3	.0	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sex, age, and full- or part-time status	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	-
At work	113,438	114,201	763	95.0	95.5	.5
35 hours or more	85,617	83,610	-2,007	71.7	69.9	-1.8
1 to 34 hours	27,821	30,591	2,770	23.3	25.6	2.3
Part time for economic reasons	6,325	5,028	-1,297	5.3	4.2	-1.1
Usually work full time	1,988	1,501	-487	1.7	1.3	-.4
Usually work part time	4,337	3,527	-810	3.6	2.9	-.7
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	21,496	25,563	4,067	18.0	21.4	3.4
Usually work full time	6,325	8,674	2,349	5.3	7.3	2.0
Usually work part time	15,171	16,889	1,718	12.7	14.1	1.4
With a job but not at work	5,951	5,405	-546	5.0	4.5	-.5
Men, 20 years and over						
Total employed	61,884	61,284	-600	100.0	100.0	-
At work	59,198	59,065	-133	95.7	96.3	.6
35 hours or more	50,162	49,168	-994	81.1	80.2	-.8
1 to 34 hours	9,036	9,897	861	14.6	16.1	1.5
Part time for economic reasons	2,720	2,225	-495	4.4	3.6	-.8
Usually work full time	1,140	849	-291	1.8	1.4	-.5
Usually work part time	1,580	1,376	-204	2.6	2.2	-.3
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	6,316	7,672	1,356	10.2	12.5	2.3
Usually work full time	3,006	4,187	1,181	4.9	6.8	2.0
Usually work part time	3,310	3,485	175	5.3	5.7	.3
With a job but not at work	2,686	2,218	-468	4.3	3.6	-.7
Women, 20 years and over						
Total employed	51,966	52,603	637	100.0	100.0	-
At work	48,885	49,643	758	94.1	94.4	.3
35 hours or more	33,967	32,957	-1,010	65.4	62.7	-2.7
1 to 34 hours	14,918	16,686	1,768	28.7	31.7	3.0
Part time for economic reasons	2,983	2,371	-612	5.7	4.5	-1.2
Usually work full time	744	574	-170	1.4	1.1	-.3
Usually work part time	2,239	1,797	-442	4.3	3.4	-.9
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	11,935	14,315	2,380	23.0	27.2	4.2
Usually work full time	3,169	4,292	1,123	6.1	8.2	2.1
Usually work part time	8,766	10,023	1,257	16.9	19.1	2.2
With a job but not at work	3,082	2,960	-122	5.9	5.6	-.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Total employed	5,540	5,719	179	100.0	100.0	-
At work	5,357	5,492	135	96.7	96.0	-.7
35 hours or more	1,488	1,485	-3	26.9	26.0	-.9
1 to 34 hours	3,869	4,007	138	69.8	70.0	.2
Part time for economic reasons	623	430	-193	11.2	7.5	-3.7
Usually work full time	104	77	-27	1.9	1.3	-.5
Usually work part time	519	353	-166	9.4	6.2	-3.2
Part time for noneconomic reasons ..	3,246	3,577	331	58.6	62.5	3.9
Usually work full time	150	195	45	2.7	3.4	.7
Usually work part time	3,096	3,382	286	55.9	59.1	3.2
With a job but not at work	183	227	44	3.3	4.0	.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class of worker and sex	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
TOTAL						
Total employed	119,389	119,606	217	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	3,080	3,175	95	2.6	2.7	.1
Wage and salary workers	1,488	1,487	-1	1.2	1.2	.0
Private industries	1,476	1,439	-37	1.2	1.2	.0
Government	12	48	36	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,488	1,632	144	1.2	1.4	.1
Incorporated	159	172	13	.1	.1	.0
Other	1,328	1,460	132	1.1	1.2	.1
Unpaid family workers	105	56	-49	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	116,309	116,432	123	97.4	97.3	-.1
Wage and salary workers	103,703	103,897	194	86.9	86.9	.0
Private industries	85,194	85,835	641	71.4	71.8	.4
Government	18,509	18,062	-447	15.5	15.1	-.4
Self-employed workers	12,397	12,369	-28	10.4	10.3	.0
Incorporated	3,413	3,759	346	2.9	3.1	.3
Other	8,984	8,611	-373	7.5	7.2	-.3
Unpaid family workers	208	166	-42	.2	.1	.0
Men						
Total employed	64,727	64,200	-527	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	2,444	2,366	-78	3.8	3.7	-.1
Wage and salary workers	1,149	1,184	35	1.8	1.8	.1
Private industries	1,142	1,165	23	1.8	1.8	.1
Government	6	10	10	(³)	(³)	-
Self-employed workers	1,257	1,158	-99	1.9	1.8	-.1
Incorporated	132	113	-19	.2	.2	-
Other	1,125	1,045	-80	1.7	1.6	-.1
Unpaid family workers	37	24	-13	.1	(³)	-
Nonagricultural industries	62,284	61,835	-449	96.2	96.3	.1
Wage and salary workers	53,685	53,758	73	82.9	83.7	.8
Private industries	45,297	45,480	183	70.0	70.8	.9
Government	8,387	8,278	-109	13.0	12.9	-.1
Self-employed workers	0,554	0,022	-532	13.2	12.5	-.7
Incorporated	2,656	2,703	47	4.1	4.2	.1
Other	5,898	5,319	-579	9.1	8.3	-.8
Unpaid family workers	45	54	9	.1	.1	.0
Women						
Total employed	54,662	55,406	744	100.0	100.0	-
Agriculture	636	808	172	1.2	1.5	.3
Wage and salary workers	338	303	-35	.6	.5	-.1
Private industries	334	274	-60	.6	.5	-.1
Government	4	29	25	(³)	.1	-
Self-employed workers	231	474	243	.4	.9	.4
Incorporated	28	59	31	.1	.1	.1
Other	203	415	212	.4	.7	.4
Unpaid family workers	67	31	-36	.1	.1	-.1
Nonagricultural industries	54,025	54,597	572	98.8	98.5	-.3
Wage and salary workers	50,019	50,139	120	91.5	90.5	-1.0
Private industries	39,897	40,355	458	73.0	72.8	-.2
Government	10,122	9,784	-338	18.5	17.7	-.9
Self-employed workers	3,844	4,347	503	7.0	7.8	.8
Incorporated	757	1,056	299	1.4	1.9	.5
Other	3,087	3,291	204	5.6	5.9	.3
Unpaid family workers	163	111	-52	.3	.2	-.1

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

² These differences may not equal the results obtained from compar-

ing the values shown in the table because of independent rounding.
³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

(Percent distribution)

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

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

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

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

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

The breakdown of respondents' preferences in reporting earnings was:

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

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

Characteristics of the unemployed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reason and duration	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²	CPS ¹	Parallel survey	Difference ²
REASON						
Total unemployed	8,714	9,358	644	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	4,731	3,820	-911	54.3	40.8	-13.5
On layoff	1,091	1,202	111	12.5	12.8	.3
Other job losers	3,640	2,618	-1,022	41.8	28.0	-13.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	(³)	985	(³)	(³)	10.5	(³)
Job leavers	949	661	-88	10.9	9.2	-1.7
Reentrants	2,143	3,064	921	24.6	32.7	8.1
New entrants	890	629	-261	10.2	6.7	-3.5
DURATION						
Less than 5 weeks	3,138	2,801	-337	36.0	29.9	-6.1
5 to 14 weeks	2,562	2,968	406	29.4	31.7	2.3
15 weeks and over	3,015	3,590	575	34.6	38.4	3.8
15 to 26 weeks	1,250	1,476	226	14.3	15.8	1.5
27 weeks and over	1,765	2,114	349	20.3	22.6	2.3
27 to 51 weeks	747	899	152	8.6	9.6	1.0
52 weeks and over	1,018	1,215	197	11.7	13.0	1.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.1	19.7	1.6	-	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	8.0	9.0	1.0	-	-	-

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

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

³ Not available.

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

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

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

Labor force

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

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

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

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

Not in the labor force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

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

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

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

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

Historical Comparability

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

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

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

Also for comparability, BLS and the Bureau of the Census will, for a period, continue to conduct the "old CPS" — that is, with the old questionnaire and paper and pencil procedure, using the 12,000 household sample in the 1992-93 parallel survey. Current plans call for data from this second parallel survey to be made available in July 1994 after the effects of switching respondents and interviewers from the automated survey to the paper survey have been investigated. It is important for data users and the public to know that data from the second parallel survey are being collected for the purposes of historical com-

⁵ For preliminary findings from this research, see two BLS Technical Reports: "What Would the Unemployment Rate Have Been Had the Redesignated Current Population Survey Been in Place From September 1992 to December 1993? A Measurement Error Analysis," by Stephen M. Miller (Telephone 202-606-1319); and "Predicting the National Unemployment Rate That the 'Old' CPS Would Have Produced," by Richard Tiller (Telephone 202-606-6370).

parisons only. The official unemployment rate estimates will continue to be derived from the 60,000 household sample that, as of January 1994, is administered with the new automated questionnaire. Given its small sample size, estimates from the second parallel survey will have a great deal of variability and thus reduced reliability. Specifically, the standard error on a 3-month national unemployment rate from the 12,000 household second parallel survey will be more than twice as large as the standard error from the 60,000 household sample. To put this in perspective, data from the second parallel survey would have to be aggregated together for more than a year to obtain a level of variability as small as that obtained for 1 month of CPS data collected from the 60,000 household sample.

Introduction of 1990 Census-Based Population Controls

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

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

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

- 1) 50 States and the District of Columbia
- 2) 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex groups
- 3) 66 white, 42 black, and 10 other race-age-sex groups

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effect of 1990 census-based population controls on national estimates

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

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

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

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

Total effects due to changes in methods and population controls

Differences in labor force estimates using the old and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effect on State and Area Estimates

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

- implementation of the CPS redesign, and
- introduction of 1990 census-based population controls (adjusted for the estimated population undercount).

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

- improved time-series models for the smaller States, and
- incorporation of selected 1990 census data in the geographic definition of labor market areas and in local area labor force estimation.

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

Further Information

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parade survey		Effect ²		
	1980 census based ¹	Adjusted 1990 census based	1980 census based	Adjusted 1990 census based	Total (4-1)	Popu- lation controls (2-1)	Redesign (3-1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL							
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,550	194,805	193,550	194,805	1,255	1,255	0
Civilian labor force	128,103	129,240	128,965	130,103	2,000	1,137	862
Percent of population	66.2	66.3	66.6	66.8	.6	.2	.4
Employed	119,389	120,323	119,606	120,511	1,112	934	217
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	.2	.1	.1
Unemployed	8,714	8,917	9,359	9,592	878	203	645
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	.6	.1	.5
Men, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,906	86,290	85,850	86,236	329	384	-56
Civilian labor force	66,077	66,680	65,599	66,197	120	604	-478
Percent of population	76.9	77.3	76.4	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Employed	61,884	62,402	61,283	61,786	-97	519	-601
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.3	71.4	71.7	-.4	.3	-.6
Unemployed	4,193	4,278	4,316	4,410	218	35	123
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Women, 20 years and over							
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,389	94,598	94,361	94,590	201	209	-28
Civilian labor force	55,194	55,379	55,162	55,363	1,170	195	970
Percent of population	58.5	58.5	59.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.0
Employed	51,966	52,110	52,604	52,735	769	144	638
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.1	55.8	55.8	.7	.0	.7
Unemployed	3,218	3,270	3,559	3,627	409	51	340
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	.6	.1	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years							
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,254	13,916	13,338	13,979	725	662	84
Civilian labor force	6,842	7,180	7,203	7,543	701	338	361
Percent of population	51.6	51.6	54.0	54.0	2.3	.0	2.4
Employed	5,540	5,812	5,719	5,989	449	272	179
Employment-population ratio	41.8	41.8	42.9	42.8	1.1	.0	1.1
Unemployed	1,302	1,369	1,485	1,554	252	66	182
Unemployment rate	19.0	19.1	20.6	20.6	1.6	.0	1.6
White							
Civilian noninstitutional population	163,921	164,268	163,921	164,268	347	347	0
Civilian labor force	109,407	109,736	110,209	110,550	1,143	329	802
Percent of population	66.7	66.8	67.2	67.3	.6	.1	.5
Employed	102,891	103,114	103,267	103,482	592	223	376
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.6	63.0	63.0	.2	.0	.2
Unemployed	6,516	6,622	6,942	7,067	551	106	426
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	.4	.1	.3
Black							
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,329	22,505	22,329	22,505	176	176	0
Civilian labor force	13,957	14,224	13,908	14,171	214	267	-49
Percent of population	62.5	63.2	62.3	63.0	.5	.7	-.2
Employed	12,148	12,370	11,923	12,133	-14	222	-225
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.0	53.4	53.9	-.5	.6	-1.0
Unemployed	1,809	1,855	1,985	2,038	229	45	176
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.4	1.4	.1	1.3

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and group	CPS		Parallel survey		Effect ²		
	1980 census-based ¹	Adjusted 1990 census-based	1980 census-based	Adjusted 1990 census-based	Total (4-1)	Population controls (2-1)	Redesign (3-1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hispanic origin							
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,753	17,505	15,753	17,505	1,752	1,752	0
Civilian labor force	10,385	11,611	10,666	11,933	1,548	1,226	281
Percent of population	65.9	66.3	67.7	68.2	2.3	.4	1.8
Employed	9,265	10,370	9,412	10,528	1,243	1,085	127
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.2	59.7	60.1	1.2	.3	.8
Unemployed	1,100	1,241	1,254	1,405	305	141	155
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.8	1.2	.1	1.2

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

² Changes in column 5 minus those in column 6 do not necessarily equal those in column 7 primarily because the population controls affected the CPS and the parallel survey estimates differently. Moreover, population estimates obtained from the two surveys do not always

agree due to slight differences in estimating procedures.

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

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

(Percent)

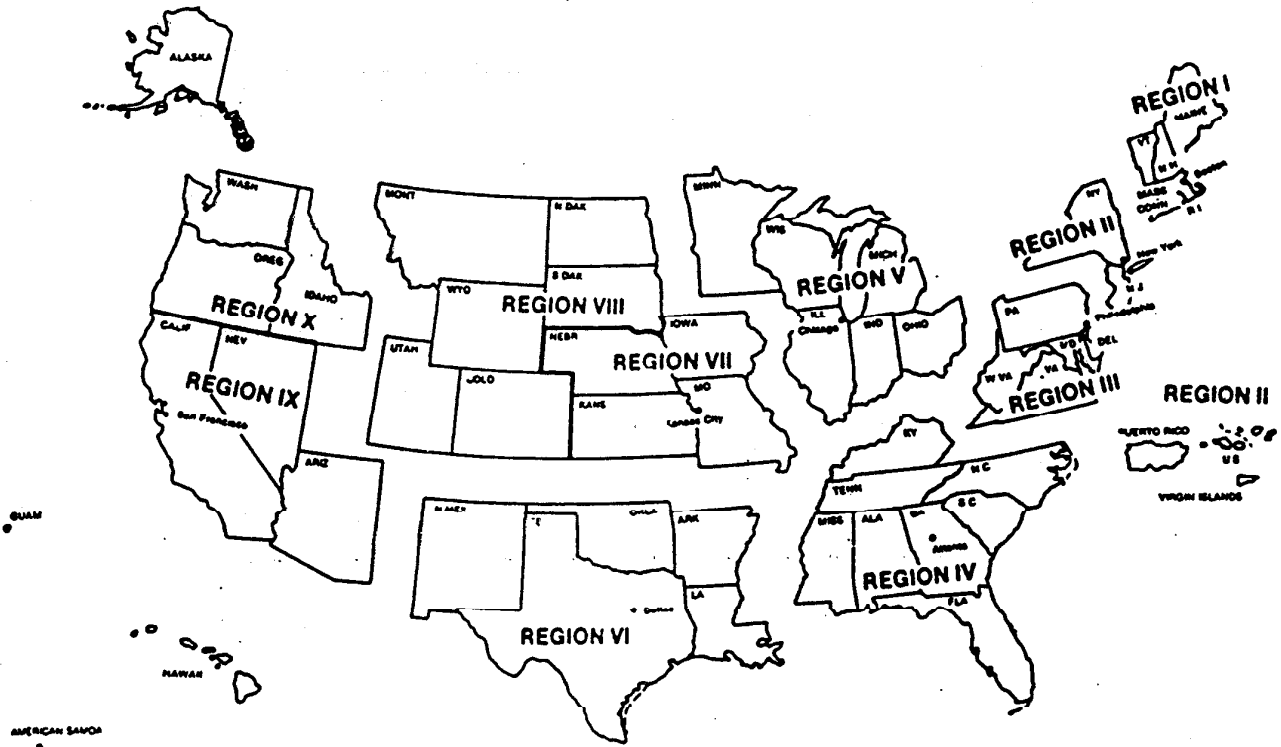
Category	CPS 1980 census-based ¹	Parallel survey, adjusted 1990 census-based	Effect ²		
			Total	Population controls	Redesign
Labor force participation rates					
Total, 16 years and over	66.2	66.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Men, 20 years and over	76.9	76.8	-.2	.4	-.5
Women, 20 years and over	58.5	59.6	1.1	.1	1.1
Both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

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

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

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Regional Offices



Region I

1 Congress Street, 10th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2023
Phone: (617) 565-2327

Region II

Room 808
201 Varick Street
New York, NY 10014-4811
Phone: (212) 337-2400

Region III

3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, PA 19101-3309
Phone: (215) 596-1154

Region IV

1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30367-2302
Phone: (404) 347-4416

Region V

9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604-1595
Phone: (312) 353-1880

Region VI

Federal Building
525 Griffin Street, Room 221
Dallas, TX 75202-5028
Phone: (214) 767-6970

Regions VII and VIII

911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, MO 64106-2009
Phone: (816) 426-2481

Regions IX and X

71 Stevenson Street
P.O. Box 193766
San Francisco, CA 94119-3766
Phone: (415) 744-6600

ATTACHMENT 6

HOW TO USE THE RECORD LAYOUT

Data users familiar with the CPS data files in prior years will see many similarities between the format of this file and those files released before January 1994. As in the past, there are numeric locations on the file which correspond to each variable. There is only one record layout which contains the variables for children, adults, and armed forces members. In prior years, each type of person had a separate record layout. Attachment 7 contains the differences between the variables on this file and similar variables found in files before 1994.

Item Naming Conventions

- ◆ The first character of each variable name is one of the following:

H - Household item

G - Geography item

*P - Person item (includes adult items, child items, and armed forces items)

* There is no need to distinguish adult, child, and armed forces items in the variable names in the new system. The recode **PRPERTYP** (located in positions 161-162) tells you what category the person is in.

- ◆ The second character of each variable name is one of the following:

E - Edited item

U - Unedited item

X - Allocation flag (see Attachment 17 for more information)

W - Weight

R - Recode

- ◆ The remaining characters describe the variable.

- ◆ For multiple entry items, the file contains a separate variable for each possible response. Each item has the same descriptive name but a number is added as the last digit. For example, Question 22A allows separate entries for up to 6 job search methods. The item names are **PELKM1** (this item is edited), **PULKM2**, (this item is unedited), **PULKM3**, etc. These items are located in positions 296-307 of the record layout.

ATTACHMENT 7

CHANGES IN THE RECORD LAYOUT SINCE 1993

Current Population Survey

Due to the redesign of CPS, the Bureau of the Census had to rewrite the processing system. In doing so, we attempted to create a number of recodes that provide consistent labor force data between the pre- and post-January 1994 public use files. In this section, we present a comparison between the basic labor force and demographic data from the two systems and what steps, if any, are needed to make the data sets comparable. Wherever possible, we developed recodes in the new system that allow a high degree of equivalence in definition between the two systems. Recodes dealing with the primary labor force characteristics generally have the same universes. Any differences are noted on the following pages. The same is not true of most labor force items. Items that contain a high degree of equivalence are listed below. Many new questionnaire items are asked of restricted universes (allowing better question design), however, and have no direct equivalence with previous data.

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994

LOCATION FORWARD NAME LOCATION COMMENTS

PRIMARY LABOR FORCE STATUS RECODE

A-LFSR	198	PEMLR	180	
1 = WORKING		1 EMPLOYED - AT WORK		NOTE THAT THE UNEMPLOYED CODES ARE REVERSED. ALSO, THE NOT IN LABOR FORCE CODES ARE DEFINED DIFFERENTLY.
2 = WITH JOB, NOT AT WORK		2 EMPLOYED - ABSENT		
3 = UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WORK		3 UNEMPLOYED - ON LAYOFF		
4 = UNEMPLOYED, ON LAYOFF		4 UNEMPLOYED - LOOKING		
5 = NILF - WORKING W/O PAY <15 HRS; TEMP ABSENT FROM W/O PAY JOB		5 NOT IN LABOR FORCE - RETIRED		
6 = NILF - UNAVAILABLE		6 NOT IN LABOR FORCE - DISABLED		
7 = OTHER NILF		7 NOT IN LABOR FORCE - OTHER		

REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

A-UNTYPE	199	PRUNTYPE	412	
1 = JOB LOSER - ON LAYOFF		1 JOB LOSER/ON LAYOFF		CODES 2 AND 3 ARE EQUIVALENT TO OLD CODE 2. NEW CODES 4-6 ARE EQUIVALENT TO OLD CODES 3-5 RESPECTIVELY.
2 = OTHER JOB LOSER		2 OTHER JOB LOSER		
3 = JOB LEAVER		3 TEMPORARY JOB ENDED		
4 = RE-ENTRANT		4 JOB LEAVER		
5 = NEW ENTRANT		5 RE-ENTRANT		
FULL/PART TIME STATUS		5 NEW ENTRANT		

A-WKSTAT

1 = NOT IN LABOR FORCE	202	PRWKSTAT	416	
2 = FULL-TIME SCHEDULES		1 NOT IN LABOR FORCE		CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD NEW 1 1 2 2,4,5,8,9 3 3
3 = PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, USUALLY F/T		2 FT HOURS (35+), USUALLY FT		
4 = PART-TIME FOR NON-ECONOMIC REASONS, USUALLY P/T		3 PT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, USUALLY FT		
5 = PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, USUALLY P/T		4 PT FOR NON-ECONOMIC REASONS, USUALLY FT		
6 = UNEMPLOYED F/T		5 NOT AT WORK, USUALLY F/I		
7 = UNEMPLOYED P/T		6 PT HRS, USUALLY PT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS	5	
		7 PT HRS, USUALLY PT FOR NON-ECONOMIC	4		7,10

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-WKSTAT-Con.	202	PRWKSTAT-Con.	416	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD NEW
		8 FT HOURS, USUALLY PT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS		
		9 FT HOURS, USUALLY PT FOR NCN-ECONOMIC		
		10 NCT AT WORK, USUALLY PT		
		11 UNEMPLOYED FT	6	11
		12 UNEMPLOYED PT	7	12

EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

A-EXPLF 203 PREXPLF 395 FULLY EQUIVALENT

LABOR FORCE BY TIME WORKED OR LOST

A-WKSCH 204 PRWKSCH 414 FULLY EQUIVALENT

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-CIVLF	205	PRCIVLF	387	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD NEW
			0	2
			1	1

FULL TIME LABOR FORCE

FULL TIME LABOR FORCE	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-FTLF	206	PRFTLF	397	NOT FULLY EQUIVALENT. SEE ATTACHMENT 3 FOR THE NEW DEFINITIONS.
0 = NOT IN UNIVERSE		1 FULL TIME LABOR FORCE		
1 = IN UNIVERSE		2 PART TIME LABOR FORCE		

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994

LOCATION FORWARD NAME LOCATION COMMENTS

REASON NOT AT WORK OR HOURS AT WORK

A-EMPHRS	207	PREMPHRS	391	CODE EQUIVALENCIES
WITH A JOB, BUT NOT AT WORK				OLD NEW
1 = ILLNESS		0 UNEMPLOYED AND NILF		0 0
2 = VACATION		1 WJOB, NOT AT WORK - ILLNESS		1 1
3 = BAD WEATHER		2 WJOB, NOT AT WORK - VACATION		2 2
4 = LABOR DISPUTE		3 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		3 3
5 = ALL OTHER		4 WEATHER AFFECTED JOB		4 4
		5 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		5 5,6,7,8,9,10,11
		6 LABOR DISPUTE		
		7 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		8 CHILD CARE PROBLEMS		
		9 AT WORK		
		10 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		11 FAM/PERS OBLIGATION		
		12 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		13 MATERNITY/PATERNITY		
		14 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		15 SCHOOL/TRAINING		
		16 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		17 CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY		
		18 WJOB, NOT AT WORK -		
		19 DOES NOT WORK IN BUS		
		20 WJOB, NOT AT WORK - OTHER		
		21 AT WORK - 1-4 HRS		6 12
		22 AT WORK - 5-14 HRS		7 13
		23 AT WORK - 15-21 HRS		8 14
		24 AT WORK - 22-29 HRS		9 15
		25 AT WORK - 30-34 HRS		10 16
		26 AT WORK - 35-39 HRS		11 17
		27 AT WORK - 40 HRS		12 18
		28 AT WORK - 41-47 HRS		13 19
		29 AT WORK - 48 HRS		14 20
		30 AT WORK - 49-59 HRS		15 21
		31 AT WORK - 60 HRS OR MORE		16 22

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994

LOCATION FORWARD NAME

LOCATION

COMMENTS

AT WORK 1-34 HOURS BY HOURS WORK

A-PTHRS

209

PRPTHRS

403

FULLY
EQUIVALENT

DETAILED REASON FOR PART TIME

A-PTREA

211

PRPTREA

405

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
OLD NEW

USUALLY WORK F/T

1 = SLACK WORK

1 USU FT - SLACK WORK/

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

1,2 1

2 = MATERIAL SHORTAGES,

2 USU. FT - SEASONAL WORK

10 2,7,8,11,12,13

3 = NEW JOB STARTED

3 USU. FT - JOB STARTED/
ENDED DURING WEEK

3,4 3

4 = JOB TERMINATED

4 USU. FT - VACATION/
PERSONAL DAY

9 4

5 = HOLIDAY

5 USU. FT - OWN ILLNESS/INJURY/
MEDICAL APPT

8 5

6 = LABOR DISPUTE

6 USU. FT - HOLIDAY
(RELIGIOUS OR LEGAL)

5 6

7 = BAD WEATHER

7 USU. FT - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS

8 = OWN ILLNESS

8 USU. FT - OTHER FAM/
PERS OBLIGATIONS

9 = ON VACATION

9 USU. FT - LABOR DISPUTE

6 9

10 = ALL OTHER

10 USU. FT - WEATHER AFFECTED JOB

7 10

USUALLY WORK P/T

11 = SLACK WORK

11 USU. FT - SCHOOL/TRAINING

11 14

12 = COULD FIND ONLY P/T

12 USU. FT - CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY

13 = OWN ILLNESS

13 USU. FT - OTHER REASON

14 = TOO BUSY OR DID NOT WANT F/T

14 USU. PT - SLACK WORK/
BUSINESS CONDITIONS

11 14

15 = F/T UNDER 35 HOURS

15 USU. PT - COULD ONLY FIND PT WORK

12 15

16 = OTHER

16 USU. PT - SEASONAL WORK

16 16,21,23

17 USU. PT - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS

14 17,18,20

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994
FORWARD NAME

LOCATION

LOCATION

COMMENTS

A-PTREA-Con.

PRPTREA-Con.

211

405

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
OLD NEW

18 USU. PT - OTHER FAM/
PERS OBLIGATIONS

19

13

19

19 USU. PT - HEALTH/MEDICAL LIMITATIONS
20 USU. PT - SCHOOL/TRAINING
21 USU. PT - RETIRED/SS LIMIT
ON EARNINGS

22

15

22

22 USU. PT - WCRK WEEK <35 HOURS
23 USU. PT - OTHER REASON

REASON NOT AT WORK AND PAY STATUS

A-ABSPEA

PRABSREA

213

385

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
OLD NEW

USUALLY WORK F/T PAID

1 = VACATION

2 = ILLNESS

3 = ALL OTHER

NOT PAID

4 = VACATION

5 = ILLNESS

6 = ALL OTHER

USUALLY WORK P/T PAID

7 = VACATION

8 = ILLNESS

9 = ALL OTHER

1 FT PAID - VACATION
2 FT PAID - OWN ILLNESS
3 FT PAID - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS

1
2
3

1
2
4-10

4 FT PAID - OTHER FAMILY/
PERSONAL OBLIG.
5 FT PAID - MATERNITY/
PATERNITY LEAVE
6 FT PAID - LABOR DISPUTE

4
5
6

11
12
13-20

7 FT PAID - WEATHER
AFFECTED JOB
8 FT PAID - SCHOOL/TRAINING
9 FT PAID - CIVIC/
MILITARY DUTY

7
8
9

21
22
23-30

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

A-ABSREA-Con.

NOT PAID

10 = VACATION

11 = ILLNESS

12 = ALL OTHER

JAN. 1994

FORWARD NAME

PRABSREA-Con.

LOCATION

213

LOCATION

385

COMMENTS

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
OLD NEW

10	FT PAID - OTHER		10	31
11	FT UNPAID - VACATION		11	32
12	FT UNPAID - OWN ILLNESS		12	33-40
13	FT UNPAID - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS			
14	FT UNPAID - OTHER FAM/ PERSONAL OBLIGATION			
15	FT UNPAID - MATERNITY/ PATERNITY LEAVE			
16	FT UNPAID - LABOR DISPUTE			
17	FT UNPAID - WEATHER AFFECTED JOB			
18	FT UNPAID - SCHOOL/TRAINING			
19	FT UNPAID - CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY			
20	FT UNPAID - OTHER			
21	PT PAID - VACATION			
22	PT PAID - OWN ILLNESS			
23	PT PAID - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS			
24	PT PAID - OTHER FAMILY/ PERSONAL OBLIGATION			
25	PT PAID - MATERNITY/ PATERNITY LEAVE			
26	PT PAID - LABOR DISPUTE			
27	PT PAID - WEATHER AFFECTED JOB			
28	PT PAID - SCHOOL/TRAINING			
29	PT PAID - CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY			
30	PT PAID - OTHER			
31	PT UNPAID - VACATION			
32	PT UNPAID - OWN ILLNESS			
33	PT UNPAID - CHILD CARE PROBLEMS			
34	PT UNPAID - OTHER FAMILY/ PERSONAL OBLIGATION			
35	PT UNPAID - MATERNITY/ PATERNITY LEAVE			
36	PT UNPAID - LABOR DISPUTE			
37	PT UNPAID - WEATHER AFFECTED JOB			
38	PT UNPAID - SCHOOL/TRAINING			
39	PT UNPAID - CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY			
40	PT UNPAID - OTHER			

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
AG/NONAG INDUSTRY RECODE				
A-AG-NA	215	PRAGNA	460	FULLY EQUIVALENT
MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODE				
A-MJIND	216	PRMJINDI	482	FULLY EQUIVALENT
DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE				
A-DTIND	218	PRDTINDI	472	NOTE THAT OLD CODE 33 IS BROKEN INTO 2 CATEGORIES (33 AND 34). NEW AND OLD CODES 1-32 ARE EQUIVALENT. NEW CODES 35-52 ARE EQUIVALENT TO OLD CODES 34-51 RESPECTIVELY.
MAJOR OCCUPATION RECODE				
A-MJOCC	220	PRMJJOCC1	486	FULLY EQUIVALENT
DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE				
A-DTOCC	222	PRDTOCC1	476	FULLY EQUIVALENT
EARNINGS ELIGIBILITY FLAG				
A-ERNEL	224	PRERELG	498	FULLY EQUIVALENT

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	JAN. 1999 FORWARD	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION FLAG					
A-IOELG	PRIOELG	225			FULLY EQUIVALENT
DISCOURAGED WORKERS FLAG					
A-DSCWK	PRDISC	226		389	NOTE THAT THE DEFINITION OF DISCOURAGED WORKERS CHANGED. SEE THE OVERVIEW OF CHANGES.
DETAILED CLASS OF WORKER					
A-DTCLWK	PRDTCO	227		468	FULLY EQUIVALENT
EMPLOYED PERSONS FLAG (EXCLUDING FARM AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS)					
A-EM	PREMP	229		480	FULLY EQUIVALENT
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS					
A-NAGWS	PRNAGW	230		494	FULLY EQUIVALENT
CLASS OF WORKER RECODE					
A-RCOW	PRCOW1	231		462	CODE EQUIVALENCIES
1 = PRIVATE	1 FE		AL GOVT	OLD	NEW
2 = FEDERAL	2 ST		GOVT	2	1
3 = STATE	3 LO		GOVT	3	2
4 = LOCAL	4 PR		TE (INCL.	4	3
5 = SE-UNINC.	5 SE		EMPLOYED INCORP.)	1	4
6 = WITHOUT PAY	5 WI		EMPLOYED, UNINCORP.	5	5
			MUT PAY	6	6

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	LOCATION	COMMENTS
NONAG PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS (EXC PRIVATE H-HOLD WORKERS)				
A-NAGPWS	PRNAGPWS	232	492	FULLY EQUIVALENT
FAMILY RELATIONSHIP				
A-FAMREL	PRFAMREL	275	153	FULLY EQUIVALENT
FAMILY TYPE				
A-FAMTYP	PRFAMTYP	274	155	FULLY EQUIVALENT
FAMILY NUMBER				
A-FAMNUM	PRFAMNUM	272	151	FULLY EQUIVALENT
MARITAL STATUS RECODE				
A-MARITL	PRMARSTA	122	159	FULLY EQUIVALENT

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994

LOCATION FORWARD NAME LOCATION COMMENTS

RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON

RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	LOCATION	FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-EXPRRP	196	PERRP	118	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD 1 NEW 1
1 = REFERENCE PERSON WITH RELATIVES		REF PERS WITH OTHER RELATIVES IN HH		
2 = REFERENCE PERSON		REF PERS WITH NO OTHER WITHOUT RELATIVES RELATIVES IN HH		
3 = HUSBAND		SPOUSE	3,4	3
4 = WIFE		CHILD	5,6	4
5 = NATURAL/ADOPTED CHILD		GRANDCHILD	7	5
6 = STEP CHILD		PARENT	8	6
7 = GRANDCHILD		BROTHER/SISTER	9	7
8 = PARENT		OTHER RELATIVE	10	8
9 = BROTHER/SISTER		FOSTER CHILD	11	9
10 = OTHER RELATIVE		NON-REL OF REF PER W/ OWN RELS IN HH	12	10
11 = FOSTER CHILD		PARTNER/ROOMMATE	13	11
12 = NONRELATIVE WITH RELATIVES		NON-REL OF REF PER W/ NC OWN RELS IN HH	14	12

7-11

TYPE OF PERSON RECORD

TYPE OF PERSON RECORD	LOCATION	PRPERTYP	LOCATION	COMMENTS
H-RECTYP	101	PRPERTYP	161	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD 5 NEW 1
1 = INTERVIEWED ADULT		CHILD HOUSEHOLD MEMBER		1
2 = TYPE A NONINTERVIEW		ADULT CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLD MEMBER		2
3 = TYPE B/C NONINTERVIEW		ADULT ARMED FORCES HOUSEHOLD MEMBER		3
4 = ARMED FORCES RECORD				
5 = CHILDRENS RECORD				

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

LOCATION
FORWARD NAME

LOCATION

COMMENTS

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD RECORD

H-HHTYPE	34	HRINTSTA	57	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD	NEW
1 = INTERVIEW		1 INTERVIEW		1	1
2 = TYPE A NONINTERVIEW		2 TYPE A NONINTERVIEW		2	2
3 = TYPE B/C NONINTERVIEW		3 TYPE B NONINTERVIEW		3	3,4
		4 TYPE C NONINTERVIEW			

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

H-NUMPER	36	HRNUMHOU	59	FULLY EQUIVALENT
----------	----	----------	----	---------------------

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

H-HTYPE	38	HRHTYPE	61	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD	NEW
0 = NONINTERVIEW HOUSEHOLD		0 NONINTERVIEW HOUSEHOLD			
1 = HUSBAND/WIFE PRIMARY FAMILY (NEITHER HUSBAND OR WIFE IN ARMED FORCES)		1 HUSBAND/WIFE PRIMARY FAMILY (NEITHER AF)		1	1
2 = HUSBAND/WIFE PRIMARY FAMILY (HUSBAND AND/OR WIFE IN ARMED FORCES)		2 HUSBAND/WIFE PRIMARY FAMILY (EITHER/BOTH AF)		2	2
3 = UNMARRIED CIVILIAN MALE PRIMARY FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER		3 UNMARRIED CIVILIAN MALE - PRIMARY FAMILY HHLDR		3	3
4 = UNMARRIED CIVILIAN FEMALE PRIMARY FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER		4 UNMARRIED CIVILIAN FEMALE - PRIMARY FAMILY HHLDR		4	4
5 = PRIMARY FAMILY HOUSEHOLD - REFERENCE PERSON IN ARMED FORCES AND UNMARRIED		5 PRIMARY FAMILY HHLDR - RP IN AF, UNMAR.		5	5
6 = CIVILIAN MALE PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL		6 CIVILIAN MALE		6	6

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
H-HTYPE--Con.	38	HRHTYPE--Con.	61	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD 7 NEW 7
7 = CIVILIAN FEMALE PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL		7 CIVILIAN FEMALE		
8 = PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD - REFERENCE PERSON IN RP IN AF ARMED FORCES		8 PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL HHLD -	8	8
9 = GROUP QUARTERS		9 GROUP QUARTERS WITH FAMILY	9	9,10
		10 GROUP QUARTERS WITHOUT FAMILY		

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A-LINENO	114	PULINENO	147	ALL ARE
A-PARENT	118	PEPARENT	120	FULLY
A-AGE	120	PEAGE	122	EQUIVALENT
A-SPOUSE	123	PESPOUSE	127	
A-SEX	125	PESEX	129	
A-VET	126	PEAFWHEN	133	
A-HGA	127	PEEDUCA	137	
A-RACE	130	PERACE	139	
A-REORGN	194	PRORIGIN	141	

LABOR FORCE ITEMS

ACTUAL HOURS WORKED AT ALL JOBS

A-HRS1	133	PEHRACTT	247	FULLY EQUIVALENT
--------	-----	----------	-----	---------------------

PART TIME STATUS AND REASON

A-USLFT	136	PRPTREA	405	THE NEW RECODE PROVIDES ALL VALID POSSIBLE ENTRIES
A-FTREAS	137			

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994
FORWARD NAME

LOCATION LOCATION COMMENTS

WHY ABSENT FROM WORK

WHY ABSENT FROM WORK	LOCATION	PEABSRN	LOCATION	COMMENTS
A-WHYABS	142	PEABSRN	210	CODE EQUIVALENCIES
1 = OWN ILLNESS		1 ON LAYOFF		OLD NEW
2 = ON VACATION		2 SLACK WORK/		6,7 1
3 = BAD WEATHER		3 BUSINESS CONDITIONS		8 2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14
4 = LABOR DISPUTE		4 WAITING FOR A NEW		5 3
5 = NEW JOB TO BEGIN		5 JOB TO BEGIN		2 4
6 = TEMPORARY LAYOFF		6 VACATION/PERSONAL DAYS		1 5
7 = INDEFINITE LAYOFF		7 OWN ILLNESS/INJURY/		
8 = OTHER		8 MEDICAL PROBLEMS		
		9 CHILD CARE PROBLEMS		
		10 OTHER FAMILY/		
		11 PERSONAL OBLIGATION		
		12 MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE		
		13 LABOR DISPUTE		4 9
		14 WEATHER AFFECTED JOB		3 10
		15 SCHOOL/TRAINING		
		16 CIVIC/MILITARY DUTY		
		17 DOES NOT WORK IN THE BUSINESS		
		18 OTHER (SPECIFY)		

RECEIPT OF WAGES OR SALARY FOR TIME OFF

A-PAYABS	LOCATION	PEABSPDO	LOCATION	COMMENTS
	143	PEABSPDO	212	FULLY EQUIVALENT

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A-WKSLK	LOCATION	PRUNEDUR	LOCATION	COMMENTS
	154	PRUNEDUR	407	FULLY EQUIVALENT RANGE EXPANDED IN NEW RECODE

DEC. 93 AND
EARLIER NAME

JAN. 1994

FORWARD NAME LOCATION COMMENTS

WHEN LAST WORKED AT A REGULAR JOB (UNEMPLOYED)

A-WHENLJ	159	PELKLWO	340	CODE EQUIVALENCIES OLD 1 2-4 5	NEW 1 2 3
1 = IN LAST 12 MONTHS		1 = IN LAST 12 MONTHS			
2 = 1-5 YEARS AGO		2 = MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO			
3 = MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO		3 = NEVER WORKED			
4 = NEVER WORKED FULL TIME					
5 = 2 WEEKS OR MORE					
5 = NEVER WORKED AT ALL					
INDUSTRY CODE					

A-IND

PEI011CD

436 FULLY
EQUIVALENT

OCCUPATION CODE

A-OCC

PEI010CD

439 FULLY
EQUIVALENT

CLASS OF WORKER

A-CLSWKR

PEI01COW

432 CODE EQUIVALENCIES
OLD
2
3
4
1
5
6
7
8

1 = PRIVATE	1 GOVERNMENT - FEDERAL
2 = FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	2 GOVERNMENT - STATE
3 = STATE GOVERNMENT	3 GOVERNMENT - LOCAL
4 = LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4 PRIVATE, FOR PROFIT
5 = SELF-EMPLOYED -- INCORPORATED	5 PRIVATE, NONPROFIT
6 = SELF-EMPLOYED -- NOT INCORPORATED	6 SELF-EMPLOYED, INCORPORATED
7 = WITHOUT PAY	7 SELF-EMPLOYED, UNINCORPORATED
8 = NEVER WORKED	8 WITHOUT PAY

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME LOCATION FORWARD NAME LOCATION COMMENTS

JAN. 1994

WHEN LAST WORKED AT A REGULAR JOB (NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE)

A-NLFLJ 169 PENLFFJH 565

1 = WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS
 2 = 1 UP TO 2 YEARS AGO
 3 = 2 UP TO 3 YEARS AGO
 4 = 3 UP TO 4 YEARS AGO
 5 = 4 UP TO 5 YEARS AGO
 6 = 5 OR MORE YEARS AGO
 7 = NEVER WORKED

1 WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
 2 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO
 3 NEVER WORKED

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
 OLD NEW
 1 1
 2-6 2
 7 3

DOES...WANT A JOB NOW

A-WANTJB 171 PRWNTJOB 418

1 = YES
 2 = MAYBE - IT DEPENDS
 3 = NO
 4 = DON'T KNOW

1 WANT A JOB
 2 OTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE

CODE EQUIVALENCIES
 OLD NEW
 1,2 1
 3,4 2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ITEMS

A-ENRLW 191 PESCHENR 575 ALL ARE
 A-HSCOL 192 PESCHLVL 579 FULLY
 A-FTFT 193 PESCHFT 577 EQUIVALENT

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
EARNINGS ITEMS				
USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK				
A-USLHRS	185	PEHRUSL1	218	FULLY EQUIVALENT NOTE THAT THE UNIVERSE IS NOW ALL EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS RESPONSES OF ``HOURS VARY`` ARE CODED AS 000 IN THE NEW SYSTEM. THE OLD SYSTEM DID NOT ALLOW SUCH RESPONSES.
PAID BY THE HOUR ON THIS JOB				
A-HRLYWK	187	PEERNHRY	506	FULLY EQUIVALENT
HOURLY RATE OF PAY				
A-HERNTP	233	PRRNHLY	520	FULLY EQUIVALENT INCLUDING THE SAME TOPCODING CRITERIA
WEEKLY EARNINGS				
A-WERNTP	237	PRRNWA	527	FULLY EQUIVALENT
HOURLY RATE OF PAY TOPCODE FLAG				
A-HERNTF	241	PTHIR	524	FULLY EQUIVALENT
WEEKLY EARNINGS TOPCODE FLAG				
A-WERNTF	242	PTWK535	FULLY	EQUIVALENT

DEC. 93 AND EARLIER NAME	LOCATION	JAN. 1994 FORWARD NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
UNION MEMBERSHIP				
A-UNMEM	139	PEERNLAB	561	FULLY EQUIVALENT
UNION COVERAGE				
A-UNCOV	140	PEERNCOV	563	FULLY EQUIVALENT

ATTACHMENT 8

Basic Current Population Survey Record Layout

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
A1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION			
HRHHID	12	HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHL'D's IN SAMPLE	1 - 12
HUINTTYP	2	TYPE OF INTERVIEW VALID ENTRIES 0 CATI Interview 1 Personal (CAPI) 2 Telephone (CAPI)	13 - 14
HULENSEC	5	CUMULATIVE TIME OF AN INTERVIEW IN SECONDS VALID ENTRIES 00000 Min Value 99999 Max Value	15 - 19
HUPRSCNT	2	NUMBER OF ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED PERSONAL CONTACTS VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 9 Max Value	20 - 21
HURESPLI	2	LINE NUMBER OF THE CURRENT RESPONDENT VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	22 - 23
HUFINAL	3	FINAL OUTCOME CODE Outcome Codes Between 001 And 200 Are For CATI. All Other Outcome Codes Are For CAPI. VALID ENTRIES 000 New Interview - Not Contacted 001 Fully Complete CATI Interview 002 Partially Completed CATI Interview	24 - 26

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HUFINAL	3	FINAL OUTCOME CODE--Con. 005 Labor Force Complete, Supplement Incomplete - CATI 024 HH Occupied Entirely By Armed Forces Members 115 Partial Interview With Callback Planned - CATI 200 New Interview - Contacted 201 CAPI Complete 202 Callback Needed 203 Sufficient Partial - Precloseout 204 Sufficient Partial - At Closeout 205 Labor Force Complete, - Suppl. Incomplete - CAPI 210 CAPI Complete Reinterview 216 No One Home 217 Temporarily Absent 218 Refused 219 Other Occupied - Specify 224 Armed Forces Occupied Or Under Age 14 225 Temp. Occupied W/Persons With URE 226 Vacant Regular 227 Vacant - Storage Of Hhld Furniture 228 Unfit, To Be Demolished 229 Under Construction, Not Ready 230 Converted To Temp Business Or Storage 231 Unoccupied Tent Or Trailer Site 232 Permit Granted - Construction Not Started 233 Other - Specify 240 Demolished 241 House Or Trailer Moved 242 Outside Segment 243 Converted To Perm. Business Or Storage 244 Merged 245 Condemned 246 Built After April 1, 1980 247 Unused Serial No./Listing Sheet Line 248 Other - Specify	
HUSPNISH	2	IS SPANISH THE ONLY LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY ALL MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD WHO ARE 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER? VALID ENTRIES 1 SPANISH ONLY LANGUAGE SPOKEN	27 - 28
HETENURE	2	ARE YOUR LIVING QUARTERS... (READ ANSWER CATEGORIES) EDITED UNIVERSE: HPRINTSTA = 1 OR HUTYPB = 1-3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Owned Or Being Bought By A HH Member 2 Rented For Cash 3 Occupied Without Payment Of Cash Rent	29 - 30

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HEHOUSUT	2	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT	31 - 32
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDS IN SAMPLE	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Other Unit	
		1 House, Apartment, Flat	
		2 HU In Nontransient Hotel, Motel, Etc.	
		3 HU Permanent In Transient Hotel, Motel	
		4 HU In Rooming House	
		5 Mobile Home Or Trailer W/No Perm. Room Added	
		6 Mobile Home Or Trailer W/1 Or More Perm. Rooms Added	
		7 HU Not Specified Above	
		8 Quarters Not HU In Rooming Or Brding Hs	
		9 Unit Not Perm. In Transient Hotl, Motl	
		10 Unoccupied Tent Site Or Trlr Site	
		11 Student Quarters In College Dorm	
		12 Other Unit Not Specified Above	
HETELHHD	2	IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOUSE/APARTMENT?	33 - 34
		EDITED UNIVERSE: HPRINTSTA = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
HETELAVL	2	IS THERE A TELEPHONE ELSEWHERE ON WHICH PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD CAN BE CONTACTED?	35 - 36
		EDITED UNIVERSE: HETELHHD = 2	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
HEPHONEO	2	IS A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ACCEPTABLE?	37 - 38
		EDITED UNIVERSE: HETELHHD = 1 OR HETELAVL = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HUFAMINC	2	FAMILY INCOME (COMBINED INCOME OF ALL FAMILY MEMBERS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. INCLUDES MONEY FROM JOBS, NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS, FARM OR RENT, PENSIONS, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS AND ANY OTHER MONEY INCOME RECEIVED BY FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.)	39 - 40

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Less Than \$5,000
- 2 5,000 To 7,499
- 3 7,500 To 9,999
- 4 10,000 To 12,499
- 5 12,500 To 14,999
- 6 15,000 To 19,999
- 7 20,000 To 24,999
- 8 25,000 To 29,999
- 9 30,000 To 34,999
- 10 35,000 To 39,999
- 11 40,000 To 49,999
- 12 50,000 To 59,999
- 13 60,000 To 74,999
- 14 75,000 Or More

HUTYPEA	2	TYPE A NONINTERVIEW REASON	41 - 42
---------	---	----------------------------	---------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 No One Home (Noh)
- 2 Temporarily Absent (TA)
- 3 Refused (Ref)
- 4 Other Occupied - Specify

HUTYPB2		TYPE B NON-INTERVIEW REASON	43 - 44
---------	--	-----------------------------	---------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Vacant Regular
- 2 Temporarily Occupied By Persons W/ URE
- 3 Vacant-storage Of Hhld Furniture
- 4 Unfit Or To Be Demolished
- 5 Under Construction, Not Ready
- 6 Converted To Temp Business Or Storage
- 7 Unoccupied Tent Site Or Trailer Site
- 8 Permit Granted Construction Not Started
- 9 Other Type B - Specify

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HUTYPC2		TYPE C NON-INTERVIEW REASON	45 - 46
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Demolished	
		2 House Or Trailer Moved	
		3 Outside Segment	
		4 Converted To Perm. Business Or Storage	
		5 Merged	
		6 Condemned	
		8 Unused Line Of Listing Sheet	
		9 Other - Specify	
HWHHWGT	10	HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT USED FOR TALLYING HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	47 - 56
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLd's IN SAMPLE	
HRINTSTA	2	INTERVIEW STATUS	57 - 58
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLd's IN SAMPLE	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Interview	
		2 Type A Non-Interview	
		3 Type B Non-Interview	
		4 Type C Non-Interview	
HRNUMHOU	2	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD (HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS).	59 - 60
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLd's IN SAMPLE	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Min Value	
		16 Max Value	
HRHTYPE	2	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	61 - 62
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLd's IN SAMPLE	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Non-Interview Household	
		1 Husband/Wife Primary Family (Neither AF)	
		2 Husb/Wife Prim. Family (Either/both AF)	
		3 Unmarried Civilian Male-Prim. Fam Hhlder	
		4 Unmarried Civ. Female-Prim Fam Hhlder	
		5 Primary Family Hhlder-Rp In Af, Unmar.	
		6 Civilian Male Primary Individual	
		7 Civilian Female Primary Individual	
		8 Primary Individual Hhld-Rp In AF	
		9 Group Quarters With Family	
		10 Group Quarters Without Family	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HRMIS	2	MONTH-IN-SAMPLE EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 8 Max Value	63 - 64
HRMONTH	2	MONTH OF INTERVIEW EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES 01 Min Value 12 Max Value	65 - 66
HRYEAR	2	YEAR OF INTERVIEW EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	67 - 68
HRLONGLK	2	LONGITUDINAL LINK INDICATOR EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES 0 MIS 1 Or Replacement HH (No Link) 2 MIS 2-4 Or MIS 6-8 3 MIS 5	69 - 70
HRSAMPLE	4	SAMPLE IDENTIFIER EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES 1st Digit - A-Z Digits 2-4 - 000-999	71 - 74
HRSERSUF	2	SERIAL SUFFIX IDENTIFIES EXTRA UNITS EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLDs IN SAMPLE VALID ENTRIES A-Z	75 - 76

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
HUHHNUM	2	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER THE INITIAL HOUSEHOLD RECEIVES A VALUE OF 1, AND SUBSEQUENT REPLACEMENT HOUSEHOLDS INCREASE THE VALUE BY 1. VALID ENTRIES 01 Min Value 08 Max Value	77 - 78
HUBUS	2	DOES ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BUSINESS OR A FARM? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	79 - 80
HUBUSL1	2	ENTER LINE NUMBER FOR HUBUS = 1 VALID ENTRIES 01 Min Value 99 Max Value	81 - 82
HUBUSL2	2	See BUSL1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 99 Max Value	83 - 84
HUBUSL3	2	See BUSL1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 99 Max Value	85 - 86
HUBUSL4	2	See BUSL1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 99 Max Value	87 - 88

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
------	------	-------------	----------

A2. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

GEREG	2	REGION	89 - 90
-------	---	--------	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLD's IN SAMPLE

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Northwest
- 2 Midwest (Formerly North Central)
- 3 South
- 4 West

GESTCEN	2	CENSUS STATE CODE	91 - 92
---------	---	-------------------	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLD's IN SAMPLE

VALID ENTRIES

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11 ME | 85 NM |
| 12 NH | 56 NC |
| 13 VT | 57 SC |
| 14 MA | 58 GA |
| 15 RI | 59 FL |
| 16 CT | 61 KY |
| 21 NY | 62 TN |
| 22 NJ | 63 AL |
| 23 PA | 64 MS |
| 31 OH | 71 AR |
| 32 IN | 72 LA |
| 33 IL | 73 OK |
| 34 MI | 74 TX |
| 35 WI | 81 MT |
| 41 MN | 82 ID |
| 42 IA | 83 WY |
| 43 MO | 84 CO |
| 44 ND | 86 AZ |
| 45 SD | 87 UT |
| 46 NE | 88 NV |
| 47 KS | 91 WA |
| 51 DE | 92 OR |
| 52 MD | 93 CA |
| 53 DC | 94 AK |
| 54 VA | 95 HI |
| 55 WV | |

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
GESTFIPS	2	FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS) STATE CODE	93 - 94

EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHL'D's IN SAMPLE

VALID ENTRIES

01 AL	30 MT
02 AK	31 NE
04 AZ	32 NV
05 AR	33 NH
06 CA	34 NJ
08 CO	35 NM
09 CT	36 NY
10 DE	37 NC
11 DC	38 ND
12 FL	39 OH
13 GA	40 OK
15 HI	41 OR
16 ID	42 PA
17 IL	44 RI
18 IN	45 SC
19 IA	46 SD
20 KS	47 TN
21 KY	48 TX
22 LA	49 UT
23 ME	50 VT
24 MD	51 VA
25 MA	53 WA
26 MI	54 WV
27 MN	55 WI
28 MS	56 WY
29 MO	

FILLER	2	BLANK OR ZERO FILLER	95 - 96
FILLER	4	BLANK OR ZERO FILLER	97 - 100
FILLER	3	BLANK OR ZERO FILLER	101 - 103
FILLER	2	BLANK OR ZERO FILLER	104 - 105
FILLER	2	BLANK OR ZERO FILLER	106 - 107
GEMSAST	2	MSA STATUS	108 - 109

EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHL'D's IN SAMPLE

VALID ENTRIES

1	Central City
2	Balance
3	Non-Metropolitan
4	Not Identified

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
GEINDVCC	2	INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY (SEE GEOGRAPHIC APPENDIX)	110 - 111
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLD's IN SAMPLE	
GEMETSTA	2	METROPOLITAN STATUS	112 - 113
		EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HHLD's IN SAMPLE	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 = Metropolitan	
		2 = Non Metropolitan	
		3 = Not Identified	
FILLER	2		114 - 115

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
------	------	-------------	----------

A3. PERSONS INFORMATION
DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS

PUPELIG	2	INTERVIEW STATUS OF EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD	116 - 117
---------	---	---	-----------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Eligible For Interview
- 2 Labor Force Fully Complete
- 3 Missing Labor Force Data For Person
- 4 (Not Used)
- 5 Assigned If Age Is Blank
- 6 Armed Forces Member
- 7 Under 15 Years Old
- 8 Not A HH Member
- 9 Deleted
- 10 Deceased
- 11 End Of List
- 12 After End Of List

PERRP	2	RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	118 - 119
-------	---	----------------------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3

VALID ENTRIES

- 01 Ref Pers With Other Relatives In HH
- 02 Ref Pers With No Other Relatives In HH
- 03 Spouse
- 04 Child
- 05 Grandchild
- 06 Parent
- 07 Brother/Sister
- 08 Other Relative
- 09 Foster Child
- 10 Non-Rel Of Ref Per W/Own Rels In HH
- 11 Partner/roommate
- 12 Non-Rel Of Ref Per W/No Own Rels In HH

PEPARENT	2	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT	120 - 121
----------	---	-----------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: EVERY PERSON

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 No Parent
- 01 Min Value
- 99 Max Value

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEAGE	2	PERSONS AGE AS OF THE END OF SURVEY WEEK EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 90 Max Value	122 - 123
PTAGE	1	TOP CODE FOR AGE VALID ENTRIES 0 No Top Code 1 Top Coded Value For Age	124 - 124
PEMARITL	2	MARITAL STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEAGE >= 15 VALID ENTRIES 1 Married - Spouse Present 2 Married - Spouse Absent 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Separated 6 Never Married	125 - 126
PESPOUSE	2	LINE NUMBR OF SPOUSE EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMARITL = 1 VALID ENTRIES -1 No Spouse 01 Min Value 99 Max Value	127 - 128
PESEX	2	SEX EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Male 2 Female	129 - 130

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUAFEVER	2	DID YOU EVER SERVE ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES?	131 - 132
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
PEAFWHEN	2	WHEN DID YOU SERVE?	133 - 134
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Vietnam Era (8/64-4/75)	
		2 Korean War (6/50-1/55)	
		3 World War II (9/40-7/47)	
		4 World War I (4/17-11/18)	
		5 Other Service (All Other Periods)	
		6 Nonveteran	
PEAFNOW	2	ARE YOU NOW IN THE ARMED FORCES	134 - 136
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2 OR 3	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
PEEDUCA	2	HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OR DEGREE RECEIVED	137 - 138
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2 OR 3	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		31 Less Than 1st Grade	
		32 1st, 2nd, 3rd Or 4th Grade	
		33 5th Or 6th Grade	
		34 7th Or 8th Grade	
		35 9th Grade	
		36 10th Grade	
		37 11th Grade	
		38 12th Grade No Diploma	
		39 High School Grad-diploma Or Equiv (Ged)	
		40 Some College But No Degree	
		41 Associate Degree-Occupational/Vocational	
		42 Associate Degree-Academic Program	
		43 Bachelor's Degree (Ex: BA, AB, BS)	
		44 Master's Degree (Ex: MA, MS, MENG, MED, MSW)	
		45 Professional School Deg (Ex: MD, DDS, DVM)	
		46 Doctorate Degree (Ex: PHD, EDD)	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PERACE	2	RACE	139 - 140
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 White	
		2 Black	
		3 American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	
		4 Asian Or Pacific Islander	
		5 Other - Specify	
PRORIGIN	2	ORIGIN OR DESCENT	141 - 142
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		01 Mexican American	
		02 Chicano	
		03 Mexican (Mexicano)	
		04 Puerto Rican	
		05 Cuban	
		06 Central Or South American	
		07 Other Spanish	
		08 All Other	
		09 Don't Know	
		10 NA	
PUCHINHH	2	CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	143 - 144
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Person Added	
		2 Person Added - URE	
		3 Person Undeleted	
		4 Person Died	
		5 Deleted For Reason Other Than Death	
		6 Person Joined Armed Forces	
		7 Person No Longer In AF	
		9 Change In Demographic Information	
PUREFLG	2	FLAG FOR RELATIONSHIP TO THE OWNER OF A BUSINESS.	145 - 146
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Not Owner Or Related To Owner	
		1 Owner Of Bus Or Related To Owner Of Bus	
PULINENO	2	PERSON'S LINE NUMBER	147 - 148
		VALID ENTRIES	
		01 Min Value	
		99 Max Value	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
------	------	-------------	----------

FILLER	2		149 - 150
--------	---	--	-----------

PRFAMNUM	2	FAMILY NUMBER RECODE	151 - 152
----------	---	----------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3

VALID ENTRIES

00	Not A Family Member
01	Primary Family Member Only
02	Subfamily No. 2 Member
03	Subfamily No. 3 Member
04	Subfamily No. 4 Member
05	Subfamily No. 5 Member
06	Subfamily No. 6 Member
07	Subfamily No. 7 Member
08	Subfamily No. 8 Member
09	Subfamily No. 9 Member
10	Subfamily No. 10 Member
11	Subfamily No. 11 Member
12	Subfamily No. 12 Member
13	Subfamily No. 13 Member
14	Subfamily No. 14 Member
15	Subfamily No. 15 Member
16	Subfamily No. 16 Member
17	Subfamily No. 17 Member
18	Subfamily No. 18 Member
19	Subfamily No. 19 Member

PRFAMREL	2	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP RECODE	153 - 154
----------	---	----------------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3

VALID ENTRIES

0	Not A Family Member
1	Reference Person
2	Spouse
3	Child
4	Other Relative (Primary Family & Unrel)

PRFAMTYP	2	FAMILY TYPE RECODE	155 - 156
----------	---	--------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3

VALID ENTRIES

1	Primary Family
2	Primary Individual
3	Related Subfamily
4	Unrelated Subfamily
5	Secondary Individual

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRHSPNON	2	HISPANIC OR NON-HISPANIC EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Hispanic 2 Non-Hipsanic	157 - 158
PRMARSTA	2	MARITAL STATUS BASED ON ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2 OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Married, Civilian Spouse Present 2 Married, Armed Forces Spouse Present 3 Married, Spouse Absent (Exc. Separated) 4 Widowed 5 Divorced 6 Separated 7 Never Married	159 - 160
PRPERTYP	2	TYPE OF PERSON RECORD RECODE EDITED UNIVERSE: ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS VALID ENTRIES 1 Child Household Member 2 Adult Civilian Household Member 3 Adult Armed Forces Household Member	161 - 162
PENATVTY	3	COUNTRY OF BIRTH EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 057 = United States 072 = Puerto Rico 096 = U.S. Outlying Area 100-554 = Foreign Country Or At Sea 555 = Abroad, Country Not Known	163 - 165

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEMNTVTY	3	MOTHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 057 = United States 072 = Puerto Rico 096 = U.S. Outlying Area 100-554 = Foreign Country Or At Sea 555 = Abroad, Country Not Known	166 - 168
PEFNTVTY	3	FATHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 057 = United States 072 = Puerto Rico 096 = U.S. Outlying Area 100-554 = Foreign Country Or At Sea 555 = Abroad, Country Not Known	169 - 171
PRCITSHP	2	CITIZENSHIP STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 = Native, Born In The United States 2 = Native, Born In Puerto Rico Or U.S. Outlying Area 3 = Native, Born Abroad Of American Parent Or Parents 4 = Foreign Born, U.S. Citizen By Naturalization 5 = Foreign Born, Not A Citizen Of The United States	172 - 173
PRCITFLG	2	CITIZENSHIP ALLOCATION FLAG EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1, 2, OR 3 (SEE APPENDIX X FOR VALUES OF ALLOCATION FLAGS) Placed in this position because naming convention is different from all other allocation flags.	174 - 175

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEINUSYR	2	IMMIGRANT'S YEAR OF ENTRY	176 - 177

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRCITSHP = 2, 3, 4, OR 5

VALID ENTRIES

-1 = Not In Universe (Born In U.S.)
01 = Before 1950
02 = 1950-1959
03 = 1960-1964
04 = 1965-1969
05 = 1970-1974
06 = 1975-1979
07 = 1980-1981
08 = 1982-1983
09 = 1984-1985
10 = 1986-1987
11 = 1988-1989
12 = 1990-1991
13 = 1992-1994

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
		A4. PERSONS INFORMATION LABOR FORCE ITEMS	
PUSLFPRX	2	LABOR FORCE INFORMATION COLLECTED BY SELF OR PROXY RESPONSE	178 - 179
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Self	
		2 Proxy	
		3 Both Self And Proxy	
PEMLR	2	MONTHLY LABOR FORCE RECODE EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2	180 - 181
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Employed-At Work	
		2 Employed-Absent	
		3 Unemployed-On Layoff	
		4 Unemployed-Looking	
		5 Not In Labor Force-Retired	
		6 Not In Labor Force-Disabled	
		7 Not In Labor Force-Other	
PUWK	2	LAST WEEK, DID YOU DO ANY WORK FOR (EITHER) PAY (OR PROFIT)?	182 - 183
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
		3 Retired	
		4 Disabled	
		5 Unable To Work	
PUBUS1	2	LAST WEEK, DID YOU DO ANY UNPAID WORK IN THE FAMILY BUSINESS OR FARM?	184 - 185
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
PUBUS2OT	2	DO YOU RECEIVE ANY PAYMENTS OR PROFITS FROM THE BUSINESS?	186 - 187
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUBUSCK1	2	CHECK ITEM 1 Filter For Questions On Unpaid Work VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PUBUS1 2 GoTo PURETCK1	188 - 189
PUBUSCK2	2	CHECK ITEM 2 Skips owners of family business who did not work last week VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PUHRUSL1 2 GoTo PUBUS2	190 - 191
PUBUSCK3	2	CHECK ITEM 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PUABSRSN 2 GoTo PULAY	192 - 193
PUBUSCK4	2	CHECK ITEM 4 VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PUHRUSL1 2 GoTo PUABSPD	194 - 195
PURETOT	2	RETIREMENT STATUS (Last Month You Were Reported To Be Retired, Are You Still Retired This Month?) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Was Not Retired Last Month	196 - 197
PUDIS	2	DISABILITY STATUS (Last Month You Were Reported To Have A Disability.) Does Your Disability Continue To Prevent You From Doing Any Kind Of Work For The Next 6 Months? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Did Not Have Disability Last Month	198 - 199

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PERET1	2	DO YOU CURRENTLY WANT A JOB, EITHER FULL OR PART-TIME? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 5 AND (PURETOT = 1 OR (PUWK = 3 AND PEAGE >= 50) OR (PUABS = 3 AND PEAGE >= 50) OR (PULAY = 3 AND PEAGE >= 50)) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Has A Job	200 - 201
PUDIS1	2	DOES YOUR DISABILITY PREVENT YOU FROM ACCEPTING ANY KIND OF WORK DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	202 - 203
PUDIS2	2	DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY THAT PREVENTS YOU FROM ACCEPTING ANY KIND OF WORK DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	204 - 205
PUABSOT	2	LAST WEEK DID YOU HAVE A JOB EITHER FULL OR PART-TIME? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Unable To Work	206 - 207
PULAY	2	LAST WEEK, WERE YOU ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Unable To Work	208 - 209

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEABSRSN	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WERE ABSENT FROM WORK LAST WEEK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 On Layoff 2 Slack Work/Business Conditions 3 Waiting For A New Job To Begin 4 Vacation/Personal Days 5 Own Illness/Injury/Medical Problems 6 Child Care Problems 7 Other Family/Personal Obligation 8 Maternity/Paternity Leave 9 Labor Dispute 10 Weather Affected Job 11 School/Training 12 Civic/Military Duty 13 Does Not Work In The Business 14 Other (Specify)	210 - 211
PEABSPDO	2	ARE YOU BEING PAID BY YOUR EMPLOYER FOR ANY OF THE TIME OFF LAST WEEK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEABSRSN = 4-12, 14 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	212 - 213
PEMJOT	2	DO YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1, 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	214 - 215
PEMJNUM	2	ALTOGETHER, HOW MANY JOBS DID YOU HAVE? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 VALID ENTRIES 2 2 Jobs 3 3 Jobs 4 4 Or More Jobs	216 - 217

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEHRUSL1	2	HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DO YOU USUALLY WORK AT YOUR MAIN JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 OR 2 AND PEMLR = 1 OR 2 VALID ENTRIES -4 Hours Vary 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	218 - 219
PEHRUSL2	2	HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DO YOU USUALLY WORK AT YOUR OTHER (JOB/JOBS)? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 AND PEMLR = 1 OR 2 VALID ENTRIES -4 Hours Vary 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	220 - 221
PEHRFTPT	2	DO YOU USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRUSL1 = -4 OR PEHRUSL2 = -4 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Hours Vary	222 - 223
PEHRUSLT	3	SUM OF HRUSL1 AND HRUSL2. EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 OR 2 VALID ENTRIES -4 Varies 0 Min Value 198 Max Value	224 - 226
PEHRWANT	2	DO YOU WANT TO WORK A FULL-TIME WORKWEEK OF 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRUSLT = 0-34 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Regular Hours Are Full-time	227 - 228

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEHRRSN1	2	WHAT IS YOUR MAIN REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRWANT = 1 (PEMLR = 1 AND PEHRUSLT < 35) VALID ENTRIES 1 Slack Work/Business Conditions 2 Could Only Find Part-time Work 3 Seasonal Work 4 Child Care Problems 5 Other Family/Personal Obligations 6 Health/medical Limitations 7 School/training 8 Retired/Social Security Limit On Earnings 9 Full-time Workweek Is Less Than 35 Hrs 10 Other - Specify	229 - 230
PEHRRSN2	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU DO NOT WANT TO WORK FULL-TIME? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRWANT = 2 (PEMLR = 1 AND PEHRUSLT < 35) VALID ENTRIES 1 Child Care Problems 2 Other Family/Personal Obligations 3 Health/medical Limitations 4 School/training 5 Retired/Social Security Limit On Earnings 6 Full-time Workweek Less Than 35 Hours 7 Other - Specify	231 - 232
PEHRRSN3	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS LAST WEEK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRACTT = 1-34 AND PUHRCK7 NE 1, 2 (PEMLR = 1 AND PEHRUSLT = 35+) VALID ENTRIES 1 Slack Work/Business Conditions 2 Seasonal Work 3 Job Started Or Ended During Week 4 Vacation/Personal Day 5 Own Illness/Injury/Medical Appointment 6 Holiday (Legal Or Religious) 7 Child Care Problems 8 Other Family/Personal Obligations 9 Labor Dispute 10 Weather Affected Job	233 - 234

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEHRRSN3	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS LAST WEEK?--Con. 11 School/Training 12 Civic/Military Duty 13 Other Reason	
PUHROFF1	2	LAST WEEK, DID YOU LOSE OR TAKE OFF ANY HOURS FROM YOUR JOB, FOR ANY REASON SUCH AS ILLNESS, SLACK WORK, VACATION, OR HOLIDAY? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	235 - 236
PUHROFF2	2	HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU TAKE OFF? VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	237 - 238
PUHROT1	2	LAST WEEK, DID YOU WORK ANY OVERTIME OR EXTRA HOURS (AT YOUR MAIN JOB) THAT YOU DO NOT USUALLY WORK? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	239 - 240
PUHROT2	2	HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS DID YOU WORK? VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	241 - 242
PEHRACT1	2	LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU ACTUALLY WORK AT YOUR JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	243 - 244

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEHRACT2	2	LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU ACTUALLY WORK AT YOUR OTHER (JOB/JOBS) EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 AND PEMJOT = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	245 - 246
PEHRACTT	3	SUM OF PEHRACT1 AND PEHRACT2. EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 198 Max Value	247 - 249
PEHRAVL	2	LAST WEEK, COULD YOU HAVE WORKED FULL-TIME IF THE HOURS HAD BEEN AVAILABLE? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEHRACTT = 1-34 (PEMLR = 1 AND PEHRUSLT < 35 AND PEHRRSN1 = 1, 2, 3) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	250 - 251
PULBHSEC	5	TOTAL SECONDS TO COMPLETE LABOR FORCE ITEMS. VALID ENTRIES 00000 Min Value 99999 Max Value	252 - 256
PUHRCK1	2	CHECK ITEM 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PUHRUSL2 2 GoTo PUHRUSLT	257 - 258

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUHRCK2	2	CHECK ITEM 2	259 - 260
		Skips Persons Responding Yes To HRFTPT Out Of PT Series	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If Entry Of 1 In MJ And Entry Of D, R OR V In HRUSL1 And Entry Of D, R, V Or 0-34 In HRUSL2 GoTo HRFTPT	
		2) If Entry Of 1 In MJ And ENTRY Of D, R Or V IN HRUSL2 And ENTRY Of D, R V Or 0-34 In HRUSL1 GoTo HRFTPT	
		3) If Entry Of 2, D Or R IN MJ And ENTRY Of D, R Or V In HRUSL1 GoTo HRFTPT	
		4) If Entry Of 1 IN BUS1 And ENTRY Of D, R Or V In HRUSL1 Then GoTo HRFTPT	
		5) All Others GoTo HRCK3-C	
PUHRCK3	2	CHECK ITEM 3	261 - 262
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If Entry Of 1 In ABSOT Or (ENTRY Or 2 In ABSOT And Entry Of 1 In BUS And Current R_P EQUALS BUSLST) THEN GoTo HRCK8	
		2) If Entry Of 3 In RET1 GoTo HRCK8	
		3) IF ENTRY In HRUSLT IS 0-34 Hours GoTo HRCK4-C	
		4) If Entry In HRUSLT IS 35+ GoTo HROFF1	
		5) All Others GoTo HRCK4-C	
		6) GoTo PUHRCK4	
PUHRCK4	2	CHECK ITEM 4	263 - 264
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If Entry Of 1, D, R Or V IN HRFTPT THEN GoTo HRACT1	
		2) If Entry Of 2, D Or R In BUS2 Then GoTo HROFF1	
		3) IF HRUSLT IS 0-34 Then GoTo HRWANT	
		4) If Entry Of 2 In HRFTPT Then GoTo HRWANT	
		5) All Others GoTo HRACT1	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUHRCK5	2	CHECK ITEM 5	265 - 266
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If Entry Of 1 In MJOT GoTo HRACT2	
		2) All Others GoTo HRCK6-C	
PUHRCK6	2	CHECK ITEM 6	267 - 268
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If HRACT1 And HRACT2 EQ 0 And Entry Of 2, D, R In BUS2 Then GoTo LK	
		2) IF HRACT1 And HRACT2 EQ 0 Then Store 1 In ABSOT And GoTo ABSRSN	
		3) All Others GoTo HRACTT-C	
PUHRCK7	2	CHECK ITEM 7	269 - 270
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) (If Entry Of 2, D Or R In BUS2) And (HRACT1 Less Than 15 Or D) GoTo HRCK8	
		2) (If Entry Of 2, D Or R In BUS2) And (HRACT1 IS 15+) GoTo HRCK8	
		3) (IF HRUSLT IS 35+ Or If Entry Of 1 IN HRFTPT) And (HRACTT < 35) And ENTRY In HRACT1 Or HRACT2 Isn't D Or R Then GoTo HRRSN3	
		4) If Entry Of 1 In HRWANT And HRACTT < 35 And (ENTRY Of 1, 2, 3 IN HRRSN1) GoTo HRAVL	
		5) All Others GoTo HRCK8	
PUHRCK12	2	CHECK ITEM 12	271 - 272
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1) If Entry Of 2, D Or R In BUS2 And HRACTT Is Less Than 15 Or D GoTo LK	
		2) All Others GoTo IOCK1	
PULAYDT	2	HAS YOUR EMPLOYER GIVEN YOU A DATE TO RETURN TO WORK?	273 - 274
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULAY6M	2	HAVE YOU BEEN GIVEN ANY INDICATION THAT YOU WILL BE RECALLED TO WORK WITHIN THE NEXT 6 MONTHS? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	275 - 276
PELAYAVL	2	COULD YOU HAVE RETURNED TO WORK LAST WEEK IF YOU HAD BEEN RECALLED? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	277 - 278
PULAYAVR	2	WHY IS THAT? VALID ENTRIES 1 Own Temporary Illness 2 Going To School 3 Other	279 - 280
PELAYLK	2	EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE TO BE CALLED BACK TO WORK, HAVE YOU BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS. EDITED UNIVERSE: PELAYAVL= 1, 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	281 - 282
PELAYDUR	3	DURATION OF LAYOFF EDITED UNIVERSE: PELAYLK = 1, 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Min Value 260 Max Value	283 - 285

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PELAYFTO	2	FT/PT STATUS of JOB FROM WHICH SAMPLE PERSON WAS ON LAYOFF FROM EDITED UNIVERSE: PelayDUR = 0-120 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	286 - 287
PULAYCK1	2	CHECK ITEM 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PULAYCK3 2 GoTo PULAYFT 3 GoTo PULAYDR	288 - 289
PULAYCK2	2	CHECK ITEM 2 SCREEN FOR DEPENDENT LAYOFF VALID ENTRIES 1 GoTo PULAYDR3 2 GoTo PULAYFT	290 - 291
PULAYCK3	2	CHECK ITEM 3 FILTER FOR DEPENDENT I & O VALID ENTRIES 1 MISCK = 5 GoTo IO1INT 2 I-CR = 1 Or I-CCR = 1, GoTo IO1INT 3 All Others GoTo SCHCK	292 - 293
PULK	2	HAVE YOU BEEN DOING ANYTHING TO FIND WORK DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Unable To Work	294 - 295

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PELKM1	2	WHAT ARE ALL OF THE THINGS YOU HAVE DONE TO FIND WORK DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS?	296 - 29
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 4	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		12 Nothing	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKM2	2	ANYTHING ELSE?	298 - 29
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKM3	2	SAME AS PULKM2	300 - 30
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULKM4	2	SAME AS PULKM2	302 - 303

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/Professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

PULKM5	2	SAME AS PULKM2	304 - 305
--------	---	----------------	-----------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/Professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

PULKM6	2	SAME AS PULKM2	306 - 307
--------	---	----------------	-----------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULKDK1	2	YOU SAID YOU HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FIND WORK. HOW DID YOU GO ABOUT LOOKING?	308 - 309
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		12 Nothing	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKDK2	2	ANYTHING ELSE?	310 - 311
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKDK3	2	SAME AS PULKDK2	312 - 313
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULKDK4	2	SAME AS PULKDK2	314 - 315
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKDK5	2	SAME AS PULKDK2	316 - 317
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKDK6	2	SAME AS PULKDK2	318 - 319
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULKPS1	2	CAN YOU TELL ME MORE ABOUT WHAT YOU DID TO SEARCH FOR WORK?	320 - 321
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		12 Nothing	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKPS2	2	ANYTHING ELSE?	322 - 323
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	
PULKPS3	2	SAME AS PULKPS2	324 - 325
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview	
		2 Contacted Public Employment Agency	
		3 Contacted Private Employment Agency	
		4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives	
		5 Contacted School/University Empl Center	
		6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application	
		7 Checked Union/Professional Registers	
		8 Placed Or Answered Ads	
		9 Other Active	
		10 Looked At Ads	
		11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses	
		13 Other Passive	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PULKPS4	2	SAME AS PULKPS2	326 - 327

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/Professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

PULKPS5	2	SAME AS PULKPS2	328 - 329
---------	---	-----------------	-----------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/Professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

PULKPS6	2	SAME AS PULKPS2	330 - 331
---------	---	-----------------	-----------

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Contacted Employer Directly/Interview
- 2 Contacted Public Employment Agency
- 3 Contacted Private Employment Agency
- 4 Contacted Friends Or Relatives
- 5 Contacted School/University Empl Center
- 6 Sent Out Resumes/Filled Out Application
- 7 Checked Union/Professional Registers
- 8 Placed Or Answered Ads
- 9 Other Active
- 10 Looked At Ads
- 11 Attended Job Training Programs/Courses
- 13 Other Passive

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PELKAVL	2	<p>LAST WEEK, COULD YOU HAVE STARTED A JOB IF ONE HAD BEEN OFFERED?</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKM1 = 1 - 13</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No</p>	332 - 333
PULKA VR	2	<p>WHY IS THAT?</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Waiting For New Job To Begin 2 Own Temporary Illness 3 Going To School 4 Other - Specify</p>	334 - 335
PELKLL10	2	<p>BEFORE YOU STARTED LOOKING FOR WORK, WHAT WERE YOU DOING: WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, Or SOMETHING ELSE?</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKAVL = 1-2</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Working 2 School 3 Left Military Service 4 Something Else</p>	336 - 337
PELKLL20	2	<p>DID YOU LOSE Or QUIT THAT JOB, Or WAS IT A TEMPORARY JOB THAT ENDED?</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKLL10 = 1 Or 3</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Lost Job 2 Quit Job 3 Temporary Job Ended</p>	338 - 339
PEKLWO	2	<p>WHEN LAST WORKED</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKLL10 = 1 - 4</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Within The Last 12 Months 2 More Than 12 Months Ago 3 Never Worked</p>	340 - 341

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PELKDUR	3	DURATION Of JOB SEEKING EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKLWO = 1 - 3 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	342 - 344
PELKFTO	2	FT/PT STATUS Of JOBSEEKER EDITED UNIVERSE: PELKDUR = 0-120 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No 3 Doesn't Matter	345 - 346
PEDWWNT0	2	DO YOU CURRENTLY WANT A JOB, EITHER FULL Or PART TIME? EDITED UNIVERSE: PUDWCK1 = 3, 4, -1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes, Or Maybe, It Depends 2 No 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Unable	347 - 348
PEDWRSN	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WERE NOT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS? EDITED UNIVERSE: PUDWCK4 = 4, -1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Believes No Work Available In Area Of Expertise 2 Couldn't Find Any Work 3 Lacks Necessary Schooling/Training 4 Employers Think Too Young Or Too Old 5 Other Types Of Discrimination 6 Can't Arrange Child Care 7 Family Responsibilities 8 In School Or Other Training 9 Ill-health, Physical Disability 10 Transportation Problems 11 Other - Specify	349 - 350

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEDWLKO	2	DID YOU LOOK FOR WORK AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS EDITED UNIVERSE: (PUDWCK4 = 1-3) or (PEDWRSN = 1-11) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	351 - 352
PEDWWK	2	DID YOU ACTUALLY WORK AT A JOB Or BUSINESS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEDWLKO = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	353 - 354
PEDW4WK	2	DID YOU DO ANY OF THIS WORK DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEDWWK = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	355 - 356
PEDWLKWK	2	SINCE YOU LEFT THAT JOB Or BUSINESS HAVE YOU LOOKED FOR WORK? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEDW4WK = 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	357 - 358
PEDWAVL	2	LAST WEEK, COULD YOU HAVE STARTED A JOB IF ONE HAD BEEN OFFERED? EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEDWWK = 2) or (PEDWLKWK = 1) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	359 - 360

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEDWAVR	2	WHY IS THAT? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEDWAVL = 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Own Temporary Illness 2 Going To School 3 Other	361 - 362
PUDWCK1	2	SCREEN FOR DISCOURAGED WORKERS VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry Of 2 In BUS2 GoTo PUSCHCK 2) If Entry Of 3 ON ABSRSN GoTo PUNLFCK1 3) If Entry Of 1 In RET1, Store 1 In DWWNTO And GoTo PUDWCK4 4) All Others GoTo PUDWWNT	363 - 364
PUDWCK2	2	SCREEN FOR DISABLED VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry In DIS1 Or DIS2 GoTo PUJHCK1-C 2) If Entry Of 4 In DWWNT GoTo PUDIS1 3) If Entry Of 5 In DWWNT GoTo PUDIS2 4) All Others GoTo PUDWCK4	365 - 366
PUDWCK3	2	FILTER FOR RETIRED VALID ENTRIES 1) If AGERNG Equals 1-4 Or 9 GoTo PUDWCK4 2) All Others GoTo PUNLFCK2	367 - 368
PUDWCK4	2	FILTER FOR PASSIVE JOB SEEKERS VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry Of 10 AND/OR 11 AND/OR 13 Only In LKM1-LKM3 GoTo PUDWCK5 2) If Entry Of 10 AND/OR 11 And/Or 13 Only In LKDK1-LKDK3 GoTo PUDWCK5 3) If Entry Of 10 And/Or 11 And/Or 13 ONLY In LKPS1-LKPS3 GoTo PUDWCK5 4) All Others GoTo PUDWRSN	369 - 370
PUDWCK5	2	FILTER FOR PASSIVE JOB SEEKERS VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry Of 1 In LK Then Store 1 In DWLKO And GoTo PUDWWK 2) All Others GoTo PUDWLLK	371 - 372

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEJHWKO	2	HAVE YOU WORKED AT A JOB OR BUSINESS AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? EDITED UNIVERSE: HRMIS = 4 or 8 AND PEMLR = 5, 6, AND 7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	373 - 374
PUJHDP10	2	DID YOU DO ANY OF THIS WORK IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	375 - 376
PEJHRSN	2	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU LEFT YOUR LAST JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEJHWKO = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Personal/Family (Including Pregnancy) 2 Return To School 3 Health 4 Retirement Or Old Age 5 Temp. Seasonal Or Intermittent Job Complete 6 Slack Work/Business Conditions 7 Unsatisfactory Work Arrangements (Hrs, Pay, Etc.) 8 Other - Specify	377 - 378
PEJHWANT	2	DO YOU INTEND TO LOOK FOR WORK DURING THE NEXT 12 MONTHS? EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEJHWKO = 2) or (PEJHRSN = 1-8) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes, Or It Depends 2 No	379 - 380
PUJHCK1	2	FILTER FOR OUTGOING ROTATIONS VALID ENTRIES 1) If MISCK Equals 4 Or 8 Then GoTo PUJHCK2 2) All Others GoTo PUNLFCK1	381 - 382

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUJHCK2	2	FILTER FOR PERSONS GOING THROUGH THE I AND O SERIES VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry Of 1 In DWWK And I-MLR= 3, 4 Then Store 1 In JHWKO, Store DW4WK In JHDP1O And GoTo PUJHRSN 2) If Entry Of 2, D Or R In DWWK Then Store DWWK In JHWKO And GoTo PUJHWANT 3) All Others GoTo PUJHKK	383 - 384
PRABSREA	2	REASON NOT AT WORK AND PAY STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 FT Paid-Vacation 2 FT Paid-Own Illness 3 FT Paid-Child Care Problems 4 FT Paid-Other Family/Personal Oblig. 5 FT Paid-Maternity/Paternity Leave 6 FT Paid-Labor Dispute 7 FT Paid-Weather Affected Job 8 FT Paid-School/Training 9 FT Paid Civic/Military Duty 10 FT Paid-Other 11 FT Unpaid-Vacation 12 FT Unpaid-Own Illness 13 FT Unpaid-Child Care Problems 14 FT Unpaid-Other Fam/Personal Obligation 15 FT Unpaid-Maternity/Paternity Leave 16 FT Unpaid-Labor Dispute 17 FT Unpaid-Weather Affected Job 18 FT Unpaid-School/Training 19 FT Unpaid-Civic/Military Duty 20 FT Unpaid-Other 22 PT Paid-Own Illness 23 PT Paid-Child Care Problems 24 PT Paid-Other Family/Personal Oblig. 25 PT Paid-Maternity/Paternity Leave 26 PT Paid-Labor Dispute 27 PT Paid-Weather Affected Job 28 PT Paid-School/training 29 PT Paid-Civic/Military Duty 30 PT Paid-Other 31 PT Unpaid-Vacation 32 PT Unpaid-Own Illness 33 PT Unpaid-Child Care Problems 34 PT Unpaid-Other Fam/personal Obligation 35 PT Unpaid-Maternity/Paternity Leave 36 PT Unpaid-Labor Dispute 37 PT Unpaid-Weather Affected Job 38 PT Unpaid-School/Training 39 PT Unpaid-Civic/Military Duty 40 PT Unpaid-Other	385 - 386

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRCIVLF	2	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	387 - 388
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-7	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		01 In Civilian Labor Force	
		02 Not In Civilian Labor Force	
PRDISC	2	DISCOURAGED WORKER RECODE	389 - 390
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRJOBSEA = 1-4	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Discouraged Worker	
		2 Conditionally Interested	
		3 Not Available	
PREMPHRS	2	REASON NOT AT WORK Or HOURS AT WORK	391 - 392
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-7	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Unemployed And NILF	
		1 W/Job, Not At Work-Illnes	
		2 W/Job, Not At Work-Vacation	
		3 W/Job, Not At Work-Weather Affected Job	
		4 W/Job, Not At Work-Labor Dispute	
		5 W/Job, Not At Work-Child Care Problems	
		6 W/Job, Not At Work-Fam/Pers Obligation	
		7 W/Job, Not At Work-Maternity/Paternity	
		8 W/Job, Not At Work-School/Training	
		9 W/Job, Not At Work-Civic/Military Duty	
		10 W/Job, Not At Work-Does Not Work In Bus	
		11 W/Job, Not At Work-Other	
		12 At Work- 1-4 Hrs	
		13 At Work- 5-14 Hrs	
		14 At Work- 15-21 Hrs	
		15 At Work- 22-29 Hrs	
		16 At Work- 30-34 Hrs	
		17 At Work- 35-39 Hrs	
		18 At Work- 40 Hrs	
		19 At Work- 41-47 Hrs	
		20 At Work- 48 Hrs	
		21 At Work- 49-59 Hrs	
		22 At Work- 60 Hrs Or More	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PREMPNOT	2	MLR - EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, OR NILF EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Not In Labor Force (NILF)-Discouraged 4 Not In Labor Force (NILF)-Other	393 - 394
PREXPLF	2	EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-4 AND PELKLWO ne 3 VALID ENTRIES 1 Employed 2 Unemployed	395 - 396
PRFTLF	2	FULL TIME LABOR FORCE EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-4 VALID ENTRIES 1 Full Time Labor Force 2 Part Time Labor Force	397 - 398
PRHRUSL	2	USUAL HOURS WORKED WEEKLY EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-2 VALID ENTRIES 1 0-20 Hrs 2 21-34 Hrs 3 35-39 Hrs 4 40 Hrs 5 41-49 Hrs 6 50 Or More Hrs 7 Varies-Full Time 8 Varies-Part Time	399 - 400
PRJOBSEA	2	JOB SEARCH RECODE EDITED UNIVERSE: PRWNTJOB = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Looked Last 4 Weeks - Not Worked 2 Looked Last 4 Weeks - Worked 3 Looked Last 4 Weeks - Layoff 4 Unavailable Job Seekers 5 No Recent Job Search	401 - 402

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRPTHRS	2	AT WORK 1-34 BY-HOURS AT WORK	403 - 404

EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 AND PEHRACTT = 1-34

VALID ENTRIES

- 0 Usualy FT, PT For Noneconomic Reasons
- 1 Usu.FT, PT Econ Reasons; 1-4 Hrs
- 2 Usu.FT, PT Econ Reasons; 5-14 Hrs
- 3 Usu.FT, PT Econ Reasons; 15-29 Hrs
- 4 Usu.FT, PT Econ Reasons; 30-34 Hrs
- 5 Usu.PT, Econ Reasons; 1-4 Hrs
- 6 Usu.PT, Econ Reasons; 5-14 Hrs
- 7 Usu.PT, Econ Reasons; 15-29 Hrs
- 8 Usu.PT, Econ Reasons; 30-34 Hrs
- 9 Usu.PT, Non-econ Reasons; 1-4 Hrs
- 10 Usu.PT, Non-econ Reasons; 5-14 Hrs
- 11 Usu.PT, Non-econ Reasons; 15-29 Hrs
- 12 Usu.PT, Non-econ Reasons; 30-34 Hrs

PRPTREA	2	DETAILED REASON FOR PART-TIME	405 - 406
---------	---	-------------------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 And
(PEHRUSLT = 0-34 Or PEHRACTT = 1-34)

VALID ENTRIES

- 1 Usu. FT-Slack Work/Business Conditions
- 2 Usu. FT-Seasonal Work
- 3 Usu. FT-Job Started/Ended During Week
- 4 Usu. FT-Vacation/Personal Day
- 5 Usu. FT-Own Illness/Injury/Medical Appointment
- 6 Usu. FT-Holiday (Religious Or Legal)
- 7 Usu. FT-Child Care Problems
- 8 Usu. FT-Other Fam/Pers Obligations
- 9 Usu. FT-Labor Dispute
- 10 Usu. FT-Weather Affected Job
- 11 Usu. FT-School/Training
- 12 Usu. FT-Civic/Military Duty
- 13 Usu. FT-Other Reason
- 14 Usu. PT-Slack Work/business Conditions
- 15 Usu. PT-Could Only Find PT Work
- 16 Usu. PT-Seasonal Work
- 17 Usu. PT-Child Care Problems
- 18 Usu. PT-Other Fam/Pers Obligations
- 19 Usu. PT-Health/Medical Limitations
- 20 Usu. PT-School/Training
- 21 Usu. PT-Retired/S.S. Limit On Earnings
- 22 Usu. PT-Workweek <35 Hours
- 23 Usu. PT-Other Reason

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRUNEDUR	3	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR LAYOFF And LOOKING RECORDS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 3-4 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	407 - 409
PRUSFTPT	2	USUAL FULLTIME/PARTTIME STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Full Time 2 Part Time 3 Status Unknown	410 - 411
PRUNTYPE	2	REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 3-4 VALID ENTRIES 1 Job Loser/On Layoff 2 Other Job Loser 3 Temporary Job Ended 4 Job Leaver 5 Re-Entrant 6 New-Entrant	412 - 413
PRWKSCH	2	LABOR FORCE BY TIME WORKED Or LOST EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 - 7 VALID ENTRIES 0 Not In Labor Force 1 At Work 2 With Job, Not At Work 3 Unemployed, Seeks Ft 4 Unemployed, Seeks Pt	414 - 415

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRWKSTAT	2	FULL/PART-TIME WORK STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Not In Labor Force 2 FT Hours (35+), Usually FT 3 PT For Economic Reasons, Usually FT 4 PT For Non-Economic Reasons, Usually FT 5 Not At Work, Usually Ft 6 PT Hrs, Usually PT For Economic Reasons 7 PT Hrs, Usually PT For Non-Economic Reasons 8 FT Hours, Usually PT For Economic Reasons 9 FT Hours, Usually PT For Non-Economic 10 Not At Work, Usually Part-time 11 Unemployed FT 12 Unemployed PT	416 - 417
PRWNTJOB	2	NILF RECODE - WANT A JOB Or OTHER NILF EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 5-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Want A Job 2 Other Not In Labor Force	418 - 419
PUJHCK3	2	JOB HISTORY CHECK ITEM VALID ENTRIES 1) If I-MLR EQ 3 Or 4 Then GoTo PUJHDP1 2) All Others GoTo PUJHRSN	420 - 421
PUJHCK4	2	SCREEN FOR DEPENDENT NILF VALID ENTRIES 1) If Entry Of 2, D Or R In PUDW4WK Or In PUJHDP10 Then GoTo PUJHCK5 2) If Entry Of 1 In PUDW4WK Or In PUJHDP10 Then GoTo PUIO1INT 3) IF I-MLR EQUALS 1 Or 2 And Entry In PUJHRSN Then GoTo PUJHCK5 4) If Entry In PUJHRSN Then GoTo PUIO1INT 5) All Others GoTo PUNLFCK1	422 - 423
PUJHCK5	2	SCREEN FOR DEPENDENT NILF VALID ENTRIES 1) IF I-IO1ICR Equals 1 Or I-IO1OCR EQUALS 1 Then GoTo PUIO1INT 2) All Others GoTo PUIOCK5	424 - 425

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUIODP1	2	<p>LAST MONTH, IT WAS REPORTED THAT YOU WORKED FOR (EMPLOYER'S NAME). DO STILL WORK FOR (EMPLOYER'S NAME) (AT YOUR MAIN JOB)?</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No</p>	426 - 427
PUIODP2	2	<p>HAVE THE USUAL ACTIVITIES AND DUTIES OF YOUR JOB CHANGED SINCE LAST MONTH?</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No</p>	428 - 429
PUIODP3	2	<p>LAST MONTH YOU WERE REPORTED AS (A/AN) (OCCUPATION) AND YOUR USUAL ACTIVITIES WERE (DESCRIPTION). IS THIS AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No</p>	430 - 431
PEIO1COW	2	<p>INDIVIDUAL CLASS OF WORKER CODE ON FIRST JOB</p> <p>Note: A PEIO1COW code can be assigned even if an individual is not currently employed.</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEMLR = 1-3) OR (PEMLR = 4 AND PELKLWO = 1-2) OR (PEMLR = 5 AND (PENLFJH = 1 OR PEJHWKO = 1)) OR (PEMLR = 6 AND PENLFJH = 1) OR (PEMLR = 7 AND PEJHWKO = 1)</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Government - Federal 2 Government - State 3 Government - Local 4 Private, For Profit 5 Private, Nonprofit 6 Self-employed, Incorporated 7 Self-employed, Unincorporated 8 Without Pay</p>	432 - 433

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUIO1MFG	2	IS THIS BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION MAINLY MANUFACTURING, RETAIL TRADE, WHOLESALE TRADE, OR SOMETHING ELSE? VALID ENTRIES 1 Manufacturing 2 Retail Trade 3 Wholesale Trade 4 Something Else	434 - 435
PEIO1ICD	3	INDUSTRY CODE FOR PRIMARY JOB EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEMLR = 1-3) OR (PEMLR = 4 AND PELKLWO = 1-2) OR (PEMLR = 5 AND (PENLFJH = 1 Or PEJHWKO = 1)) OR (PEMLR = 6 AND PENLFJH = 1) OR (PEMLR = 7 And PEJHWKO=1) VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	436 - 438
PEIO1OCD	3	OCCUPATION CODE FOR PRIMARY JOB. EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEMLR = 1-3) OR (PEMLR = 4 And PELKLWO = 1-2) OR (PEMLR = 5 And (PENLFJH = 1 OR PF.IHWKO = 1)) OR (PEMLR = 6 And PENLFJH = 1) OR (PEMLR = 7 And PEJHWKO = 1) VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	439 - 441
PEIO2COW	2	INDIVIDUAL CLASS OF WORKER ON SECOND JOB. Note: For those self-employed unincorporated on their first job, this should have a response every month. For all others, this should only have a value in out-going rotations. EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 AND (HRMIS = 4,8 Or PEIO1COW = 7,8) VALID ENTRIES 1 Government - Federal 2 Government - State 3 Government - Local 4 Private, For Profit	442 - 443

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEIO2COW	2	INDIVIDUAL CLASS OF WORKER ON SECOND JOB-- Con. 5 Private, Nonprofit 6 Self-employed, Incorporated 7 Self-employed, Unincorporated 8 Without Pay 9 Unknown 10 Government, Level Unknown 11 Self-Employed, Incorp. Status Unknown	
PUIO2MFG	2	IS THIS BUSINESS Or ORGANIZATION MAINLY MANUFACTURING, RETAIL TRADE, WHOLESALE TRADE, OR SOMETHING ELSE? VALID ENTRIES 1 Manufacturing 2 Retail Trade 3 Wholesale Trade 4 Something Else	444 - 445
PEIO2ICD	3	INDUSTRY CODE FOR SECOND JOB. EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 And HRMIS = 4 Or 8 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	446 - 448
PEIO2OCD	3	OCCUPATION CODE FOR SECOND JOB. EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMJOT = 1 And HRMIS = 4 Or 8 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 999 Max Value	449 - 451
PUIOCK1	2	I & O CHECK ITEM 1 SCREEN FOR DEPENDENT I And O VALID ENTRIES 1) If (MISCK EQ 1 Or 5) Or (MISCK EQ 2-4, 6-8 And I-MLR EQ 3-7 And Entry Of 1 In ABS) Then GoTo PUIO1INT 2) If (MISCK EQ 1 Or 5) Or {(MISCK EQ 2-4, 6-8 And I-MLR EQ 3-7) And (ENTRY Of 1 In WK Or HRCK7-C Is Blank, 1-3)} GoTo PUIO1INT 3) If I-IO1NAM IS D, R Or BLANK Then GoTo PUIO1INT 4) All Others GoTo PUIODP1	452 - 453

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PUIOCK2	2	I & O CHECK ITEM 2 Screen For Previous Months I And O Cases VALID ENTRIES 1) If I-IO1ICR EQ 1 Then GoTo PUIO1IND 2) If I-IO1OCR EQ 1 Then GoTo PUIO1OCC 3) All Others GoTo PUIODP2	454 - 455
PUIOCK3	2	I & O CHECK ITEM 3 VALID ENTRIES 1) If I-IO1OCC Equals D, R Or Blank Then GoTo PUIO1OCC 2) IF I-IO1DT1 Is D, R Or Blank Then GoTo PUIO1OCC 3) All Others GoTo PUIODP3	456 - 457
PRIOELG	2	INDUSTRY And OCCUPATION ELIGIBILITY FLAG EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-3, OR (PEMLR = 4 AND PELKLWO = 1 OR 2) OR (PEMLR = 5 AND (PEJHWKO = 1 OR PENLFJH=1), OR (PEMLR = 6 AND PENLFJH = 1), OR PEMLR = 7 AND PEJHWKO = 1) VALID ENTRIES 0 Not Fligible For Edit 1 Eligible For Edit	458 - 459
PRAGNA	2	AGRICULTURE/NON-AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Agricultural 2 Non-Agricultural	460 - 461
PRCOW1	2	CLASS OF WORKER RECODE - JOB 1 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Federal Govt 2 State Govt 3 Local Govt 4 Private (Incl. Self-Employed Incorp.) 5 Self-Employed, Unincorp. 6 Without Pay	462 - 463

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRCOW2	2	CLASS OF WORKER RECODE - JOB 2 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 AND PEMJOT = 1 AND HRMIS = 4 OR 8 VALID ENTRIES 1 Federal Govt 2 State Govt 3 Local Govt 4 Private (Incl. Self-Employed Incorp.) 5 Self-Employed, Unincorp. 6 Without Pay	464 - 465
PRCOWPG	2	COW - PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT EDITED UNIVERSE: PEIO1COW = 1 - 5 VALID ENTRIES 1 Private 2 Government	466 - 467
PRDTCOW1	2	DETAILED CLASS OF WORKER RECODE - JOB 1 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Agri., Wage & Salary, Private 2 Agri., Wage & Salary, Government 3 Agri., Self-Employed 4 Agri., Unpaid 5 Nonag, WS, Private, Private Hhlds 6 Nonag, WS, Private, Other Private 7 Nonag, WS, Govt, Federal 8 Nonag, WS, Govt, State 9 Nonag, WS, Govt, Local 10 Nonag, Self-Employed 11 Nonag, Unpaid	468 - 469
PRDTCOW2	2	DETAILED CLASS OF WORKER RECODE - JOB 2 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 AND PEMJOT = 1 And HRMIS = 4 Or 8 VALID ENTRIES 1 Agri., Wage & Salary, Private 2 Agri., Wage & Salary, Government 3 Agri., Self-Employed 4 Agri., Unpaid 5 Nonag, WS, Private, Private Hhlds 6 Nonag, WS, Private, Other Private 7 Nonag, WS, Govt, Federal	470 - 471

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRDTCOW2	2	DETAILED CLASS OF WORKER RECODE - JOB 2- Con.	
	8	Nonag, WS, Govt, State	
	9	Nonag, WS, Govt, Local	
	10	Nonag, Self-Employed	
	11	Nonag, Unpaid	
PRDTIND1	2	DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 1	472 - 473
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES	
	1	Goods Producing-Agricultural Services	
	2	Goods Producing-Other Agricultural	
	3	Mining	
	4	Construction	
	5	MFG-Lumber & Wood Prods, Ex Furniture	
	6	MFG-Furniture & Fixtures	
	7	MFG-Stone, Clay, Concrete, Glass Prods	
	8	MFG-Primary Metals	
	9	MFG-Fabricated Metals	
	10	MFG-Not Specified Metal Industries	
	11	MFG-Machinery, Ex Electrical	
	12	MFG-Electrical Machinery, Equip Supplies	
	13	MFG-Motor Vehicles & Equip	
	14	MFG-Aircraft & Parts	
	15	MFG-Other Transportation Equipment	
	16	MFG-Professional & Photo Equip, Watches	
	17	MFG-Toys, Amusement & Sporting Goods	
	18	MFG-Misc & Nec Mfg Industries	
	19	MFG-Food & Kindred Prods	
	20	MFG-Tobacco Prods	
	21	MFG-Textile Mill Prods	
	22	MFG-Apparel & Other Finished Textile Pr	
	23	MFG-Paper & Allied Products	
	24	MFG-Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds	
	25	MFG-Chemicals & Allied Prods	
	26	MFG-Petroleum & Coal Prods	
	27	MFG-Rubber & Misc Plastic Prods	
	28	MFG-Leather & Leather Prods	
	29	Transportation	
	30	Communications	
	31	Utilities & Sanitary Services	
	32	Wholesale Trade	
	33	Eating And Drinking Places	
	34	Other Retail Trade	
	35	Banking And Other Finance	
	36	Insurance And Real Estate	
	37	Private Household Services	
	38	Business Services	
	39	Automobile And Repair Services	
	40	Personal Serv Exc Private Households	
	41	Entertainment & Recreation Services	
	42	Hospitals	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRDTIND1	2	DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 1-Con.	
		43 Health Services, Exc. Hospitals	
		44 Educational Services	
		45 Social Services	
		46 Other Professional Services	
		47 Forestry & Fisheries	
		48 Justice, Public Order & Safety	
		49 Admin Of Human Resource Programs	
		50 National Security & Internal Affairs	
		51 Other Public Administration	
		52 Armed Forces	
PRDTIND2	2	DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 2	474 - 475
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1 AND PEMJOT = 1 And HRMIS = 4 Or 8	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Goods Producing-Agricultural Services	
		2 Goods Producing-Other Agricultural	
		3 Mining	
		4 Construction	
		5 MFG-Lumber & Wood Prods, Ex Furniture	
		6 MFG-Furniture & Fixtures	
		7 MFG-Stone, Clay, Concrete, Glass Prods	
		8 MFG-Primary Metals	
		9 MFG-Fabricated Metals	
		10 MFG-Not Specified Metal Industries	
		11 MFG-Machinery. Ex Electrical	
		12 MFG-Electrical Machinery, Equip Supplies	
		13 MFG-Motor Vehicles & Equip	
		14 MFG-Aircraft & Parts	
		15 MFG-Other Transportation Equipment	
		16 MFG-Professional & Photo Equip, Watches	
		17 MFG-Toys, Amusement & Sporting Goods	
		18 MFG-Misc & Nec Mfg Industries	
		19 MFG-Food & Kindred Prods	
		20 MFG-Tobacco Prods	
		21 MFG-Textile Mill Prods	
		22 MFG-Apparel & Other Finished Textile Pr	
		23 MFG-Paper & Allied Products	
		24 MFG-Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds	
		25 MFG-Chemicals & Allied Prods	
		26 MFG-Petroleum & Coal Prods	
		27 MFG-Rubber & Misc Plastic Prods	
		28 MFG-Leather & Leather Prods	
		29 Transportation	
		30 Communications	
		31 Utilities & Sanitary Services	
		32 Wholesale Trade	
		33 Eating And Drinking Places	
		34 Other Retail Trade	
		35 Banking And Other Finance	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRDTIND2	2	DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 2-Con.	
		36 Insurance And Real Estate	
		37 Private Household Services	
		38 Business Services	
		39 Automobile And Repair Services	
		40 Personal Serv Exc Private Households	
		41 Entertainment & Recreation Services	
		42 Hospitals	
		43 Health Services, Exc. Hospitals	
		44 Educational Services	
		45 Social Services	
		46 Other Professional Services	
		47 Forestry & Fisheries	
		48 Justice, Public Order & Safety	
		49 Admin Of Human Resource Programs	
		50 National Security & Internal Affairs	
		51 Other Public Administration	
		52 Armed Forces	
PRDTOCC1	2	DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE - JOB 1	476 - 477
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Officials & Administrators, Public Admin.	
		2 Other Executive, Admin. & Managerial	
		3 Management Related Occupations	
		4 Engineers	
		5 Mathematical And Computer Scientists	
		6 Natural Scientists	
		7 Health Diagnosing Occupations	
		8 Health Assessment And Treatment Occupations	
		9 Teachers, College And University	
		10 Teachers, Except College And University	
		11 Lawyers And Judges	
		12 Other Professional Specialty Occupations	
		13 Health Technologists And Technicians	
		14 Engineering And Science Technicians	
		15 Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, And Science	
		16 Supervisors And Proprietors, Sales Occupations	
		17 Sales Reps, Finance And Business Services	
		18 Sales Reps, Commodities, Except Retail	
		19 Sales Workers, Retail & Personal Services	
		20 Sales Related Occupations	
		21 Supervisors, Administrative Support	
		22 Computer Equipment Operators	
		23 Secretaries, Stenographers, And Typists	
		24 Financial Records Processing	
		25 Mail And Message Distribution	
		26 Other Admin. Support, Including Clerical	
		27 Private Household Service Occupations	
		28 Protective Service	
		29 Food Service	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
------	------	-------------	----------

PRDTOCC1	2	DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE - JOB 1- Con.	
----------	---	--	--

30	Health Service
31	Cleaning And Building Service
32	Personal Service
33	Mechanics And Repairers
34	Construction Trades
35	Other Precision Production, Craft, And Repair
36	Machinists, Craft, And Trades, Except Repair

37	Motor Vehicle Operators
39	Other Transportation And Material Moving Occupations
40	Construction Laborers
41	Freight, Stock, & Materials Handlers
42	Other Handlers, Equipt. Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers
43	Farm Operators And Managers
44	Farm Workers And Related Occupations
45	Forestry And Fishing Occupations
46	Armed Forces

PRDTOCC2	2	DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE	478 - 479
----------	---	----------------------------	-----------

EDITED UNIVERSE: PRIOELG = 1
AND PEMJOT = 1 AND HRMIS = 4 Or 8

VALID ENTRIES

1	Officials & Administrators, Public Admin.
2	Other Executive, Admin. & Managerial
3	Management Related Occupations
4	Engineers
5	Mathematical And Computer Scientists
6	Natural Scientists
7	Health Diagnosing Occupations
8	Health Assessment And Treatment Occupations
9	Teachers, College And University
10	Teachers, Except College And University
11	Lawyers And Judges
12	Other Professional Specialitu Occupations
13	Health Technologists And Technicians
14	Engineering And Science Technicians
15	Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, And Science
16	Supervisors And Proprietors, Sales Occupations
17	Sales Reps, Finance And Business Services
18	Sales Reps, Commodities, Except Retail
19	Sales Workers, Retail & Personal Services
20	Sales Related Occupations
21	Supervisors, Administrative Support
22	Computer Equipment Operators
23	Secretaries, Stenographers, And Typists
24	Financial Records Processing
25	Mail And Message Distribution
26	Other Admin. Support, Including Clerical
27	Private Household Service Occupations
28	Protective Service

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRDTOCC2	2	<p>DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE- Con.</p> <p>29 Food Service</p> <p>30 Health Service</p> <p>31 Cleaning And Building Service</p> <p>32 Personal Service</p> <p>33 Mechanics And Repairers</p> <p>34 Construction Trades</p> <p>35 Other Precision Production, Craft, And Repair</p> <p>36 Machine Operators, And Tenders, Except Precision</p> <p>37 Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, Samplers</p> <p>38 Motot Vehicle Operators</p> <p>39 Other Transportation And Material Moving Occupations</p> <p>40 Construction Laborers</p> <p>41 Freight, Stock, & Materials Handlers</p> <p>42 Other Handlers, Equipt. Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers</p> <p>43 Farm Operators And Managers</p> <p>44 Farm Workers And Related Occupations</p> <p>45 Forestry And Fishing Occupations</p> <p>46 Armed Forces</p>	
PREMP	2	<p>EMPLOYED PERSONS</p> <p>(Non-Farm & Non-Private Hhid) Recode</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 Or 2 AND PEIO1OCD ne 403-407, 473-484</p> <p>VALID ENTRY</p> <p>1 Employed Persons (Exc. Farm & Priv HH)</p>	480 - 481
PRMJIND1	2	<p>MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 1</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE: PRDTIND1 = 1-51</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES</p> <p>1 Agriculture</p> <p>2 Mining</p> <p>3 Construction</p> <p>4 Manufacturing - Durable Goods</p> <p>5 Manufacturing - Non-Durable Goods</p> <p>6 Transportation</p> <p>7 Communications</p> <p>8 Utilities And Sanitary Services</p> <p>9 Wholesale Trade</p> <p>10 Retail Trade</p> <p>11 Finance, Insurance, And Real Estate</p> <p>12 Private Households</p> <p>13 Business, Auto And Repair Services</p> <p>14 Personal Services, Exc. Private Hhlds</p> <p>15 Entertainment And Recreation Services</p> <p>16 Hospitals</p> <p>17 Medical Services, Exc. Hospitals</p>	482 - 483

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRMJIND1	2	MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 1--Con. 18 Educational Services 19 Social Services 20 Other Professional Services 21 Forestry And Fisheries 22 Public Administration 23 Armed Forces	
PRMJIND2	2	MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODE - JOB 2 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRDTIND2 = 1-51 VALID ENTRIES 1 Agriculture 2 Mining 3 Construction 4 Manufacturing - Durable Goods 5 Manufacturing - Non-Durable Goods 6 Transportation 7 Communications 8 Utilities And Sanitary Services 9 Wholesale Trade 10 Retail Trade 11 Finance, Insurance, And Real Estate 12 Private Households 13 Business, Auto And Repair Services 14 Personal Services, Exc. Private Hhlds 15 Entertainment And Recreation Services 16 Hospitals 17 Medical Services, Exc. Hospitals 18 Educational Services 19 Social Services 20 Other Professional Services 21 Forestry And Fisheries 22 Public Administration 23 Armed Forces	484 - 485
PRMJOCC1	2	MAJOR OCCUPATION RECODE - JOB 1 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRDTOCC1 = 1-46 VALID ENTRIES 1 Executive, Administrative, & Managerial Occupations 2 Professional Specialty Occupations 3 Technicians And Related Support Occupations 4 Sales Occupations 5 Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical 6 Private Household Occupations 7 Protective Service Occupations 8 Service Occupations, Except Protective & Hhld 9 Precision Production, Craft & Repair Occupations 10 Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	486 - 487

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRMJOC1	2	MAJOR OCCUPATION RECODE - JOB 1-Con. 11 Transportation And Material Moving Occupations 12 Handlers, Equip Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers 13 Farming, Forestry And Fishing Occupations 14 Armed Forces	
PRMJOC2	2	MAJOR OCCUPATION RECODE - JOB 2 EDITED UNIVERSE: PRDTOCC2 = 1-46 VALID ENTRIES 1 Executive, Administrative, & Managerial Occupations 2 Professional Specialty Occupations 3 Technicians And Related Support Occupations 4 Sales Occupations 5 Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical 6 Private Household Occupations 7 Protective Service Occupations 8 Service Occupations, Except Protective & Hhld 9 Precision Production, Craft & Repair Occupations 10 Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors 11 Transportation And Material Moving Occupations 12 Handlers, Equip Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers 13 Farming, Forestry And Fishing Occupations 14 Armed Forces	488 - 489
PRMJOCGR	2	MAJOR OCCUPATION CATEGORIES EDITED UNIVERSE: PRMJOC = 1-13 VALID ENTRIES 1 Managerial & Professional, Technical, Sales & Support Occupations 2 Service Occupations 3 Production, Craft, Repair, Operators 4 Farming, Forestry & Fishing Occupations	490 - 491
PRNAGPWS	2	NON-AGRICULTURE, PRIVATE WAGE And SALARY WORKERS RECODE EDITED UNIVERSE: PRCCW1 = 1 And PEIO1ICD ne 761 Or 010-030 VALID ENTRY 1 Non-Ag Priv Wage & Salary (Ex Priv HH)	492 - 493

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRNAGWS	2	NON-AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS RECODE EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-4 AND PRCOW = 1-4 AND PEIO1ICD NE 010-030	494 - 495
		VALID ENTRY	
		1 Non-Ag Wage And Salary Workers	
PRSJMJ	2	SINGLE/MULTIPLE JOBHOLDER EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1 Or 2	496 - 497
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Single Jobholder	
		2 Multiple Jobholder	
PRERELG	2	EARNINGS ELIGIBILITY FLAG EDITED UNIVERSE: PEMLR = 1-2 And HRMIS = 4 Or 8	498 - 499
		VALID ENTRIES	
		0 Not Eligible For Edit	
		1 Eligible For Edit	
PECRNUOT	2	DO YOU USUALLY RECEIVE OVERTIME PAY, TIPS, Or COMMISSIONS AT YOUR JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PRERELG = 1	500 - 501
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
PEERNPER	2	PERIODICITY EDITED UNIVERSE: PRERELG = 1	502 - 503
		VALID ENTRIES	
		1 Hourly	
		2 Weekly	
		3 Bi-Weekly	
		4 Twice Monthly	
		5 Monthly	
		6 Annually	
		7 Other - Specify	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEERNRT	2	EVEN THOUGH YOU TOLD ME IT IS EASIER TO REPORT YOUR EARNINGS (PERIODICITY); ARE YOU PAID AT AN HOURLY RATE ON YOUR (MAIN/THIS) JOB? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNPER = 2-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	504 - 505
PEERNHRY	2	HOURLY/NONHOURLY STATUS EDITED UNIVERSE: PRERELG = 1 VALID ENTRIES 1 Hourly Worker 2 Nonhourly Worker	506 - 507
PUERNH1C	4	WHAT IS YOUR HOURLY RATE OF PAY ON THIS JOB, EXCLUDING OVERTIME PAY, TIPS Or COMMISSION? Dollar Amount - 2 Implied Decimals VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 9999 Max Value	508 - 511
PEERNH2	4	(EXCLUDING OVERTIME PAY, TIPS And COMMISSIONS) WHAT IS YOUR HOURLY RATE OF PAY ON YOUR (MAIN/THIS) JOB? DOLLAR AMOUNT - 2 IMPLIED DECIMALS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNRT = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 9999 Max Value	512 - 515
PEERNH1O	4	OUT VARIABLE FOR HOURLY Rate Of Pay (2 Implied Decimals) EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNPER = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 9999 Max Value	516 - 519

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PRERNHLY	4	RECODE FOR HOURLY RATE 2 Implied Decimals EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNPER = 1 Or PEERNRT = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 9999 Max Value	520 - 523
PTHR	1	HOURLY PAY - TOP CODE VALID ENTRIES 0 Not Topcoded 1 Topcoded	524 - 524
PEERNHRO 525 - 526)	2	USUAL HOURS EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNH10 = ENTRY VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99 Max Value	
PRERNSWA	8	WEEKLY EARNINGS RECODE 2 Implied Decimals EDITED UNIVERSE: PRERELG = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 1923 Max Value	527 - 534
PTWK	1	WEEKLY EARNINGS - TOP CODE 0 Not Topcoded 1 Topcoded	535 - 535
PEERNVR1	2	I HAVE ESTIMATED YOUR USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS (FOR YOUR MAIN JOB) AS () BEFORE TAXES OR OTHER DEDUCTIONS. DOES THAT SOUND CORRECT? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNHRO = ENTRY VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	536 - 537

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEERNVR3	2	I HAVE ESTIMATED YOUR TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS (FOR YOUR MAIN JOB) AS () BEFORE TAXES Or OTHER DEDUCTIONS. DOES THAT SOUND CORRECT? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNVR1 = -2 Or 2 (This Is An Approximate Universe As The Variables Which Comprise The Universe Are Not Included On This File) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	538 - 539
PEERN	8	CALCULATED WEEKLY OVERTIME AMOUNT 2 Implied Decimals EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNUOT = 1 And PEERNPER = 1 VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99999999 Max Value	540 - 547
PUERN2	8	CALCULATED WEEKLY OVERTIME AMOUNT 2 Implied Decimals VALID ENTRIES 0 Min Value 99999999 Max Value	548 - 555
PTOT	1	WEEKLY OVERTIME AMOUNT - TOP CODE VALID ENTRIES 0 Not Topcoded 1 Topcoded	556 - 556
PUERNVR4	2	I HAVE RECORDED YOUR TOTAL EARNINGS (For Your Main Job) As () Before Taxes Or Other Deductions. Is That Correct? VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	557 - 558

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PEERNWKP	2	HOW MANY WEEKS A YEAR DO YOU GET PAID FOR? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEERNPER = 6 VALID ENTRIES 01 Min Value 52 Max Value	559 - 560
PEERNLAB	2	ON THIS JOB, ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A LABOR UNION OR OF AN EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION SIMILAR TO A UNION? EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEIO1COW = 1-5 AND PEMLR = 1-2 And HRMIS = 4, 8) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	561 - 562
PEERNCOV	2	ON THIS JOB ARE YOU COVERED BY A UNION OR EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION CONTRACT? EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEIO1COW = 1-5 AND PEMLR = 1-2 And HRMIS = 4, 8) VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	563 - 564
PENLFJH	2	WHEN DID YOU LAST WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS? EDITED UNIVERSE: HRMIS = 4 Or 8 AND PEMLR = 3-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Within The Last 12 Months 2 More Than 12 Months Ago 3 Never Worked	565 - 566
PENLFRET	2	ARE YOU RETIRED FROM A JOB OR BUSINESS? EDITED UNIVERSE: PEAGE = 50+ And PEMLR = 3-7 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	567 - 568

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PENLFACT	2	WHAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR SITUATION AT THIS TIME? FOR EXAMPLE, ARE YOU DISABLED, ILL, In SCHOOL, TAKING CARE OF HOUSE OR FAMILY, Or SOMETHING ELSE? EDITED UNIVERSE: (PEAGE = 14-49) OR (PENLFRET = 2) VALID ENTRIES 1 Disabled 2 Ill 3 In School 4 Taking Care Of House Or Family 5 In Retirement 6 Something Else/Other	569 - 570
PUNLFCK1	2	NOT IN LABOR FORCE - CHECK ITEM - 1 VALID ENTRIES 1) If Ageing Equals 1-4 Or 9 Then GoTo NLFACK 2) All Others GOT NLFRET	571 - 572
PUNLFCK2	2	NOT IN LABOR FORCE - CHECK ITEM - 2 VALID ENTRIES 1) If MISCK EQUALS 4 Or 8 Then GoTo NLFJH 2) All Others GoTo LBFR-END	573 - 574
PESCHENR	2	LAST WEEK, WERE YOU ENROLLED IN A HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY? EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2 AND PEAGE = 16-24 VALID ENTRIES 1 Yes 2 No	575 - 576
PESCHFT	2	ARE YOU ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AS A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STUDENT? EDITED UNIVERSE: PESCHLVL = 1, 2 VALID ENTRIES 1 Full-time 2 Part-time	577 - 578

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PESCHLVL	2	WOULD THAT BE HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY?	579 - 580
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PESCHENR = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES	
	1	High School	
	2	College Or University	
PRNLFSCH	2	NLF ACTIVITY - IN SCHOOL OR NOT IN SCHOOL	581 - 582
		EDITED UNIVERSE: PENLFACT = -1 OR 1-6 AND PEAGE = 16-24	
		VALID ENTRIES	
	1	In School	
	2	Not In School	

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
		PERSON'S WEIGHTS	
PWFMWGT	10	FAMILY WEIGHT 4 Implied Decimals) Only Used For Tallying Family Characteristics. EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1-3	583 - 592
PWLGWGT	10	LONGITUDINAL WEIGHT 4 Implied Decimals) Only Found On Adult Records Matched From Month To Month. (Used For Gross Flows Analysis) EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2	593 - 602
PWORWGT	10	OUTGOING ROTATION WEIGHT 4 Implied Decimals) Used For Tallying Information Collected Only In Outgoing Rotations (I.E., Earnings, 2nd Job I & O, Detailed Nilf) EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2	603 - 612
PWSSWGT	10	FINAL WEIGHT 4 Implied Decimal Places) Used For Most Tabulations, Controlled To Independent Estimates For 1) States; 2) Origin, Sex, And Age; And 3) Age, Race, And Sex. EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 1-3	613 - 622
PWWETWGT	10	VETERANS WEIGHT 4 Implied Decimals) Used For Tallying Veteran's Data Only, Controlled To Estimates Of Veterans Supplied By Va. EDITED UNIVERSE: PRPERTYP = 2	623 - 632
FILLER	10		633 - 642

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
		ALLOCATION FLAGS	
HXTENURE	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	643 - 644
HXHOUSUT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	645 - 646
HXTELHHD	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	647 - 648
HXTELAVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	649 - 650
HXPHONEO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	651 - 652
PXINUSYR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	653 - 654
PXRRP	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	655 - 656
PXPARENT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	657 - 658
PXAGE	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	659 - 660
PXMARITL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	661 - 662
PXSPOUSE	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	663 - 664
PXSEX	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	665 - 666
PXAFWHEN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	667 - 668
PXAFNOW	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	669 - 670
PXEDUCA	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	671 - 672
PXRACE	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	673 - 674
PXNATVTY	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	675 - 676
PXMNTVTY	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	677 - 678
PXFNTVTY	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	794 - 680
PXINUSYR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	681 - 682
PXORIGIN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	683 - 684
PXMLR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	685 - 686
PXRET1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	687 - 688
PXABSRSN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	689 - 690
PXABSPDO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	691 - 692
PXMJOT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	693 - 694
PXMJNUM	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	695 - 696

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PXHRUSL1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	697 - 698
PXHRUSL2	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	699 - 700
PXHRFTPT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	701 - 702
PXHRUSLT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	703 - 704
PXHRWANT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	705 - 706
PXHRRSN1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	707 - 708
PXHRRSN2	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	709 - 710
PXHRACT1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	711 - 712
PXHRACT2	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	713 - 714
PXHRACTT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	715 - 716
PXHRRSN3	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	717 - 718
PXHRAVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	719 - 720
PXLAYAVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	721 - 722
PXLAYLK	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	723 - 724
PXLAYDUR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	725 - 726
PXI AYFTO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	727 - 728
PXLKM1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	729 - 730
PXLKAVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	731 - 732
PXLKLL1O	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	733 - 734
PXLKLL2O	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	735 - 736
PXLKLWO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	737 - 738
PXLKDUR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	739 - 740
PXLKFTO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	741 - 742
PXDWWNTO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	743 - 744
PXDWRSN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	745 - 746
PXDWLKO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	747 - 748
PXDWWK	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	749 - 750
PXDW4WK	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	751 - 752

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PXDWLKWK	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	753 - 754
PXDWAVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	755 - 756
PXDWAVR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	757 - 758
PXJHWKO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	759 - 760
PXJHRSN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	761 - 762
PXJHWANT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	763 - 764
PXIO1COW	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	765 - 766
PXIO1ICD	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	767 - 768
PXIO1OCD	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	769 - 770
PXIO2COW	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	771 - 772
PXIO2ICD	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	773 - 774
PXIO2OCD	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	775 - 776
PXERNUOT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	777 - 778
PXERNPER	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	779 - 780
PXERNH1O	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	781 - 782
PXERNHRO	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	783 - 784
PXERN	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	785 - 786
PXERNVR1	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	787 - 788
PXERNVR3	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	789 - 790
PXERNWKP	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	791 - 792
PXERNRT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	793 - 794
PXERNHRY	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	795 - 796
PXERNH2	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	797 - 798
PXERNLAB	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	799 - 800
PXERNCOV	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	801 - 802
PXNLFJH	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	803 - 804
PXNLFRET	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	805 - 806
PXNLFACT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	807 - 808

NAME	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
PXSCHENR	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	809 - 810
PXSCHFT	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	811 - 812
PXSCHLVL	2	ALLOCATION FLAG	813 - 814

ATTACHMENT 9

SUPPLEMENT RECORD LAYOUT

April 1995 Food Security Supplement

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES1	2	The first few questions are about buying food for your household. Last week, did you shop for food at a supermarket or grocery store?	815 - 816
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
HES1A2	3	What would the total amount be?	817 - 819
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HUS1A1 = 2	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		0-999	
		-1 Not in universe	
		2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-5 X-range entry	
		-9 No Response	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES1AO	3	Out variable that represents the amount of money spent by the household on food purchases at super-markets and grocery stores. Created from HUS1A, HUS1ACK1, HUS1ACOR, HUS1A2, HUS1ACK2, HUS1A2CO. EDITED UNIVERSE: HES1=1 VALID ENTRIES: 0-999 -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	820 - 822
HES1BO	4	Out variable for amount of money spent on nonfood items. Created from HUS1B, HUS1BCK1, or HUS1BCOR. EDITED UNIVERSE: HES1AO=ENTRY EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN ZERO VALID ENTRIES: 0-9999 -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	823-826

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
-------------	-------------	--------------------	-----------------

HES1C	2	How often (do you/does someone from your household) USUALLY shop for food at a supermarket or grocery store--once a week or more, 2 to 3 times a month, (or once a month or less?/once a month or less), (/or do you never shop at a supermarket or grocery store?)	827-828
-------	---	--	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES1 = 1, 2, -2, -3

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Once a week or more
- 2 2 to 3 times a month
- 3 Once a month or less
- 4 Never shop at a supermarket or grocery store
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES1DO	4	Out variable that represents how much the household spends each MONTH for food at supermarkets and grocery stores. Created from HUS1D, HUS1DCK1, or HUS1DCOR.	829-832
--------	---	---	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES1C = 2 or 3

VALID ENTRIES:

0-9999

- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES2	2	Last week, did (you/anyone in your household) buy food from any other kind of store such as a meat market, produce stand, bakery, warehouse or convenience store? EDITED UNIVERSE: HES1 = 1, 2, -2 or -3 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	833-834
HES2AO	3	Out variable that represents amount spent by the household at stores other than supermarkets and grocery stores--like meat markets, produce stands, bakeries, etc. Created from HUS2A, HUS2ACK1, HUS2ACOR, HUS2A2, or HUS2ACK2. EDITED UNIVERSE: HES2 = 1 VALID ENTRIES: 0-999 -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	835-837

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES3 2 Last week, did (you/anyone in your household) buy food at a restaurant, fast food place, cafeteria, or vending machine?

838-839

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES2 = 1, 2, -2, or -3

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES3AO 3 Out variable that represents the amount spent by the household for food at restaurants, fast food places, cafeterias and vending machines last week. Created from HUS3A, HUS3ACK1, or HUS3ACOR.

840-842

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES3 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 0-999
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES4 2 Let's see, you've told me (you/you and other members of your household) spent a total of about \$ _____.00 on all your food last week. Is that the right amount? 843-844

EDITED UNIVERSE:

Entry other than -2, -3, -1 or -9 in HES1AO or HES2AO or HES3AO

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES50 4 Out variable that represents the corrected amount of money spent for food last week. Created from HUS5, HUS5ACK1, or HUS5ACOR. 845-848

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES4 = 2 or -2

VALID ENTRIES:

- 0-9999
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES6 2 Is this the USUAL amount (you spend/your household spends) on food per week? 849-850

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES4 = -2, -3, -1 or -9

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Varies
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES8 2 READ IF NECESSARY:
Is that weekly or monthly? 851-852

EDITED UNIVERSE:

Entry other than HES70=-2, -3, -1 or -9

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Weekly
- 2 Monthly
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES7O 4 Out variable that represents amount usually spent by the household for food. It can be either weekly or monthly. Created from HUS7, HUS7CK1 or HUS7COR 853-856

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES6=2 or 3

VALID ENTRIES:

0-9999

- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No response

HES9 2 During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone in this household) get food stamps? 857-858

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HRPOOR = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES9AM	2	On what date did (you/your household) last receive your monthly food stamps? (MONTH)	859-860
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HRPOOR = 1 and HES9 = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1 March	
		2 April	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES9AD	2	On what date did (you/your household) last receive your monthly food stamps? (DAY)	861-862
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HRPOOR = 1 and HES9AM = 1 or 2	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1-31	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES9A10	3	Out variable that represents the dollar amount of food stamps received per month. Created from HUS9A1 or HUS9ACOR. TOPCODED.	863-865
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HRPOOR = 1 and HES9 = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		0-450	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES9A1TC	2	Topcode Flag for HES9A1O, HUS9A1O, HUS9A1 and HUS9ACOR	866-867
		0 Not topcoded 1 Topcoded	
HES9B	2	During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone) in the household receive free or reduced-cost meals for the elderly?	868-869
		EDITED UNIVERSE: HRPOOR = 1 and PEAGE >= 60 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	
HES9C	2	During the past 30 days, did (NAME/any children in the household between 5 and 18 years old) receive free or reduced-cost lunches at school?	870-871
		EDITED UNIVERSE: HRPOOR = 1 and PEAGE is >=5 and <=18 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES9D 2 During the past 30 days, did (NAME/any children in the household between 5 and 18 years old) receive free or reduced-cost breakfasts at school? 872-873

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES9C = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES9E 2 During the past 30 days, did (NAME/any children in the household) receive free or reduced-cost food at a day-care or Head Start program? 874-875

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HRPOCR=1 and PEAGE is < 13

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES9F	2	During the past 30 days, did any (women/women or children/children) in this household get food through the WIC program?	876-877
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HRPOOR = 1 and (PESEX = 2 and PEAGE > = 15 and < =45) or (PEAGE < 5)	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES9F1	2	How many (women/women or children/children) in the household got WIC foods?	878-879
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HRPOOR = 1 and HES9F = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1-4	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES9F1TC	2	Topcode flag for HES9F1	880-881
		0 Not topcoded	
		1 Topcoded	

Additional valid entry for unedited items: -1 (blank)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES9G	2	During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone in the household) get food, or vouchers to buy food, from any other kind of program? EDITED UNIVERSE: HRPOOR = 1 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	882-883
HES9GSP	58	VERBATIM RESPONSE FOR ITEM HES9G EDITED UNIVERSE: HES9G = 1	884-941
HES11A	2	These next questions are about the food eaten in your household. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household-- enough of the kinds of food we want to eat, enough but not always the <u>kinds</u> of food we want to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat? EDITED UNIVERSE: HRMIS = 8 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat 2 Enough but not always the <u>kinds</u> of food we want to eat 3 Sometimes not enough to eat 4 Often not enough to eat -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	942-943

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
-------------	-------------	--------------------	-----------------

HES11	2	These next questions are about the food eaten in 1Q your household. Which of the following statements best describes the <u>amount</u> of food eaten in your household--enough food to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat?	944-945
-------	---	--	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HRMIS is not equal to 8

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Enough food to eat
- 2 Sometimes not enough to eat
- 3 Often not enough to eat
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES12	2	Do you have enough of the <u>KINDS</u> of food you want to eat, or do you have enough but <u>NOT ALWAYS</u> the <u>KINDS</u> of food you want to eat?	946-947
-------	---	---	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES11 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Enough of the kinds you want
- 2 Enough but not always the kind you want
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES13A 2 Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat.

Not enough money for food

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES11 = 2 or 3 or HES11A = 3 or 4

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES13B 2 Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat.

Too hard to get to the store

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES11 = 2 or 3 or HES11A = 3 or 4

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES13C 2 Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat. 952-953

No working stove

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES11 = 2 or 3 or HES11A = 3 or 4

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES13D 2 Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat. 954-955

No working refrigerator

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES11 = 2 or 3 or HES11A = 3 or 4

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES13E	2	<p>Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat.</p> <p>Not able to cook or eat because of health problems</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE:</p> <p>HES11 = 2 or 3 or HES11A = 3 or 4</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES:</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response</p>	956-957
HES15	2	<p>People do different things when they are running out of money for food in order to make their food or their food money go further.</p> <p>In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did you ever run short of money and try to make your food or your food money go further?</p> <p>EDITED UNIVERSE:</p> <p>Entry in HES11A or HES11</p> <p>VALID ENTRIES:</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response</p>	958-959

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES16 2 In the last 12 months, did you ever run out of the foods that you needed to make a meal and didn't have money to get more? 960-961

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES15 = 1, 2, -2, -3 or -9

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

SCREENER HOUSEHOLDS THAT CONTINUE THE SUPPLEMENT

- 1. HRPOOR = 1 or
- 2. HRPOOR = 2 and
(HES11A = 3, 4, -2, -3 or -9) or
(HES16 = 1, 2, 3 or 9) or
(HES11A = 2 and
HES15 = 1, -2, -3 or -9) or
(HES11 = 2, 3, -2, -3 or -9) or
(HES11 = 1 and HES12 = 2, -2, -3, or -9 and
HES15 = 1, -2, -3 or -9)

HES17 2 In the last 30 days, did you ever run out of the foods that you needed to make a meal and didn't have money to get more? 962-963

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES16 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES18 2 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever get food or borrow money for food from friends or relatives? 964-965

EDITED UNIVERSE:

See Screener above

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES19 2 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever send or take (CHILD'S NAME/the children) to the homes of friends or relatives for a meal because you were running out of food? 966-967

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES18 has an entry and PEAGE <= 17

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES20 2 In the last 12 months did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever serve only a FEW KINDS of low-cost foods--like rice, beans, macaroni products, bread or potatoes--for SEVERAL DAYS IN A ROW because you couldn't afford anything else? 968-969

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES18 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES21 2 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever put off paying a bill so that you would have money to buy food? 970-971

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES20 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES22 2 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or food bank? 972-973

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES21 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES23 2 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever eat any meals at a soup kitchen? 974-975

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES22 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
-------------	-------------	--------------------	-----------------

HES24	2	In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	976-977
-------	---	--	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES23 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

1 Yes
 2 No
 -1 Not in universe
 -2 Don't Know
 -3 Refused
 -9 No Response

HES25	2	How often did this happen--almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	978-979
-------	---	---	---------

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES24 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

1 Almost every month
 2 Some months but not every month
 3 Only 1 or 2 months
 -1 Not in universe
 -2 Don't Know
 -3 Refused
 -9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES26 2 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals in the last 30 days because there wasn't enough money for food? 980-981

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES25 = entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES27 2 In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen? 982-983

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES26 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1-30
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES28	2	In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? EDITED UNIVERSE: HES24 has an entry VALID ENTRIES: 1 Yes 2 No -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	984-985
HES29	2	How often did this happen--almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months? EDITED UNIVERSE: HES28 = 1 VALID ENTRIES: 1 Almost every month 2 Some months but not every month 3 Only 1 or 2 months -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	986-987

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES30 2 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (you/
you or other adults in your household) ever not
eat for a whole day in the last 30 days because
there wasn't enough money for food? 988-989

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES29 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES31 2 In the last 30 days, how many times did this
happen? 990-991

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES30 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1-30
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES32	2	In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?	992-993
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HES28 has an entry	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES33	2	Did this happen in the last 30 days?	994-995
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HES32 = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	
HES34	2	In the last 30 days, how many days did you eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?	996-997
		EDITED UNIVERSE:	
		HES33 = 1	
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		1-30	
		-1 Not in universe	
		-2 Don't Know	
		-3 Refused	
		-9 No Response	

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES35 2 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, were you
ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't
afford enough food? 998-999

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES32 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES36 2 Did this happen in the last 30 days? 1000-1001

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES35 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES37 2 In the last 30 days, how many days were you
hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't
afford enough food? 1002-1003

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES36 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1-30
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES38 2 Sometimes people lose weight because they don't have enough to eat. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough food? 1004-1005

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES35 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No response

HES39 2 Did this happen in the last 30 days? 1006-1007

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES38 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES40 2 The next questions are about (CHILD's NAME/
children living in the household who are under
18 years old). 1008-1009

In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did you ever
cut the size of (CHILD's NAME/any of the children)'s
meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES38 has an entry and PEAGE <= 17

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES41 2 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days? 1010-1011

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES40 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES42 2 In the last 30 days, how many days did you cut the size of (Child's name/the children)'s meals because there wasn't enough money for food? 1012-1013

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES41 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1-30
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES43 2 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (Child's name/any of the children) ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food? 1014-1015

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES40 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES44 2 How often did this happen--almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months? 1016-1017

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES43 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Almost every month
- 2 Some months but not every month
- 3 Only 1 or 2 months
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES45 2 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (Child's name/the children) ever skip a meal in the last 30 days because there wasn't enough money for food? 1018-1019

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES44 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES46 2 In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen? 1020-1021

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES45 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

1-30

- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES47 2 In the last 12 months, (was CHILD'S NAME/ were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food? 1022-1023

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES43 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES48 2 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days? 1024-1025

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES47 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES49 2 In the last 30 days, how many days (was
CHILD'S NAME/were the children) hungry but
you just couldn't afford more food? 1026-1027

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES48 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

1-30

- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES50 2 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did
(Child's name/any of the children) ever not eat
for a whole day because there wasn't enough
money for food? 1028-1029

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES47 has an entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES51 2 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days? 1030-1031

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES50 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES52 2 In the last 30 days, how many days did (Child's name/the children) not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? 1032-1033

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES51 = 1

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1-30
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES53 2 Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often, sometimes, or never true for (you/you or the other members of your household) in the last 12 months.

The first statement is "(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES38 has any entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Often true
- 2 Sometimes true
- 3 Never true
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES54 2 "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months? 1036-1037

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES53 has any entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Often true
- 2 Sometimes true
- 3 Never true
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES55 2 "(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months? 1038-1039

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES54 has any entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Often true
- 2 Sometimes true
- 3 Never true
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

NAME SIZE DESCRIPTION LOCATION

HES56 2 "(I/we) couldn't feed (CHILD'S name/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months? 1040-1041

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES55 has any entry and PEAGE <= 17

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Often true
- 2 Sometimes true
- 3 Never true
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

HES57 2 "(CHILD's name was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months? 1042-1043

EDITED UNIVERSE:

HES56 has any entry

VALID ENTRIES:

- 1 Often true
- 2 Sometimes true
- 3 Never true
- 1 Not in universe
- 2 Don't Know
- 3 Refused
- 9 No Response

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HES58	2	"(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (CHILD's name/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months? EDITED UNIVERSE: HES57 has any entry VALID ENTRIES: 1 Often true 2 Sometimes true 3 Never true -1 Not in universe -2 Don't Know -3 Refused -9 No Response	1044-1045
HHSUPWGT	10	Supplement weight for the household	1046-1055
PWSUPWGT	10	Supplement person weight for each household member	1056-1065
HRSUPINT	2	Supplement interview status VALID ENTRIES: 1 Interview 2 Noninterview	1066-1067
HRPOOR	2	Recode for above or below 185 % poverty VALID ENTRIES: 1 Below 185 % poverty (poor) 2 Above 185 % poverty (not poor)	1068-1069
HSCAL12	3	Scale score for previous 12 months VALID ENTRIES: 00 - 100 continuous (1 implied decimal)	1070-1072

Additional valid entry for unedited items: -1 (blank)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HSCAL30	3	Scale score for previous 30 days	1073-1075
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		00 - 100 continuous (1 implied decimal)	
HSCAL12D	2	Status measure for previous 12 months	1076-1077
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		-1 Not in universe	
		0 Food secure	
		1 Food insecure without hunger	
		2 Food insecure with moderate hunger	
		3 Food insecure with severe hunger	
HSCAL30C	2	Status measure for previous 30 days	1078-1079
		VALID ENTRIES:	
		-1 Not in universe	
		0 Food secure	
		2 Food insecure with moderate hunger	
		3 Food insecure with severe hunger	

ATTACHMENT 10

CPS SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

April 1995 Food Security Supplement

SRESP We want to find out about the problems people may have in getting enough to eat.

<I> Importance of responding

ENTER <P> TO PROCEED

S1 The first few questions are about buying food for your household. Last week, did (you/anyone in your household) shop for food at a supermarket or grocery store?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S1C)

<D> or <R> skip to S1C

S1A How much did (you/your household) spend at supermarkets and grocery stores last week?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE RANGE

\$ ____ .00

S1ACK1 Check item
If entry in S1A equals X go to S1ACK1 else
If entry in S1A is between \$1.00 and \$450.00 go to S1A1 else
if entry in S1A is equal to D or R go to S1C else go to S1ARC.

S1ACK1 **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> ____ .00 to ==> ____ .00

S1ARG Check item
Add entries in S1ACK1 and divide by 2. If entry is between \$1.00 and \$450.00 go to S1B else go to S1ARC.

S1ARC **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (goto S1A1)
<2> No

S1ACOR **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (entry)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ __.00

S1A1 Does this \$(number) include ALL purchases (you/your household) made at supermarkets and grocery stores, whether paid for by cash, check, (charge card or food stamps/or charge card)?

<1> Yes (skip to S1B)
<2> No

<D> or <R> skip to S1B

S1A2 What would the total amount be?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE RANGE

\$ __.00

S1A2CK Check Item
If entry of X in S1A2 go to S1ACK2 else
if entry of D or R in S1A2 go to S1C else
if entry between \$1.00 and \$450.00 go to S1B else go to S1A2RC.

S1ACK2 **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> __.00 to ==> __.00

S1A2RG Check item
Add entries in S1ACK2 and divide by 2.
If amount is between \$1.00 and \$450.00 go to S1B else go to S1A2RC.

S1A2RC **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (skip to S1B)
<2> No

S1A2CO **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (entry)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ __.00

S1B How much of the \$(number) was for nonfood items, such as cleaning or paper products?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE RANGE

==>\$ __.00

<D> or <R>

S1BCK

Check Item

If entry of X in S1B go to S1BCK1 else

If entry of D or R in S1B go to S1C

If entry in S1B is between \$1.00 and \$100.00 then go to S1C else go to S1BRC

S1BCK1

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> __.00 to ==> __.00

S1BRG

Check item

Add entries in S1BCK1 and divide by 2.

If amount is between \$1.00 and \$100.00 go to S1C else go to S1BRC.

S1BRC

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (go to S1C)
<2> No

S1BCOR **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (number)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ ____ .00

S1C How often (do you/does someone from your household) USUALLY shop for food at a supermarket or grocery store--once a week or more, 2 to 3 times a month (or once a month or less?/, once a month or less or do you never shop at a supermarket or grocery store?)

<1> Once a week or more (skip to S2)

<2> 2 to 3 times a month

<3> (Or once a month or less/Once a month or less)

<4> Never shop at a supermarket or grocery store (skip to S2)

<D> or <R> skip to S2

S1D How much (do you/does your household) usually spend for food at supermarkets and grocery stores each MONTH?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE A RANGE

==>\$ ____ .00

S1DCK

Check item

If entry of X in S1D go to S1DCK1 else

If entry of D or R in S1D then go to S2 else

If entry in S1D is between \$1.00 and \$900.00 go to S2 else go to S1DRC.

S1DCK1

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> ____ to ==> ____

S1DRG

Check Item

Add entries in S1DCK1 and divide by 2.

If amount is between \$1.00 and \$900.00 go to S2 else go to S1DRC.

S1DRC ***** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (go to S2)
<2> No

S1DCOR ***** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (number)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ __.00

S2 Last week, did (you/anyone in your household) buy food from any other kind of store such as a meat market, produce stand, bakery, warehouse or convenience store?

<1> Yes
<2> No (skip to S3)

<D> or <R> skip to S3

S2A How much did (you/your household) spend for food at all such places last week?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN GIVE ONLY A RANGE

==>\$ __.00

<D> or <R>

S2ACK

Check item

If entry of X in S2A go to S2ACK1 else

If entry in S2A is between \$1.00 and \$150.00 then go to S2A1 else

If entry in S2A is equal to D or R go to S3 else
go to S2ARC.

S2ACK1 ***** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> __ to ==> __

S2ARG Check item
Add entries in S2ACK1 and divide by 2.
If amount is between \$1.00 and \$150.00 go to S2A1 else
if entry in S2A is equal to D or R go to S3 else go to S2ARC.

S2ARC **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (entry)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (skip to S2A1)

<2> No

S2ACOR *** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (entry)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ __ .00

S2A1 Does this \$(number) include ALL purchases (you/your household) made at such places,
whether paid for by cash, check, (or charge card/charge card or food stamps?)

<1> Yes (skip to S3)

<2> No

<D> or <R> skip to S3

S2A2 What would the total amount be?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE RANGE

==>\$ __ .00

<D> or <R>

S2A2CK Check Item
If entry of X in S2A2 go to S2ACK2 else
if entry of D or R in S2A2 then go to S3 else
if entry in S2A2 is between \$1.00 and \$150.00 go to S3 else go to S2A2RC.

S2ACK2 **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

====> __.00 to ====> __.00

S2ARG2 Check Item

Add the entries in S2ACK2 and divide by 2.

If amount is between \$1.00 and \$150.00 go to S3 else go to S2A2RC.

S2A2RC **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (go to S3)

<2> No

S2A2CO **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (number)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

====>\$ __.00

S3 Last week, did (you/anyone in your household) buy food at a restaurant, fast food place, cafeteria, or vending machine?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S4CK)

<D> or <R> skip to S4CK

S3A How much did (you/your household) spend for food at restaurants, fast food places, cafeterias, and vending machines last week?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN GIVE ONLY A RANGE

====>\$ __.00

<D> or <R>

S3ACK Check item
If entry of X in S3A go to S3ACK1 else
If entry of D or R in S3A go to S4CK else
If entry in S3A is between \$1.00 and \$200.00 go to S4CK else go to S3ARC

S3ACK1 **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> __ .00 to ==> __ .00

S3ARG Check Item
Add entries in S3ACK1 and divide by 2.
If amount is between \$1.00 and \$200.00 go to S4 else go to S3ARC.

S3ARC *** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (entry)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (skip to S4)
<2> No

S3ACOR **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (entry)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ __ .00

S4CK If entry other than D or R in S1A, S2A or S3A then ask S4 else skip to SCK9.

S4 Let's see, you've told me (you/you and other members of your household) spent a total of about \$(entry) on all your food last week. Is that the right amount?

<1> Yes (skip to S6)
<2> No

<D>
<R> skip to S6

S5 What is the correct amount?

ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN GIVE ONLY A RANGE

==>\$ ____ .00

S5ACK

Check item

If entry of X in S5 go to S5ACK1.

If entry of D or R in S5 go to SCK9 else

If entry in S5 is between \$1.00 and \$650.00 go to S6 else go to S5ARC.

S5ACK1

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

==> ____ .00 to ==> ____ .00

S5ARG

Check item

Add the entries in S5ACK1 and divide by 2.

If S5 is between \$1.00 and \$650.00 go to S6 else go to S5ARC.

S5ARC

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (entry)

IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (skip to S6)

<2> No

S5ACOR

**** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (entry)

CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ ____ .00

S6

Is this the USUAL amount (you spend/your household spends) on food per week?

<1> Yes (skip to SCK9)

<2> No

<3> Varies

<D> or <R> skip to SCK9

S7 About how much (do you/does your household) usually spend? Remember to include all food purchases whether paid for by cash, check, (or charge card?/charge card or food stamps).

----- ENTER <X> IF RESPONDENT CAN GIVE ONLY A RANGE

====>\$ ____ .00

<D> or <R>

S8 READ IF NECESSARY:
Is that weekly or monthly?

<1> Weekly

<2> Monthly

<D> or <R>

S7ACK Check Item
If entry of X in S7 go to S7CK1 else
If entry of D or R in S7 or S8 go to SCK9 else
If entry in S7 is between \$1.00 and \$550.00 and S8 equals 1 then go to SCK9 else
If entry in S7 is between \$1.00 and \$2400.00 and S8 equals 2 then go to SCK9 else go to S7RC.

S7CK1 ***** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

ENTER RANGE REPORTED BY RESPONDENT

====> ____ .00 to ====> ____ .00

S7RG Check Item
Add the entries in S7CK1 and divide by 2.
If this amount is between \$1.00 and \$550.00 and S8 equals 1 or if this amount is between \$1.00 and \$2400.00 and S8 equals 2 go to SCK9 else go to S7RC.

S7RC ***** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT *****

AMOUNT SPENT RECORDED AS: (number) (monthly/weekly)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (skip to SCK9)

<2> No

S7COR **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (number)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

==>\$ ____ .00

SCK9 Check item
If POOR equals 2 then skip to S11CK else ask S9.

S9 During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone in this household) get food stamps?

<1> Yes
<2> No (skip to S9BCK)

<D> or <R> skipto S9BCK

S9A On what date did (you/your household) iast receive your monthly food stamps?

S9AM Month

<1> March
<2> April

<D> or <R> skip to S9A1

S9AD Day

<1-31>

<D> or <R>

S9A1 How much did (you/your household) receive?

\$ ____ .00

<D> or <R>

S9A1CK Check Item
If entry in S9A1 is between \$1.00 and \$700.00 go to S9BCK else go to S9ARC.

9ARC **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

AMOUNT RECEIVED RECORDED AS: (entry)
IS THIS ENTRY CORRECT?

<1> Yes (Skip to S9BCK)

<2> No

S9ACOR **** DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT ****

INCORRECT ENTRY WAS RECORDED AS: (number)
CORRECT ENTRY IS:

\$ __ .00

S9BCK Check Item

If any household member is age 60 or older ask S9B else skip to S9CCK.

S9B During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone in the household) in the household receive free or reduced-cost meals for the elderly?

<1> Yes

<2> No

Blind <D> or <R>

S9CCK Check Item

If any household member is between 5 and 18 years of age, ask S9C else skip to S9ECK.

S9C During the past 30 days, did (name/any children in the household) (receive/between 5 and 18 years old receive) free or reduced-cost lunches at school?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S9ECK)

<D> or <R> skip to S9ECK

S9D During the past 30 days, did (name/any children in the household) (receive/between 5 and 18 years old receive) free or reduced-cost breakfasts at school?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S9ECK Check Item

If any household member is less than 13 years of age, ask S9E else skip to S9FCK.

S9E During the past 30 days, did (name/any children in the household) (receive/less than 13 years old receive) free or reduced-cost food at a day-care or Head Start program?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S9FCK Check Item

If any household member is a woman and is between 15 and 45 or the age of any household member is less than 5, ask S9F else skip to S9G.

S9F During the past 30 days, did any (women/children/women or children) in this household get food through the WIC program?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S9G)

<D> or <R> skip to S9G

S9F1 How many (women/children/women or children) in the household got WIC foods?

Number __

<D> or <R>

S9G During the past 30 days, did (you/anyone in the household) get food, or vouchers to buy food, from any other kind of program?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S11CK)

<D> or <R> skip to S11CK

S9GSP ENTER VERBATIM RESPONSE

S11CK If month in sample equals 8 then ask S11A else ask S11.

S11A These next questions are about the food eaten in your household.

Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household--enough of the kinds of food you want to eat, enough but not always the KINDS of food you want to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat?

- <1> Enough of the kinds of food you want to eat (skip to S15)
- <2> Enough but not always the KINDS of food you want to eat (skip to S15)
- <3> Sometimes not enough to eat (skip to S13)
- <4> Often not enough to eat (skip to S13)

<D> or <R> skip to S15

S11 These next questions are about the food eaten in your household.

Which of the following statements best describes the AMOUNT of food eaten in your household-- enough food to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat?

- <1> Enough food to eat
- <2> Sometimes not enough to eat (Skip to S13)
- <3> Often not enough to eat (Skip to S13)

<D> or <R> skip to S15

S12 Do you have enough of the KINDS of food you want to eat, or do you have enough but NOT ALWAYS the KINDS of food you want to eat?

- <1> enough of the kinds you want (Skip to S15)
- <2> enough but not always the kind you want (Skip to S15)

<D> or <R> skip to S15

S13 Here are some reasons why people don't always have enough to eat. For each one, please tell me if that is a reason why YOU don't always have enough to eat.

READ LIST.

<1> Yes

<2> No

Not enough money for food ==> _

Too hard to get to the store ==> _

No working stove ==> _

No working refrigerator ==> _

Not able to cook or eat because ==> _
of health problems

<D> or <R> possible for each category

S15 People do different things when they are running out of money for food in order to make their food or their food money go further.

In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did you ever run short of money and try to make your food or your food money go further?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S16 In the last 12 months, did you ever run out of the foods that you needed to make a meal and didn't have money to get more?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

CKALT If entry in S11A go to CK17A else go to CK17.

CK17A If POOR equals 1 go to CK171 else
If POOR equals 2 and (entry of 3, 4, D or R in S11A) or (entry of 1, D or R in S16) or
(entry of 2 in S11A and entry of 1, D or R in S15) go to CK171 else
If POOR equals 2 and (entry of 1 in S11A) or (entry of 2 in S11A and onpath entry of 2 in
S15) then end the supplement else go to CK171.

- CK17 If POOR equals 1 go to CK171 else
 If POOR equals 2 and (entry of 2, 3, D or R in S11) or (entry of 1, D or R in S16) or (entry
 of 1 in S11 and entry of 2, D or R in S12 and entry of 1, D or R in S15) then go to CK171
 else
 If POOR equals 2 and (entry of 1 in S11 and entry of 1 in S12) or (entry of 1 in S11 and
 entry of 2, D or R in S12 and entry of 2 in S15) then end the supplement else go to CK171.
- CK171 In entry of 2, D or R in S16 skip to S18 else ask S17.
- S17 In the last 30 days, did you ever run out of the foods that you needed to make a meal and
 didn't have money to get more?
- <1> Yes
 <2> No
- <D> or <R>
- S18 In the last 12 months, did (you ever get/you or other adults in your household ever get)
 food or borrow money for food from friends or relatives?
- <1> Yes
 <2> No
- <D> or <R>
- S19CK Check Item
 If any household member is age 17 or less ask S19 else skip to S20.
- S19 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever send or take
 (name/the children) to the homes of friends or relatives for a meal because you were running
 out of food?
- <1> Yes
 <2> No
- <D> or <R>
- S20 In the last 12 months did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever serve only a
 FEW KINDS of low cost foods -- like rice, beans, macaroni products, bread or potatoes --
 for SEVERAL DAYS IN A ROW because you couldn't afford anything else?
- <1> Yes
 <2> No
- <D> or <R>

S21 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever put off paying a bill so that you would have money to buy food?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S22 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or food bank?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S23 In the last 12 months, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever eat any meals at a soup kitchen?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S24 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S28)

<D> or <R> skip to S28

S25 How often did this happen --- almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?

<1> Almost every month

<2> Some months but not every month

<3> Only 1 or 2 months

<D> or <R>

S26 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals in the last 30 days because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S28)

<D> or <R> skip to S28

S27 In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

<1-30>

S28 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S32)

<D> or <R> skip to S32

S29 How often did this happen --- almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?

<1> Almost every month

<2> Some months but not every month

<3> Only 1 or 2 months

<D> or <R>

S30 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day in the last 30 days because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S32)

<D> or <R> skip to S32

S31 In the last 30 days, how many times did this happen?

____ times
<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S32 In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?

<1> Yes
<2> No (skip to S35)

<D> or <R> skip to S35

S33 Did this happen in the last 30 days?

<1> Yes
<2> No (skip to S35)

<D> or <R> skip to S35

S34 In the last 30 days, how many days did you eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S35 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

<1> Yes
<2> No (skip to S38)

<D> or <R> skip to S38

S36 Did this happen in the last 30 days?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S38)

<D> or <R> skip to S38

S37 In the last 30 days, how many days were you hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S38 Sometimes people lose weight because they don't have enough to eat. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S40CK)

<D> or <R> skip to S40CK

S39 Did this happen in the last 30 days?

<1> Yes

<2> No

<D> or <R>

S40CK Check Item

If any household member is equal to or less than 17 years of age ask S40 else skip to S53.

S40 The next questions are about (name./children living in the household who are under 18 years old.)

In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did you ever cut the size of (name's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S43)

<D> or <R> skip to S43

S41 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days?

<1> Yes

<2> No (Skip to S43)

<D> or <R> skip to S43

S42 In the last 30 days, how many days did you cut the size of (name's/the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

___ days

<1-30>

S43 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (name/any of these children) ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S47)

<D> or <R> skip to S47

S44 How often did this happen --- almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?

<1> Almost every month

<2> Some months but not every month

<3> Only 1 or 2 months

<D> or <R>

S45 Now think about the last 30 days. Did (name/the children) ever skip a meal in the last 30 days because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S47)

<D> or <R> skip to S47

S46 In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

___ days

<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S47 In the last 12 months, (were the children/was (name)) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S50)

<D> or <R> skip to S50

S48 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S50)

<D> or <R> skip to S50

S49 In the last 30 days, how many days (were the children/was (name)) hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

___ days

<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S50 In the last 12 months, since May 1994, did (name/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

<1> Yes

<2> No (skip to S53)

<D> or <R> skip to S53

S51 Did this ever happen in the last 30 days?

- <1> Yes
- <2> No (skip to S53)

<D> or <R> skip to S53

S52 In the last 30 days, how many days did (name/the children) not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

___ days
<1-30>

<D> or <R>

S53 Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN, SOMETIMES, or NEVER TRUE for (you/you or other members of your household) in the last 12 months.

The first statement is "(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

- <1> Often true
- <2> Sometimes true
- <3> Never true

<D> or <R>

S54 "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

- <1> Often true
- <2> Sometimes true
- <3> Never true

<D> or <R>

S55 "(I/We) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals". Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

<1> Often true

<2> Sometimes true

<3> Never true

S56CK Check Item

If any household member is equal to or less than 17 years old, ask S56 else end the supplement.

S56 "(I/We) couldn't feed (name/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

<1> Often true

<2> Sometimes true

<3> Never true

<D> or <R>

S57 "(The children were/(name) was) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

<1> Often true

<2> Sometimes true

<3> Never true

<D> or <R>

S58 "(We/I) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (name/the children) because (we were/I was) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months?

<1> Often true

<2> Sometimes true

<3> Never true

ATTACHMENT 11

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry Classification Codes for Detailed Industry (3-digit)

There are 236 categories for the employed, with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed. These categories are aggregated into 51 detailed groups and 23 major groups (see pages 11-9 through 11-11).

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1987 SIC code equivalent; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. "Pt" means part, "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

These codes correspond to Items PEIO1ICD and PEIO2ICD located in the adults record layout. These codes are located in positions 436-438 and 446-448 in all months except March. In March, these codes correspond to Item A-IND, positions 103-105.

Code	Industry
000-009	not used
010-030	AGRICULTURE
010	Agricultural production, crops (01)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
012	Veterinary services (074)
013-019	not used
020	Landscape and horticultural services (078)
021-029	not used
030	Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)
031-032	FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
031	Forestry (08)
032	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
033-039	not used
040-050	MINING
040	Metal mining (10)
041	Coal mining (12)
042	Oil and gas extraction (13)
043-049	not used
050	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
051-059	not used
060	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
061-099	not used
100-392	MANUFACTURING
100-222	NONDURABLE GOODS
100-122	Food and kindred products
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
103-109	not used
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
113-119	not used
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)

Code	Industry
122	Not specified food industries
123-129	not used
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
131	not used
132-150	Textile mill products
132	Knitting mills (225)
133-139	not used
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141	Carpets and rugs (227)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
143-149	not used
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-152	Apparel and other finished textile products
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)
152	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
153-159	not used
160-162	Paper and allied products
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
162	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
163-170	not used
171-172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
173-179	not used
180-192	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181	Drugs (283)
182	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
183-189	not used
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
193-199	not used
200-201	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
202-209	not used
210-212	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (308)
213-219	not used
220-222	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
223-229	not used
230-392	DURABLE GOODS
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
233-240	not used
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)

Code	Industry
243-249	not used
250-262	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252	Structural clay products (325)
253-260	not used
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
263-269	not used
270-301	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
273-279	not used
280	Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
283-289	not used
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordnance (348)
293-299	not used
300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301	Not specified metal industries
302-309	not used
310-332	Machinery and computing equipment
310	Engines and turbines (351)
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312	Construction and material handling machines (353)
313-319	not used
320	Metalworking machinery (354)
321	Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
322	Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
323-330	not used
331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332	Not specified machinery
333-339	not used
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
340	Household appliances (363)
341	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
342	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
343-349	not used
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
351-370	Transportation equipment
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352	Aircraft and parts (372)
353-359	not used
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
363-369	not used
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
371-381	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)
372	Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)
373-379	not used

Code	Industry
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382-389	not used
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
392	Not specified manufacturing industries
393-399	not used
400-472	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
400-432	TRANSPORTATION
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
403-409	not used
410	Trucking service (421, 423)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)
412	U.S. Postal Service (43)
413-419	not used
420	Water transportation (44)
421	Air transportation (45)
422	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
423-431	not used
432	Services incidental to transportation (47)
433-439	not used
440-442	COMMUNICATIONS
440	Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)
441	Telephone communications (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)
443-449	not used
450-472	UTILITIES AND SANITARY SERVICES
450	Electric light and power (491)
451	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
452	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
453-469	not used
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
473-499	not used
500-571	WHOLESALE TRADE
500-532	Durable Goods
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)
502	Lumber and construction materials (503)
503-509	not used
510	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
513-520	not used
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522-529	not used
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)
533-539	not used

Code	Industry
540-571	Nondurable Goods
540	Paper and paper products (511)
541	Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
542	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
543-549	not used
550	Groceries and related products (514)
551	Farm-product raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
553-559	not used
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
563-570	not used
571	Not specified wholesale trade
572-579	not used
580-691	RETAIL TRADE
580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581	Hardware stores (525)
582	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
583-589	not used
590	Mobile home dealers (527)
591	Department stores (531)
592	Variety stores (533)
593-599	not used
600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601	Grocery stores (541)
602	Dairy products stores (545)
603-609	not used
610	Retail bakeries (546)
611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
613-619	not used
620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
621	Gasoline service stations (554)
622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
624-629	not used
630	Shoe stores (566)
631	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
632	Household appliance stores (572)
633	Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
634-639	not used
640	Music stores (5735, 5736)
641	Eating and drinking places (58)
642	Drug stores (591)
643-649	not used
650	Liquor stores (592)
651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
653-659	not used
660	Jewelry stores (5944)
661	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
662	Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
663	Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
664-669	not used
670	Vending machine operators (5962)

Code	Industry
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672	Fuel dealers (598)
673-680	not used
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
683-690	not used
691	Not specified retail trade
692-699	not used
700-712	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
700	Banking (60 except 603 and 606)
701	Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
703-709	not used
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)
713-720	not used
721-760	BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
723-730	not used
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732	Computer and data processing services (737)
733-739	not used
740	Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
741	Business services n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)
742	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
743-749	not used
750	Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
751	Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
753-759	not used
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-791	PERSONAL SERVICES
761	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)
762-791	PERSONAL SERVICES, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
762	Hotels and motels (701)
763-769	not used
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)
772	Beauty shops (723)
773-779	not used
780	Barber shops (724)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)
782	Shoe repair shops (725)
783-789	not used
790	Dressmaking shops (part 7219)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)
792-799	not used

Code	Industry
800-810	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
800	Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)
801	Video tape rental (784)
802	Bowling centers (793)
803-809	not used
810	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)
811	not used
812-893	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812-830	MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS
812	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
813-819	not used
820	Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
821	Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
823-829	not used
830	Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)
831	HOSPITALS (806)
832-840	MEDICAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS (Continued)
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
833-839	not used
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (also includes codes 872-893)
841	Legal services (81)
842-860	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
843-849	not used
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
853-859	not used
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
861-871	SOCIAL SERVICES
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (part 835)
863	Family child care homes (part 835)
864-869	not used
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872-893	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Also includes code 840)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873	Labor unions (863)
874-879	not used
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
883-889	not used
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
891	Research, development, and testing services (873)
892	Management and public relations services (874)
893	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
894-899	not used

Code	Industry
900-932	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
901	General government, n.e.c. (919)
902-909	not used
910	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
911-920	not used
921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
922	Administration of human resources programs (94)
923-929	not used
930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
931	Administration of economic programs (96)
932	National security and international affairs (97)
933-990	not used
991	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces

Detailed Industry Recodes (01-51)

These codes correspond to Items PRDTIND1 and PRDTIND2 located in positions 472-475 of the adult record layout in all months **except** March. In **March**, these codes are located in positions 0157-0158.

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Agriculture Service	01	012-030
Other Agriculture	02	010-011
Mining	03	040-050
Construction	04	060
Manufacturing (Durable Goods)		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	05	230-241
Furniture and fixtures	06	242
Stone clay, glass, and concrete product	07	250-262
Primary metals	08	270-280
Fabricated metal	09	281-300
Not specified metal industries	10	301
Machinery, except electrical	11	310-332
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	340-350
Motor vehicles and equipment	13	351
Aircraft and parts	14	352
Other transportation equipment	15	360-370
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	16	371-382
Toys, amusements, and sporting goods	17	390
Miscellaneous and not specified manufacturing industries	18	391-392
Manufacturing (Nondurable Goods)		
Food and kindred products	19	100-122
Tobacco manufactures	20	130
Textile mill products	21	132-150
Apparel and other finished textile products	22	151-152
Paper and allied products	23	160-162
Printing, publishing and allied industries	24	171-172
Chemicals and allied products	25	180-192
Petroleum and coal products	26	200-201
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27	210-212
Leather and leather products	28	220-222
Transportation	29	400-432
Communications	30	440-442
Utilities and Sanitary Services	31	450-472
Wholesale Trade	32	500-571
Retail Trade	33	580-691
Banking and Other Finance	34	700-710
Insurance and Real Estate	35	711-712
Private Household Services	36	761
Business Services	37	721-750

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Repair Services	38	751-760
Personal Services, Except Private Household	39	762-791
Entertainment and Recreation Services	40	800-810
Hospitals	41	831
Health Services, Except Hospitals	42	812-830 832-840
Educational Services	43	842-860
Social Services	44	861-871
Other Professional Services	45	841,872-893
Forestry and Fisheries	46	031,032
Justice, Public Order and Safety	47	910
Administration of Human Resource Programs	48	922
National Security and Internal Affairs	49	932
Other Public Administration	50	900,901,921,930,931
Armed Forces last job, currently employed	51	991

**Major Industry Recodes
(01-23)**

These codes correspond to Items PRMJIND1 and PRMJIND2 located in positions 482-485 of the adults record layout in all months **except** March. In **March**, these codes are located in positions 0155-0156.

Major Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Agriculture	01	010-030
Mining	02	040-050
Construction	03	060
Manufacturing (Durable Goods)	04	230-392
Nondurable Goods	05	100-222
Transportation, communications and other public utilities		
Transportation	06	400-432
Communications and public utilities		
Communications	07	440-442
Utilities and sanitary service	08	450-472
Wholesale Trade		
Wholesale trade	09	500-571
Retail Trade	10	580-691
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	700-712
Services		
Private households	12	761
Miscellaneous services		
Business and Repair Services	13	721-760
Personal services, except pri. hhllds.	14	762-791
Entertainment and recreation services	15	800-810
Professional and related Services		
Hospitals	16	831
Medical services, except hospitals	17	812-830, 832-840
Educational services	18	842-860
Social services	19	861-871
Other professional services	20	841, 872-893
Forestry and fisheries	21	031-032
Public administration	22	900-932
Armed forces	23	991

ATTACHMENT 12

OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupational Classification Codes for Detailed Occupational Categories (3-digit)

There are 500 categories for the employed with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed.

These categories are aggregated into 46 detailed groups and 14 major groups (see pages 12-15 through 12-17).

The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

These codes correspond to Items PEIO1OCD and PEIO2OCD located in the adults record layout. These codes are located in positions 439-441 and 449-451 in all months **except** March. In **March**, these codes correspond to Item A-OCC, positions 106-108.

Code	Occupation
000-199	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
000-037	EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS
000-003	not used
004	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006	Administrators, protective services (1131)
007	Financial managers (122)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009	Purchasing managers (124)
010-012	not used
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)
016	not used
017	Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)
018	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
019	Funeral directors (part 1359)
020	not used
021	Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)
022	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)
023-037	Management Related Occupations
023	Accountants and auditors (1412)
024	Underwriters (1414)
025	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026	Management analysts (142)
027	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
030-032	not used
033	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
038-042	not used
043-199	PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
043-063	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043	Architects (161)
044-059	Engineers

Code	Occupation
044	Aerospace (1622)
045	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
046	Mining (1624)
047	Petroleum (1625)
048	Chemical (1626)
049	Nuclear (1627)
050-052	not used
053	Civil (1628)
054	Agricultural (1632)
055	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
056	Industrial (1634)
057	Mechanical (1635)
058	Marine and naval architects (1637)
059	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
060-062	not used
063	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
064-068	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
065	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
066	Actuaries (1732)
067	Statisticians (1733)
068	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
069-083	Natural Scientists
069	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
070-072	not used
073	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
074	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
075	Geologists and geodesists (1847)
076	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
077	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
078	Biological and life scientists (1854)
079	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
080-082	not used
083	Medical scientists (1855)
084-089	Health Diagnosing Occupations
084	Physicians (261)
085	Dentists (262)
086	Veterinarians (27)
087	Optometrists (281)
088	Podiatrists (283)
089	Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
090-094	not used
095-106	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
095	Registered nurses (29)
096	Pharmacists (301)
097	Dietitians (302)
098-105	Therapists
098	Respiratory therapists (3031)
099	Occupational therapists (3032)
100-102	not used
103	Physical therapists (3033)
104	Speech therapists (3034)
105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106	Physicians' assistants (304)
107-112	not used

Code	Occupation
113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary
113	Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
114	Biological science teachers (2213)
115	Chemistry teachers (2214)
116	Physics teachers (2215)
117	Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
118	Psychology teachers (2217)
119	Economics teachers (2218)
120-122	not used
123	History teachers (2222)
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	not used
163	Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	not used
173	Urban planners (192)

Code	Occupation
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
178	Lawyers and Judges (211-212)
179-182	not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
189	Photographers (326)
190-192	not used
193	Dancers (327)
194	Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195	Editors and reporters (331)
196	not used
197	Public relations specialists (332)
198	Announcers (333)
199	Athletes (34)
200-202	not used
203-389	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-235	TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-208	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
209-212	not used
213-235	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-218	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
218	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
219-222	not used
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-235	Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)

Code	Occupation
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	not used
243-285	SALES OCCUPATIONS
243	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
244-252	not used
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-259	Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
260-262	not used
263-278	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267	Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269	Sales workers, parts (4367)
270-273	not used
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278	News vendors (4365)
279-282	not used
283-285	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
286-302	not used
303-389	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)

Code	Occupation
320-322	not used
323	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
324	not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329	Library clerks (4694)
330-334	not used
335	File clerks (4696)
336	Records clerks (4699)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339	Billing clerks (4715)
340-342	not used
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators
348	Telephone operators (4732)
350-352	not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
359	Dispatchers (4751)
360-362	not used
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Meter readers (4755)
367	not used
368	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)
369-372	not used
373	Expeditors (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-389	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379	General office clerks (463)
380-382	not used
383	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)
385	Data-entry keyers (4793)

Code	Occupation
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387	Teachers' aides (4795)
388	not used
389	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
390-402	not used
403-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-407	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS
403	Launderers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
408-412	not used
413-427	PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
419-422	not used
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-432	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, except public service (5144)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
428-432	not used
433-469	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436	Cooks (5214, 5215)
437	not used
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
440-442	not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
450-452	not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)

Code	Occupation
456-469	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
460	not used
461	Guides (5255)
462	Ushers (5256)
463	Public transportation attendants (5257)
464	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
465	Welfare service aides (5263)
466	Family child care providers (part 5264)
467	Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
468	Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
469	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)
470-472	not used

473-499	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
477-489	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
478	not used
479	Farm workers (5612-5617)
480-482	not used
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484	Nursery workers (5619)
485-489	Related Agricultural Occupations
485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
490-493	not used
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
497-499	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499	Hunters and trappers (584)
500-502	not used

503-699	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
503-552	Mechanics and Repairers
503	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
504	not used
505-549	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505	Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)

Code	Occupation
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
520-522	not used
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
524	not used
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
528	not used
529	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
530-532	not used
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-549	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
537	not used
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
540-542	not used
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544	Millwrights (6178)
545-546	not used
547	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
548	not used
549	Not specified mechanics and repairers
550-552	not used
553-599	Construction Trades
553-558	Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553	Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556	Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557	Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	not used
563-599	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
566	Carpet installers (part 6462)
567	Carpenters (part 6422)
568	not used
569	Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
570-572	not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	not used
575	Electricians (part 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (part 6432)

Code	Occupation
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
582	not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
586	not used
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	Roofers (6468)
596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
600-612	not used
613-617	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
618-627	not used
628-699	Precision Production Occupations
628	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
629-633	not used
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (part 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (part 6813)
638	not used
639	Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
640-642	not used
643	Boilermakers (6814)
644	Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
648	not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	not used
653	Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations
656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
660-665	not used
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
667	Tailors (part 6852)

Code	Occupation
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-673	not used
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)
675-684	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
685	not used
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687	Bakers (6872)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
689	Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
690-692	not used
693	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-699	Plant and System Operators
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695	Power plant operators (part 693)
696	Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
697-698	not used
699	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
700-702	not used
703-889	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
703-799	MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS
703-779	Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision
703-715	Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
710-712	not used
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
716	not used
717	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
718	not used
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
720-722	not used
723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)

Code	Occupation
729	Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
730-732	not used
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-749	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
740-742	not used
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745	Shoe machine operators (7656)
746	not used
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)
748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
750-752	not used
753-779	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
760-762	not used
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
767	not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
770-772	not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	not used
777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
778	not used
779	Machine operators, not specified
780-782	not used
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
788	not used
789	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
790-792	not used
793	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794	not used
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)

Code	Occupation
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799	Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)
800-802	not used
803-859	TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804	Truck drivers (8212-8214)
805	not used
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	not used
813	Parking lot attendants (874)
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
827	not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations

833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	not used
855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-863	not used
864-889	HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS
864	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
865	Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
866-868	Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
866	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
867	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
868	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-873	not used
874	Production helpers (861, 862)

Code	Occupation
875-883	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
879-882	not used
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
884	not used
885	Garage and service station related occupations (873)
886	not used
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, except construction (8769)
890-904	not used
905	Assigned to persons whose current labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces.

Detailed Occupation Recodes
(01-46)

These codes correspond to the Items PRDTOCC1 and PRDTOCC2 located in positions 476-479 of the adults record layout in all months **except** March. In **March**, these codes are located in positions 0161-0162.

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration	01	004-006
Other Executive, Administrators, and Managers	02	007-022
Management Related Occupations	03	023-037
Engineers	04	044-059
Mathematical and Computer Scientists	05	064-068
Natural Scientists	06	069-083
Health Diagnosing Occupations	07	084-089
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations	08	095-106
Teachers, College and University	09	113-154
Teachers, Except College and University	10	155-159
Lawyers and Judges	11	178-179
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	12	043,063, 163-177, 183-199
Health Technologists and Technicians	13	203-208
Engineering and Science Technicians	14	213-225
Technicians, Except Health Engineering, and Science	15	226-235
Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations	16	243
Sales Representatives, Finance, and Business Service	17	253-257
Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail	18	258-259
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services	19	263-278
Sales Related Occupations	20	283-285
Supervisors - Administrative Support	21	303-307
Computer Equipment Operators	22	308-309
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists	23	313-315
Financial Records, Processing Occupations	24	337-344
Mail and Message Distributing	25	354-357
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	26	316-336, 345-353, 359-389
Private Household Service Occupations	27	403-407
Protective Service Occupations	28	413-427
Food Service Occupations	29	433-444
Health Service Occupations	30	445-447
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations	31	448-455
Personal Service Occupations	32	456-469

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Mechanics and Repairers	33	503-549
Construction Trades	34	553-599
Other Precision Production Occupations	35	613-699
Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision	36	703-779
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	37	783-799
Motor Vehicle Operators	38	803-814
Other Transportation Occupations and Material Moving	39	823-859
Construction Laborer	40	869
Freight, Stock and Material Handlers	41	875-883
Other Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers	42	864-868 874, 885-889
Farm Operators and Managers	43	473-476
Farm Workers and Related Occupations	44	477-489
Forestry and Fishing Occupations	45	494-499
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed	46	905

**Major Occupation Group Recodes
(01-14)**

These codes correspond to Items PRMJOC1 and PRMJOC2 located in positions 486-489 of the adults record layout in all months **except** March. In **March**, these codes are located in positions 0159-0160.

Occupation Group	Recode	Occupation Code
Managerial and professional specialty occupations		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	01	004-037
Professional specialty occupations	02	043-199
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations		
Technicians and related support occupations	03	203-235
Sales occupations	04	243-285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	05	303-389
Service Occupations		
Private household occupations	06	403-407
Protective service occupations	07	413-427
Service occupations, except protective and household	08	433-469
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	09	503-699
Operators, fabricators, and laborers		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	703-799
Transportation and material moving equipment occupations	11	803-859
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	864-889
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	473-499
Armed Forces last job, currently unemployed	14	905

ATTACHMENT 13

Specific Metropolitan Identifiers

The specific metropolitan identifiers on this file are based on the Office of Management and Budget's June 30, 1984 definitions and are ranked according to Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 1983. Identification of CMSA's is based on the CMSA/MSA rank code (see List 1) or the CMSA FIPS Code (see List 5). MSA's can be identified by using either the CMSA/MSA rank code (List 1) or the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4). PMSA's can be identified by either the FIPS MSA/PMSA code (List 4) or a combination of the CMSA/MSA rank codes and the PMSA rank code (List 2). Identification of Individual central cities is based on a combination of codes (See List 3). Individual central cities are identified by the appropriate central city code and the FIPS MSA/PMSA code or the appropriate central city code, the CMSA/MSA rank code, and, if necessary, the PMSA rank code. Some examples of the proper coding of specific metropolitan areas are given below.

<u>AREA</u>	CMSA/ MSA RANK <u>(MSARANK)</u> List 1	PMSA RANK CODE <u>(PMSARANK)</u> List 2	INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODE <u>(CCCODE)</u> List 3	FIPS MSA/PMSA CODE <u>(SMSAFIPS)</u> List 4
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	010	N/C	N/C	N/C
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	010	02	N/C	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	N/C	2800
Fort Worth, TX Central City	010	02	1	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	1	2800
Phoenix, AZ MSA	023	N/C	N/C	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	N/C	6200
Mesa, AZ Central City	023	N/C	2	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	2	6200
Burlington, VT MSA	224	N/C	N/C	N/C
OR	N/C	N/C	N/C	1305

N/C = No Code Required

NOTES:

1. Do not attempt to tally CMSA totals by summing identified PMSA's. The specific PMSA identification for some PMSA's is suppressed while the specific CMSA for those areas is available. The New Hampshire portion of the Boston CMSA is an example of this. While specific identification of Nashua and the Lawrence-Haverill and Lowell portions is suppressed, all areas are coded as being in the Boston CMSA.

2. Many of the smaller metropolitan areas in sample do not contain central city/balance breakdowns and hence, are coded "not identifiable" in the central city metropolitan statistical area residence status code (CCCSMSA). It is recommended that this code in conjunction with the modified metropolitan statistical area residence status code (MSTSMSAR) be used for tallying metropolitan residence status for national and other grouped data.

LIST 1: CMSA/MSA 1983 RANK CODES (MSARANK)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
001		New York-New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ CMSA
002		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA
003		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA (Wisconsin portion not in sample)
004		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA (Maryland portion suppressed)
005		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA
006		Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA
007		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA
008		Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA
009	8840	Washington, DC-VA MSA
010		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA
011		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA
012		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA
013		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
014		St. Louis, MO-IL CMSA
015	0520	Atlanta, GA MSA
016	0720	Baltimore, MD MSA
017	5120	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
018		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA
019	7320	San Diego, CA MSA
020	8280	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
021		Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA
022		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA (Indiana portion not identified)
023	6200	Phoenix, AZ MSA
024		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA
025	3760	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
026		Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA
027	5560	New Orleans, LA MSA
028	1840	Columbus, OH MSA
029	5720	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
030		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA
031	6920	Sacramento, CA MSA
032	3480	Indianapolis, IN MSA
033	7240	San Antonio, TX MSA
034		Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA
035	1520	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
036		Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA
037	7160	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
038	6840	Rochester, NY MSA
039	5880	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
040	4520	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
041	2000	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
042	4920	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified)
043	1000	Birmingham, AL MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
044	5360	Nashville, TN MSA
045	3120	Greenboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC MSA
046	0160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY MSA
047	3320	Honolulu, HI MSA
048	5960	Orlando, FL MSA
049	6760	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg cities not in sample)
050	3600	Jacksonville, FL MSA
051	7560	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample)
052	0560	Tulsa, OK MSA
053	8960	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
054	8160	Syracuse, NY MSA
055	0240	Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified)
056	0640	Austin, TX MSA
057	3000	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
058	8400	Toledo, OH MSA
059	5920	Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa portion not identified)
060	6640	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
061	3160	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
062	3840	Knoxville, TN MSA
063	8520	Tucson, AZ MSA
064	3240	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample)
065	2840	Fresno, CA MSA
066	0760	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
067	9320	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
068	4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
069	8000	Springfield, MA MSA
070	2320	El Paso, TX MSA
071	5480	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
072	4400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
073	1440	Charleston, SC MSA
074	5160	Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample)
075	0680	Bakersfield, CA MSA
076	3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
077	2640	Flint, MI MSA
078	0200	Albuquerque, NM MSA
079	9040	Wichita, KS MSA
080	1760	Columbia, SC MSA
081	1560	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample)
082	6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
083	4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
084	9240	Worcester, MA MSA
085	1320	Canton, OH MSA
086	0840	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
087	9280	York, PA MSA
088	1960	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
089	8120	Stockton, CA MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
090	2120	Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample)
091	4000	Lancaster, PA MSA
092	3560	Jackson, MS MSA
093	6120	Peoria, IL MSA
094	0600	Augusta, GA-SC, MSA
095	1880	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
096	7680	Shreveport, LA MSA
097	2760	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
098	7840	Spokane, WA MSA
099	3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
100	1720	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
101	3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
102	4720	Madison, WI MSA
103	4880	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
104	+200	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
105	8680	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
106	7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
107	6680	Reading, PA MSA
108	6080	Pensacola, FL MBA
109	7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
110	4900	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
111	0460	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
112	2020	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
113	5170	Modesto, CA MSA
115	5240	Montgomery, AL MSA
116	2360	Erie, PA MSA
117	6880	Rockford, IL MSA
118	2440	Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified)
119	4600	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
120	1400	Charleston, WV MSA
121	2400	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
122	0960	Ringhamton, NY MSA
123	8700	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
124	3680	Johnstown, PA MSA
125	2240	Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
126	5520	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed)
127	7000	Salem, OR MSA
128	6460	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
129	2560	Fayetteville, NC MSA
130	1800	Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample)
131	2700	Fort Myers, FL MSA
132	7000	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
133	6520	Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
134	1240	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
135	7520	Savannah, GA MSA
136	7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
137	6000	Roanoke, VA MSA
138	4600	Lubbock, TX MSA
139	3080	Lafayette, LA MSA
140	3810	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
141	7920	Springfield, MO MSA
142	3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
143	0300	Anchorage, AK MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
144	6720	Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified)
145	3290	Hickory, NC MSA
146	3440	Huntsville, AL MSA
147	8000	Waterbury, CT MSA
148	8240	Tallahassee, FL MSA
149	6450	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not entirely in sample and it is not identified)
150	6400	Portland, ME MSA
151	4360	Lincoln, NE MSA
152	0920	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
153	3350	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
154	7080	Springfield, IL MSA
156	1000	Boise City, ID MSA
157	2900	Gainesville, FL MSA
158	9000	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Ohio portion not identified)
161	8000	Waco, TX MSA
163	3960	Lake Charles, LA MSA
164	1360	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
165	5400	New Bedford, MA MSA
166	1400	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
169	2720	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (Oklahoma portion not in sample)
170	1140	Bradenton, FL MBA
171	0480	Asheville, NC MSA
172	0870	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
173	8920	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
174	2670	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MBA
178	8440	Topeka, KS MSA (Central City portion only identified)
179	1620	Chico, CA MSA
180	5320	Muskegon, MI MSA
181	4320	Lima, OH MSA
184	5790	Ocala, FL MSA
185	3520	Jackson, MS MSA
186	5200	Monroe, LA MSA
192	8600	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
193	0780	Battle Creek, MI MSA
194	0405	Anderson, SC MSA
197	5910	Olympia, WA MSA
198	8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
199	2650	Florence, AL MSA
201	0280	Altoona, PA MSA
202	0400	Anderson, IN MSA
203	4760	Manchester, NH MSA
204	4890	Medford, OR MBA
207	3710	Joplin, MO MSA
209	4800	Mansfield, OH MSA
211	7610	Sharon, PA MSA
216	6560	Pueblo, CO MSA
219	4200	Lawton, OK MSA
221	1040	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
222	2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
224	1305	Burlington, VT MSA
225	9140	Williamsport, PA MSA
226	7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)
231	7760	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
233	2655	Florence, SC MSA
240	0860	Bellingham, WA MSA
242	9340	Yuba City, CA MSA
246	1740	Colombia, MO MSA
247	2880	Gadsden, AL MSA
248	2580	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
252	3740	Kankakee, IL MSA

LIST 2: PMSA 1983 RANK CODES (PMSARANK)

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

<u>CMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA PMSA CODE</u>	<u>PMSA TITLE</u>
001	01	5600	New York, NY
	02	5380	Nassau-Suffolk, NY
	03	5640	Newark, NJ
	04	0875	Bergen-Passaic, NJ
	05	5015	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ
	06	5190	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ
	07	3640	Jersey City, NJ
	08	1160	Bridgeport-Milford, CT
	09	5950	Orange County, NY
	10	8040	Stamford, CT
	11	1930	Danbury, CT
	12	5760	Norwalk, CT
002	01	4480	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA
	02	0360	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA
	03	6780	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA
	04	6000	Oxnard-Ventura, CA
003	01	1600	Chicago, IL
	02	2960	Gary-Hammond, IN
	03	3965	Lake County, IL
	04	3690	Joliet, IL
	05	0620	Aurora-Elgin, IL
004	01	6160	Philadelphia, PA-NJ
	02	9160	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD (New Jersey portion not identified, Maryland portion suppressed.)
	03	8480	Trenton, NJ
005	01	5775	Oakland, CA
	02	7360	San Francisco, CA
	03	7400	San Jose, CA
	04	8720	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA
	05	7500	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA
	06	7485	Santa Cruz, CA
006	01	2160	Detroit, MI
	02	0440	Ann Arbor, MS
007	01	1120	Boston, MA
	02	4160	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA
	04	4560	Lowell, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
008	05	1200	Brockton, MA
	01	3360	Houston, TX
	02	2920	Galveston-Texas City, TX
	03	1145	Brazoria, TX

<u>CMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA PMSA CODE</u>	<u>PMSA TITLE</u>
010	01	1920	Dallas, TX
	02	2800	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
011	01	1680	Cleveland, OH
	02	0080	Akron, OH
	03	4440	Lorain-Elyria, OH
012	01	5000	Miami-Hialeah, FL
	02	2680	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL
013	01	6280	Pittsburgh, PA
	02	0845	Beaver County, PA
014	01	7040	St. Louis, MO-IL (Illinois portion not i dentified)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA
	02	8200	Tacoma, WA
021	01	2080	Denver, CO
	02	1125	Boulder-Longmont, CO
022	01	1640	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified)
	02	3200	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
024	01	5080	Milwaukee, WI
	02	6600	Racine, WI
026	01	6440	Portland, OR
	02	8725	Vancouver, WA
030	01	1280	Buffalo, NY
	02	5700	Niagara Falls, NY
034	01	6480	Providence, RI
	02	6060	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA (Rhode Island-Central City portion only identified)
036	01	3280	Hartford, CT
	02	5440	New Britain, CT

LIST 3: INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODES (CCCODE)

<u>CMSA/MSA RANK CODE (MSARANK)</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE (PMSARANK)</u>	<u>INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CITY CODE (CCCODE)</u>	<u>CITY</u>
001	03	1	Newark, NJ
		2	Elizabeth, NJ
002	01	1	Los Angeles, CA
		2	Long Beach, CA
		3	Pasadena, CA
		0	Others
	02	1	Anaheim, CA
		2	Santa Ana, CA
	03	1	Riverside, CA
0		Others	
1		Chicago, IL	
003	01	0	Others
		1	Gary, IN
	0	Others	
005	01	1	Oakland, CA
		0	Others
006	01	1	Detroit, MI
		0	Others
007	01	1	Boston, MA
		0	Others
010	01	1	Dallas, TX
		0	Others
	02	1	Fort Worth, TX
2		Arlington, TX	
1		Miami, FL	
012	01	0	Others
		1	Fort Lauderdale, FL
	0	Others	
017	-	1	Minneapolis, MN
		0	Others
020	-	1	Tampa, FL
		0	Others
023	-	1	Phoenix, AZ
		2	Mesa, AZ
		0	Others
029	-	1	Norfolk, VA
		2	Virginia Beach, VA
		3	Newport News, VA
		4	Hampton, VA
		0	Others
045	-	1	Greensboro, NC
		0	Others
046	-	1	Albany, NY
		0	Others
060	-	1	Raleigh, NC
		0	Others
069	-	1	Springfield, MA
		0	Others

LIST 4: FIPS MSA/PMSA CODES (SMSAFIPS)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
011	02	0080	Akron, OH, PMSA
046		0160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
078		0200	Albuquerque, NM MSA
055		0240	Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA (New Jersey portion not identified)
201		0280	Altoona, PA MSA
002	02	0360	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
143		0380	Anchorage, AK MSA
202		0400	Anderson, IN MSA
194		0405	Anderson, SC MSA
006	02	0440	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
111		0460	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
171		0480	Asheville, NC MSA
015		0520	Atlanta, GA MSA
094		0600	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
003	05	0620	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
056		0640	Austin, TX MSA
075		0680	Bakersfield, CA MSA
016		0720	Baltimore, MD MSA
066		0760	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
193		0780	Battle Creek, MI MSA
086		0840	Beaumont-Port Arthur, FL MSA
013	02	0845	Beaver County, PA PMSA
240		0860	Bellingham, WA MSA
172		0870	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
001	04	0875	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
152		0920	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
122		0960	Binghamton, NY MSA
043		1000	Birmingham, AL MSA
221		1040	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
156		1080	Boise City, ID MSA
007	01	1120	Boston, MA PMSR
021	02	1125	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
170		1140	Bradenton, FL MSA
008	03	1145	Brazoria, TX PMSA
001	08	1160	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
007	05	1200	Brockton, MA PMSA
134		1240	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
030	01	1280	Buffalo, NY PMSA
224		1305	Burlington, VT MSA
085		1320	Canton, OH MSA
164		1360	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
166		1400	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
073		1440	Charleston, SC MSA
120		1480	Charleston, WV MSA
035		1520	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
081		1560	Chattanooga, TN-A MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
003	01	1600	Chicago, IL PMSA
179		1620	Chico, CA MSA
022	01	1640	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA (Indiana portion not identified)
011	01	1680	Cleveland, OH PMSA
100		1720	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
246		1740	Colombia, MO MSA
080		1760	Columbia, SC MSA
130		1800	Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample)
028	-	1840	Columbus, OH MSA
095		1880	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
010	01	1920	Dallas, TX PMSA
001	11	1930	Danbury, CT PMSR
088		1960	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
041		2000	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
112		2020	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
021	01	2080	Denver, CO PMSA
090		2120	Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample)
006	01	2160	Detroit, MI PMSA
125		2240	Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
070		2320	El Paso, TX MSA
116		2360	Erie, PA MSA
121		2400	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
118		2440	Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified)
129		2560	Fayetteville, NC MSA
248		2580	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
077		2640	Flint, MI MSA
199		2650	Florence, AL MSA
233		2655	Florence, SC MSA
174		2670	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
012	02	2680	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
131		2700	Fort Myers, FL MSA
169		2720	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA (Oklahoma portion not in sample)
222		2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
097		2760	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
010	02	2800	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
065		2840	Fresno, CA MSA
247		2880	Gadsden, AL MSA
157		2900	Gainesville, FL MSA
008	02	2920	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
003	02	2960	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
057		3000	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
045		3120	Greenboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC MSA
061		3160	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
022	02	3200	Hanilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
064		3240	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
036	01	3280	Hartford, CT PMSA
145		3290	Hickory, NC MSA
047		3320	Honolulu, HI MSA
153		3350	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
008	01	3360	Houston, TX PMSA
101		3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
146		3440	Huntsville, AL MSA
032		3480	Indianapolis, IN MSA
185		3520	Jackson, MI MSA
092		3560	Jackson, MS MSA
050		3600	Jacksonville, FL MSA
001	07	3640	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
076		3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
124		3680	Johrstown, PA MSA
003	04	3690	Joliet, IL PMSA
207		3710	Joplin, MO MSA
142		3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
252		3740	Kankakee, IL MSA
025		3760	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
140		3810	Killeen Temple, TX MSA
062		3840	Knoxville, TN MSA
139		3880	Lafayette, LA MSA
163		3960	Lake Charles, LA MSA
003	03	3965	Lake County, IL PMSA
099		3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
091		4000	Lancaster, PA MSA
083		4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
060		4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
007	02	4160	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified)
219		4200	Lawton, OK MSA
104		4280	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
181		4320	Lima, OH MSA
151		4360	Lincoln, NE MSA
072		4400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
011	03	4440	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
002	01	4480	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
040		4520	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
007	04	4560	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA (New Hampshire portion not identified)
138		4600	Lubbock, TX MSA
119		4680	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
102		4720	Madison, WI MSA
203		4760	Manchester, NH MSA
209		4800	Mansfield, OH MSA
103		4880	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
204		4890	Medford, OR MSA
110		4900	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
042		4920	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified)
012	01	5000	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
001	05	5015	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
024	01	5080	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
017		5120	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
074		5160	Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample)
113		5170	Modesto, CA MSA
001	06	5190	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
106		5200	Monroe, LA MSA
115		5240	Montgomery, AL MSA
100		5320	Muskegon, MI MSA
044		5360	Nashville, TN MSA
001	02	5380	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
165		5400	New Bedford, MA MSA
036	02	5440	New Britain, CT PMSA
071		5480	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
126		5520	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed)
027		5560	New Orleans, LA MSA
001	01	5600	New York, NY PMSA
001	03	5640	Newark, NJ PMSA
030	02	5700	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
029		5720	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
001	12	5760	Norwalk, CT PMSA
005	01	5775	Oakland, CA PMSA
184		5790	Ocala, FL MSA
039		5880	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
197		5910	Olympia, WA MSA
059		5920	Omaha, NE-IA MSA (Iowa portion not identified)
001	09	5950	Orange County, NY PMSA
048		5960	Orlando, FL MSA
002	04	6000	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
034	02	6060	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA (Rhode Island Central City portion only identified)
100		6080	Pensacola, FL MSA
093		6120	Peoria, IL MSA
004	01	6160	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
023		6200	Phoenix, AZ MSA
013	01	6280	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
150		6400	Portland, ME MSA
026	01	6440	Portland, OR PMSA
149		6450	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Maine portion not entirely in sample and it is not identified)
128		6460	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
034	01	6480	Providence, RI PMSA
133		6520	Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
216		6560	Pueblo, CO MSA
024	02	6600	Racine, WI PMSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
060		6640	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
107		6680	Reading, PA MSA
144		6720	Reno, NV MSA (Central City portion only identified)
049		6760	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (Dinwiddie and Prince George counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, and Petersburg cities not in sample)
002	03	6780	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
137		6800	Roanoke, VA MSA
038		6840	Rochester, NY MSA
117		6880	Rockford, IL MSA
031		6920	Sacramento, CA MSA
082		6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
014	01	7040	St. Louis, MO-IL PMSA (Illinois portion not identified)
127		7080	Salem, OR MSA
007	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
109		7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
037		7160	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
033		7240	San Antonio, TX MSA
019		7320	San Diego, CA MSA
005	02	7360	San Francisco, CA PMSA
005	03	7400	San Jose, CA PMSA
106		7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
005	06	7485	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
005	05	7500	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
136		7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
135		7520	Savannah, GA MSA
051		7560	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA PMSA
211		7610	Sharon, PA MSA
096		7680	Shreveport, LA MSA
226		7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)
231		7760	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
132		7800	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
090		7840	Spokane, WA MSA
154		7880	Springfield, IL MSA
141		7920	Springfield, MO MSA
069		8000	Springfield, MA MSA
001	10	8040	Stamford, CT PMSA
089		8120	Stockton, CA MSA
054		8160	Syracuse, NY MSA
018	02	8200	Tacoma, WA PMSA
148		8240	Tallahassee, FL MSA
020		8280	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
198		8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
058		8400	Toledo, OH MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
170		8440	Topeka, KS MSA (Central City portion only identified)
004	03	8480	Trenton, NJ PMSA
063		8520	Tucson, AZ MSA
052		8560	Tulsa, OK MSA
192		8600	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
105		8680	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
005	04	8720	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
026	02	8725	Vancouver, WA PMSA
123		8780	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
161		8800	Waco, TX MSA
009		8840	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
147		8880	Waterbury, CT MSA
173		8920	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
053		8960	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
158		9000	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Ohio portion not identified)
079		9040	Wichita, KS MSA
225		9140	Williamsport, PA MSA
004	02	9160	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA (New Jersey portion not identified, Maryland portion suppressed.)
004		9240	Worcester, MA MSA
087		9280	York, PA MSA
067		9320	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
242		9340	Yuba City, CA MSA

List 5: CMSA CODES (HG-CMSA)

<u>FIPS CODE</u> <u>(HG-CMSA)</u>	<u>CMSA TITLE</u>
07	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH
10	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY
14	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI (Wisconsin portion not in sample)
21	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified)
28	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
31	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX
34	Denver-Boulder, CO
35	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI
41	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT
42	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX
47	Kansas City, MO-KS
49	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA
56	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL
63	Milwaukee-Racine, WI
70	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT
77	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD (Maryland portion suppressed)
78	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
79	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA
80	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA
82	St Louis, MO-IL
84	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA
91	Seattle-Tacoma, WA

ATTACHMENT 14

Topcoding of Usual Hourly Earnings

This variable will be topcoded based on an individual's usual hours worked variable, if the individual's edited usual weekly earnings variable is \$999. The topcode is computed such that the product of usual hours times usual hourly earnings does not exceed an annualized wage of \$100,000 (\$1,923.07 per week). Below is a list of the appropriate topcodes.

Hours	Topcode	Hours	Topcode	Hours	Topcode
1	None	34	\$56.56	67	\$28.70
2	None	35	\$54.94	68	\$28.28
3	None	36	\$53.41	69	\$27.87
4	None	37	\$51.97	70	\$27.47
5	None	38	\$50.60	71	\$27.08
6	None	39	\$49.30	72	\$26.70
7	None	40	\$48.07	73	\$26.34
8	None	41	\$46.90	74	\$25.98
9	None	42	\$45.78	75	\$25.64
10	None	43	\$44.72	76	\$25.30
11	None	44	\$43.70	77	\$24.97
12	None	45	\$42.73	78	\$24.65
13	None	46	\$41.80	79	\$24.34
14	None	47	\$40.91	80	\$24.03
15	None	48	\$40.06	81	\$23.74
16	None	49	\$39.24	82	\$23.45
17	None	50	\$38.46	83	\$23.16
18	None	51	\$37.70	84	\$22.89
19	None	52	\$36.98	85	\$22.62
20	\$96.15	53	\$36.28	86	\$22.36
21	\$91.57	54	\$35.61	87	\$22.10
22	\$87.41	55	\$34.96	88	\$21.85
23	\$83.61	56	\$34.34	89	\$21.60
24	\$80.12	57	\$33.73	90	\$21.36
25	\$76.92	58	\$33.15	91	\$21.13
26	\$73.96	59	\$32.59	92	\$20.90
27	\$71.22	60	\$32.05	93	\$20.67
28	\$68.68	61	\$31.52	94	\$20.45
29	\$66.31	62	\$31.01	95	\$20.24
30	\$64.10	63	\$30.52	96	\$20.03
31	\$62.03	64	\$30.04	97	\$19.82
32	\$60.09	65	\$29.58	98	\$19.62
33	\$58.27	66	\$29.13	99	\$19.42

ATTACHMENT 15

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Selected Unweighted Tallies from
April 1995 Food Security Supplement
Household Level

ITEM	VALUE	TALLIES
HES1	1 Yes	40247
	2 No	4332
	-2 Don't Know	52
	-3 Refused	16
HES1C	1 Once a week or more	32130
	2 2 to 3 times a month	9727
	3 Once a month or less	2326
	4 Never shop at supermarket or grocery	381
	-2 Don't Know	68
	-3 Refused	15
HES2	1 Yes	13039
	2 No	31435
	-2 Don't Know	147
	-3 Refused	26
HES3	1 Yes	29710
	2 No	14752
	-2 Don't Know	153
	-3 Refused	32
HES4	1 Yes	40240
	2 No	1662
	-2 Don't Know	24
	-3 Refused	2
HES6	1 Yes	26421
	2 No	10168
	3 Varies	5159
	-2 Don't Know	44
	-9 No Response	136

ITEM	VALUE	TALLIES
HES9	1 Yes	3032
	2 No	12534
	-2 Don't Know	14
	-3 Refused	14
HES9B	1 Yes	342
	2 No	5575
	-2 Don't Know	3
	-3 Refused	3
	-9 No Response	4
HES9C	1 Yes	2794
	2 No	2678
	-2 Don't Know	18
	-3 Refused	2
	-9 No Response	4
HES11A	1 Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat	4432
	2 Enough but not always the <u>kinds</u>	879
	3 Sometimes not enough to eat	124
	4 Often not enough to eat	38
	-2 Don't Know	3
HES11	1 Enough food to eat	36832
	2 Sometimes not enough to eat	1988
	3 Often not enough to eat	341
	-2 Don't Know	7
	-3 Refused	3
HES12	1 Enough of the kinds you want	32564
	2 Enough but not always the kind you want	4256
	-2 Don't Know	10
	-3 Refused	2
HES15	1 Yes	12717
	2 No	31892
	-2 Don't Know	36
	-3 Refused	2
HES16	1 Yes	4984
	2 No	39635
	-2 Don't Know	27
	-3 Refused	1

ITEM	VALUE	TALLIES
HES18	1 Yes	3446
	2 No	14912
	-2 Don't Know	10
	-3 Refused	2
HES19	1 Yes	496
	2 No	7464
	-2 Don't Know	3
	-9 No Response	1108
HES20	1 Yes	3671
	2 No	14681
	-2 Don't Know	16
	-3 Refused	2
HES21	1 Yes	5289
	2 No	13056
	-2 Don't Know	21
	-3 Refused	4

ATTACHMENT 16

NATIVITY CODES

Current Population Survey

Items **PENATVTY**, **PEMNTVTY**, and **PEFNTVTY**, which deal with country of birth, all have the same answer categories. These items are located in positions 163-171 on the basic CPS record layout. The values for each 3-digit code are shown below.

057	United States	218	South Korea
072	Puerto Rico	221	Laos
096	Outlying Area of U.S. (Guam, Virgin Islands, etc.)	231	Philippines
109	France	238	Taiwan
110	Germany	239	Thailand
116	Greece	242	Vietnam
117	Hungary	301	Canada
119	Ireland/Eire	312	El Salvador
120	Italy	313	Guatemala
128	Poland	314	Honduras
129	Portugal	315	Mexico
139	England	316	Nicaragua
140	Scotland	337	Cuba
147	Yugoslavia	339	Dominican Republic
192	Russia	342	Haiti
206	Cambodia	343	Jamaica
207	China	351	Trinidad & Tobago
209	Hong Kong	379	Colombia
210	India	380	Ecuador
212	Iran	383	Guyana
215	Japan	385	Peru
		555	Other

ATTACHMENT 17
ALLOCATION FLAGS

Current Population Survey

For every edited item, there is a corresponding allocation flag with the prefix "PX". The last six characters of the names are the same. For example, PXMLR is the allocation flag for PEMLR. All allocation flags have the following list of possible values.

00	VALUE - NO CHANGE
01	BLANK - NO CHANGE
02	DON'T KNOW - NO CHANGE
03	REFUSED - NO CHANGE
10	VALUE TO VALUE
11	BLANK TO VALUE
12	DON'T KNOW TO VALUE
13	REFUSED TO VALUE
20	VALUE TO LONGITUDINAL VALUE
21	BLANK TO LONGITUDINAL VALUE
22	DON'T KNOW TO LONGITUDINAL VALUE
23	REFUSED TO LONGITUDINAL VALUE
30	VALUE TO ALLOCATED VALUE LONG.
31	BLANK TO ALLOCATED VALUE LONG.
32	DON'T KNOW TO ALLOCATED VALUE LONG.
33	REFUSED TO ALLOCATED VALUE LONG.
40	VALUE TO ALLOCATED VALUE
41	BLANK TO ALLOCATED VALUE
42	DON'T KNOW TO ALLOCATED VALUE
43	REFUSED TO ALLOCATED VALUE
50	VALUE TO BLANK
52	DON'T KNOW TO BLANK
53	REFUSED TO BLANK

ATTACHMENT 18

Source and Accuracy Statement for the April 1995 Microdata File for Food Security

SOURCE OF DATA

The data for this microdata file come from the April 1995 Current Population Survey (CPS). This month's survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement. The Bureau of the Census conducts the basic CPS every month and asks supplementary questions during certain months.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

April 1995 supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions about the type and amount of food families ate.

Sample Design. The April 1995 CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. The United States was divided into 1,973 geographic areas. In most states, a geographic area consisted of a county or several contiguous counties. In some areas of New England and Hawaii, minor civil divisions are used instead of counties. A total of 729 geographic areas was selected for sample. About 60,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 3,300 of these units. This occurs when the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times. These redesigns have improved the quality and accuracy of the data and have satisfied changing data needs. A redesigned CPS sample based on the 1990 census is currently being phased-in. The phase-in procedure started in April 1994 and was completed in July 1995. In July 1995, there were 792 geographic areas in sample.

Estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin, and state of residence. The adjusted estimate is called the post-stratification ratio estimate. The independent estimates are calculated based on information from four primary sources:

- The 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.
- An adjustment for undercoverage in the 1990 census.
- Statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration.

- Statistics on the size of the Armed Forces.

The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. There are several sources of nonsampling errors including the following:

- Inability to get information about all sample cases.
- Definitional difficulties.
- Differences in the interpretation of questions.
- Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
- Respondents' inability to recall information.
- Errors made in data collection such as recording and coding data.
- Errors made in processing the data.
- Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
- Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1990 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 8 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. The post-stratification ratio estimate described previously partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin-state group.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before the post-stratification ratio estimate divided by the independent population control. Table A shows CPS coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for a typical month. The CPS coverage

ratios can exhibit some variability from month to month. Other Census Bureau household surveys experience similar coverage.

Table A. CPS Coverage Ratios

Age	Non-Black		Black		All Persons		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-14	0.929	0.964	0.850	0.838	0.916	0.943	0.929
15	0.933	0.895	0.763	0.824	0.905	0.883	0.895
16-19	0.881	0.891	0.711	0.802	0.855	0.877	0.866
20-29	0.847	0.897	0.660	0.811	0.823	0.884	0.854
30-39	0.904	0.931	0.680	0.845	0.877	0.920	0.899
40-49	0.928	0.966	0.816	0.911	0.917	0.959	0.938
50-59	0.953	0.974	0.896	0.927	0.948	0.969	0.959
60-64	0.961	0.941	0.954	0.953	0.960	0.942	0.950
65-69	0.919	0.972	0.982	0.984	0.924	0.973	0.951
70+	0.993	1.004	0.996	0.979	0.993	1.002	0.998
15+	0.914	0.945	0.767	0.874	0.898	0.927	0.918
0+	0.918	0.949	0.793	0.864	0.902	0.931	0.921

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

A number of changes were made in data collection and estimation procedures beginning with the January 1994 CPS. The major change was the use of a new questionnaire. The questionnaire was redesigned to measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, to expand the amount of data available, to implement several definitional changes, and to adapt to a computer-assisted interviewing environment. The supplemental questions were also modified for adaptation to computer-assisted interviewing, although there were no changes in

definitions and concepts. Due to these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from data collected in 1994 with estimates from earlier years.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates obtained from this microdata file (which reflects 1990 census-based population controls) with estimates for 1993 and earlier years (which reflect 1980 census-based population controls). This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions. It did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1990 based population controls results in about a 1-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1994 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1985, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

For more information on the introduction of the new questionnaire, the modernized data collection methods, and the introduction of new population controls based on the 1990 census, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Caution should also be exercised when using metropolitan/nonmetropolitan estimates during the redesigned CPS sample phase-in period from April 1994 through June 1995. During this phase-in period, CPS data is being collected from sample designs based on both the 1980 and 1990 censuses. While most CPS estimates have been unaffected by this mixed sample, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan estimates have been affected. The 1990 sample cases were recoded to reflect the 1980 metropolitan/nonmetropolitan definitions to allow the estimates to be comparable with earlier data. The gross error rate for the conversions of central cities/suburbs is not expected to exceed 5%.

Note when using small estimates. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures (such as medians and percent distributions) probably do not reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 75,000. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated below, are primarily measures of sampling variability, but they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard errors and their use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to estimates from this microdata file. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, two parameters, a, and b, are provided to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic. These parameters are in Tables B and C. Table B provides parameters for the April supplement and Table C parameters for labor force estimates from the basic CPS. Tables D and E provide factors by which to multiply the a and b parameters to obtain variance estimates for states, regions and nonmetropolitan areas.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing. This is a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. One common type of hypothesis is that two population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the number of households with children with the number of households without children.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. A significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. To conclude that two parameters are different at the 0.10 level of significance, for example, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

The Census Bureau uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.10 chance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

For information on calculating standard errors for labor force data from the CPS which involve quarterly or yearly averages, changes in consecutive quarterly or yearly averages, consecutive month-to-month changes in estimates, and consecutive year-to-year changes in monthly estimates; see "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error: Household Data" in the corresponding *Employment and Earnings* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number from this microdata file can be obtained using the formula,

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in Tables B and C associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration.

Suppose there were 6,000,000 unemployed men in the civilian labor force. Use the appropriate parameters from Table C and formula (1) to get

Number, x	6,000,000
a parameter	-0.000016
b parameter	2,577
Standard error	122,000
90% conf. int.	5,799,000 to 6,201,000

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000016 \times 6,000,000^2 + 2,577 \times 6,000,000} = 122,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $6,000,000 \pm 1.645 \times 122,000$.

A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter from Table B or C indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{(b/x)p(100 - p)} \quad (2)$$

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

Illustration.

In 1995, of the 39,458,175 households in the United States that had children between 0 and 18 years of age, 40.4% reported running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Use the appropriate parameters from Table B and formula (2) to get

Percentage, p	40.4
Base, x	39,458,175
b parameter	2,072
Standard error	0.356
90% conf. int.	39.8 to 41.0

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{(2,072/39,458,175)(40.4)(100.0 - 40.4)} = .356$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of households with children that reported running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further is calculated as $40.4 \pm 1.645 \times .356$.

Standard Errors of Differences. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \quad (3)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration.

In 1995, of the 39,458,175 households in the United States that had children between 0 and 18 years of age, 15,925,670 or 40.4% reported running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Of the 60,986,720 households in the United States that did not have children between 0 and 18 years of age, 13,659,617 or 22.4% reported running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>difference</i>
Percentage, p	40.4	22.4	18.0
Number	39,458,175	60,986,720	-
b parameter	2,072	2,072	-
Standard error	0.4	0.2	0.4
90% conf. int.	39.8 to 41.0	22.0 to 22.8	17.3 to 18.7

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.4^2 + 0.2^2} = 0.4$$

The 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is calculated as $18.0 \pm 1.645 \times 0.4$. Since this interval does not include zero, we can conclude with 90 percent confidence that the percentage of families with children who reported running out of money for food is greater than the percentage of families without children who reported running out of money for food.

Table B. Standard Error Parameters for Food Security Supplement

Characteristic	Total or White		Black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Persons						
Total	-0.0000	9597	-0.000293	9597	-0.000612	16173
Male	37	9597	-0.000628	9597	-0.001210	16173
Female	-0.0000	9597	-0.000548	9597	-0.001237	16173
	76					
	-0.0000					
	72					
Age						
Under 15	-0.0001	7398	-0.000779	7398	-0.001530	12467
Under 18	26	7398	-0.000660	7398	-0.001316	12467
15 and over	-0.0001	9597	-0.000293	9597	-0.000612	16173
15 to 24	06	3631	-0.000675	3631	-0.001311	6119
25 to 44	-0.0000	3631	-0.000350	3631	-0.000704	6119
45 to 64	37	3631	-0.000719	3631	-0.001756	6119
65 and over	-0.0001	3631	-0.001447	3631	-0.004355	6119
	00					
	-0.0000					
	44					
	-0.0000					
	73					
	-0.0001					
	18					
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals						
Total	0.0000	2258	0.000094	2258	0.000158	3806
	94					

Characteristic	Total or White	Black	Hispanic
ALL INCOME LEVELS			
Persons			
Total	-0.0000 2269	-0.000112 2598	-0.000239 4379
Male	11 2269	-0.000248 2598	-0.000476 4379
Female	-0.0000 2269	-0.000203 2598	-0.000482 4379
Age	24		
	-0.0000		
	22		
15 to 24	2269	-0.000483 2598	-0.000939 4379
25 to 44	2269	-0.000251 2598	-0.000503 4379
45 to 64	2269	-0.000514 2598	-0.001257 4379
65 and over	-0.0000 2269	-0.001036 2598	-0.003116 4379
	63		
Household, Families, and Unrelated Individuals	-0.0000		
	27		
	-0.0000		
Total	46 2072	-0.000110 2262	-0.000327 3812
Households w/children under 18	-0.0000 2072	-0.000110 2262	-0.000327 3812
	73		
	-0.0000		
	12		
	-0.0000		
	12		

Characteristic	Total or White	Black	Hispanic
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS			
Persons			
	-0.0000 2488	-0.000113 2613	-0.000337 4965
Employment Status	17 2549	-0.000148 3454	-0.000318 5820
Educational attainment	-0.0000 13		
Total, marital status, other			
Some household members	-0.0000 4833	-0.000212 6969	-0.000445 11744
All household members	19 5873	-0.000313 10276	-0.000656 17318
	-0.0000 23		
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals			
Total	-0.0000 1912	-0.000071 1730	-0.000241 2915
	11		

Table C. Basic CPS Parameters for Computation of Standard Errors for Labor Force Characteristics: April 1995

Characteristic	a	b
Labor Force and Not In Labor Force Data Other than Agricultural Employment and Unemployment		
Total ¹	-0.000016	2,601
Men ¹	-0.000029	2,409
Women	-0.000026	2,205
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000156	2,217
White ¹	-0.000018	2,601
Men	-0.000033	2,411
Women	-0.000030	2,202
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000185	2,222
Black	-0.000113	2,736
Men	-0.000271	2,554
Women	-0.000164	2,298
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.001182	2,570
Hispanic origin	-0.000191	3,395
Not In Labor Force (use only for Total, Total Men, and White)		
Agricultural Employment	+0.000005	722
Total or White	+0.000694	2,657
Men	+0.000762	2,462
Women or		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000022	2,250
Black	-0.000121	2,749
Hispanic origin		
Total or Women	+0.010960	2,523
Men or		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	+0.014443	1,484
Unemployment		
Total or White	-0.000016	2,577
Black	-0.000191	2,745
Hispanic origin	-0.000094	3,117

¹ For not in labor force characteristics, use the Not In Labor Force parameters.

Table D. State Factors

State	Factor	State	Factor
Alabama	1.15	Montana	0.22
Alaska	0.13	Nebraska	0.41
Arizona	1.06	Nevada	0.36
Arkansas	0.66	New Hampshire	0.41
California	1.25	New Jersey	0.61
Colorado	1.06	New Mexico	0.41
Connecticut	1.20	New York	0.80
Delaware	0.23	North Carolina	0.49
Dist. of Col.	0.23	North Dakota	0.16
Florida	0.90	Ohio	0.83
Georgia	1.78	Oklahoma	0.88
Hawaii	0.35	Oregon	0.95
Idaho	0.26	Pennsylvania	0.90
Illinois	0.93	Rhode Island	0.35
Indiana	1.70	South Carolina	0.81
Iowa	0.76	South Dakota	0.16
Kansas	0.66	Tennessee	1.28
Kentucky	1.06	Texas	1.26
Louisiana	1.29	Utah	0.46
Maine	0.37	Vermont	0.20
Maryland	1.52	Virginia	1.39
Massachusetts	0.49	Washington	1.37
Michigan	0.73	West Virginia	0.52
Minnesota	1.31	Wisconsin	1.23
Mississippi	0.66	Wyoming	0.18
Missouri	1.57		

Table E. Region and Nonmetropolitan/Farm Factors

Characteristic	Factor
Region	
Northeast	0.74
Midwest	0.98
South	1.04
West	1.06
Nonmetropolitan/farm characteristics	1.5

ATTACHMENT 19

USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to the *Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement* file that becomes available after the file is released. The cover letter to the updated information should be filed behind this page.

User Notes will be sent to all users who purchased their file (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau.