

# **CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1989: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

## **TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION**

**CPS-89-12**

This file documentation consists of the following materials:

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## NOTE

Questions about accompanying **documentation** should be directed to Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

Questions about the **tape** should be directed to Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

Questions about the **subject matter** should be directed to Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2773.

Additional questions about the **school enrollment supplement** should be directed to Paul Siegel, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-1154.

## ATTACHMENT 1

### ABSTRACT

*Current Population Survey, October 1989: School Enrollment [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. -Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1990.*

#### **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 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin.

The file also contains information on school enrollment that includes the following items: current grade attending at a public or private school, whether attending college full or part-time at a 2 or 4-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.

#### **Geographic Coverage:**

State of residence is uniquely identified as well as census geographic division and region. The 113 largest metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's or MSA's), an additional 89 selected MSA's, 66 selected PMSA's, and 30 central cities in multi-central city MSA's or PMSA's are also uniquely identified.<sup>1</sup> 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: 161,750 logical records; 464 character logical record length.

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

#### **Reference Materials:**

*Current Population Survey, October 1989: School Enrollment Technical Documentation.* Documentation contains this abstract, a questionnaire facsimile, and record layouts of the file. One copy accompanies each file order. Additional copies are available for \$5 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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

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, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. [2 microfiche – \$5; 179 pages (paperprints) – \$33.] Make checks payable to Commerce/Census.

#### **Related Printed Reports:**

Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports. School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1988 and 1987*. Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 803-005-00042-7. \$11.

Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports. Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1987 and 1986*. Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 803-005-00022-2. \$4.25.

#### **File Availability:**

The file may be ordered from Data User Services Division using the Customer Services order form for tapes on the following page. This file is available on 9 track tape (EBCDIC or ASCII) at 1600 bpi on 2 reels or 6250 bpi on 1 reel at a cost of \$175 per reel.





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## ATTACHMENT 2

### OVERVIEW

#### October 1989 School Enrollment Survey

##### General

The October 1989 School Enrollment Survey was conducted as a supplement to that month's Current Population Survey (CPS).

Telephone availability data are also provided on this file. The CPS is a monthly labor force survey conducted in approximately 57,000 households across the Nation.

Attachment 11 contains a facsimile of the October 1989 school enrollment supplement questions asked of all applicable persons 3 years old or older.

Attachment 3 comprises a description of the CPS entitled "Overview--Current Population Survey." A description of the October 1989 School Enrollment Survey follows.

##### Data Collection

All persons 3 years or over were asked the basic school enrollment questions as appropriate.

CPS interviewers were authorized up to 1 1/2 hours to study their home study materials and complete the corresponding exercises. If the interviewers had any particular questions about the supplement, they were advised to address them during a 1-day interviewer group training held prior to CPS interview week.

The regional offices were instructed to perform a supplement edit on a minimum of five CPS-1s for all interviewers to ensure that the supplement was being conducted completely and accurately. The interviewers were notified of inconsistencies or omissions detected during this editing process.

##### Data Processing

The data processing involved editing and weighting the October supplement data. Each process is described below.

**Edits and Allocations.** *Basic School Enrollment Items.* The data processing involved a consistency edit and allocation module for all school enrollment items.

The consistency edit was concerned mainly with ensuring that the entries within an individual record followed the correct skip pattern. Items with missing entries were assigned values, if appropriate. If not, missing values are allocated using a "hot deck" routine.

*Computer Items.* The processing of these items involved a consistency edit to check for the correct skip pattern.

**Weighting.** In various months, differences in the sample, questionnaire, and data uses result in the need for additional procedures to produce a "supplement weight." For the October school enrollment supplement, the adult records are controlled to and agree with, in aggregate, published, composited (but not seasonally adjusted) October 1989 CPS labor force estimates (e.g., employed, unemployed, not in labor force, by age, race, and sex groups). Children's records retain the "basic CPS weight" which reflects controlling to national age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin estimates. The supplement weight should be used in preparing all estimates using data from the supplement items. The supplement weights still sum to the aggregate published, composited (but not seasonally adjusted) October 1989 CPS labor force estimates.

The values and universes for each variable are defined in the supplement record layouts (Attachments 9 and 10).

## October 1989 CPS/School Enrollment Computer File

**CPS Labor Force Data.** The October 1989 CPS file contains 161,750 records. Each record contains 464 characters. Attachments 6, 7, and 8 consist of the variable name, character size, location on record, universe, and the values of the variables. The variable H-RECTYP determines the type of record as follows:

### H-RECTYP

- 1 = Interviewed adult 15+
- 2 = Type A Noninterview (These records represent households that were eligible for the October 1989 CPS interview but, were not interviewed because no one was home, household members were temporarily absent, etc.)
- 3 = Type B/C Noninterview (These records represent sample addresses which were determined to be ineligible for the CPS by virtue of being vacant, demolished, nonresidential, etc.)
- 4 = Armed Forces (For persons 15 years or over in the Armed Forces whose personal information was transcribed from the CPS control card. Note: By definition Armed Forces members are not eligible for the labor force or supplement interviews.)
- 5 = Children 0-14 years of age.

**October 1989 School Enrollment Supplement Data.** The October supplement data for adults are in locations 0361-0432 and for children in location 0442-0461. (See Attachments 9 and 10).

**Tallying the October 1989 School Enrollment Supplement File.** The October 1989 supplement universe was the full CPS sample comprising of all persons 3 years or over.

The supplement weight A-SUPWGT is in location 0433:0441. Use this weight when tallying all supplement variables of adults 16+. Use the basic weight (A-FNLWGT or C-FNLWGT in location 0248:0255) for tallying individuals age 15 or younger.

**Unweighted Counts.** The following is a list of unweighted counts for H-RECTYP (Record Counts). Use these counts to ensure that the file is being properly accessed.

The values of H-RECTYP are:

### Unweighted Counts

1	=	(Interview Adults)	113,478
2	=	(Type A)	2,629
3	=	(Type B/C)	11,667
4	=	(Armed Forces)	604
5	=	(Children)	33,372

## **ATTACHMENT 3**

### **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 40 years. Currently, we interview about 57,000 households monthly, scientifically selected on the basis of area of residence to represent the Nation as a whole, individual States, and other specified areas. Each household is interviewed once a month for four consecutive months one year, and again for the corresponding time period a year later. This technique enables us to obtain month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons at a reasonable cost while minimizing the inconvenience to any one household.

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

The CPS provides current estimates of the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. Because it is not possible to develop one or two overall figures (such as the number of unemployed) that would adequately describe the 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.

##### **CPS Sample**

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

In all, some 71,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month; about 57,000 of them containing approximately 114,500 persons 15 years old and over are interviewed. Also included are demographic data for approximately 33,500 children 0-14 years old and 650 Armed Forces members living with civilians either on or off base within these households. The remainder of the assigned housing units are found to be vacant, converted to nonresidential use, contain persons with residence elsewhere, or are not interviewed because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. Approximately 14,000 noninterview households are present each month. The resulting file size

is approximately 163,000 records. A more precise explanation regarding the CPS sample design is provided in Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*.

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

### **Relationship of Current Population Survey Files to Publications**

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

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

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

All *Current Population Reports*, including the other series for population estimates and projections and special censuses, may be obtained by subscription from the Government Printing Office. They are available in the following subscription packages: Population Characteristics, Special Studies, Farm Population, and Consumer Income series (P-20, P-23, P-27, P-60) combined, \$71.00 per year; Population Estimates and Projections, (P-25), \$25.00 per year. A customer interested in all reports must subscribe to both subscription packages. Alternatively, single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided in the *Bureau of the Census Catalog*, the *Monthly Product Announcement* (MPA), and in the *Data User News*.

### **Geographic Limitations**

It should be kept in mind that the sample design and methods of weighting CPS data are geared towards producing estimates for the entire Nation. In producing estimates for States, the user should be aware that the primary sampling units (PSU's) are drawn from strata which may or may not cross State lines. Consequently, the data would not be as reliable as national data, and the file may lose some of its utility in certain applications. For further discussion of such considerations, the user should consult Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*.

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

### **Weights**

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 basic 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. In States supplemented in the 1978 and 1980 expansions, almost all sample persons within the same sample area have the same basic weight, but the weight may differ across sample areas. The basic weight is the same for almost all sample persons in unsupplemented States. The basic 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 adjustment is made separately by combinations of sample areas within each State and the District of Columbia, and within these, for six groups--two race categories (White, and Black and other) within three residence categories. For sample areas which are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), these residence categories are the central cities, and the urban and the rural balance of the SMSA's. For other sample areas, the residence categories are urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 4 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, season, 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 residence. Since these characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:
  - a. *First-stage ratio estimate.* In the CPS, a portion of the 729 sample areas is chosen to represent both itself and other areas not in the sample; the remainder of the sample areas represent only themselves. The first-stage ratio estimation procedure was designed to reduce the portion of the variance resulting from requiring sample areas to represent nonsample areas. Therefore, this procedure is not applied to sample areas which represent only themselves. The procedure is performed at two geographic levels: First, by the four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), and second, for each of the 46 States which contains nonsample areas. The procedure corrects for the differences that existed at the time of the 1970 census between the distribution by race and residence of the population in the sample areas and the known race-residence distribution in the portions of the census region or State represented by these areas. The regional adjustment is performed by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence and race, while the State adjustment is done by urban-rural status and race.
  - b. *Second-stage ratio estimate.* In this stage, the sample estimates of the U.S. population in the categories described below are adjusted to independently derived current estimates of the population in the same categories. The second-stage ratio estimate is performed in order to increase the reliability of the estimates and is carried out in two steps. In the first step, the sample estimates are adjusted for each State and the District of Columbia to an independent control for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, for the State. The second step of the adjustment is applied to all sample persons and is a weighting to nationwide independent population estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population, 15 years and over, within 68 age-sex-race groups. The entire second-stage ratio estimation procedure is iterated six times, each time beginning at the weights developed the previous time. This iteration ensures that the sample estimates both of State population and of the National age-sex-race categories will be virtually equal to the independent population estimates. This second-stage adjustment procedure incorporates changes instituted in January 1982. The nature of these changes is discussed in detail in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey beginning in January 1982," Employment and Earnings, February 1982.

The controls by State for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over are an arithmetic extrapolation of the trend in the growth of this segment of the population from the April 1, 1980 census through the latest available July 1 estimate, adjusted as a last step to a current estimate of the U.S. population of this group. State estimates by age July 1 are published annually in Current Population Reports, Series P-25. For a description of the methodology used in developing the State total, see Report 640 of that series. Descriptions of the age estimates methodology are available on request from the Chief of the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Beginning with the January 1982 estimates, the independent national controls used for the age-sex-race groups in the final step of the second-stage ratio adjustment are prepared by carrying forward the April 1, 1980 total population by age, race, and sex, taking account of the subsequent aging of the population, fertility, mortality, and net immigration, and then subtracting the estimate for the institutional population and Armed Forces. The April 1, 1980 total population was computed by adding together the resident population, consistent with that published in the 1980 census *Advance Reports*, Series PHC80-V, and the Armed Forces overseas, as compiled from Department of Defense reports. Data on births and deaths between April 1, 1980 and the estimate date are based on tabulations of vital statistics for the resident population made by the National Center for Health Statistics and data on deaths of military personnel overseas from the Department of Defense. Estimates of net civilian immigration are based on data provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The civilian noninstitutional population is derived by subtracting the Armed Forces and the institutional population for the estimate date from the total, including Armed Forces overseas. The institutional population is computed by applying institutional proportions derived from the 1980 census to the total population, including Armed Forces overseas, for the estimate date. All computations described above are performed in cells defined by single year of age, race, and sex. The independent national control totals are then obtained by collapsing these cells into broader age groups for the population 15 years old and older.

#### **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. These adjustments are 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 1982 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. (Refer to Technical Paper 40 for a further description of both the composite estimator and seasonal adjustments.)

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
<u>January 1982 Data (000's)</u>					
Final Weights	171,335	108,161	97,928	10,234	63,174
Composited (Not seasonally Adjusted)	171,335	108,014	97,831	10,183	63,321
Composited (Seasonally Adjusted)	171,335	108,879	99,581	9,298	62,456
<u>July 1982 Data (000's)</u>					
Final Weights	172,364	112,850	101,904	10,946	59,513
Composited (Not seasonally Adjusted)	172,364	112,526	101,490	11,036	59,838
Composited (Seasonally Adjusted)	172,364	110,522	99,732	10,790	61,842

In various months, differences in the sample, questionnaire, and data uses result in the need for additional adjustment procedures to produce what is called a supplement weight. Such adjustments can include, but are not limited to, supplemental noninterview adjustments, inflation of weights due to a restricted supplemental universe (such as only 4 of 8 rotation groups), or controlling to various independent population controls. In some instances, including most October school enrollment supplements, the supplement weight is controlled to and agrees with, in aggregate, the published composited estimates. Regardless of how the supplement weight was produced, when available it should be used in preparing all estimates using data from supplement items. Further documentation covering the use of the supplemental data is included as part of the supplemental documentation.



## ATTACHMENT 4

### GLOSSARY

#### Subject Concepts

**Age.** Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday. The adult universe (i.e., population of marriageable age) is comprised of persons 15 years old and over for March supplement data and 14 years and over for CPS labor force data. Prior to 1980, the adult universe was 14 years old and over for March supplement data.

**Annuities.** (See Income.)

**Armed Forces.** Armed Forces members enumerated in off-base housing or on base with their families are included on the CPS data file in March. Only supplemental data on income are included for Armed Forces members.

**Base Weight.** The constant weight assigned to the sample (inverse of the sampling fraction) which is adjusted to produce the final weight.

**Civilian Labor Force.** (See Labor Force.)

**Class of Worker.** This refers to the broad classification of the person's employer. On the March file, these broad classifications for current jobs are private, government, self-employed, without pay, and never worked. Private and government workers are considered "wage and salary workers;" this classification scheme includes self-employed, incorporated persons in with "private" workers. For the longest job held last year, this class of worker scheme includes private; government by level--Federal, State, and local; self-employed incorporated farm/nonfarm; and without pay. The wage and salary category for longest job held includes private, government (all levels), and self-employed, incorporated.

**Dividends.** (See Income.)

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

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

**Earnings Weight.** Each person record allows for an earnings weight for current earnings.

**Education.** (See Years of School Completed.)

**Employed.** (See Labor Force.)

**Energy Assistance Program.** The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program provides financial assistance to qualified households to help them pay heating costs. The program is funded by the Federal government and administered by the States under broad guidelines. In some States a household may automatically be eligible for this program if the household receives (1) Aid to Families with Dependent Children, (2) Food Stamps, (3) Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and (4) certain Veterans' benefits.

The energy assistance questions were asked for the first time in 1982. Questions asked in the March 1988 survey included (1) recidency since October 1, 1985, (2) total amount received during the reference period, (3) the principal type of heating fuel used by the household, and (4) if the household was without heat because of inability to pay the heating fuel bill.

**ESR (Employment Status Recode).** This classification is available for each civilian 14 years old and over according to his/her responses to the monthly (basic) labor force items in March.

**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.** The weight on the family record is the March supplement weight of the householder or reference person.

**Farm Self-Employment Net Income.** The term is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for household living is not included as part of net income. Inventory changes are considered in determining net income only when they are accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes.

**Final Weight.** Used in tabulating monthly labor force items. This weight should not be used when tabulating March supplement data.

**Food Stamps.** The Food Stamp Act of 1977 was enacted for the purpose of increasing the food purchasing power of eligible households through the use of coupons to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp Program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp Program is the major national income support program which provides benefits to all low-income and low-resource households regardless of household characteristics (e.g., sex, age, disability, etc.). The questions on participation in the Food Stamp Program in the March 1988 CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during 1986. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during 1986. Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received during 1986 and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

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

**Group Health Insurance Coverage.** Civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked in 1986 and who participated in group health insurance plans provided by the employer or union were asked whether part or all of the health insurance premiums were paid for by the union or employer and the extent of persons covered.

Additional questions were asked to determine if sample persons were covered by any other type of health insurance plan. These items are intended to measure retirees covered by continuing employer provided coverage and persons who purchased coverage on their own.

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

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

**Highest Grade of School Attended.** (See Years of School Completed.)

**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.** 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.

**Husband in Armed Forces.** When a woman is reported as married but her husband is not enumerated as a member of the same household, an additional question is asked to determine whether her husband is in the Armed Forces. This additional probe is unique to the March CPS only. Women who are reported as separated are not asked the additional question.

**Income.** For each person in the sample who is 15 years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Although income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the person such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of households refer to the time of the survey. The income of the household does not include amounts received by persons who are members of the household during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the household at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, household income includes amounts reported by persons who did not reside with the household during the income year but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Also, money income does not reflect the fact that some households receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, subsidized housing, and energy assistance; that many farm households receive nonmoney income in the form of rent free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney income is received by some nonfarm residents that often takes the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, or full or partial contributions for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to under report their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that wages and salaries tend to be much better reported than such income types as public assistance, Social Security, and net income from interest, dividends, rents, etc.

**Income Sources -- Wages and Salary.** Money wages or salary is defined as total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions are made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. Earnings for self-employed incorporated businesses are considered wage and salary.

**Income Sources -- Nonfarm Self-Employment.** Net income from nonfarm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income since replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. However, when values of inventory changes are not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes are accepted. The value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

**Income Sources -- Farm Self-Employment.** Net income from farm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, as a renter, or as a sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income only when they are accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes; otherwise, inventory changes are not taken into account.

**Income Sources -- Social Security.** Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

**Income Sources -- Supplemental Security Income.** Supplemental Security Income includes payments made by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old and over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

**Income Sources – Public Assistance.** Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments such as aid to families with dependent children and general assistance.

**Income Sources – Interest and Dividends.** Interest, dividends, income from estates or trusts, net rental income or royalties include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or bonds, periodic receipts from estates or trust funds, net income from rental of a house, store, or other property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and net royalties.

**Income Sources – Unemployment Compensation, Worker's Compensation, and Veterans' Payments.** Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, or worker's compensation includes: (1) unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-servicemen as GI insurance premiums; and (3) worker's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

**Income Sources – Private and Government Pensions and Annuities.** Many employers and unions have established pension program their employees so that upon retirement the employee will receive regular income to replace his/her earnings. Many of these programs also provide income to the employees if he/she becomes severely disabled, or to his/her survivors if the employee dies. Other types of retirement income include annuities and paid up life insurance policies. Some people purchase annuities which yield a set amount over a certain number of years. Other people may convert their paid up life insurance policy into an annuity after they retire.

**Income Sources – Alimony and Child Support.** Alimony is money received periodically from a former spouse following a divorce or separation. Child support is money received from a former spouse for the support of their children following a divorce or legal separation. Money received from relatives or friends other than the former husband or wife is not considered as child support.

**Receipts Not Counted As Income.** Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: (1) Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person is engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds is counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances of insurance payments.

**Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (I&O) - Current Job (basic data).** For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time job lasting two or more weeks or by the job (either full-time or part-time). The I & O questions are also asked of persons not in the labor force who are in the fourth and eighth months in sample and who have worked in the last five years. The occupation/industry classification system for the 1980 Census of Population was used to code March CPS data beginning with the March 1983 file.

**Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker-Longest Job (supplement data).** Longest job applies to the job held longest during the preceding year for persons who worked that year, without regard to their current employment status.

Subject	Character Position		Longest Job Last Year (Work Experience)
		Current or Most Recent Full-Time Job	
Industry	3 digit detailed	P 49-51	P 151-153
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 52-53	P 322-323
Occupation	Major Group Recode	N/A	P 316-317
	3-digit detailed	P 56-58	P 154-156
	2-digit detailed (Recode)	P 54-55	P 318-319
	Major Group recode	N/A	P 320-321
Class of Worker		P 59	P 314

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

**Keeping House.** Persons are classified as keeping house if they engage in own housework. This is one of the "not in labor force" classifications--employment status recode (ESR) = 4.

**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 14 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 an Employment Status Recode (ESR) of 1 or 2 respectively in character 12 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 ESR code of 3 in

character 12 of the person record. The unemployed includes job leavers, job losers, new job entrants, and job reentrants.

- a. **Job Leavers.** Persons who quit or otherwise terminate their employment voluntarily and immediately begin looking for work.
  - b. **Job Losers.** Persons whose employment ends involuntarily, who immediately begin looking for work, and those persons who are already on layoff.
  - c. **New Job Entrants.** Persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.
  - d. **Job Reentrants.** Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but are out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.
3. **Not in Labor Force.** All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as major activity: keeping house, going to school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, and other. The "other" group includes, for the most part, retired persons. Persons who report doing unpaid work in a family farm or business for less than 15 hours are also classified as not in the labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work again, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are asked only in those households that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample, i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for three previous months and would not be in for the subsequent month.

These items are asked in question 24; see the questionnaire facsimile. Such persons have an ESR code of 4-7 in character 12 of the person record.

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

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

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

**March Supplement Weight.** The March supplement weight is on all person records and is used to produce "supplement" estimates; that is, income, work experience, migration, and family characteristic estimates.

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

The category "married" is further divided into "married, civilian spouse present," "married, Armed Force spouse present," "married, spouse absent," "married, Armed Force spouse absent," and "separated." A person is classified

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

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

**Medicare.** The Medicare Program is designed to provide medical care for the aged and disabled. The Basic Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is designed to provide basic protection against hospital costs and related post-hospital services. This plan also covers many persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments by each enrollee, and subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March 1988 CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were "covered" by Medicare at any time during 1986. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare Program. In order to be counted, the person **did not** necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

**Medicaid.** The Medicaid Program is designed to provide medical assistance to needy families with dependent children, and to aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services. The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funding for medical assistance payments consists of a combination of Federal, State, and in some cases, local funds.

Medicaid is a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules--aged, blind, disabled, needy single parents with children, and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children, but who are not currently receiving money payments; and (2) needy persons who meet categorical eligibility standards but are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). However, such institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in these statistics.

In roughly one-half of the States, coverage is extended to the medically needy--persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria, whose money incomes and assets exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. In such States, qualifying income and asset levels are usually above those set for cash assistance. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards in these States.

The Medicaid question on the March 1988 CPS attempted to identify all persons who were "covered" by Medicaid at any time during 1986. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card, or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person **did not** have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

After data collection and creation of an initial microdata file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid (this procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over). All adult AFDC recipients and their children, and SSI recipients living in States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients, were also assigned coverage.

**Mobility Status.** The population of the United States, 15 years old and over, is classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1988 CPS and the place of residence in March 1986.

The information on mobility status is obtained from the responses to a series of inquiries. The first of three inquiries is: "Was...living in this house 1 year ago...?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Where did...live on March 1, 1986?" In classification, three main categories distinguish nonmovers, movers, and persons abroad.

Nonmovers are all persons who are living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who are living in a different house at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. Movers from abroad include all persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence is outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country.

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

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

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

**Nonfarm Self-employment Net Income.** The term is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from an individual's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes are considered in determining net income; replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes; however, when values of inventory changes are not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes are accepted. The value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

**Nonworker.** A person who 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.

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

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

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

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

worked during the year. Conversely, he is classified as having worked full-time if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

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

**Pension Plan.** The pension plan question on the March 1988 CPS attempted to identify if pension plan coverage was available through an employer or union and if the employee was included. This information was collected for civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked during 1986.

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

**Poverty.** In this file, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969 and slightly modified in 1981.

The modified index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual; prior to 1981, adjustments were also made on the basis of farm-nonfarm residence and sex of the householder. The impact of these revisions on the poverty estimates is minimal at the national level. The poverty cutoffs are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$10,989 in 1985. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 154 "Money Income and Poverty Status of Persons in the United States: 1985."

**Public Assistance.** (See Income.)

**Public or Other Subsidized Housing.** Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of net monthly money income. A recipient unit can either be a family of two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster.

There are some programs through which housing assistance is provided to low-income families and individuals living in public or privately owned dwellings. Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low income tenants in the form of lower rent charges.

There were two questions dealing with public and low cost housing on the March 1988 CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identifies residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identifies beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects, but who were paying lower rent due to a government subsidy. These questions differ from other questions covering noncash benefits in that they establish current reciprocity status in March 1988 rather than reciprocity status during 1986.

**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.

**Receipts Not Counted as Income.** Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: (1) money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-

employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

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

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

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

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

**School Lunches.** The National School Lunch Program is designed to assist States in providing a school lunch for all children at moderate cost. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 was further amended in 1970 to provide free and reduced-price school lunches for children of needy families. The program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for nonprofit private schools. The program is funded by a combination of Federal funds and matching State funds.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized) while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Program regulations require students receiving free lunches to live in households with incomes below 125 percent of the official poverty level. Those students receiving a reduced-price school lunch (10 to 20 cents per meal) live in households with incomes between 125 percent and 195 percent of the official poverty level. The data in this file, however, do not distinguish between reciprocity of free and reduced-price school lunches.

The questions on the March 1988 CPS provide a very limited amount of data for the school lunch program. Questions concerning the school lunch program were designed to identify the number of members 5 to 18 years old in households who "usually" ate a hot lunch. This defined the universe of household members usually receiving this noncash benefit. This was followed by a question to identify the number of members receiving free or reduced price lunches.

**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.

**Spanish Origin.** Persons of Spanish 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 Spanish 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 Spanish.

**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.

**Total Money Income.** The term is defined as the arithmetic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a household is the arithmetic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the household.

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

**Unemployed.** (See Labor Force.)

**Unemployment Compensation.** (See Income.)

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

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

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

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly considered as members of families. However, the number of such unrelated subfamilies 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	Females, children under 15
1	Vietnam era
2	Korean
3	WWI
4	WWII
5	Other Service
6	Nonveteran

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

**Weeks Worked in the Income Year.** Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks, during the preceding calendar year, in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

**Workers.** (See Labor Force--Employed.)

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

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

**Years of School Completed.** Data on years of school completed are derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade is finished. 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.



## GLOSSARY

### Geographic Concepts

**Geographic Division.** An area composed of contiguous States, with Alaska and Hawaii also included in one of the divisions. (A State is one of the 51 major political units in the United States.) The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census.

**Regions.** There are four regions: Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central), <sup>1</sup> West, and South. States and divisions within regions are presented below.

#### NORTHEAST REGION

##### New England Division

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

##### Middle Atlantic Division

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

#### MIDWEST REGION

##### East North Central Division

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

##### West North Central Division

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

#### WEST REGION

##### Mountain Division

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
Utah  
Wyoming

##### Pacific Division

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington

---

1. The Midwest Region was designated as the North Central Region until June 1984.

SOUTH REGION

East South Central Division

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

West South Central Division

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

South Atlantic Division

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

## ATTACHMENT 5

### How to Use the Data Dictionary

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

The next few lines contain descriptive text and any applicable notes. Categorical value codes and labels are given where needed. Comment notes marked by an (\*) are provided throughout.

**Data.** Alphabetic, numeric, and the special characters (- and %). No other special characters are used. It may be a mnemonic such as "H-DAYCMP" or "H-LIVQRT," or a sequential identifier such as "H-INTRV1" or "A-WHYNLI". Data item names are unique throughout the entire file (all 3 record types).

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

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

**Decimal.** Numeric. Contains the number of decimal places, where applicable.

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

```
D H-DAYCMP      1      8
      Day interview complete
U ALL
V      -1 .Blank
V      1 .Sunday
V      2 .Monday
V      3 .Tuesday
V      4 .Wednesday
V      5 .Thursday
V      6 .Friday
V      7 .Saturday
V      8 .After interview
      .week
```

```
D A-WANTJB      1     171
      Item 24C - Does ... want a regular
      job now, either full or part-time
U NLFROT (I-24)=2
      A-WANT JB (I-24C)=1 or 2
V      -1 .Not in universe
V      1 .Yes
V      2 .Maybe-it depends
V      3 .No
V      4 .Don't know
      Item 24D - What are the reasons
      ... is not looking for work
      (Multiple entries possible)
```

```
D A-WHYNLI      1     172
      Believes no work available
V      -1 .Not in universe
V      1 .Entry
```

## Data Dictionary Layout

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

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

### FORMAT

#### "\*" LINE – COMMENTS

- a. "\*" in the first position indicates that this is a comment line. This line can appear any place in the dictionary. It will be used for short comments or to nullify any value codes.
- b. "\*\*\*" in the first two positions is also comments but it has additional meaning. It indicates this is a block of comments which will be applied to several variables.

#### "D" LINE – DATA DICTIONARY

This line contains the following information:

ID	"D"	COL	1-1
NAME	Variable name	COL	3-10
SIZE	Size of data field	COL	14-15
BEGIN	Begin position of data field	COL	19-22

Text describing the variable will follow this "D" line. Use COL. 6-46 and repeat as many lines as necessary.

#### "U" LINE – UNIVERSE DEFINITION

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

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

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

#### "V" LINE – VALUE DEFINITION

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

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







# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - ADULT INTERVIEW

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D H%AREASN 1 70  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank

D H%TYPEBC 1 71  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank

D H%TELHMD 1 72  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D H%TELAVL 1 73  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D H%TELINT 1 74  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D H%PRSCNT 1 75  
V 0 .No change  
V 2 .Blank to value

D H%TIMINT 1 76  
V 0 .No change  
V 2 .Blank to value

D H%TELCNT 1 77  
V 0 .No change  
V 7 .Blank to NA - no error

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Master Segment Tape (M.S.T.) items \*  
\* for M.S.T. variables whose ranges are \*  
\* not defined here, see geographic \*  
\* appendix to this DDL. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

D HG-REG 1 78  
Region  
V 1 .Northeast  
V 2 .Midwest  
V 3 .South  
V 4 .West

D HG-ST60 2 79  
1960 Census state code (first  
digit = geog. division code)  
Northeast Region (Region 1)  
New England Division (Div. 1)  
V 11 .Maine  
V 12 .New Hampshire  
V 13 .Vermont  
V 14 .Massachusetts  
V 15 .Rhode Island  
V 16 .Connecticut  
Middle Atlantic Division (Div. 2)  
V 21 .New York  
V 22 .New Jersey  
V 23 .Pennsylvania  
Midwest Region (Region 2)  
East North Central Division (Div. 3)  
V 31 .Ohio  
V 32 .Indiana  
V 33 .Illinois  
V 34 .Michigan  
V 35 .Wisconsin  
West North Central Division (Div. 4)  
V 41 .Minnesota  
V 42 .Iowa  
V 43 .Missouri  
V 44 .North Dakota

DATA SIZE BEGIN

V 45 .South Dakota  
V 46 .Nebraska  
V 47 .Kansas  
South Region (Region 3)  
South Atlantic Division (Div. 5)  
V 51 .Delaware  
V 52 .Maryland  
V 53 .District of Columbia  
V 54 .Virginia  
V 55 .West Virginia  
V 56 .North Carolina  
V 57 .South Carolina  
V 58 .Georgia  
V 59 .Florida  
East South Central Division (Div. 6)  
V 61 .Kentucky  
V 62 .Tennessee  
V 63 .Alabama  
V 64 .Mississippi  
West South Central Division (Div. 7)  
V 71 .Arkansas  
V 72 .Louisiana  
V 73 .Oklahoma  
V 74 .Texas  
West Region (Region 4)  
Mountain Division (Div. 8)  
V 81 .Montana  
V 82 .Idaho  
V 83 .Wyoming  
V 84 .Colorado  
V 85 .New Mexico  
V 86 .Arizona  
V 87 .Utah  
V 88 .Nevada  
Pacific Division (Div. 9)  
V 91 .Washington  
V 92 .Oregon  
V 93 .California  
V 94 .Alaska  
V 95 .Hawaii

D HG-STRN 2 81  
1980 State rank  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-FIPS 2 83  
FIPS State code  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-MSAS 1 85  
MSA status  
V 1 .In MSA, in CC  
V 2 .In MSA, not in CC  
V 3 .Not in MSA  
V 4 .Not identified

D HG-MSAC 4 86  
MSA or PMSA FIPS code  
V 0000 .Not MSA/PMSA, not identified  
V 0040-9340 .MST/PMSA code  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-PMSA 2 90  
PMSA rank  
V 00 .Not a PMSA, not identified  
V 01-12 .Ranking of PMSA within its CMSA  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-MSAR 3 92  
MSA or CMSA rank  
V 000 .Not an MSA, not identified  
V 001-252 .Ranking of MSAs or CMSAs by  
.population  
(See Geographic Appendix)







# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - ADULT INTERVIEW

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D A-NLFLJ 1 169  
Item 24A - When did ... last work  
for pay at a regular job or business,  
either full-time or part-time  
U A-NLFROT (I-24)=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Within past 12 months  
V 2 .1 Up to 2 years ago  
V 3 .2 Up to 3 years ago  
V 4 .3 Up to 4 years ago  
V 5 .4 Up to 5 years ago  
V 6 .5 or more years ago  
V 7 .Never worked  
  
D A-WHYLFT 1 170  
Item 24B - Why did ... leave that job  
U A-NLFLJ (I-24A)=1-5  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Personal, family or school  
V 2 .Health  
V 3 .Retirement or old age  
V 4 .Seasonal job completed  
V 5 .Slack work or business  
V .conditions  
V 6 .Temporary nonseasonal job  
V .completed  
V 7 .Unsatisfactory work arrangements  
V 8 .Other  
  
D A-WANTJB 1 171  
Item 24C - Does ... want a regular  
job now, either full or part-time  
U A-NLFROT (I-24)=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Yes  
V 2 .Maybe-it depends  
V 3 .No  
V 4 .Don't know  
  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Item 24D - What are the reasons ... is \*  
\* not looking for work \*  
\* (Multiple entries possible)  
\*\*\*\*\*  
  
D A-WHYNL1 1 172  
Believes no work available  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL2 1 173  
Couldn't find any work  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL3 1 174  
Lacks nec. schooling, etc.  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL4 1 175  
Employers think too young or too old  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL5 1 176  
Other personal handicap in finding job  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D A-WHYNL6 1 177  
Can't arrange child care  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL7 1 178  
Family responsibilities  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL8 1 179  
In school or other training  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNL9 1 180  
Ill health  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNLA 1 181  
Other  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-WHYNLB 1 182  
Don't know  
U A-WANTJB (I-24C)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Entry  
  
D A-INTEND 1 183  
Item 24E - Does ... intend to look  
for work of any kind in the next  
12 months  
U A-NLFROT (I-24)=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Yes  
V 2 .It depends  
V 3 .No  
V 4 .Don't know  
  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Edited Earnings Items \*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
  
D A-EARNRT 1 184  
Item 25 - Interviewer check item  
U A-CHKWJ (I-23F)=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .MIS 1,2,3,5,6,7  
V 2 .MIS 4, 8  
  
D A-USLHRS 2 185  
Item 25A - How many hours per week  
does ... usually work at this job  
U EARNRT (I-25)=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 00-99 .Entry  
  
D A-HRLYWK 1 187  
Item 25B - Is ... paid by the hour  
on this job  
U A-EARNRT (I-25)=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .Yes  
V 2 .No



# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - ADULT INTERVIEW

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D A-WKSCH 1 204  
Labor force by time worked or lost  
U LFSR=1-4  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .At work  
V 2 .With job, not at work  
V 3 .Unemployed, seeks full-time  
V 4 .Unemployed, seeks part-time

D A-CIVLF 1 205  
Civilian labor force  
U LFSR=1-4  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .In universe

D A-FTLF 1 206  
Full-time labor force  
U LFSR=1-4 and Full-time  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .In universe

D A-EMPHRS 2 207  
Reasons not at work or hours at work  
U LFSR=1 or 2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
With a job, but not at work  
V 01 .Illness  
V 02 .Vacation  
V 03 .Bad weather  
V 04 .Labor dispute  
V 05 .All other  
At work  
V 06 .1-4 hours  
V 07 .5-14 hours  
V 08 .15-21 hours  
V 09 .22-29 hours  
V 10 .30-34 hours  
V 11 .35-39 hours  
V 12 .40 hours  
V 13 .41-47 hours  
V 14 .48 hours  
V 15 .49-59 hours  
V 16 .60 hours or more

D A-PTHRS 2 209  
At work 1-34 hours by hours at work  
U LFSR=1 and 120A<35  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 00 .Usually full-time, part-time  
for non-economic reasons  
Usually work full-time, part-time  
for economic reasons  
V 01 .1-4 hours  
V 02 .5-14 hours  
V 03 .15-29 hours  
V 04 .30-34 hours  
Usually work part-time, economic reasons  
V 05 .1-4 hours  
V 06 .5-14 hours  
V 07 .15-29 hours  
V 08 .30-34 hours  
Usually work part-time, noneconomic reasons  
V 09 .1-4 hours  
V 10 .5-14 hours  
V 11 .15-29 hours  
V 12 .30-34 hours

D A-PTREA 2 211  
Detailed reason for part-time  
U LFSR=1 and 120A < 35  
V -1 .Not in universe  
Usually work full-time  
V 01 .Slack work  
V 02 .Material shortages, plant  
repair  
V 03 .New job started

DATA SIZE BEGIN

V 04 .Job terminated  
V 05 .Holiday  
V 06 .Labor dispute  
V 07 .Bad weather  
V 08 .Own illness  
V 09 .On vacation  
V 10 .All other  
Usually work part-time  
V 11 .Slack work  
V 12 .Could find only part-time  
V 13 .Own illness  
V 14 .Too busy or did not want  
full-time  
V 15 .Full-time under 35 hours  
V 16 .Other

D A-ABSREA 2 213  
Reason not at work and pay status  
U LFSR=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
Usually work full-time paid  
V 01 .Vacation  
V 02 .Illness  
V 03 .All other  
Not paid  
V 04 .Vacation  
V 05 .Illness  
V 06 .All other  
Usually work part-time paid  
V 07 .Vacation  
V 08 .Illness  
V 09 .All other  
Not paid  
V 10 .Vacation  
V 11 .Illness  
V 12 .All other

D A-AG-NA 1 215  
V -1 .Not in universe  
U All  
V 1 .Agriculture industry  
V 2 .Nonagriculture industry

D A-MJIND 2 216  
Major industry code  
U A-CLSWKR=1-7  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 01 .Agriculture  
V 02 .Mining  
V 03 .Construction  
Manufacturing  
V 04 .Manufacturing-durable goods  
V 05 .Manufacturing-nondurable goods  
Transportation,communications,and other  
public utilities  
V 06 .Transportation  
V 07 .Communications  
V 08 .Utilities and sanitary services  
Wholesale and retail trade  
V 09 .Wholesale trade  
V 10 .Retail trade  
V 11 .Finance,insurance and real  
estate  
Services (12-20)  
V 12 .Private household  
Miscellaneous services  
V 13 .Business and repair  
V 14 .Personal services, except  
private household  
V 15 .Entertainment  
Professional and related services  
V 16 .Hospital  
V 17 .Medical, except hospital  
V 18 .Educational  
V 19 .Social services













# ATTACHMENT 7

## Current Population Survey Children Interview Data Dictionary

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D HSPAD1 1 1  
D HSPAD2 1 2  
D H-MONTH 2 3  
Month of survey  
U All  
V 01-12 .Month  
D H-YEAR 1 5  
Year of survey - last digit  
U All  
V 0-9 .Last digit of year

D H-HHNUM 1 6  
Household number  
U All  
V -1 .Blank  
V 1-8 .Household number

D H-CPSCHK 1 7  
Item 1 - Interviewer check item  
U All  
V -1 .Blank  
V 1 .Only CPS-1 for household  
V 2 .First CPS-1 of continuation  
household  
V 3 .Second CPS-1 of continuation  
household  
V 4 .Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1

D H-DAYCMP 1 8  
Day interview complete  
U All  
V -1 .Blank  
V 1 .Sunday  
V 2 .Monday  
V 3 .Tuesday  
V 4 .Wednesday  
V 5 .Thursday  
V 6 .Friday  
V 7 .Saturday  
V 8 .After interview week

D H-LIVQRT 2 9  
Item 4 - Type of living quarters  
(Recode)  
U All  
Housing unit  
V 01 .House, apt., flat  
V 02 .HU in nontransient hotel, etc.  
V 03 .HU, perm., in trans. hotel,  
motel etc.  
V 04 .HU in rooming house  
V 05 .Mobile home or trailer with  
no permanent room added  
V 06 .Mobile home or trailer with 1  
or more perm. rooms added  
V 07 .HU not specified above  
Other unit  
V 08 .Qtrs not HU in rooming or  
boarding house  
V 09 .Unit not perm. in trans. hotel,  
motel, etc.  
V 10 .Tent or trailer site  
V 11 .Student quarters in college  
dormitory

DATA SIZE BEGIN

V 12 .Other not HU  
D H-FARM 1 11  
Farm def'n - edited using urban/rural  
code  
U All  
From MST and CPS-1 Items 5A and 5B  
V 1 .Nonfarm  
V 2 .Farm

D H-TYPINT 1 12  
Item 13 - Type interview  
U All  
V -1 .Blank or impossible  
V 1 .Noninterview  
V 2 .Personal  
V 3 .Tel. - regular  
V 4 .Tel. - callback  
V 5 .ICR filled

D H-RESPNM 1 13  
Item 12 - Line no. HHLD resp.  
U All  
V -1 .Blank or impossible  
V 1-6 .Line no.  
V 7 .Non HHLD resp.

D H-AREASN 1 14  
Item 14 - Reason for type A  
U H-HHTYPE=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .No one home  
V 2 .Temporarily absent  
V 3 .Refused  
V 4 .Other - occ.

D H-ARACE 1 15  
Item 14 - Race for type A  
U H-HHTYPE=2  
V -1 .Not in universe  
V 1 .White  
V 2 .Black  
V 3 .Other

D H-TYPEBC 2 16  
Item 15 - Type B/C  
U H-HHTYPE=3  
V -1 .Not in universe  
Type B  
V 01 .Vacant - regular  
V 02 .Vacant - storage of HHLD  
furniture  
V 03 .Temp occ. by persons with URE  
V 04 .Unfit or to be demolished  
V 05 .Under construction, not ready  
V 06 .Converted to temp. business  
or storage  
V 07 .Occ. by AF members or persons  
under 15  
V 08 .Unocc. tent or trailer site  
V 09 .Permit granted, construction not  
started  
V 10 .Other  
Type C  
V 11 .Demolished  
V 12 .House or trailer moved  
V 13 .Outside segment





# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - CHILDREN INTERVIEW

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D HXAREASN 1 70  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank

D HXTYPEBC 1 71  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank

D HXTELHHD 1 72  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D HXTELAVL 1 73  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D HXTELINT 1 74  
V 0 .No change  
V 1 .Value to blank  
V 4 .Allocated

D HXPRSCNT 1 75  
V 0 .No change  
V 2 .Blank to value

D HXTIMINT 1 76  
V 0 .No change  
V 2 .Blank to value

D HXTELCNT 1 77  
V 0 .No change  
V 7 .Blank to NA - no error

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Master Segment Tape (M.S.T.) items \*  
\* for M.S.T. variables whose ranges are \*  
\* not defined here, see geographic \*  
\* appendix to this DDL. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

D HG-REG 1 78  
Region  
V 1 .Northeast  
V 2 .Midwest  
V 3 .South  
V 4 .West

D HG-ST60 2 79  
1960 Census state code (first  
digit = geog. division code)  
Northeast Region (Region 1)  
New England Division (Div. 1)  
V 11 .Maine  
V 12 .New Hampshire  
V 13 .Vermont  
V 14 .Massachusetts  
V 15 .Rhode Island  
V 16 .Connecticut  
Middle Atlantic Division (Div. 2)  
V 21 .New York  
V 22 .New Jersey  
V 23 .Pennsylvania  
Midwest Region (Region 2)  
East North Central Division (Div. 3)  
V 31 .Ohio  
V 32 .Indiana  
V 33 .Illinois  
V 34 .Michigan  
V 35 .Wisconsin  
West North Central Division (Div. 4)  
V 41 .Minnesota  
V 42 .Iowa  
V 43 .Missouri  
V 44 .North Dakota

DATA SIZE BEGIN

V 45 .South Dakota  
V 46 .Nebraska  
V 47 .Kansas  
South Region (Region 3)  
South Atlantic Division (Div. 5)  
V 51 .Delaware  
V 52 .Maryland  
V 53 .District of Columbia  
V 54 .Virginia  
V 55 .West Virginia  
V 56 .North Carolina  
V 57 .South Carolina  
V 58 .Georgia  
V 59 .Florida  
East South Central Division (Div. 6)  
V 61 .Kentucky  
V 62 .Tennessee  
V 63 .Alabama  
V 64 .Mississippi  
West South Central Division (Div. 7)  
V 71 .Arkansas  
V 72 .Louisiana  
V 73 .Oklahoma  
V 74 .Texas  
West Region (Region 4)  
Mountain Division (Div. 8)  
V 81 .Montana  
V 82 .Idaho  
V 83 .Wyoming  
V 84 .Colorado  
V 85 .New Mexico  
V 86 .Arizona  
V 87 .Utah  
V 88 .Nevada  
Pacific Division (Div. 9)  
V 91 .Washington  
V 92 .Oregon  
V 93 .California  
V 94 .Alaska  
V 95 .Hawaii

D HG-STRN 2 81  
1980 State rank  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-FIPS 2 83  
FIPS State code  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-MSAS 1 85  
MSA status  
V 1 .In MSA, in CC  
V 2 .In MSA, not in CC  
V 3 .Not in MSA  
V 4 .Not identified

D HG-MSAC 4 86  
MSA or PMSA FIPS code  
V 0000 .Not MSA/PMSA, not identified  
V 0040-9340 .MST/PMSA code  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-PMSA 2 90  
PMSA rank  
V 00 .Not a PMSA, not identified  
V 01-12 .Ranking of PMSA within its CMSA  
(See Geographic Appendix)

D HG-MSAR 3 92  
MSA or CMSA rank  
V 000 .Not an MSA, not identified  
V 001-252 .Ranking of MSAs or CMSAs by  
population  
(See Geographic Appendix)





## DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D C-PFNOER	1	291
Number of earners in primary family 16+		
U All		
V	-1	.Not in universe (not in primary family)
V	0	.No earners
V	1-8	.1-8 Earners
V	9	.9+ Earners
D C-PFNOEM	1	292
Number of employed in primary family 16+		
V	-1	.Not in universe
V	0	.No one employed
V	1-8	.1-8 Employed
V	9	.9+ Employed
D C-PFNOUN	1	293
Number of unemployed in primary family 16+		
U All		
V	-1	.Not in universe (not in primary family)
V	0	.No unemployed
V	1-8	.1-8 Unemployed
V	9	.9+ Unemployed
D C-FAMWGT	8	294 2
Family weight - two implied decimal places		
U All		
D C-FMEWGT	8	302 2
Family earnings weight (2 implied decimal places)		
U H-MIS=4 or 8		
*****		
* Allocation flags *		
*****		
D C%LINEO	1	310
Line number allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	3	.Value to value

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D CXRRP	1	311
Relationship to reference person allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	3	.Value to value
V	5	.Value to value - no error
D CXSPARENT	1	312
Parent's line number allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	3	.Value to value
V	5	.Value to value - no error
D CXAGE	1	313
Age allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	4	.Allocated
D PADDING	2	314
D CXSEX	1	316
Sex allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	3	.Value to value
V	4	.Allocated
D PADDING	3	317
D CXRACE	1	320
Race allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	4	.Allocated
D CXORIGIN	1	321
Origin allocation flag		
V	0	.No change
V	2	.Blank to value
V	5	.Value to value - no error
V	8	.Blank to n/a code
D PADDING	39	322

















# CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - ARMED FORCES INTERVIEW

DATA            SIZE   BEGIN

D M%SEX            1    316

Sex allocation flag

V            0 .No change  
V            2 .Blank to value  
V            3 .Value to value  
V            4 .Allocated

D PADDING        1    317

D M%HGA           1    318

Highest grade attended allocation flag

V            0 .No change  
V            4 .Allocated

D M%HGC           1    319

Highest grade completed allocation flag

V            0 .No change  
V            2 .Blank to value

DATA            SIZE   BEGIN

D M%RACE           1    320

Race allocation flag

V            0 .No change  
V            2 .Blank to value  
V            4 .Allocated

D M%ORIGIN        1    321

Origin allocation flag

V            0 .No change  
V            2 .Blank to value  
V            5 .Value to value - no error  
V            8 .Blank to N/A code

D PADDING        39    322

## ATTACHMENT 9

Current Population Survey  
October 1989 Adult Supplement Record Layout

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S30	Character*001	(0361:0361)	All persons Age 15+
	Is ... attending or enrolled in regular school?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Yes		
	2 = No		
A-S31	Character*001	(0362:0362)	A-S30 = 1
	Is ... enrolled in public or private school?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Public		
	2 = Private		
A-S32	Character*002	(0363:0364)	A-S30 = 1
	What grade or year is ... attending?		
	-1 = Blank		
	01-08 = Elementary		
	09-12 = High School		
	13-18 = College		
A-S33	Character*001	(0365:0365)	A-S32 = 13-18
	Is ... attending college full-time or part-time?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Full time		
	2 = Part time		
A-S34	Character*001	(0366:0366)	A-S32 = 13-18
	Is this a two-year or a four-year college or university?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = 2-year college		
	2 = 4-year college		
A-S35	Character*001	(0367:0367)	A-S30 = 2 or A-S32 = 13-18
	Excluding (regular college courses and) on the job training, is ... taking any business, vocational, technical, secretarial, trade or correspondence courses?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Yes		
	2 = No		
A-S36	Character*001	(0368:0368)	All persons Age 15+
	Was ... attending or enrolled in a regular school or college in October, 1988, that is, October of last year?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Yes		
	2 = No		

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S37	Character*002	(0369:0370)	A-S36 = 1
	What grade or year was ... attending last year?		
	-1 = Blank		
	01-08 = Elementary		
	09-12 = High School		
	13-18 = College		
	99 = No response		
A-S38	Character*001	(0371:0371)	All
	Check Item		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Entry of "1-12" in Item 32		
	2 = All others		
A-S39	Character*001	(0372:0372)	All
	Check Item		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Age 15-24		
	2 = Age 25+		
A-S40	Character*001	(0373:0373)	A-S39 = 1
	Check ItemAge 15-24		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = High School Graduate		
	2 = Not High School Graduate		
A-S41	Character*001	(0374:0374)	A-S40 = 2 Not a H.S.
	In what calendar year did ... last attend regular school? graduate		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = 1989		
	2 = 1988 or before		
	3 = Never attended		
A-S42	Character*001	(0375:0375)	A-S40 = 1 H.S.
	In what calendar year did ... complete high school? graduate		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = 1989		
	2 = 1988 or before		
A-S43	Character*001	(0376:0376)	Age 15-24
	Did ... complete high school by means of an equivalency test, such as the GED?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Yes		
	2 = No		
	9 = No response		
A-S44	Character*001	(0377:0377)	All
	Is there a computer in this household?		
	-1 = Blank		
	1 = Yes		
	2 = No		
	9 = No response		

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S45	Character*001	(0378:0378)	A-S44 = 1
In what year was the computer purchased?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= 1989	
	2	= 1988	
	3	= 1987	
	4	= 1986	
	5	= 1985	
	6	= 1984	
	7	= Before 1984	
	8	= Don't Know	
	9	= No Response	
A-S46A	Character*001	(0379:0379)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Floppy Disk Drive	
	9	= No Response	
A-46B	Character*001	(0380:0380)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Hard Disk Drive	
	9	= No Response	
A-46C	Character*001	(0381:0381)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Telephone Modem	
	9	= No Response	
A-46D	Character*001	(0382:0382)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Laser Printer	
	9	= No Response	
A-46E	Character*001	(0383:0383)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Joystick or Mouse Control	
	9	= No Response	
A-46F	Character*001	(0384:0384)	A-S44 = 1
Which of the following items does this computer have?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Color Monitor	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-46G	Character*001	(0385:0385)	
	Which of the following items does this computer have?		A-S44 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Dot Matrix Printer	
	9	= No Response	
A-46H	Character*001	(0386:0386)	
	Which of the following items does this computer have?		A-S44 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Plotter	
	9	= No Response	
A-46I	Character*001	(0386:0386)	
	Which of the following items does this computer have?		A-S44 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Plotter	
	9	= No Response	
A-S47	Character*001	(0388:0388)	All
	Check Item		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Entry or NA in Item 20a or Item 21B	
	2	= All others	
A-S48	Character*001	(0389:0389)	
	Does ... directly use a computer at work?		A-S47 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Yes	
	2	= No	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49A	Character*001	(0390:0390)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Word Processing	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49B	Character*001	(0391:0391)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Bookkeeping	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49C	Character*001	(0392:0392)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Computer-Assisted Design	(CAD)
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S49D	Character*001	(0393:0393)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Calendar/Scheduling	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49E	Character*001	(0394:0394)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Electronic Mail	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49F	Character*001	(0395:0395)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Inventory Control	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49G	Character*001	(0396:0396)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Programming	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49H	Character*001	(0397:0397)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Desktop Publishing/Newletters	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49I	Character*001	(0398:0398)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Communications	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49J	Character*001	(0399:0399)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Analysis	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49K	Character*001	(0400:0400)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Spreadsheets	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49L	Character*001	(0401:0401)	A-S48 = 1
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Sales	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S49M	Character*001	(0402:0402)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Games	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49N	Character*001	(0403:0403)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Invoicing	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49O	Character*001	(0404:0404)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Graphics	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49P	Character*001	(0405:0405)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Databases	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49Q	Character*001	(0406:0406)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S48 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Instruction	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49R	Character*001	(0407:0407)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S44 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Other	
	9	= No Response	
A-S49S	Character*001	(0408:0408)	
	At work, what does ... use the computer for?		A-S44 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Don't Know	
	9	= No Response	
A-S50	Character*001	(0409:0409)	
	Check Item		All
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Entry of "yes" in Item 30	
	2	= All Others	
A-S51	Character*001	(0410:0410)	
	Does ... directly use a computer at school?		A-S50 = 1
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Yes	
	2	= No	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S52	Character*001	(0411:0411)	All
	Check Item		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Entry of "yes" in Item 44	
	2	= All Others	
A-S53	Character*001	(0412:0412)	A-S52 = 1
	Does ... directly use a computer at home?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Yes	
	2	= No	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54A	Character*001	(0413:0413)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Word Processing	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54B	Character*001	(0414:0414)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Household records/Finances	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54C	Character*001	(0415:0415)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= School Assignments	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54D	Character*001	(0416:0416)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Connect to computer at work/Work at time	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54E	Character*001	(0417:0417)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Home-Based Business	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54F	Character*001	(0418:0418)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Bulletin Boards	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54G	Character*001	(0419:0419)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Desktop Publishing/Newsletters	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S54H	Character*001	(0420:0420)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Learning to use the computer	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54I	Character*001	(0421:0421)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Spreadsheets	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54J	Character*001	(0422:0422)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Programming	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54K	Character*001	(0423:0423)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Graphics	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54L	Character*001	(0424:0424)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Games	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54M	Character*001	(0425:0425)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Telemarketing	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54N	Character*001	(0426:0426)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Databases	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54O	Character*001	(0427:0427)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Electronic Mail	
	9	= No Response	
A-S54P	Character*001	(0428:0428)	A-S53 = 1
	At home what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Other	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
A-S54Q	Character*001	(0429:0429)	A-S53 = 1
At home what does ... use the computer for?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Don't Know	
	9	= No Response	
A-S55	Character*002	(0430:0431)	A-S53 = 1
During the last month, on average how many days per week did ... use the computer at home?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= 7 Days	
	2	= 6 Days	
	3	= 5 Days	
	4	= 4 Days	
	5	= 3 Days	
	6	= 2 Days	
	7	= 1 Day	
	8	= Less than once a week	
	9	= Not used in last month	
	10	= Don't Know	
	99	= No Response	
A-S56	Character*001	(0432:0432)	All
Check Item			
Who reported for this person?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Self	
	2	= Parent	
	3	= Spouse	
	4	= Other Relative	
	5	= Nonrelative	
	9	= No Response	
A-SUPWGT	Character*009	(0433:0441)	Age 16+ *
Adults Final Supplement Weight			
(2 Implied Decimal Places)			
	Padding	(0442:0464)	

\* NOTE: For producing weighted tallies of individuals less than 16 years old, use A-FNLWGT (found in location 0248:0255).



# ATTACHMENT 10

Current Population Survey  
October 1989 Children's Supplement Record Layout

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
	Padding	(0361:0441)	
C-S58	Character*001 Is ... attending or enrolled in school? 1 = Yes 2 = No	(0442:0442)	Age 3-14
C-S59	Character*001 Is ... enrolled in public or private school? 1 = Public 2 = Private	(0443:0443)	C-S58 = 1
C-S60	Character*002 What grade or year is ... attending? 01 = Nursery Full day 02 = Nursery Part day 03 = Kindergarten Full Day 04 = Kindergarten Part Day 05-12 = Elementary School 13-16 = High School	(0444:0445)	C-S58 = 1
C-S61	Character*001 Does ... directly use a computer at school? -1 = Blank 1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = No Response	(0446:0446)	C-S58 = 1
C-S62	Character*001 Does ... directly use a computer at home? 1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = No Response	(0447:0447)	All
C-S63A	Character*001 At home, what does ... use the computer for? -1 = Blank 1 = Word processing 9 = No Response	(0448:0448)	C-S62 = 1
C-S63B	Character*001 At home, what does ... use the computer for? -1 = Blank 1 = Spreadsheets 9 = No Response	(0449:0449)	C-S62 = 1


Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
C-S63C	Character*001	(0450:0450)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= School assignments	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63D	Character*001	(0451:0451)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Graphics	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63E	Character*001	(0452:0452)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Bulletin boards	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63F	Character*001	(0453:0453)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Programming	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63G	Character*001	(0454:0454)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Learning to use the computer	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63H	Character*001	(0455:0455)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Games	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63I	Character*001	(0456:0456)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Electronic mail	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63J	Character*001	(0457:0457)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Other	
	9	= No Response	
C-S63K	Character*001	(0458:0458)	C-S62 = 1
	At home, what does ... use the computer for?		
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= Don't Know	
	9	= No Response	

Data	Size	Begin:End	Universe
C-S64	Character*002	(0459:0460)	C-S62 = 1
During the last month, on average how many days per week did ... use the computer at home?			
	-1	= Blank	
	1	= 7 Days	
	2	= 6 Days	
	3	= 5 Days	
	4	= 4 Days	
	5	= 3 Days	
	6	= 2 Days	
	7	= 1 Day	
	8	= Less than once a week	
	9	= Not used in last month	
	10	= Don't Know	
	99	= No Response	
C-S65	Character*001	(0461:0461)	All
Was ... attending or enrolled in a regular school in October, 1988, that is, October of last year?			
	1	= Yes	
	2	= No	
	9	= No Response	
PADDING		(0462:0464)	



# ATTACHMENT 11

## Current Population Survey Questionnaire Facsimile

<b>CHECK ITEM</b> Only CPS-1 for household ..... <input type="checkbox"/> First CPS-1 of continuation n'hold. . . <input type="checkbox"/> Second CPS-1 of continuation n'hold . . <input type="checkbox"/> Third, fourth, and 5th CPS-1 ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FORM CPS-1</b> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>          Bureau of the Census  <b>CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY</b>  <i>Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 1220-0100 - Expires 11-30-91</i> </div>	<b>CONTROL NUMBER</b>    <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>PSU</span> <span>SEGMENT</span> <span>SERIAL</span> </div>
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<b>LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP.</b>  <b>NON H'HOLD RESPONDENT</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(Specify and Send Intercomm for interviewed household)</i>
<b>INTERVIEW</b> ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN NEVER WORKED IN ITEMS 23A-E in this CPS-1 ..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NONINTERVIEW</b> TYPE A ..... <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE B ..... <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE C ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(SEND INTER COMM FOR TYPE A AND C)</i>

<b>TELEPHONE HOLD</b> <i>(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>
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CURRENT

POPULATION

SURVEY

OCTOBER 1989























## ATTACHMENT 12

### Detailed Industry Classification Codes

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1972 SIC code equivalent; see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 and the 1977 Supplement. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

Code	Industries
000-009	not used
010-031	<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES</b>
010	Agricultural production, crops (01)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)
012-019	not used
020	Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
021	Horticultural services (078)
022-029	not used
030	Forestry (08)
031	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
032-039	not used
040-050	<b>MINING</b>
040	Metal mining (10)
041	Coal mining (11,12)
042	Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
043-049	not used
050	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
051-059	not used
060	<b>CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)</b>
061-099	not used
100-392	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>
100-222	<b>Nondurable Goods</b>
100-122	<b>Food and kindred products</b>
100	Meat products (201)
101	Dairy products (202)
102	Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
103-109	not used
110	Grain mill products (204)
111	Bakery products (205)
112	Sugar and confectionery products (206)
113-119	not used
120	Beverage industries (208)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
122	Not specified food industries
123-129	not used
130	Tobacco manufactures (21)
131	not used
132-150	<b>Textile mill products</b>
132	Knitting mills (225)
133-139	not used
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
141	Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
142	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)

Code	Industries
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, 266)
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
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 (302-304, 306)
212	Miscellaneous plastics products (307)
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
230-391	Durable Goods
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
233-240	not used
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242	Furniture and fixtures (25)
243-249	not used
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

Code	Industries
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, 3361)
273-279	not used
280	Other primary metal industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware, (342)
282	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
283-289	not used
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292	Ordinance (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, except electrical
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 (357, except 3573)
322	Electronic computing equipment (3573)
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, T.V. 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)
371-382	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
372	Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
373-379	not used
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
382	Not specified professional equipment
383-389	not used
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Industries</b>
392	Not specified manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>
393-399	not used
400-472	<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>
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 (483)
441	Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
442	Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
443-459	not used
460-472	Utilities and sanitary services
460	Electric light and power (491)
461	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
462	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
463-469	not used
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
471	Sanitary services (495)
472	Not specified utilities
473-479	not used
500-571	<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>
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	Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512	Electrical goods (506)
513-520	not used
521	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
522	Not specified electrical and hardware products
523-529	not used
530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (5094, 5099)
533-539	not used
540-571	Nondurable Goods

1. When shown separately, "Not specified manufacturing," is at the same level as "Nondurable goods" and "Durable goods." When not shown, it is tallied with "Durable goods."

Code	Industries
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 products - raw materials (515)
552	Petroleum products (517)
553-559	not used
560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
561	Farm supplies (5191)
562	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
563-570	not used
571	Not specified wholesale trade
572-579	not used
580-691	<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>
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)
623-629	not used
630	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
631	Shoe stores (566)
632	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
633-639	not used
640	Household appliances, TV, and radio stores (572, 573)
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	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
662	Mail order houses (5961)
663-669	not used
670	Vending machine operators (5962)
671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
672	Fuel and ice dealers (598)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Industries</b>
673-680	not used
681	Retail florists (5992)
682	Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
683-690	not used
691	Not specified retail trade
692-699	not used
700-712	<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</b>
700	Banking (60)
701	Savings and loan associations (612)
702	Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
703-709	not used
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711	Insurance (63, 64)
712	Real estate: including real estate-insurance-law offices (65, 66)
713-720	not used
721-760	<b>BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES</b>
721	Advertising (731)
722	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
723-729	not used
730	Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
731	Personnel supply services (736)
732	Business management and consulting services (7392)
733-739	not used
740	Computer and data processing services (737)
741	Detective and protective services (7393)
742	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
743-749	not used
750	Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
751	Automotive repair shops (753)
752	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
753-759	not used
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)
761-791	<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>
761	Private households (88)
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)
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 729)
791	Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)
792-799	not used
800-802	<b>ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES</b>
800	Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
801	Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
802	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Industries</b>
803-811	not used
812-892	<b>PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES</b>
812	Offices of physicians (801, 803)
813-819	not used
820	Offices of dentists (802)
821	Offices of chiropractors (8041)
822	Offices of optometrists (8042)
823-829	not used
830	Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
831	Hospitals (806)
832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
833-839	not used
840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841	Legal services (81)
842	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
843-849	not used
850	Colleges and universities (822)
851	Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
852	Libraries (823)
853-859	not used
860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862	Child day care services (835)
863-869	not used
870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873-879	not used
880	Religious organizations (866)
881	Membership organizations (861-865, 869)
882	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
883-889	not used
890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
891	Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892)
892	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
893-889	not used
900-932	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>
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)

Detailed Industry	Recode	Industry Code
Agriculture Service	01	020-021
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	460-472
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	721-742

<b>Detailed Industry</b>	<b>Recode</b>	<b>Industry Code</b>
	38	750-760
Repair Services	39	762-791
Personal Services, Except Private Household	40	800-802
Entertainment and Recreation Services	41	831
Hospitals	42	812-830
Health Services, Except Hospitals		832-840
	43	842-860
Educational Services	44	861-871
Social Services	45	841,872-892
Other Professional Services		
	46	030-031
Forestry and Fisheries		
	47	910
Justice, Public Order and Safety	48	922
Administration of Human Resource Programs	49	932
National Security and Internal Affairs	50	901
Other Public Administration		
	51	991
Armed Forces		

**Major Industry Recodes  
(01-14)**

<b>Major Industry</b>	<b>Recode</b>	<b>Industry Code</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	01	10-31
Mining	02	40-50
Construction	03	60
Manufacturing		
(Durable Goods)	04	230-392
Nondurable Goods	05	100-222
Transportation, Communications and Other Public Utilities	06	400-472
Wholesale Trade	07	500-571
Retail Trade	08	580-691
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	09	700-712
Business and Repair Services	10	721-760
Personal Services Including Private Households	11	761-791
Entertainment and Recreation Services	12	800-802
Professional and Related Services	13	812-892
Public Administration	14	900-932



## ATTACHMENT 13

### Occupational Classification Codes for Detailed Occupational Categories

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1980 SIC code equivalent; see U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980*. "Pt" means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
000-002	not used
003-199	<b>MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS</b>
003-037	<b>Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations</b>
003	Legislators (111)
004	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
005	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
006	Administrators, protective services (1131)
007	Financial managers (122)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
009	Purchasing managers (124)
010-012	not used
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)
016	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
017	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
018	Funeral directors (pt 1359)
019	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
020-022	not used
023-037	<b>Management Related Occupations</b>
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. (144)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction (1473)
037	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
038-042	not used
043-199	<b>Professional Specialty Occupations</b>
043-063	<b>Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors</b>
043	Architects (161)
044-059	<b>Engineers</b>
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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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 geodeists (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	Inhalation 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 (3040)
107-112	not used
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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	not used
163	Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	not used
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
178-179	Lawyers and Judges
178	Lawyers (211)
179	Judges (212)
180-182	not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)

<b><u>Code</u></b>	<b><u>Occupations</u></b>
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artists print-makers (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	<b>TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS</b>
203-235	<b>Technicians and Related Support Occupations</b>
203-208	<b>Health Technologists and Technicians</b>
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	<b>Technologists and Technicians, Except Health</b>
213-218	<b>Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians</b>
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	<b>Science Technicians</b>
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-235	<b>Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science</b>
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	not used
243-285	<b>Sales Occupations</b>
243	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
244-252	not used
253-257	<b>Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services</b>
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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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, 4515, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)
320-322	not used
323	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
324	not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupation, 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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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 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)
349	Telegraphers (4733)
350-352	not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4793)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
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, and checkers (4756)
369	Samplers (4757)
370-372	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)
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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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)
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-427	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, exc., public service (5144)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
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, except short order (5214)
437	Short-order cooks (5215)
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
440-442	not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
450-452	not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)
456-469	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
460-462	not used
463	Guides (5255)
464	Ushers (5256)
465	Public transportation attendants (5257)
466	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
467	Welfare service aides (5263)
468	Child care workers, except private household (5264)
469	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
470-472	not used
473-499	<b>FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS</b>
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticulture (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 (pt 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499	Hunters and trappers (584)
500-502	not used
503	<b>PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS</b>
503-549	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 (pt 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 6111)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanic (6112)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, exc. 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)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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 (6134)
556	Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557	Supervisors: plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	not used
563-599	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (pt 6412, pt 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)
566	Carpet installers (pt 6462)
567	Carpenters (pt 6422)
568	not used
569	Carpenter apprentices (pt 6422)
570-572	not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	not used
575	Electricians (pt 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (pt 6432)
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
580-582	not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (pt 645)
586	not used
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (pt 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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)
618-632	not used
633-699	Precision Production Occupations
633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 710)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (pt 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (pt 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (pt 6813)
638	not used
639	Machinist apprentices (pt 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 (6812)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) (6822, 6866)
648	not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	not used
653	Sheet metal workers (pt 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (pt 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations
656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenter (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 (pt 6852, pt 7752)
667	Tailors (pt 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-672	not used
673	Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
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 (pt 693)
696	Stationary engineers (pt 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 planeing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729	Nail 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 machine 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

<b><u>Code</u></b>	<b><u>Occupations</u></b>
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 (7562, 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 (7646, 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, exc. food (7675)
767	not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
770-772	not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	not used
777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (pt 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	Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799	Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)
800-802	not used
803-859	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupations</u>
804	Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805	Truck drivers, light (8214)
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	not used
813	Parking lot attendants (874)
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
827	not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
829	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
830-832	not used
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	not used
855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-862	not used
863-889	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
865-867	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
868	not used
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-872	not used
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
874	not used
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)

<b><u>Code</u></b>	<b><u>Occupations</u></b>
879-882	not used
883	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
884	not used
885	Garage and service station related occupation (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 labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces.

Detailed Occupation Recodes  
(01-46)

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration	01	003-006
Other Executive, Administrators, and Managers	02	007-019
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
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
Mechanics and Repairers	33	503-549
Construction Trades	34	553-599
Other Precision Production Occupations	35	613-699

Detailed Occupation	Recode	Occupation Code
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	863-867 873, 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, Currently Civilian	46	905

**Major Occupation Group Recodes  
(01-14)**

<b>Occupation Group</b>	<b>Recode</b>	<b>Occupation Code</b>
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations	01	003-037
Professional Specialty Occupations	02	043-199
Technicians and Related Support Occupations	03	203-389
Sales Occupations	04	243-285
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	05	303-389
Private Household Service Occupations	06	403-407
Protective Service Occupation	07	413-427
Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household	08	433-469
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	09	473-499
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	10	503-699
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	11	703-799
Transportation and Material Moving Equipment Occupations	12	803-859
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	13	863-889
Armed Forces, Currently Civilian	14	905



## 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

## Numerical Place of Birth Code List

Code	Entry	Code	Entry
000	Not Applicable	415	Colombia
001	United States of America	416	Ecuador
060	American Samoa	418	French Guiana
065	Canal Zone	419	British Guiana
066	Guam		Guyana
072	Puerto Rico	420	Paraguay
075	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	421	Peru
078	Virgin Island (U.S.),	422	Surinam
	Virgin Islands		Dutch Guiana
	St. Croix,	423	Uruguay
	St. John,	424	Venezuela
	St. Thomas	430	Central America
099	United States, outlying areas or	431	Belize,
	United States Possessions		British Honduras
	(Not specified)	432	Costa Rica
110	Africa	433	El Salvador
122	Cape Verde	434	Guatemala
124	Ghana	435	Honduras
125	French Guiana	436	Mexico
127	Ivory Coast	437	Nicaragua
128	Liberia	438	Panama
131	Niger	439	Dutch West Indies,
132	Nigeria	440	French West Indies
140	Eastern Africa	441	British West Indies
144	Ethiopia	442	Bahamas
146	Kenya	443	Barbados
150	Somalia	444	British Virgin Islands
155	Southern Rhodesia	446	Cuba
	Zimbabwe	448	Dominican Republic
157	Uganda	450	Guadeloupe
160	North Africa	451	Haiti
162	Egypt, Arab Republic of Egypt, U.A.R.	452	Jamaica
	United Arab Republic	453	Martinique
164	Morocco	455	St. Martin
170	Central Africa		St. Kitts, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
173	Central African Republic	457	St. Lucia
175	Brazzaville	458	St. Vincent
176	Congo (Not Specified)	459	Tobago,
179	Zaire, (Kinshasa),		Trinidad,
	Democratic Republic of Congo		Trinidad and Tobago
184	South Africa, Union of South Africa	500	East Asia
300	North America	501	China,
301	Bermuda		Mainland China,
302	Canada, British Columbia, Ontario,		People Republic of China
	Quebec	502	Hong Kong
400	Latin America	503	Japan
410	South America	504	Korea
411	Argentina	505	Korea (North)
412	Bolivia		Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea)
413	Brazil	506	Korea (South)
	Brasil		Republic of Korea
414	Chile		

Code	Entry	Code	Entry
509	Republic of China	700	Central Europe,
	Taiwan,		Europe
	Formosa	710	Western Europe
600	South Asia	711	Austria
612	Bangladesh,	712	Belgium
	East Pakistan	713	France
613	Libya	714	Liechtenstein
614	India	715	Luxembourg,
615	Iran,		Luxembourg
	Persia	717	Holland,
618	Pakistan, West Pakistan		Netherlands
619	Sri Lanka,	718	Switzerland
	Ceylon	719	Germany,
620	Southern Asia,		Federal Republic of Germany,
	Indochina		West Germany
622	Burma	720	Southern Europe
624	Indonesia	721	Albania
	Dutch East Indies	723	Crete
625	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	724	Greece
626	Laos	725	Italy
627	Malaysia	727	Portugal,
628	Philippines		Azores Islands
629	Singapore	729	Spain
630	Thailand	731	Croatia,
631	Vietnam,		Yugoslavia
	North	740	Eastern Europe
	South	741	Bulgaria
633	South Vietnam	742	Czechoslovakia
640	Middle East	743	East Germany,
641	Bahrain		German Democratic Republic
642	Cyprus	744	Hungary
644	Iraq	745	Poland
645	Israel	746	Romania, Rumania
646	Jordan	749	Scandinavia
647	Kuwait	500	Northern Europe
648	Lebanon	751	Denmark
652	Saudi Arabia	753	Finland
653	Syria	755	Ireland
654	Turkey		Ireland (Eire)
655	United Arab Emirates	756	Norway
690	Asia		

## ATTACHMENT 16

### 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 solely on the CMSA/MSA rank code (See List 1). 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 (MSARANK) List 1	PMSA RANK CODE (PMSARANK) List 2	INDIVIDUAL CENTRAL CITY CODE (CCCODE) List 3	FIPS MSA/PMSA CODE (SMSAFIPS) 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-Laurence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA
000		Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA
009	8040	Washington, DC-VA MSA
010		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA
011		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA
012		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA
013		Pittsburgh-Deaver 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)
010		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA
019	7320	San Diego, CA MSA
020	0280	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
020	1040	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
030	6840	Rochester, NY MSA
039	5880	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
040	4520	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
041	2000	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
042	4920	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA (Arkansas and Mississippi portions not identified)
043	1000	Birmingham, AL MSA
044	5360	Nashville, TN MSA
045	3120	Greenboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC MSA
046	0160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY MSA

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
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	Harrisonburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample)
065	2840	Fresno, CA MSA
066	0760	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
067	9320	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
068	4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
069	8000	Springfield, MA MSA
070	2320	El Paso, TX MSA
071	5480	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
072	4400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
073	1440	Charleston, SC MSA
074	5160	Mobile, AL MSA (Baldwin county not in sample)
075	0680	Bakersfield, CA MSA
076	3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
077	2640	Flint, MI MSA
078	0200	Albuquerque, NM MSA
079	9040	Wichita, KS MSA
080	1760	Columbia, SC MSA
081	1560	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA (Marion and Sequatchie counties Tennessee not in sample)
082	6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
083	4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
084	9240	Worcester, MA MSA
085	1320	Canton, OH MSA
086	0840	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
087	9280	York, PA MSA
088	1960	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
089	8120	Stockton, CA MSA
090	2120	Des Moines, IA MSA (Dallas county not in sample)
091	4000	Lancaster, PA MSA
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

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
099	3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
100	1720	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
101	3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
102	4720	Madison, WI MSA
103	4880	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
104	4200	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
105	8680	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
106	7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
107	6680	Reading, PA MSA
108	6080	Pensacola, FL MSA
109	7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
110	4900	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
111	0460	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
112	2020	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
113	5170	Modesto, CA MSA
115	5240	Montgomery, AL MSA
116	2360	Erie, PA MSA
117	6880	Rockford, IL MSA
118	2440	Evansville, IN-KY MSA (Kentucky portion not identified)
119	4600	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
120	1400	Charleston, WV MSA
121	2400	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
122	0960	Binghamton, NY MSA
123	8700	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
124	3680	Johnstown, PA MSA
125	2240	Duluth, MN-WI MSA (Wisconsin portion not identified)
126	5520	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA (Rhode Island portion suppressed)
127	7000	Salem, OR MSA
128	6460	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
129	2560	Fayetteville, NC MSA
130	1800	Columbus, GA-AL MSA (Alabama portion not in sample)
131	2700	Fort Myers, FL MSA
132	7000	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
133	6520	Provo-Orem, UT MSA (Central City portion only identified)
134	1240	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
135	7520	Savannah, GA MSA
136	7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
137	6000	Roanoke, VA MSA
138	4600	Lubbock, TX MSA
139	3080	Lafayette, LA MSA
140	3810	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
141	7920	Springfield, MO MSA
142	3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
143	0300	Anchorage, AK MSA
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

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>CMSA/MSA TITLE</u>
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, KA MSA (Central City portion only identified)
179	1620	Chico, CA MSA
180	5320	Muskegon, MI MSA
181	4320	Lima, OH MSA
184	5790	Ocala, FL MSA
185	3520	Jackson, MS MSA
186	5200	Monroe, LA MSA
192	8600	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
193	0780	Battle Creek, MI MSA
194	0405	Anderson, SC MSA
197	5910	Olympia, WA MSA
198	8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
199	2650	Florence, AL MSA
201	0280	Altoona, PA MSA
202	0400	Anderson, IN MSA
203	4760	Manchester, NH MSA
204	4890	Medford, OR MBA
207	3710	Joplin, MO MSA
209	4800	Mansfield, OH MSA
211	7610	Sharon, PA MSA
216	6560	Pueblo, CO MSA
219	4200	Lawton, OK MSA
221	1040	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
222	2750	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
224	1305	Burlington, VT MSA
225	9140	Williamsport, PA MSA
226	7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)
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, AK 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	6700	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	8400	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-Haverill, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA
	04	4560	Lowell, MA-NH (New Hampshire portion not identified)
	05	1200	Brockton, MA
008	01	3360	Houston, TX
	02	2920	Galveston-Texas City, TX
	03	1145	Brazoria, TX

<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	2600	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL
013	01	6280	Pittsburgh, PA
	02	0845	Beaver County, PA
014	01	7040	St. Louis, MO-IL (Illinois portion not identified)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA
	02	8200	Tacoma, WA
021	01	2080	Denver, CO
	02	1125	Boulder-Longmont, CO
022	01	1640	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (Indiana portion not identified)
	02	3200	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
024	01	5080	Milwaukee, WI
	02	6600	Racine, WI
026	01	6440	Portland, OR
	02	8725	Vancouver, WA
030	01	1200	Buffalo, NY
	02	5700	Niagara Falls, NY
034	01	6400	Providence, RI
	02	6060	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA (Rhode Island-Central City portion only identified)
036	01	3200	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
003	01	0	Others
		1	Chicago, IL
	02	1	Gary, IN
		0	Others
005	01	1	Oakland, CA
		0	Others
006	01	1	Detroit, MI
		0	Others
007	01	1	Boston, MA
		0	Others
010	01	1	Dallas, TX
		0	Others
	02	1	Fort Worth, TX
		2	Arlington, TX
012	01	1	Miami, FL
		0	Others
	02	1	Fort Lauderdale, FL
		0	Others
017	-	1	Minneapolis, MN
		0	Others
020	-	1	Tampa, FL
		0	Others
023	-	1	Phoenix, AZ
		2	Mesa, AZ
		0	Others
029	-	1	Norfolk, VA
		2	Virginia Beach, VA
		3	Newport News, VA
		4	Hampton, VA
		0	Others
045	-	1	Greensboro, NC
		0	Others
046	-	1	Albany, NY
		0	Others
060	-	1	Raleigh, NC
		0	Others
069	-	1	Springfield, MA
		0	Others



LIST 4: FIPS MSA/PMSA CODES (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)
020	-	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	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
064		3240	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA (Lebanon county not in sample)
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

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
101		3400	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA (Kentucky and Ohio portions not identified)
146		3440	Huntsville, AL MSA
032		3480	Indianapolis, IN MSA
185		3520	Jackson, MI MSA
092		3560	Jackson, MS MSA
050		3600	Jacksonville, FL MSA
001	07	3640	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
076		3660	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA (Virginia portion not identified)
124		3680	Johnstown, PA MSA
003	04	3690	Joliet, IL PMSA
207		3710	Joplin, MO MSA
142		3720	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
252		3740	Kankakee, IL MSA
025		3760	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
140		3810	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
062		3840	Knoxville, TN MSA
139		3880	Lafayette, LA MSA
163		3960	Lake Charles, LA MSA
003	03	3965	Lake County, IL PMSA
099		3980	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
091		4000	Lancaster, PA MSA
083		4040	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
060		4120	Las Vegas, NV MSA
007	02	4160	Lawrence-Haverill, 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, AK 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
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)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
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
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

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
117		6880	Rockford, IL MSA
031		6920	Sacramento, CA MSA
082		6960	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
014	01	7040	St. Louis, FL PMSA (Illinois portion not identified)
127		7080	Salem, OR MSA
007	03	7090	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
109		7120	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
037		7160	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
033		7240	San Antonio, TX MSA
019		7320	San Diego, CA MSA
005	02	7360	San Francisco, CA PMSA
005	03	7400	San Jose, CA PMSA
106		7480	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
005	06	7485	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
005	05	7500	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
136		7510	Sarasota, FL MSA
135		7520	Savannah, GA MSA
051		7560	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA MSA (Monroe county not in sample)
018	01	7600	Seattle, WA PMSA
211		7610	Sharon, PA MSA
096		7680	Shreveport, LA MSA
226		7720	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA (Nebraska portion not in sample)
231		7760	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
132		7800	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
090		7840	Spokane, WA MSA
154		7880	Springfield, IL MSA
141		7920	Springfield, MO MSA
069		8000	Springfield, MA MSA
001	10	8040	Stamford, CT PMSA
089		8120	Stockton, CA MSA
054		8160	Syracuse, NY MSA
018	02	8200	Tacoma, WA PMSA
148		8240	Tallahassee, FL MSA
020		8280	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
198		8320	Terre Haute, IN MSA
058		8400	Toledo, OH MSA
170		8440	Topeka, KA 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)

<u>CMSA/ MSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>PMSA RANK CODE</u>	<u>FIPS MSA/ PMSA CODE</u>	<u>MSA/PMSA TITLE</u>
079		9040	Wichita, KA 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

## ATTACHMENT 17

### 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 18

### Source and Accuracy of the October 1989 Microdata File on School Enrollment

#### SOURCE OF DATA

The data in this microdata file come from the October 1989 Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this file has only October 1989 data. The October 1989 survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

**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 14 years old and over in every sample household.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 56,100 occupied housing units are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,500 of these units because 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 to improve the quality and reliability of the data and to satisfy changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

**October 1989 Supplement.** In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions in October 1989 about school enrollment.

**Estimation Procedure.** This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used for this microdata file were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 Decennial Census. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

Data available in microdata files and published for October 1972 to October 1980 were based on independent population estimates derived by updating the 1970 Decennial Census counts. Starting with the October 1981 CPS, independent estimates were based on the civilian noninstitutional population controls for age, race, and sex established by the 1980 Decennial Census.

The April 1980 census population count differed somewhat from the independent estimates of April 1980 derived by updating 1970 census population figures. The April 1980 census count of the civilian noninstitutional population was 222,420,441 compared to the 1970 census-based figure of 217,400,244 used for the CPS. Basically this difference had little impact on summary or proportional measures, such as medians and percent distributions; however, use of the new controls could have significant effects on absolute numbers. See *Comparability of Data* section below.

#### 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.** Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources. These sources include the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and 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 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

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.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates obtained from this microdata file, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1980 and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980 based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 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.

In 1985 a revised survey weighting procedure was introduced for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There were no specific controls of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls.

The independent population estimates include some, but not all undocumented immigrants. The 1980 census counted about 2 million undocumented immigrants according to the Census Bureau estimates. Beginning in January 1986, the independent population controls included an allowance for growth in the undocumented population for every year since 1980. This methodological change was partially offset by another change that increased the allowance for emigration of legal residents. Data shown for Current Population Surveys with controls based on pre-1986 methods have not been revised to take into account these methodological changes. Consequently, direct comparisons of CPS figures for months before January 1986 with later months will not be consistent. Series P-25, No. 985 reviews the postcensus population estimates methodology currently in use.

**Note When Using Small Estimates.** Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) probably do not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base 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 by methods described later in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although 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, parameters are provided to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic. These parameters are listed in Table I.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, 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 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 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, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. One common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the proportion of males 18-21 years old enrolled in college to the proportion of females in the same age group enrolled in college.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where 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 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

The Census Bureau uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.10 levels of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

**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,

$$s_x = \sqrt{-(b/T)x^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Here  $x$  is the size of the estimate,  $T$  is the total number of persons in a specific age group, and  $b$  is the parameter in Table I associated with the particular type of characteristic. If  $T$  is not known, for Total or White use 100,000,000; for Black or Hispanic use 10,000,000. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the parameter for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

#### *Illustration.*

In October 1989 there were 2,898,000 children 3 and 4 years old enrolled in school and 7,405,000 children in that age group. Using formula (1) with  $b = 3,203$  from Table I and  $T = 7,405,000$ , the approximate standard error of 2,898,000 is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-\frac{3,203}{7,405,000} (2,898,000)^2 + (3,203)(2,898,000)} = 75,000.$$

So the 90-percent confidence interval for the number of children aged 3 and 4 enrolled in school is from 2,778,000 to 3,018,000, i.e.,  $2,898,000 \pm 1.6(75,000)$ . 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 I indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error,  $s_{x,p}$ , of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p(100 - p)} \quad (2)$$

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 I associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

*Illustration.*

In October 1989, of the 14,189,000 persons 18 to 21 years old, 39.7 percent were enrolled in college. Using formula (2) with  $b = 2,744$  from Table I, the standard error of 39.7 percent is approximately

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2,744}{14,189,000} (39.7)(100.0 - 39.7)} = 0.7.$$

So the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of persons aged 18 to 21 enrolled in college is from 38.6 percent to 40.8 percent, i.e.,  $39.7 \pm 1.6(0.7)$ . Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \quad (3)$$

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 October 1989, of the 6,995,000 males 18 to 21 years old, 37.9 percent were enrolled in college and of the 7,194,000 females of the same age group, 41.5 percent were enrolled in college. The apparent difference between the two groups is 3.6 percent. Using formula (2) with  $b = 2,744$  from Table I, the approximate standard errors of 37.9 percent,  $s_x$ , and 41.5 percent,  $s_y$ , are both 1.0. Using formula (3) with these standard errors, the approximate standard error of the difference 3.6 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(1.0)^2 + (1.0)^2} = 1.4.$$

This means the 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 1.4 percent to 5.8 percent, i.e.,  $3.6 \pm 1.6(1.4)$ . Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90 percent confidence that the proportion of females aged 18 to 21 enrolled in college is greater than that for males.

**Table I. Standard Error Parameters for School Enrollment**

<u>Type of Characteristic</u>	<u>b Parameters</u>
Persons enrolled in school	
3-34 years old:	
Total or White	2,744
Black	3,086
Hispanic origin	3,086
14-34 years old:	
Total or White	2,744
Black	3,086
Hispanic origin	3,086
Children enrolled in school	
3-13 years old:	
Total or White	3,203
Black	3,203
Hispanic origin	3,203



## ATTACHMENT 19

### Supplement Glossary

## Definitions and Explanations

**Population coverage.** The figures in this report for October 1987 and 1988 are sample survey data and related to the civilian noninstitutional population of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimation procedure used for this survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. These independent estimates are based on civilian noninstitutional population counts from the decennial censuses and are updated with statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. Data published for 1972 through 1980 were based on independent population estimates derived by updating the 1970 decennial census counts. Starting with the data collected in the October 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS), independent estimates were based on civilian noninstitutional population controls for age, race, and sex established by the 1980 decennial census.

The April 1980 census population count differed somewhat from the independent estimates for April 1980 derived by updating 1970 census population figures. The April 1980 census count of the civilian noninstitutional population was 222,420,441, compared with the 1970 census-based figure of 217,400,244 used for the CPS. Basically, this difference had little impact on summary or proportional measures, such as medians and percent distributions; however, use of the new controls could have had significant effect on the absolute numbers.

**School enrollment.** The school enrollment statistics from the current survey are based on replies to the interviewer's inquiry whether the person was enrolled in regular school. Interviewers were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time, or part-time basis and during the day or night. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for regular schools and are also shown separately.

Enrollment in schools which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools, business colleges, and schools for the mentally handicapped, which do not advance students to regular school degrees, is not included.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a regular school.

**Level of school.** The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels—nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school (1st to 8th grades), high school (9th to 12th grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in elementary, middle school, intermediate school or junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school. All persons enrolled in 9th through 12th grade are classified as in high school.

**Nursery school.** A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend in both the morning and the afternoon.

**Head Start.** Children enrolled in Head Start programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

**Public or private school.** In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious

bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

**Modal grade.** Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school: that is, whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the modal (or typical) grade for persons of their age at the time of the survey. The modal grade is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age is enrolled.

**Annual Dropout Rate.** The annual high school dropout rate is the proportion of a group of students who drop

out of school in a single year. This is different from a stock (or status) measure such as the proportion of an age group who are high school dropouts (not enrolled in school, not high school graduates, shown in table 1), which does not depend on when they dropped out. A third measure of dropouts is the cohort measure, most commonly from a longitudinal study, in which one calculates the proportion of a specific group of people enrolled in a specific year, who had not received diplomas some years later. For example, the proportion of a cohort enrolled in ninth grade in year X, who had not received a diploma by year X + 4.

**Calculation of dropout rate.** Annual dropout rates for a single grade may be estimated as the ratio of an esti-

### Basic School Enrollment Supplement (Questions included in the October CPS since 1967)

**28. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**  
School enrollment status (Transcribe from 26a)  
Yes ☐ } (VERIFY 30)  
No ☐ }  
Blank ☐ (ASK 30)

**30. Is ... attending or enrolled in regular school?**  
Yes ☐ (ASK 31) ☒  
No ☐ (SKIP to 39)

**31. Is ... enrolled in public or private school?**  
Public ☐  
Private ☐

**32. What grade or year is ... attending?**  
Elementary  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

High School } (GO TO 36)  
9 10 11 12  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

College ☒  
21 22 23 24 25 26+  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(If entry in 26b  
SKIP TO item 34, OTHERWISE, ask item 33)

**33. Is ... attending college full-time or part-time?**  
Full time ☐  
Part time ☐

**34. Is this a two-year college or a four-year college or university?**  
2-year college  
(community or junior college) ☐ ☒  
4-year college or university ..... ☐

**39. (For persons enrolled in college (21-26+ in item 32)  
read the parenthetical phrases in items 39-44.)**  
  
Excluding (regular college courses and) on the job  
training is ... taking any business, vocational,  
technical, secretarial, trade, or correspondence  
courses?  
Yes ☐ (ASK 40)  
No ☐ (SKIP TO 45)

**45. Was ... attending or enrolled in a regular school  
or college in October, 1967, that is, October of last  
year?**  
Yes ☐ (ASK 46)  
No ☐ (SKIP TO 47)

**48. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**  
☒ Age 14-24 ☐ (FILL 49)  
Age 25+ ☐ (GO TO 53)

**49. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**  
High School Graduate (entries  
of "12" and "yes" in CC items  
23a and 23b OR entry of  
"21-26" in CC item 23a) ... ☐ (SKIP TO 51)  
Not High School Graduate ..... ☐ (GO TO 50)

**50. In what calendar year did ... last attend  
regular school?**  
1968 ..... ☐  
1967 or before ☐ } (GO TO 52)  
Never attended ☐

**51. In what calendar year did ... complete high school?**  
1968 ..... ☐  
1967 or before ☐

mate of the number of persons who dropped out of that grade to an estimate of the number enrolled in that grade at the start of the year preceding the survey, using data presented in this report, as follows:

Persons reported as enrolled last year but not currently enrolled are presented in table 8 by the highest grade completed and are presumed to have dropped out of the grade succeeding that one. Thus, individuals counted as 10th grade dropouts are those not enrolled in school whose highest grade completed is the 9th grade. (They include not only those persons who were enrolled in the 10th grade in the Fall of the year preceding the survey and left school without completing the year, but also those persons who finished the 9th grade in the Spring preceding the survey and were not enrolled at the survey date.) These estimates form the numerators of estimates of the annual grade-specific dropout rate.

Persons currently enrolled in high school are presumed to have successfully completed and been enrolled in the preceding grade in the preceding year. Thus, successful completers of the 10th grade are enrolled in the 11th grade. Along with the persons who dropped out of that grade, they comprise the denominator of the estimate of the annual grade-specific dropout rate.

$$\text{Dropout from grade } n = \frac{\text{Not enrolled and highest grade completed} = n-1}{\text{Enrolled in grade } n+1 + \text{Not enrolled and highest grade completed} = n-1}$$

Since persons who complete the 12th grade cannot be presumed to enroll in college, the estimate of the number of persons enrolled in the 12th grade one year prior to the survey is constructed as the sum of the number of persons reported as having graduated from high school "this year" in table 8 (both those enrolled in the first year of college and persons not currently enrolled whose highest grade completed is the 12th grade) and those persons not currently enrolled who were enrolled last year and whose highest grade completed is the 11th grade (dropouts).

The following chart shows the components of the annual dropout rate calculation for each grade. Age, gender, and race or ethnic groups used are the responsibility of the analyst.

Dropped out of grade	Numerator	Denominator	
	Not currently enrolled and highest grade =	Current grade in which enrolled =	Not currently enrolled and highest grade =
9.....	8	10	8
10.....	9	11	9
11.....	10	12	10
12.....	11	College 1 + (not enrolled, completed 12 and graduated this year)	11

See CPR Series P-20, No. 413, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983*, for a discussion of dropout rates and calculation of rates for previous years.

**College enrollment.** The college enrollment statistics are based on replies to the interviewer's inquiry as to whether the person was attending or enrolled in college. Interviewers were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year, except those who have left for the remainder of the term. Thus, regular college enrollment includes those persons attending a 4-year or 2-year college, university, or professional school (such as medical or law school) in courses that may advance the student toward a recognized college or university degree (e.g., BA or MA). Attendance may be either full time or part time, during the day or night. The college student need not be working toward a degree, but he/she must be enrolled in a class for which credit would be applied toward a degree. (See "school enrollment")

**Two-year and four-year colleges.** College students were asked to report whether the college in which they were enrolled was a 2-year college (junior or community college) or a 4-year college or university. Students enrolled in the first 4 years were classified by the type of college they reported. Type of college is shown in tables for undergraduates only. Graduate students are shown as a separate group.

Revisions in processing and tabulations have resulted in data for 1987 and 1988 not strictly comparable to data published for earlier years. In tabulations for years prior to 1987, students in the fourth academic year of college were assumed to be in a 4-year college or university regardless of the type of college they reported (74,000 fourth-year students were reported enrolled in 2-year colleges in 1986 on the questionnaire but included in 4-year colleges in the tabulations). Also before 1987, type of college was not allocated for students who did not report (about 250,000 students in the first to third year in 1986). Revised edit and allocation procedures for 1987 and 1988 increased the estimated number of college students, which also increased the numbers of persons reported in 2-year and 4-year colleges. The following table shows data for 1986 using both the revised and old processing and tabulation systems. The differences are due to procedural changes rather than real change:

Undergraduates (X 1000)	Revised	Old	Difference
14 to 34 years old.....	9,098	8,972	126
2-year college .....	3,087	2,831	256
4-year college .....	6,011	5,892	119
Type not reported.....	000	249	-249

**Full-time and part-time attendance.** College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he/she was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he/she was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

**School enrollment in year preceding current survey.**

An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked for all persons (enrolled and not enrolled). In years before 1988, the question was asked only of persons who were not currently attending regular school or were enrolled in college. In the tabulations of persons enrolled in secondary school in the previous year (tables 8 and 27), persons currently enrolled in high school are assumed to have been enrolled the previous year.

**Vocational school enrollment.** Vocational school enrollment includes enrollment in business, vocational, technical, secretarial, trade, or correspondence courses which are not counted as regular school enrollment and are not for recreation or adult education classes. Courses counted as college enrollment should not also be included as vocational. (Vocational school enrollment data in tables 14 and 33 are incorrect. The vocational data lines comprise persons enrolled in vocational courses and college, rather than those not enrolled in college, but enrolled in vocational courses.)

**Comparability of enrollment data in previous years.**

Changes in the edit and tabulation packages used in processing the October CPS school enrollment supplement have caused some minor revisions in the estimates. The current edit and tabulation package will be used beginning with 1987 data. The 1986 data which were published in CPR series P-20 No. 429, were reprocessed with the rewritten programs in order to clarify comparability. Tables A-1 to A-5 contain enrollment data in time series. In each table, there are two presentations for 1986. The original was from the edit and tabulation package used for this data series from 1967 to 1986. The revised version (1986R) will be used from 1987 until a new tabulation package is written. Table 39 contains revised data for 1986. Major changes in the data are:

- a. Among 14- and 15-year-olds, an edit improvement allowed persons with enrollment data not reported who were previously automatically imputed "not enrolled" to be enrolled.
- b. Revisions in tabulation of enrollment in the previous year simplifies calculation of an annual high school dropout rate.

- c. Edit improvements caused increases in college enrollment estimates, most notably above age 24; this age group was largely ignored in earlier edits.
- d. Type of college is fully allocated (discussed earlier).
- e. Tabulations of type of college are available by race.
- f. Dependent family member is defined consistently.
- g. New data on employment status, vocational course enrollment, college retention and re-entry, and families with children enrolled in public and private school are available.

## **ATTACHMENT 20**

### **User Notes**

This section will contain information relevant to the Current Population Survey, October 1989: School Enrollment file that becomes available after the file is released. The cover letter to the updated information should be filed behind this page.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their file (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the coupon on the following page.

## UPDATE INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you received this technical documentation (with or without tape purchase) from the Census Bureau and wish to receive these User Notes, please complete the coupon below and return it to:

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Name of File: **Current Population Survey, October 1989 School Enrollment File**

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## **CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1989: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

### **User Note 1**

Attachments 12 and 13, industry and occupation classification codes, are revised to conform with the data requirements for the tape. The three-digit classification codes are listed followed on pages 12-9 and 13-15, respectively, by the two-digit recodes. These codes are in the adult interview data dictionary for A-MJIND, A-DTIND, A-MJOCC, and A-DTOCC at positions 216 - 222.

After replacing the revised table of contents and attachments 12 and 13 in the technical documentation, this cover sheet should be filed in the user notes attachment.

Pages Inserted Into Technical Documentation on July 1991

