

User Extract usa_00004.dat

Jump to Section

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§ 1. Document Description

Citation

Title Statement	
Title:	Codebook for an IPUMS-USA Data Extract
Subtitle:	DDI 2.5 metadata describing the extract file 'usa_00004.dat'
Identification Number:	ddi2-150175_usa_00004.dat-usa.ipums.org
Responsibility Statement	
Authoring Entity:	Minnesota Population Center
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
Production Statement	
Producer:	Minnesota Population Center
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
Role:	Documentation
Date of Production:	November 10, 2017
Place of Production:	Minnesota Population Center, 50 Willey Hall, 225 - 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455
Distribution Statement	
Contact Persons:	Minnesota Population Center
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota

URI:

<http://pop.umn.edu>

§ 2. Study Description

Citation

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Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
URI:	http://pop.umn.edu
Version Statement	
Date:	2017-11-10

Study Scope

Subject Information	
Topic Classification:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
	Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD

	Technical Variables -- PERSON
	Family Interrelationship Variables -- PERSON
	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
	Education Variables -- PERSON
	Work Variables -- PERSON
	Income Variables -- PERSON
	Veteran Status Variables -- PERSON
	Place of Work and Travel Time Variables -- PERSON
Summary Data Description	
Time Period:	2016
Country:	United States
Notes	
Note:	Additional notes on a sample that is part of this study: 2016 ACS Density of the full data file: 1.0% Density of this extract: 0.0%

Data Access - Use Statement

Confidentiality Declaration	
None	
Contact Persons:	IPUMS-USA
Affiliation:	Minnesota Population Center
URI:	http://usa.ipums.org
Citation Requirement	
<p>Publications and research reports based on the IPUMS-USA database must cite it appropriately. The citation should include the following:</p> <p>Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 7.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017. https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V7.0</p>	

The licensing agreement for use of IPUMS-USA data requires that users supply us with the title and full citation for any publications, research reports, or educational materials making use of the data or documentation. Please add your citation to the IPUMS bibliography at <http://bibliography.ipums.org/>.

Conditions

Users of IPUMS-USA data must agree to abide by the conditions of use. A user's license is valid for one year and may be renewed. Users must agree to the following conditions:

(1) No fees may be charged for use or distribution of the data.

(2) Cite IPUMS appropriately. For information on proper citation, refer to the citation requirement section of this DDI document.

(3) Tell us about any work you do using the IPUMS. Publications, research reports, or presentations making use of IPUMS-USA should be added to our Bibliography. Continued funding for the IPUMS depends on our ability to show our sponsor agencies that researchers are using the data for productive purposes.

(4) The IPUMS cannot be used for genealogical research

(5) It is difficult to use the IPUMS to study small geographic areas. In the IPUMS census samples for years 1940-present, no places having a population of fewer than 100,000 persons can be identified.

(6) Use it for GOOD -- never for EVIL.

(7) Please notify ipums@umn.edu regarding errors in the data or documentation.

Disclaimer

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Study Notes

Notes

Note:	User-provided description: Revision of (Revision of (Revision of 00001))
	This extract is a revision of the user's previous extract, number 3.

§ 3. File Description

File

File Name:	usa_00004.dat
Contents of Files:	Microdata records
Type:	rectangular
File Type:	ISO-8859-1 data file
Data Format:	fixed length fields
Place of File	Minnesota Population Center, 50 Willey Hall, 225 - 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN

§ 4. Variable Description

Jump to Variable

1. [YEAR](#) (Census year)
2. [DATANUM](#) (Data set number)
3. [SERIAL](#) (Household serial number)
4. [HHWT](#) (Household weight)
5. [GQ](#) (Group quarters status)
6. [PERNUM](#) (Person number in sample unit)
7. [PERWT](#) (Person weight)
8. [NCHILD](#) (Number of own children in the household)
9. [SEX](#) (Sex)
10. [AGE](#) (Age)
11. [MARRNO](#) (Times married)
12. [RACE](#) (Race [general version])
13. [HCOVANY](#) (Any health insurance coverage)
14. [EDUC](#) (Educational attainment [general version])
15. [SCHLTYPE](#) (Public or private school)
16. [IND](#) (Industry)
17. [WKSWORK2](#) (Weeks worked last year, intervalled)
18. [UHRSWORK](#) (Usual hours worked per week)
19. [INCTOT](#) (Total personal income)
20. [INCWAGE](#) (Wage and salary income)
21. [VETSTAT](#) (Veteran status [general version])
22. [VETSTATD](#) (Veteran status [detailed version])
23. [PWSTATE2](#) (Place of work: state)
24. [TRANTIME](#) (Travel time to work)

Variable: "YEAR"

Name:	YEAR
Label:	Census year
Variable Text:	<p>YEAR reports the four-digit year when the household was enumerated or included in the census, the ACS, and the PRCS.</p> <p>For the multi-year ACS/PRCS samples, YEAR indicates the last year of data included (e.g., 2007 for the 2005-2007 3-year ACS/PRCS; 2008 for the 2006-2008 3-year ACS/PRCS; and so on). For the actual year of survey in these multi-year data, see MULTYEAR.</p>
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	1
End Position:	4

Width:	4
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
2013	2013
2012	2012
2011	2011
2010	2010
2009	2009
2008	2008
2007	2007
2006	2006
2005	2005
2004	2004
2003	2003
2002	2002
2001	2001
2000	2000
1990	1990
1980	1980
1970	1970
1960	1960
1950	1950
1940	1940

1930	1930
1920	1920
1910	1910
1900	1900
1880	1880
1870	1870
1860	1860
1850	1850
2014	2014
2015	2015
2016	2016

Variable: "DATANUM"

Name:	DATANUM
Label:	Data set number
Variable Text:	<p>DATANUM identifies the particular sample from which the case is drawn in a given year. For most censuses, the IPUMS has multiple datasets available which were constructed using different sampling techniques (i.e. size/demographic of the sample population, geographic coverage level or location, or duration of the sampling period for the ACS/PRCS samples).</p> <p>The 1970 samples present a special case; in addition to geographic coding differences, the samples were drawn from two distinct questionnaires ("long forms"), referred to in the IPUMS as Form 1 and Form 2. Different questions were asked of the persons in the Form 1 and Form 2 samples, necessitating separate treatment in the record layout. For other census years, DATANUM has a value of 1 because only one sample is available for that year.</p> <p>The availability table for each variable indicates whether that variable is available in only certain samples for a given year. For further discussion of sample differences, see "Sample Designs." [URL omitted from DDI.]</p>
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	5
End Position:	6
Width:	2
Variable Format:	numeric

Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	<p>The following years have multiple samples in the IPUMS. Some samples from recent years have been renamed in the IPUMS. The original sample names appear in parentheses.</p> <pre>* .indent { text-indent: 10px; } * .lrgindent { text-indent: 90px; }</pre> <p>DATANUM</p> <p>Census Year</p> <p>1850:</p> <p>1 = 1850 1% unweighted sample</p> <p>2 = 1850 100% dataset</p> <p>1860 and 1870:</p> <p>1 = 1860 and 1870 1% samples</p> <p>2 = 1860 and 1870 1% samples combined with Black oversamples</p> <p>1880:</p> <p>1 = 1880 1% sample</p> <p>2 = 1880 10% sample with oversample</p> <p>3 = 1880 100% dataset</p> <p>1900:</p> <p>1 = 1900 1% sample with oversample (2%)</p> <p>2 = 1900 1% unweighted sample</p> <p>3 = 1900 5% sample</p> <p>1910:</p> <p>1 = 1910 1.4% sample with oversample</p>

2 = 1910 1% unweighted sample

3 = 1910 1% Puerto Rico sample with oversample

4 = 1910 100% dataset

1920:

1 = 1920 1% sample

2 = 1920 Puerto Rico sample with oversample

3 = 1920 100% dataset

1930:

1 = 1930 1% sample

2 = 1930 5% sample

3 = 1930 5% Puerto Rico sample

4 = 1930 100% dataset

1940:

1 = 1940 1% sample

2 = 1940 100% sample

1950:

1 = 1950 1% sample

1960:

1 = 1960 1% sample

2 = 1960 5% sample (Internal Census)

1970:

1 = 1970 1% Form 1 State sample (5% State)

2 = 1970 1% Form 2 State sample (15% State)

3 = 1970 1% Form 1 Metro sample (5% County group)

4 = 1970 1% Form 2 Metro sample (15% County group)

- 5 = 1970 1% Form 1 Neighborhood sample (5% Neighborhood characteristics)
- 6 = 1970 1% Form 2 Neighborhood sample (15% Neighborhood characteristics)
- 8 = 1970 1% Puerto Rico State sample
- 9 = 1970 1% Puerto Rico Municipio sample
- 0 = 1970 1% Puerto Rico Neighborhood sample

1980:

- 1 = 1980 5% State sample ("A," 5% State)
- 2 = 1980 1% Metro sample ("B," 1% County group)
- 3 = 1980 1% Urban/Rural sample ("C," 1% Urban/rural)
- 4 = 1980 1% Labor Market Areas sample ("D," 1% State)
- 5 = 1980 1% Detailed Metro/Nonmetro sample ("E," 1% Urban/rural)
- 6 = 1980 5% Puerto Rico sample
- 7 = 1980 1% Puerto Rico sample
- 8 = 1980 Puerto Rico Urban/Rural sample
- 9 = 1980 Internal Census sample

1990:

- 1 = 1990 5% State (5% State)
- 2 = 1990 1% Metro (1% Metropolitan)
- 3 = 1990 3%Elderly (3% Elderly)
- 4 = 1990 1% Flat (1%, derived from State sample)
- 5 = 1990 1% Labor Market Areas ("L," 1% State)
- 8 = 1990 Internal Census sample

2000:

- 1 = 2000 5% Census sample
- 2 = 2000 1% Census sample (old)
- 3 = 2000 ACS
- 4 = 2000 1% Flat (1%, derived from 5% Census sample)
- 5 = 2000 5% Puerto Rico sample
- 6 = 2000 1% Puerto Rico sample (old)
- 7 = 2000 1% Census sample

8 = 2000 1% Puerto Rico sample

2010:

1 = 2010 10% Census sample

2 = 2010 Puerto Rico 10% sample

ACS/PRCS 2001-Present

1 = ACS sample (except 2000 - see above)

2 = PRCS sample (available starting in 2005)

3 = ACS 3-Year sample (available starting with the 2005-2007 period)

4 = PRCS 3-Year sample (available starting with the 2005-2007 period)

5 = ACS 5-Year sample (available starting with the 2005-2009 period)

6 = PRCS 5-Year sample (available starting with the 2005-2009 period)

Variable: "SERIAL"

Name:	SERIAL
Label:	Household serial number
Variable Text:	<p>SERIAL is an identifying number unique to each household record in a given sample. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (Person records also have their own unique identifiers - see PERNUM.) A combination of YEAR, DATANUM, and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS; the combination of YEAR, DATANUM, SERIAL, and PERNUM uniquely identifies every person in the database.</p> <p>For 1850-1930, households that are part of a multi-household dwelling can be identified by using the DWELLING and DWSEQ variables. See "Sample Designs" [URL omitted from DDI.] for further discussion of sampling from within multi-household dwellings.</p>
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	7
End Position:	14
Width:	8

Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	<p>SERIAL is an 8-digit numeric variable which assigns a unique identification number to each household record in a given sample (See PERNUM for the analogous person record identifier). A combination of YEAR, DATANUM, and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS; the combination of YEAR, DATANUM, SERIAL, and PERNUM uniquely identifies every person in the database. SERIAL specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below if applicable by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>SERIAL Specific Variable Codes</p>

Variable: "HHWT"

Name:	HHWT
Label:	Household weight
Variable Text:	<p>HHWT indicates how many households in the U.S. population are represented by a given household in an IPUMS sample.</p> <p>It is generally a good idea to use HHWT when conducting a household-level analysis of any IPUMS sample. The use of HHWT is optional when analyzing one of the "flat" or unweighted IPUMS samples. Flat IPUMS samples include the 1% samples from 1850-1930, all samples from 1960, 1970, and 1980, the 1% unweighted samples from 1990 and 2000, the 10% 2010 sample, and any of the full count 100% census datasets. HHWT must be used to obtain nationally representative statistics for household-level analyses of any sample other than those.</p> <p>Users should also be sure to select one person (e.g., PERNUM = 1) to represent the entire household.</p> <p>For further explanation of the sample weights, see "Sample Designs" [URL omitted from DDI.] and "Sample Weights" [URL omitted from DDI.]. See also PERWT for a corresponding variable at the person level, and SLWT for a weight variable used with sample-line records in 1940 1% and 1950.</p>
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	15
End Position:	24
Width:	10
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	2

Coder Instructions:	<p>HHWT is a 6-digit numeric variable which indicates how many households in the U.S. population are represented by a given household in an IPUMS sample and has two implied decimals. For example, a HHWT value of 010461 should be interpreted as 104.61. HHWT specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below if applicable by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>User Note: Users should also be sure to select one person (e.g., PERNUM = 1) to represent the entire household when using HHWT.</p> <p>HHWT Specific Variable Codes</p>
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Variable: "GQ"

Name:	GQ
Label:	Group quarters status
Variable Text:	<p>GQ classifies all housing units as falling into one of three main categories: households, group quarters, or vacant units. It also identifies fragmentary sample units for 1850-1930 (see below). In all years, the data available about a person and their co-residents depend on whether the person lives in a household or in group quarters. Households are sampled as units, meaning that everyone in the household is included in the sample, and most household-level variables are available. People living in group quarters are generally sampled as individuals; other people in their unit may or may not be included in the sample, and there is no way of linking co-residents' records to one another. If, however, a sampled person in group quarters was living with relatives, the related group was sampled for 1850-1930. Most household-level variables are not available for group quarters or for vacant units.</p> <p>Group quarters are largely institutions and other group living arrangements, such as rooming houses and military barracks. The definitions vary from year to year, but the pre-1940 samples have generally used a definition of group quarters that includes units with 10 or more individuals unrelated to the householder. See the comparability discussion below and "Sample Designs" [URL omitted from DDI.] for more details about changing definitions of group quarters. Group-quarters types are identified in further detail by GQTYPE and GQFUNDS.</p>
Concept:	Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	25
End Position:	25
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label

0	Vacant unit
1	Households under 1970 definition
2	Additional households under 1990 definition
3	Group quarters--Institutions
4	Other group quarters
5	Additional households under 2000 definition
6	Fragment

Variable: "PERNUM"

Name:	PERNUM
Label:	Person number in sample unit
Variable Text:	PERNUM numbers all persons within each household consecutively in the order in which they appear on the original census or survey form. When combined with YEAR, DATANUM, and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person within the IPUMS.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	26
End Position:	29
Width:	4
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	PERNUM is a 4-digit numeric variable which numbers all persons within each household consecutively in the order in which they appear on the original census or survey form. PERNUM specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below if applicable by Census year (and data sample if specified).

Variable: "PERWT"

Name:	PERWT
Label:	Person weight

Variable Text:	<p>PERWT indicates how many persons in the U.S. population are represented by a given person in an IPUMS sample.</p> <p>It is generally a good idea to use PERWT when conducting a person-level analysis of any IPUMS sample. The use of PERWT is optional when analyzing one of the "flat" or unweighted IPUMS samples. Flat IPUMS samples include the 1% samples from 1850-1930, all samples from 1960, 1970, and 1980, the 1% unweighted samples from 1990 and 2000, the 10% 2010 sample, and any of the full count 100% census datasets. PERWT must be used to obtain nationally representative statistics for person-level analyses of any sample other than those.</p> <p>For further explanation of the sample weights, see "Sample Designs" [URL omitted from DDI.] and "Sample Weights" [URL omitted from DDI.]. See also HHWT for a corresponding variable at the household level, and SLWT for a weight variable used with sample-line records in 1940 and 1950.</p>
Concept:	Technical Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	30
End Position:	39
Width:	10
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	2
Coder Instructions:	<p>PERWT is a 6-digit numeric variable which indicates how many persons in the U.S. population are represented by a given person in an IPUMS sample and has two implied decimals. For example, a PERWT value of 010461 should be interpreted as 104.61. PERWT specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below if applicable by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>PERWT Specific Variable Codes</p>

Variable: "NCHILD"

Name:	NCHILD
Label:	Number of own children in the household
Variable Text:	NCHILD counts the number of own children (of any age or marital status) residing with each individual. NCHILD includes step-children and adopted children as well as biological children. Persons with no children present are coded "0."
Concept:	Family Interrelationship Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	40
End Position:	40

Width:	1																						
Variable Format:	numeric																						
Implied Decimal Places:	0																						
Categories																							
<table> <tr> <th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>9</td><td>9+</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1 child present</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0 children present</td></tr> </table>		Value	Label	7	7	8	8	9	9+	5	5	6	6	1	1 child present	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0 children present
Value	Label																						
7	7																						
8	8																						
9	9+																						
5	5																						
6	6																						
1	1 child present																						
2	2																						
3	3																						
4	4																						
0	0 children present																						

Variable: "SEX"

Name:	SEX
Label:	Sex
Variable Text:	SEX reports whether the person was male or female.
Concept:	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	41
End Position:	41
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric

Implied Decimal Places:	0						
Categories							
<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Male</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Female</td></tr></table>		Value	Label	1	Male	2	Female
Value	Label						
1	Male						
2	Female						

Variable: "AGE"

Name:	AGE																		
Label:	Age																		
Variable Text:	AGE reports the person's age in years as of the last birthday.																		
Concept:	Demographic Variables -- PERSON																		
Start Position:	42																		
End Position:	44																		
Width:	3																		
Variable Format:	numeric																		
Implied Decimal Places:	0																		
Categories																			
<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr><tr><td>135</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>129</td><td>129</td></tr><tr><td>130</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>125</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>126</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>123</td><td>123</td></tr><tr><td>124</td><td>124</td></tr><tr><td>121</td><td>121</td></tr></table>		Value	Label	135	135	129	129	130	130	125	125	126	126	123	123	124	124	121	121
Value	Label																		
135	135																		
129	129																		
130	130																		
125	125																		
126	126																		
123	123																		
124	124																		
121	121																		

122	122
119	119
120	120
118	118
116	116
117	117
115	115 (115+ in the 1990 internal data)
113	113
114	114
112	112 (112+ in the 1980 internal data)
111	111
110	110
109	109
108	108
107	107
106	106
104	104
105	105
102	102
103	103
101	101
099	99
100	100 (100+ in 1960-1970)
097	97
098	98
095	95
096	96
093	93

094	94
091	91
092	92
090	90 (90+ in 1980 and 1990)
089	89
087	87
088	88
086	86
084	84
085	85
082	82
083	83
080	80
081	81
078	78
079	79
077	77
075	75
076	76
074	74
073	73
072	72
071	71
070	70
068	68
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067	67
065	65

066	66
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048	48
049	49
046	46
047	47
045	45
044	44
042	42
043	43
040	40
041	41
038	38
039	39

037	37
035	35
036	36
033	33
034	34
032	32
031	31
029	29
030	30
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026	26
024	24
025	25
022	22
023	23
021	21
020	20
019	19
017	17
018	18
015	15
016	16
014	14
013	13
012	12
011	11
010	10

009	9
008	8
006	6
007	7
004	4
005	5
003	3
002	2
001	1
000	Less than 1 year old

Variable: "MARRNO"

Name:	MARRNO
Label:	Times married
Variable Text:	MARRNO indicates whether ever-married persons had been married more than once.
Concept:	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	45
End Position:	45
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
0	Not Applicable
1	Married once
2	Married twice (or more)

3	Married thrice (or more)
4	Four times
5	Five times
6	Six times
7	Unknown
8	Illegible
9	Missing

Variable: "RACE"

Name:	RACE
Label:	Race [general version]
Variable Text:	<p>With the exception of the 1970-1990 Puerto Rican censuses, RACE was asked of every person in all years. The concept of race has changed over the more than 150 years represented in the IPUMS. Currently, the Census Bureau and others consider race to be a sociopolitical construct, not a scientific or anthropological one. Many detailed RACE categories consist of national origin groups. Beginning in 2000, the race question changed substantially to allow respondents to report as many races as they felt necessary to describe themselves. In earlier years, only one race response was coded.</p> <p>IPUMS offers several variables describing the answer(s) to the race question. RACE provides the full detail given by the respondent and/or released by the Census Bureau; it is not always historically compatible (see comparability discussion below). Users primarily interested in historical compatibility should consider using RACESING, and should consult the race code relationship page, Relationship between RACE and RACESING codes [URL omitted from DDI.], for detail about how the RACE and RACESING codes are related.</p> <p>In addition, specific combinations of major races can be discerned using the following bivariate indicators of whether a particular race group was reported: RACAMIND, RACASIAN, RACBLK, RACOTHER, RACPACIS, and RACWHT. RACNUM indicates the total number of major race groups reported for an individual. The information contained in the bivariate indicators and in RACNUM is integrated into the detailed version of RACE. Users primarily interested in historical comparability should consider using RACESING and/or the accompanying variables PROBAI, PROBAPI, PROBBLK, PROBOTH, and PROBWHT. Note that Hispanic origin is assessed through separate questioning (see HISPAN).</p> <p>Prior to 1960, the census enumerator was responsible for categorizing persons and was not specifically instructed to ask the individual his or her race. In 1970 and later years, an individual's race was reported by someone in the household or group quarters. In the 1990 U.S. census, the 2000 U.S. and Puerto Rican censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS respondents were specifically asked what race the person "considers himself/herself" to be, although such self-description was more or less operative since 1960.</p> <p>User Note: Race questions were not asked in the Puerto Rican censuses of 1970, 1980, and 1990. They were asked in the 1910 and 1920 Puerto Rican censuses, the 2000-2010 Puerto Rican censuses, and the PRCS.</p>
Concept:	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	46

End Position:	46
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
7	Other race, nec
8	Two major races
6	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
5	Japanese
4	Chinese
3	American Indian or Alaska Native
2	Black/African American/Negro
1	White
9	Three or more major races

Variable: "HCOVANY"

Name:	HCOVANY
Label:	Any health insurance coverage
Variable Text:	<p>HCOVANY indicates whether persons had any health insurance coverage at the time of interview, as measured by employer-provided insurance(HINSEMP), privately purchased insurance (HINSPUR), Medicare (HINSCARE), Medicaid or other governmental insurance (HINSCAID), TRICARE or other military care (HINSTRI), or Veterans Administration-provided insurance (HINSVA). The Census Bureau does not consider respondents to have coverage if their only coverage is from Indian Health Services (HINSIHS), as IHS policies are not always comprehensive.</p> <p>For a summary of health insurance variables in the ACS/PRCS, see the IPUMS health insurance page [URL omitted from DDI.].</p>
Concept:	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	47

End Position:	47						
Width:	1						
Variable Format:	numeric						
Implied Decimal Places:	0						
Categories							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>No health insurance coverage</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>With health insurance coverage</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Label	1	No health insurance coverage	2	With health insurance coverage
Value	Label						
1	No health insurance coverage						
2	With health insurance coverage						

Variable: "EDUC"

Name:	EDUC		
Label:	Educational attainment [general version]		
Variable Text:	EDUC indicates respondents' educational attainment, as measured by the highest year of school or degree completed. Note that completion differs from the highest year of school attendance; for example, respondents who attended 10th grade but did not finish were classified in EDUC as having completed 9th grade. For additional detail on grade attendance, see GRADEATT as well as the detailed version of HIGRADE.		
Concept:	Education Variables -- PERSON		
Start Position:	48		
End Position:	49		
Width:	2		
Variable Format:	numeric		
Implied Decimal Places:	0		
Categories			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>			

Value	Label
01	Nursery school to grade 4
02	Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8
03	Grade 9
04	Grade 10
05	Grade 11
06	Grade 12
07	1 year of college
08	2 years of college
09	3 years of college
10	4 years of college
11	5+ years of college
00	N/A or no schooling

Variable: "SCHLTYPE"

Name:	SCHLTYPE
Label:	Public or private school
Variable Text:	SCHLTYPE indicates whether respondents attending school were enrolled in a public or a private school.
Concept:	Education Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	50
End Position:	50
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label

0	N/A
1	Not enrolled
2	Public school
3	Private school (1960,1990-2000,ACS,PRCS)
4	Church-related (1980)
5	Parochial (1970)
6	Other private, 1980
7	Other private, 1970

Variable: "IND"

Name:	IND
Label:	Industry
Variable Text:	<p>Universe Note: "New Workers" are persons seeking employment for the first time, who had not yet secured their first job.</p> <p>IND is an un-recoded variable that reports the type of industry in which the person performed an occupation, which is recorded in the variables OCC (Occupation) and OCC1950 (Occupation, 1950 basis). In census usage, "industry" currently refers to work setting and economic sector, as opposed to the worker's specific technical function, or "occupation". Prior to 1930, the occupation and industry concepts were not so clearly distinguishable from one another.</p> <p>Some persons work in more than one industry. Generally, the instructions asked for the industry from which the person earned the most money. Respondents not sure about this were to report the industry in which they spent the most time. For persons listing more than one industry, the samples use the first one listed. Persons not currently employed were to give their most recent industry.</p> <p>Note Regarding Multi-Year Samples: In Multi-Year ACS files, IND codes depend on the original year the respondent was interviewed (see MULTYEAR). For example, in the 2011-2015 5-year ACS sample, respondents from 2011 and 2012 correspond to the set of IND codes used from 2008-2012 [URL omitted from DDI.], while respondents from 2013, 2014, and 2015 correspond to the set of OCC codes used from 2013-2015 [URL omitted from DDI.].</p>
Concept:	Work Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	51
End Position:	54
Width:	4
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied	0

Decimal Places:	
Coder Instructions:	<p>IND is a 4-digit un-recoded variable reporting the type of industry in which the person performed an occupation, which is recorded in the variables OCC (Occupation) and OCC1950 (Occupation, 1950 basis). In census usage, "industry" currently refers to work setting and economic sector, as opposed to the worker's specific technical function, or "occupation". Prior to 1930, the occupation and industry concepts were not clearly distinguishable from one another. Some persons work in more than one industry. Generally, the instructions asked for the industry from which the person earned the most money. Respondents unsure about this were to report the industry in which they spent the most time. For persons listing more than one industry, the samples use the first one listed. Persons not currently employed were to give their most recent industry. IND specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below if applicable by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>IND Specific Variable Codes See links below for details regarding OCC codes: 1910 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1930 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1940 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1950 Industry Codes (also applied to the 1920 data) - see IND1950 1960 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1970 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1980 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 1990 Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 2000 and 2000-2002 ACS Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 2003-2007 ACS/PRCS Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 2008-2012 ACS/PRCS Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.] 2013-Onward ACS/PRCS Industry Codes [URL omitted from DDI.]</p>

Variable: "WKSWORK2"

Name:	WKSWORK2
Label:	Weeks worked last year, intervalled
Variable Text:	<p>WKSWORK2, like WKSWORK1, reports the number of weeks that the respondent worked for profit, pay, or as an unpaid family worker during the previous year. For the census, the reference period is the previous calendar year; for the ACS, the reference period is the previous 12 months. WKSWORK2 differs from WKSWORK1 in that responses are given in intervals (1-13 weeks, 14-26 weeks, and so on), instead of the precise number of weeks. This is because the 1960 and 1970 samples recorded weeks worked only in intervals. For the other years contained in WKSWORK2 (the 1940-1950 and 1980-2000 censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS), the exact number of weeks worked is recorded in WKSWORK1.</p> <p>For further discussion, see the WKSWORK1 variable description. See EMPSTAT for definitions of key labor force and employment terminology.</p>
Concept:	Work Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	55
End Position:	55
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric

Implied Decimal Places:	0																
Categories																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th><th>Label</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td><td>N/A</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1-13 weeks</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>14-26 weeks</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>27-39 weeks</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>40-47 weeks</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>48-49 weeks</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>50-52 weeks</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Label	0	N/A	1	1-13 weeks	2	14-26 weeks	3	27-39 weeks	4	40-47 weeks	5	48-49 weeks	6	50-52 weeks
Value	Label																
0	N/A																
1	1-13 weeks																
2	14-26 weeks																
3	27-39 weeks																
4	40-47 weeks																
5	48-49 weeks																
6	50-52 weeks																

Variable: "UHRSWORK"

Name:	UHRSWORK
Label:	Usual hours worked per week
Variable Text:	UHRSWORK reports the number of hours per week that the respondent usually worked, if the person worked during the previous year. The census inquiry relates to the previous calendar year, while the ACS and the PRCS uses the previous 12 months as the reference period.
Concept:	Work Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	56
End Position:	57
Width:	2
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Categories	
<div></div>	

Value	Label
00	N/A
01	1
02	2
03	3
04	4
05	5
06	6
07	7
08	8
09	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
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95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99 (Topcode)

Variable: "INCTOT"

Name:	INCTOT
Label:	Total personal income
Variable Text:	<p>INCTOT reports each respondent's total pre-tax personal income or losses from all sources for the previous year. The censuses collected information on income received from these sources during the previous calendar year; for the ACS and the PRCS, the reference period was the past 12 months. Amounts are expressed in contemporary dollars, and users studying change over time must adjust for inflation:</p> <p>Users studying change over time must adjust for inflation. Consumer Price Index adjustment factors for the appropriate years can be found in the CPI99 variable.</p> <p>The exception is the ACS/PRCS multi-year files, where all dollar amounts have been standardized to dollars as valued in the final year of data included in the file (e.g., 2007 dollars for the 2005-2007 3-year file). Additionally, more detail may be available than exists in the original ACS samples.</p> <p>User Note: ACS respondents are surveyed throughout the year, and amounts do not reflect</p>

	<p>calendar year dollars. While the Census Bureau provides an adjustment factor (available in ADJUST), this is an imperfect solution. See the ACS income variables note [URL omitted from DDI.] for further details.</p> <p>For a more complete discussion of the use of these factors to adjust for inflation, users may wish to see the IPUMS-CPS note on adjusting dollar amount variables for inflation. [URL omitted from DDI.]</p>
Concept:	Income Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	58
End Position:	64
Width:	7
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	<p>INCTOT is a 7-digit numeric code reporting each respondent's total pre-tax personal income or losses from all sources for the previous year. INCTOT specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>User Note: Users studying change over time must adjust for inflation (See Description).</p> <p>INCTOT Specific Variable Codes</p> <p>-009995 = -\$9,900 (1980)</p> <p>-000001 = Net loss (1950)</p> <p>0000000 = None</p> <p>0000001 = \$1 or break even (2000, 2005-onward ACS and PRCS)</p> <p>9999999 = N/A</p> <pre>* .indent { text-indent: 10px; } * .lrgindent { text-indent: 90px; }</pre> <p>INCTOT</p> <p>Census Bottom Code Top Code</p> <p>1950 Net loss \$10,000</p> <p>1960 -\$9,900 \$25,000</p>

1970
 -\$9,900
 \$50,000

1980
 -\$9,990
 \$75,000

1990
 -\$19,998
 \$400,000*

2000
 -\$20,000
 \$999,998

ACS
 -\$19,998
 -

PRCS
 -\$19,998
 -

*Higher amounts are expressed as the state medians of values above \$400,000.
 Values Exceeding Top codes, by State: 1990 [URL omitted from DDI.]

Variable: "INCWAGE"

Name:	INCWAGE
Label:	Wage and salary income
Variable Text:	<p>INCWAGE reports each respondent's total pre-tax wage and salary income - that is, money received as an employee - for the previous year. The censuses collected information on income received from these sources during the previous calendar year; for the ACS and the PRCS, the reference period was the past 12 months. Sources of income in INCWAGE include wages, salaries, commissions, cash bonuses, tips, and other money income received from an employer. Payments-in-kind or reimbursements for business expenses are not included. See the comparability discussion below for further information.</p> <p>Amounts are expressed in contemporary dollars, and users studying change over time must adjust for inflation (See INCTOT for Consumer Price Index adjustment factors). The exception is the ACS/PRCS multi-year files, where all dollar amounts have been standardized to dollars as valued in the final year of data included in the file (e.g., 2007 dollars for the 2005-2007 3-year file). Additionally, more detail may be available than exists in the original ACS samples.</p> <p>User Note: ACS respondents are surveyed throughout the year, and amounts do not reflect calendar year dollars. While the Census Bureau provides an adjustment factor (available in ADJUST), this is an imperfect solution. See the ACS income variables note [URL omitted from DDI.] for further details.</p>
Concept:	Income Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	65
End Position:	70

Width:	6
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	<p>INCWAGE is a 7-digit numeric code reporting each respondent's total pre-tax wage and salary income - that is, money received as an employee - for the previous year. INCWAGE specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>User Note: Amounts are expressed in contemporary dollars, and users studying change over time must adjust for inflation (See Description).</p> <p>INCWAGE Specific Variable Codes 999999 = N/A 999998 = Missing</p> <pre>* .indent { text-indent: 10px; } * .lrgindent { text-indent: 85px; }</pre> <p>INCWAGE</p> <p>Census Top Code</p> <p>1940 \$5,001</p> <p>1950 \$10,000</p> <p>1960 \$25,000</p> <p>1970 \$50,000</p> <p>1980 \$75,000</p> <p>1990 \$140,000*</p> <p>2000 \$175,000**</p> <p>ACS (2000-2002) \$200,000**</p> <p>ACS (2003-onward) 99.5th Percentile in State**</p> <p>PRCS (2005-onward)</p>

99.5th Percentile in State**

* Higher amounts are expressed as the state medians of values above the listed Top Code value for that specific Census year (i.e. For Census Year 1990, any observed value greater than the Top Code value of \$140,000 was coded as the median value greater than \$140,000 within that observation's state.).

** Higher amounts are coded as the state means of values above the listed Top Code value for that specific Census year.

Values Exceeding Top codes, by State: 1990 - present [URL omitted from DDI.]

Variable: "VETSTAT"

Name:	VETSTAT
Label:	Veteran status [general version]
Variable Text:	<p>Overview of Veteran Variables</p> <p>Information on veterans has been collected sporadically by the U.S. Census Bureau. In the census of 1840, a special volume was issued that gave the names, ages, and places of residence of pensioners of the Revolutionary War or other U.S. military service, but other veterans were not identified. An inquiry on veterans was undertaken in the census of 1890, and summary statistics on surviving veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies were published. A question on veteran status was also included in the census of 1910, but it referred only to veterans of the Civil War and was evidently omitted by many enumerators. The 1930, 1940, and 1950 censuses included more detailed veteran questions. The 1940 census also identified the spouses and children (under age 18) of veterans, as well as the mortality status of the veteran husbands/fathers.</p> <p>Data on veteran status in the 1940 and 1950 censuses were not satisfactory. Age and type-of-service entries were sometimes inconsistent, and non-reporting was relatively high. Furthermore, the totals did not correspond well with figures compiled by the Veterans Administration. The location of the question on the schedule may have been responsible for some of the errors. Because of these problems, the results of these original inquiries were not published.</p> <p>The wording of the question on veteran status for the 1990-2000 censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980, to include questions on current active duty status and service or training in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the armed forces and for persons who had served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. VETSTAT includes both general and detailed versions to capture this detail, but the measurement of veteran status makes it impossible to obtain fully harmonized categories; see the comparability discussion below.</p> <p>Women were first included in veteran service questions in the 1980 census. In 1940, veteran status was extended to service in peacetime, as well as during wars and expeditions. Periods of service identified on the form changed over time, with 1980 on distinguishing between various time periods after the Korean War. The 1990 census added a question on total years of military service (see VETYRS). The 2000 census, the ACS, and the PRCS included a question on length of active-duty military service, which distinguished between those with less than two years versus two or more years of service.</p> <p>Definition of Veteran</p> <p>Prior to 1990, a "veteran" is defined as a civilian of a certain age (which varied by year) who had formerly served in the armed forces of the United States. Beginning in 1980, women were included in the definition. In the 1990-2000 censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS persons currently in the armed forces were defined as veterans.</p> <p>From 1940 on, "service" is defined as active duty in the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for any length of time and at any place at home or abroad. For 1970 on, participation in the National Guard or military Reserves counts as "service" only for those called to active duty (e.g., during World War II, the Korean War, or the Persian Gulf War); training or attendance at weekly meetings is not "service." The 1990 census defined work as a Merchant Marine Seaman during World War II as active duty.</p> <p>Census forms differed in what they specifically excluded from the definition of military service. The</p>

following activities were never counted as military service: (1) civilian employment or volunteer activities for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or the War, Navy, and Defense Departments; 2) Merchant Marine employment outside of World War II; 3) service in the armed forces of another country.

VETSTAT indicates whether individuals served in the military forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) in time of war or peace. "Service" included active duty in these branches of the military for any length of time and at any place at home or abroad.

Since the census, ACS, and PRCS data on veterans are based on self-reported responses, they differ from data from other sources, such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Data in the IPUMS on veterans may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census, the ACS, and the PRCS.

Results based on the IPUMS data likewise differ from published reports by the Census Bureau. In the Bureau's printed tabulations, persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified by their most recent wartime service. In contrast, the dichotomous veteran variables in the IPUMS preserve information about all reported periods of service for each veteran. In the IPUMS, the responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person, and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II).

Concept: Veteran Status Variables -- PERSON

Start Position: 71

End Position: 71

Width: 1

Variable Format: numeric

Implied Decimal Places: 0

Categories

Value	Label
9	Unknown
2	Veteran
1	Not a veteran
0	N/A

Variable: "VETSTATD"

Name: VETSTATD

Label:	Veteran status [detailed version]
Variable Text:	<p>Overview of Veteran Variables</p> <p>Information on veterans has been collected sporadically by the U.S. Census Bureau. In the census of 1840, a special volume was issued that gave the names, ages, and places of residence of pensioners of the Revolutionary War or other U.S. military service, but other veterans were not identified. An inquiry on veterans was undertaken in the census of 1890, and summary statistics on surviving veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies were published. A question on veteran status was also included in the census of 1910, but it referred only to veterans of the Civil War and was evidently omitted by many enumerators. The 1930, 1940, and 1950 censuses included more detailed veteran questions. The 1940 census also identified the spouses and children (under age 18) of veterans, as well as the mortality status of the veteran husbands/fathers.</p> <p>Data on veteran status in the 1940 and 1950 censuses were not satisfactory. Age and type-of-service entries were sometimes inconsistent, and non-reporting was relatively high. Furthermore, the totals did not correspond well with figures compiled by the Veterans Administration. The location of the question on the schedule may have been responsible for some of the errors. Because of these problems, the results of these original inquiries were not published.</p> <p>The wording of the question on veteran status for the 1990-2000 censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980, to include questions on current active duty status and service or training in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the armed forces and for persons who had served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. VETSTAT includes both general and detailed versions to capture this detail, but the measurement of veteran status makes it impossible to obtain fully harmonized categories; see the comparability discussion below.</p> <p>Women were first included in veteran service questions in the 1980 census. In 1940, veteran status was extended to service in peacetime, as well as during wars and expeditions. Periods of service identified on the form changed over time, with 1980 on distinguishing between various time periods after the Korean War. The 1990 census added a question on total years of military service (see VETYRS). The 2000 census, the ACS, and the PRCS included a question on length of active-duty military service, which distinguished between those with less than two years versus two or more years of service.</p> <p>Definition of Veteran</p> <p>Prior to 1990, a "veteran" is defined as a civilian of a certain age (which varied by year) who had formerly served in the armed forces of the United States. Beginning in 1980, women were included in the definition. In the 1990-2000 censuses, the ACS, and the PRCS persons currently in the armed forces were defined as veterans.</p> <p>From 1940 on, "service" is defined as active duty in the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for any length of time and at any place at home or abroad. For 1970 on, participation in the National Guard or military Reserves counts as "service" only for those called to active duty (e.g., during World War II, the Korean War, or the Persian Gulf War); training or attendance at weekly meetings is not "service." The 1990 census defined work as a Merchant Marine Seaman during World War II as active duty.</p> <p>Census forms differed in what they specifically excluded from the definition of military service. The following activities were never counted as military service: (1) civilian employment or volunteer activities for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or the War, Navy, and Defense Departments; 2) Merchant Marine employment outside of World War II; 3) service in the armed forces of another country.</p> <p>VETSTAT indicates whether individuals served in the military forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) in time of war or peace. "Service" included active duty in these branches of the military for any length of time and at any place at home or abroad.</p> <p>Since the census, ACS, and PRCS data on veterans are based on self-reported responses, they differ from data from other sources, such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Data in the IPUMS on veterans may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census, the ACS, and the PRCS.</p> <p>Results based on the IPUMS data likewise differ from published reports by the Census Bureau. In the Bureau's printed tabulations, persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified by their most recent wartime service. In contrast, the dichotomous veteran variables in the IPUMS preserve</p>

	information about all reported periods of service for each veteran. In the IPUMS, the responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person, and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II).
Concept:	Veteran Status Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	72
End Position:	73
Width:	2
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
99	Unknown
23	Veteran, on active duty in Reserves or National Guard only
21	Veteran, on active duty prior to past year
22	Veteran, on active duty in past year
20	Veteran
13	Training for Reserves or National Guard only
10	Not a veteran
12	Currently on active duty
11	No military service
00	N/A

Variable: "PWSTATE2"

Name:	PWSTATE2
Label:	Place of work: state

Variable Text:	<p>PWSTATE2 reports the state in which the respondent's primary workplace was located. If the person worked abroad, this is also indicated. In some cases, the state is not identified, such as in the 1980 Puerto Rico census (see below).</p> <p>In 1980, responses to questions about workplace location were coded for only half the persons in the IPUMS. These cases yield representative proportional distributions but not correct absolute numbers for the general population. To generate accurate absolute numbers for 1980, users should select cases coded as 2 in MIGSAMP and multiply by 2 as well as by PERWT.</p>
Concept:	Place of Work and Travel Time Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	74
End Position:	75
Width:	2
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
00	N/A
01	Alabama
02	Alaska
04	Arizona
05	Arkansas
06	California
08	Colorado
09	Connecticut
10	Delaware
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia
15	Hawaii

16	Idaho
17	Illinois
18	Indiana
19	Iowa
20	Kansas
21	Kentucky
22	Louisiana
23	Maine
24	Maryland
25	Massachusetts
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota
28	Mississippi
29	Missouri
30	Montana
31	Nebraska
32	Nevada
33	New Hampshire
34	New Jersey
35	New Mexico
36	New York
37	North Carolina
38	North Dakota
39	Ohio
40	Oklahoma
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania
44	Rhode Island

45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota
47	Tennessee
48	Texas
49	Utah
50	Vermont
51	Virginia
53	Washington
54	West Virginia
55	Wisconsin
56	Wyoming
61	Maine-New Hamp-Vermont
62	Massachusetts-Rhode Island
63	Minn-Iowa-Missouri-Kansas-S Dakota-N Dakota
64	Mayrland-Delaware
65	Montana-Idaho-Wyoming
66	Utah-Nevada
67	Arizona-New Mexico
68	Alaska-Hawaii
72	Puerto Rico
73	U.S. outlying area
74	United States (1980 Puerto Rico samples)
80	Abroad
81	Europe
82	Eastern Asia
83	South Central, South East, and Western Asia
84	Mexico
85	Other Americas

86	Other, nec
87	Iraq
88	Canada
90	Confidential
99	Not reported

Variable: "TRANTIME"

Name:	TRANTIME
Label:	Travel time to work
Variable Text:	<p>TRANTIME reports the total amount of time, in minutes, that it usually took the respondent to get from home to work last week.</p> <p>In 1980, responses to questions about travel time to work were coded for only half the persons included in the IPUMS. These cases provide accurate proportional distributions but not correct absolute numbers for the general population. For correct absolute numbers, users should select cases coded as 2 in MIGSAMP and multiply by 2 as well as by PERWT.</p>
Concept:	Place of Work and Travel Time Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	76
End Position:	78
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	<p>TRANTIME is a 3-digit numeric variable reporting the total amount of time, in minutes, that it usually took the respondent to get from home to work last week. TRANTIME specific variable codes for missing, edited, or unidentified observations, observations not applicable (N/A), observations not in universe (NIU), top and bottom value coding, etc. are provided below by Census year (and data sample if specified).</p> <p>TRANTIME Specific Variable Codes 000 = N/A</p> <p>Values Exceeding Top codes, by State: 2003 - present [URL omitted from DDI.]</p>