User Extract usa_00002.dat

Jump to Section

§ 1. Document Description

Citation

Title Statement	
Title:	Codebook for an IPUMS-USA Data Extract
Subtitle:	DDI 2.5 metadata describing the extract file 'usa_00002.dat'
Identification Number:	ddi2-149d7280-c2ae-013b-a36e-0242c0a8d004-usa_00002.dat-usa.ipums.org
Responsibility Statement	
Authoring Entity:	IPUMS
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
Production Statement	
Producer:	IPUMS
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
Role:	Documentation
Date of Production:	April 26, 2023
Place of Production:	IPUMS, 50 Willey Hall, 225 - 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455
Distribution Statement	
Contact Persons:	IPUMS

Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
URI:	https://ipums.org

§ 2. Study Description

Citation

Title Statement	
Title:	User Extract usa_00002.dat
Responsibility Statement	
Authoring Entity:	IPUMS
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Distribution Statement	
Contact Persons:	IPUMS
Affiliation:	University of Minnesota
URI:	https://ipums.org
Version Statement	
Date:	2023-04-26

Study Scope

Subject Information

Topic Classification:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
	Geographic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
	Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
	Economic Characteristic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
	Technical Variables -- PERSON
	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
	Income Variables -- PERSON
Summary Data Description	
Time Period:	2021
Country:	United States
Notes	
Note:	Additional notes on a sample that is part of this study: 2021 ACS Density of the full data file: 1.0% Density of this extract: 1.0%

Data Access - Use Statement

Confidentiality Declaration	
None	
Contact Persons:	IPUMS-USA
Affiliation:	IPUMS
URI:	http://usa.ipums.org
Citation Requirement	
Publications and research reports based on the IPUMS-USA database must cite it appropriately. The citation should include the following: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Danika Brockman, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 13.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2023. https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V13.0	

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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 00001
	This extract is a revision of the user's previous extract, ID 18182192.

§ 3. File Description

File

File Name:	usa_00002.dat
Contents of Files:	Microdata records
Type:	rectangular
File Type:	ISO-8859-1 data file

Data Format:	fixed length fields
Place of File Production:	IPUMS, 50 Willey Hall, 225 - 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455

§ 4. Variable Description

Jump to Variable

Variable: "YEAR"

Name:	YEAR
Label:	Census year
Variable Text:	YEAR reports the four-digit year when the household was enumerated or included in the census, the ACS, and the PRCS. 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.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD

Start Position:	1
End Position:	4
Width:	4
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
1850	1850
1860	1860
1870	1870
1880	1880
1900	1900
1910	1910
1920	1920
1930	1930
1940	1940
1950	1950
1960	1960
1970	1970
1980	1980
1990	1990
2000	2000
2001	2001

2002	2002
2003	2003
2004	2004
2005	2005
2006	2006
2007	2007
2008	2008
2009	2009
2010	2010
2011	2011
2012	2012
2013	2013
2014	2014
2015	2015
2016	2016
2017	2017
2018	2018
2019	2019
2020	2020
2021	2021

Variable: "SAMPLE"

Name:	SAMPLE
Label:	IPUMS sample identifier
Variable Text:	SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 6-digit code. The codes are structured as follows: The first four digits are the year of the census/survey.

	The next two digits identify the sample within the year. For most censuses, IPUMS has multiple datasets 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). 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.". Note: SAMPLE replaces DATANUM. Though the last two digits in SAMPLE do not correlate exactly with the now-deprecated DATANUM, the variable serves the same purpose of assigning a unique id to all cases that belong to the same dataset.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	5
End Position:	10
Width:	6
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
202104	2017-2021, PRCS 5-year
202103	2017-2021, ACS 5-year
202102	2021 PRCS
202101	2021 ACS
202004	2016-2020, PRCS 5-year
202003	2016-2020, ACS 5-year
202001	2020 ACS
201904	2015-2019, PRCS 5-year
201903	2015-2019, ACS 5-year

201902	2019 PRCS
201901	2019 ACS
201804	2014-2018, PRCS 5-year
201803	2014-2018, ACS 5-year
201802	2018 PRCS
201801	2018 ACS
201704	2013-2017, PRCS 5-year
201703	2013-2017, ACS 5-year
201702	2017 PRCS
201701	2017 ACS
201604	2012-2016, PRCS 5-year
201603	2012-2016, ACS 5-year
201602	2016 PRCS
201601	2016 ACS
201504	2011-2015, PRCS 5-year
201503	2011-2015, ACS 5-year
201502	2015 PRCS
201501	2015 ACS
201404	2010-2014, PRCS 5-year
201403	2010-2014, ACS 5-year
201402	2014 PRCS
201401	2014 ACS
201306	2009-2013, PRCS 5-year
201305	2009-2013, ACS 5-year
201304	2011-2013, PRCS 3-year

201303	2011-2013, ACS 3-year
201302	2013 PRCS
201301	2013 ACS
201206	2008-2012, PRCS 5-year
201205	2008-2012, ACS 5-year
201204	2010-2012, PRCS 3-year
201203	2010-2012, ACS 3-year
201202	2012 PRCS
201201	2012 ACS
201106	2007-2011, PRCS 5-year
201105	2007-2011, ACS 5-year
201104	2009-2011, PRCS 3-year
201103	2009-2011, ACS 3-year
201102	2011 PRCS
201101	2011 ACS
201008	2010 Puerto Rico 10%
201007	2010 10%
201006	2006-2010, PRCS 5-year
201005	2006-2010, ACS 5-year
201004	2008-2010, PRCS 3-year
201003	2008-2010, ACS 3-year
201002	2010 PRCS
201001	2010 ACS
200906	2005-2009, PRCS 5-year
200905	2005-2009, ACS 5-year

200904	2007-2009, PRCS 3-year
200903	2007-2009, ACS 3-year
200902	2009 PRCS
200901	2009 ACS
200804	2006-2008, PRCS 3-year
200803	2006-2008, ACS 3-year
200802	2008 PRCS
200801	2008 ACS
200704	2005-2007, PRCS 3-year
200703	2005-2007, ACS 3-year
200702	2007 PRCS
200701	2007 ACS
200602	2006 PRCS
200601	2006 ACS
200502	2005 PRCS
200501	2005 ACS
200401	2004 ACS
200301	2003 ACS
200201	2002 ACS
200101	2001 ACS
200008	2000 Puerto Rico 1%
200007	2000 1%
200006	2000 Puerto Rico 1% sample (old version)
200005	2000 Puerto Rico 5%
200004	2000 ACS

200003	2000 Unweighted 1%
200002	2000 1% sample (old version)
200001	2000 5%
199007	1990 Puerto Rico 1%
199006	1990 Puerto Rico 5%
199005	1990 Labor Market Area
199004	1990 Elderly
199003	1990 Unweighted 1%
199002	1990 1%
199001	1990 5%
198007	1980 Puerto Rico 1%
198006	1980 Puerto Rico 5%
198005	1980 Detailed metro/non-metro
198004	1980 Labor Market Area
198003	1980 Urban/Rural
198002	1980 1%
198001	1980 5%
197009	1970 Puerto Rico Neighborhood
197008	1970 Puerto Rico Municipio
197007	1970 Puerto Rico State
197006	1970 Form 2 Neighborhood
197005	1970 Form 1 Neighborhood
197004	1970 Form 2 Metro
197003	1970 Form 1 Metro
197002	1970 Form 2 State

197001	1970 Form 1 State
196002	1960 5%
196001	1960 1%
195001	1950 1%
194002	1940 100% database
194001	1940 1%
193004	1930 100% database
193003	1930 Puerto Rico
193002	1930 5%
193001	1930 1%
192003	1920 100% database
192002	1920 Puerto Rico sample
192001	1920 1%
191004	1910 100% database
191003	1910 1.4% sample with oversamples
191002	1910 1%
191001	1910 Puerto Rico
190004	1900 100% database
190003	1900 1% sample with oversamples
190002	1900 1%
190001	1900 5%
188003	1880 100% database
188002	1880 10%
188001	1880 1%
187003	1870 100% database

187002	1870 1% sample with black oversample
187001	1870 1%
186003	1860 100% database
186002	1860 1% sample with black oversample
186001	1860 1%
185002	1850 100% database
185001	1850 1%

Variable: "SERIAL"

Name:	SERIAL
Label:	Household serial number
Variable Text:	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 SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS; the combination of SAMPLE, SERIAL, and PERNUM uniquely identifies every person in the database. 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" for further discussion of sampling from within multi-household dwellings.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	11
End Position:	18
Width:	8
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesSERIAL 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 SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS; the combination of SAMPLE, 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). SERIAL Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "CBSERIAL"

Name:	CBSERIAL
Label:	Original Census Bureau household serial number
Variable Text:	CBSERIAL is the unique, original identification number assigned to each household record in a given sample by the Census Bureau. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (The original person record unique identification numbers assigned by the Census Bureau are provided by CBPERNUM.) A combination of SAMPLE and CBSERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS; the combination of SAMPLE, CBSERIAL, and CBPERNUM uniquely identifies every person in the database.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	19
End Position:	31
Width:	13
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesCBSERIAL is an 8-digit numeric variable which assigns a unique identification number to each household record in a given sample (See CBPERNUM for the analogous person record identifier). CBSERIAL 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). CBSERIAL Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "HHWT"

Name:	HHWT
Label:	Household weight
Variable Text:	HHWT indicates how many households in the U.S. population are represented by a given household in an IPUMS sample.

	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. Users should also be sure to select one person (e.g., PERNUM = 1) to represent the entire household. For further explanation of the sample weights, see "Sample Designs" and "Sample Weights". 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.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	32
End Position:	41
Width:	10
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	2
Coder Instructions:	CodesHHWT 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). User Note: Users should also be sure to select one person (e.g., PERNUM = 1) to represent the entire household when using HHWT. HHWT Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "CLUSTER"

Name:	CLUSTER
Label:	Household cluster for variance estimation
Variable Text:	CLUSTER is designed for use with STRATA in Taylor series linear approximation for correction of complex sample design characteristics. See the STRATA variable description for more details.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD

Start Position:	42
End Position:	54
Width:	13
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesCLUSTER is an 11-digit numeric variable designed for use with STRATA in Taylor series linear approximation for correction of complex sample design characteristics (See the Description of STRATA for more details). CLUSTER 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). CLUSTER Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "STATEFIP"

Name:	STATEFIP
Label:	State (FIPS code)
Variable Text:	STATEFIP reports the state in which the household was located, using the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) coding scheme, which orders the states alphabetically. In the 1980 Urban/Rural sample, STATEFIP identifies state groups that are not available in STATEICP; these state groups (codes 61-68) are only available for that particular sample. See "Geographic Coding and Comparability" for more information on the geographic detail available in particular samples.
Concept:	Geographic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	55
End Position:	56
Width:	2
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
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 Hampshire-Vermont
62	Massachusetts-Rhode Island
63	Minnesota-Iowa-Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska-S.Dakota-N.Dakota
64	Maryland-Delaware
65	Montana-Idaho-Wyoming
66	Utah-Nevada
67	Arizona-New Mexico
68	Alaska-Hawaii
72	Puerto Rico
97	Military/Mil. Reservation
99	State not identified

Variable: "COUNTYFIP"

Name:	COUNTYFIP
Label:	County (FIPS code)
Variable Text:	COUNTYFIP identifies the county where the household was enumerated, using the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) coding scheme. COUNTYFIP codes are state-dependent; they must be combined with state codes (see STATEFIP or STATEICP) to distinguish counties located in different states. Like STATEFIP, COUNTYFIP facilitates merging IPUMS data with data from other sources that use FIPS codes. Many county boundaries and some county names have changed over time. IPUMS does not impose a uniform county boundary system on the data, so each county listed for a given year in IPUMS should be assumed to have the boundaries that it had in that year. FIPS codes were first instituted around the time of the 1970 census, so historical counties that were dissolved before then have no FIPS code. COUNTYICP and COUNTYNHG supply codes for the complete history of U.S. county definitions. These alternative variables both use codes based on the 3-digit FIPS scheme with a fourth digit added to distinguish historical counties.

	Counties are not identified in public-use microdata from 1950 onwards, so IPUMS instead identifies counties, where possible, from other low-level geographic identifiers. These include State Economic Areas (SEA) in 1950; county groups in 1970 (CNTYGP97) and 1980 (CNTYGP98); and Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) from 1990 onwards, including Super-PUMAs (PUMASUPR) in 2000. COUNTYFIP identifies a county if and only if: it was coterminous with a single SEA, county group, or PUMA; or it contained multiple SEAs, county groups, or PUMAs, none of which extended into other counties. Listing of counties identified: Identified Counties, 1950-Forward For municipios, the Puerto Rican statistical equivalent of U.S. counties, see PRCOUNTA (alphabetic version) and PRCOUNTY (numeric version).
Concept:	Geographic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	57
End Position:	59
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesCOUNTYFIP is a 3-digit numeric variable that identifies the county where the household was enumerated using the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) coding scheme. COUNTYFIP codes are state-dependent; they must be combined with state codes (see STATEFIP or STATEICP) to distinguish counties located in different states. COUNTYFIP codes differ from standard FIPS codes in one case: Dade County, Florida, had FIPS code 025 until its name was changed to Miami-Dade County in 1997, with a new FIPS code of 086. COUNTYFIP assigns a code of 086 to Dade County in all samples to be consistent with the Miami-Dade code in later samples. COUNTYFIP-Specific Variable Code 000 = County not identifiable from public-use data (1950-onward)* *Counties are not identified in public-use microdata from 1950 onwards, so IPUMS instead identifies counties, where possible, from other low-level geographic identifiers. Listing of counties identified in IPUMS USA samples, including FIPS and ICPSR codes: Identified Counties, 1950-Forward

Variable: "STRATA"

Name:	STRATA

Label:	Household strata for variance estimation
Variable Text:	STRATA is designed for use with CLUSTER in Taylor series linear approximation for correction of complex sample design characteristics. While appropriate use of the sampling weights PERWT and HHWT allow users to produce correct point estimates (such as means and proportions), many researchers believe that additional statistical techniques are also necessary to produce correct standard errors and statistical tests that account for complex sample design. For further information on why and how to use STRATA and CLUSTER, see Analysis and Variance Estimation with the IPUMS . For more details on the mathematics behind this method, see Issues Concerning the Calculation of Standard Errors Using IPUMS Data Products .
Concept:	Technical Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	60
End Position:	71
Width:	12
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesSTRATA is a 12-digit numeric variable designed for use with CLUSTER in Taylor series linear approximation for correction of complex sample design characteristics. While appropriate use of the sampling weights PERWT and HHWT allow users to produce correct point estimates (such as means and proportions), many researchers believe that additional statistical techniques are also necessary to produce correct standard errors and statistical tests that account for complex sample design. STRATA 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). User Note: For further information on why and how to use STRATA and CLUSTER, see Analysis and Variance Estimation with the IPUMS. For more details on the mathematics behind this method, see Issues Concerning the Calculation of Standard Errors Using IPUMS Data Products. STRATA Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "GQ"

Name:	GQ
Label:	Group quarters status
Variable Text:	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. 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" for more details about changing definitions of group quarters. Group-quarters types are identified in further detail by GQTYPE and GQFUNDS.
Concept:	Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	72
End Position:	72
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: "HHINCOME"

Name:	HHINCOME
Label:	Total household income
Variable Text:	HHINCOME reports the total money income of all household members age 15+ during the previous year. The amount should equal the sum of all household members' individual incomes, as recorded in the person-record variable INCTOT. The persons included were those present in the household at the time of the census or survey. People who lived in the household during the previous year but who were no longer present at census time are not included, and members who did not live in the household during the previous year but who had joined the household by the time of the census or survey, are included. For the census, the reference period is the previous calendar year; for the ACS and the PRCS, it is the previous 12 months. Note that household income differs from family income, which is reported in FTOTINC. The family income variable only reports the incomes of household members related to the head, while HHINCOME includes the incomes of all household members. 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. 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 for further details.
Concept:	Economic Characteristic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD
Start Position:	73
End Position:	79
Width:	7
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesHHINCOME is a 7-digit numeric code which reports the total money income of all household members age 15+ during the previous year. The amount should equal the sum of all household members' individual incomes, as recorded in the person-record variable INCTOT. The persons included were those present in the household at the time of the census or survey. People who lived in the household during the previous year but who were no longer present at census time are not included, and members who did not live in the household during the previous year but who had joined the household by the time of the census or survey, are included. For the census, the reference period is the previous calendar year; for the ACS and the PRCS, it is the previous 12 months. Note that household income differs from family income, which is reported in FTOTINC. The family income variable only reports the incomes of household members related to the head, while HHINCOME includes the incomes of all household members. HHINCOME 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).

User Note: Amounts are expressed in contemporary dollars, and users studying change over time must adjust for inflation (See Description).

HHINCOME Specific Variable Codes
9999999 = N/A

* .indent {
text-indent: 10px;
}

* .lrgindent {
text-indent: 90px;
}

HHINCOME

Census	Bottom Code	Top Code
1980 (US)	-$9,995	$75,000
1980 (PR)	-	$50,000
1990 (US)	$0	By State*
1990 (PR)	-$59,999	-
2000 (US)	-$19,998	-
2000 (PR)	-	-
ACS	-$19,998	-
PRCS	-	-

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 SAMPLE and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person within the IPUMS.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	80
End Position:	83
Width:	4
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesPERNUM 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:	PERWT indicates how many persons in the U.S. population are represented by a given person in an IPUMS sample. 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. For further explanation of the sample weights, see "Sample Designs" and "Sample Weights". 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.
Concept:	Technical Variables -- PERSON

Start Position:	84
End Position:	93
Width:	10
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	2
Coder Instructions:	CodesPERWT 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). PERWT Specific Variable Codes

Variable: "SEX"

Name:	SEX
Label:	Sex
Variable Text:	SEX reports whether the person was male or female.
Concept:	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	94
End Position:	94
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Categories	

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. Please see the Comparability section regarding a known Universe issue with AGE and AGEORIG which effects EMPSTAT and LABFORCE for the 2004 ACS Sample.
Concept:	Demographic Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	95
End Position:	97
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

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

009	9
010	10
011	11
012	12
013	13
014	14
015	15
016	16
017	17
018	18
019	19
020	20
021	21
022	22
023	23
024	24
025	25
026	26
027	27
028	28
029	29
030	30
031	31
032	32
033	33

034	34
035	35
036	36
037	37
038	38
039	39
040	40
041	41
042	42
043	43
044	44
045	45
046	46
047	47
048	48
049	49
050	50
051	51
052	52
053	53
054	54
055	55
056	56
057	57
058	58

059	59
060	60
061	61
062	62
063	63
064	64
065	65
066	66
067	67
068	68
069	69
070	70
071	71
072	72
073	73
074	74
075	75
076	76
077	77
078	78
079	79
080	80
081	81
082	82
083	83

084	84
085	85
086	86
087	87
088	88
089	89
090	90 (90+ in 1980 and 1990)
091	91
092	92
093	93
094	94
095	95
096	96
097	97
098	98
099	99
100	100 (100+ in 1960-1970)
101	101
102	102
103	103
104	104
105	105
106	106
107	107
108	108

109	109
110	110
111	111
112	112 (112+ in the 1980 internal data)
113	113
114	114
115	115 (115+ in the 1990 internal data)
116	116
117	117
118	118
119	119
120	120
121	121
122	122
123	123
124	124
125	125
126	126
129	129
130	130
135	135

Variable: "RACE"

Name:	RACE
Label:	Race [general version]

Variable Text:	The concept of race has changed over the more than 150 years represented in 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. With the exception of the 1970-1990 Puerto Rican censuses, RACE was asked of every person in all years. 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. Beginning in 2020, the Census Bureau updated the questionnaire text, processing, and coding of the race and Hispanic origin questions, resulting in major changes to the distribution of race and Hispanic origin categories. As a result, users should proceed with caution when comparing RACE and HISPAN in 2019-prior samples with 2020-onward samples. See the comparability tab for more details. 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 RACHSING. RACHSING codes race and Hispanic origin responses into a simple, historically compatible scheme that includes only federally defined race and Hispanic origin groups. Please note that RACESING, an earlier version of RACHSING, is also available on the IPUMS website. 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. 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. 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.
Concept:	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	98
End Position:	98
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Categories	

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

Variable: "RACED"

Name:	RACED
Label:	Race [detailed version]
Variable Text:	The concept of race has changed over the more than 150 years represented in 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. With the exception of the 1970-1990 Puerto Rican censuses, RACE was asked of every person in all years. 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. Beginning in 2020, the Census Bureau updated the questionnaire text, processing, and coding of the race and Hispanic origin questions, resulting in major changes to the distribution of race and Hispanic origin categories. As a result, users should proceed with caution when comparing RACE and HISPAN in 2019-prior samples with 2020-onward samples. See the comparability tab for more details. 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 RACHSING. RACHSING codes race and Hispanic origin responses into a simple, historically compatible scheme that includes only federally defined race and Hispanic origin groups. Please note that RACESING, an earlier version of RACHSING, is also available on the IPUMS website. 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.

	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. 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.
Concept:	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	99
End Position:	101
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
100	White
110	Spanish write_in
120	Blank (white) (1850)
130	Portuguese
140	Mexican (1930)
150	Puerto Rican (1910 Hawaii)
200	Black/African American
210	Mulatto
300	American Indian/Alaska Native
302	Apache

303	Blackfoot
304	Cherokee
305	Cheyenne
306	Chickasaw
307	Chippewa
308	Choctaw
309	Comanche
310	Creek
311	Crow
312	Iroquois
313	Kiowa
314	Lumbee
315	Navajo
316	Osage
317	Paiute
318	Pima
319	Potawatomi
320	Pueblo
321	Seminole
322	Shoshone
323	Sioux
324	Tlingit (Tlingit_Haida, 2000/ACS)
325	Tohono O Odham
326	All other tribes (1990)
328	Hopi

329	Central American Indian
330	Spanish American Indian
350	Delaware
351	Latin American Indian
352	Puget Sound Salish
353	Yakama
354	Yaqui
355	Colville
356	Houma
357	Menominee
358	Yuman
359	South American Indian
360	Mexican American Indian
361	Other Amer. Indian tribe (2000,ACS)
362	2+ Amer. Indian tribes (2000,ACS)
370	Alaskan Athabaskan
371	Aleut
372	Eskimo
373	Alaskan mixed
374	Inupiat
375	Yup'ik
379	Other Alaska Native tribe(s) (2000,ACS)
398	Both Am. Ind. and Alaska Native (2000,ACS)
399	Tribe not specified
400	Chinese

410	Taiwanese
420	Chinese and Taiwanese
500	Japanese
600	Filipino
610	Asian Indian (Hindu 1920_1940)
620	Korean
630	Hawaiian
631	Hawaiian and Asian (1900,1920)
632	Hawaiian and European (1900,1920)
634	Hawaiian mixed
640	Vietnamese
641	Bhutanese
642	Mongolian
643	Nepalese
650	Other Asian or Pacific Islander (1920,1980)
651	Asian only (CPS)
652	Pacific Islander only (CPS)
653	Asian or Pacific Islander, n.s. (1990 Internal Census files)
660	Cambodian
661	Hmong
662	Laotian
663	Thai
664	Bangladeshi
665	Burmese
666	Indonesian

667	Malaysian
668	Okinawan
669	Pakistani
670	Sri Lankan
671	Other Asian, n.e.c.
672	Asian, not specified
673	Chinese and Japanese
674	Chinese and Filipino
675	Chinese and Vietnamese
676	Chinese and Asian write_in
677	Japanese and Filipino
678	Asian Indian and Asian write_in
679	Other Asian race combinations
680	Samoan
681	Tahitian
682	Tongan
683	Other Polynesian (1990)
684	1+ other Polynesian races (2000,ACS)
685	Chamorro
686	Northern Mariana Islander
687	Palauan
688	Other Micronesian (1990)
689	1+ other Micronesian races (2000,ACS)
690	Fijian
691	Other Melanesian (1990)

692	1+ other Melanesian races (2000,ACS)
698	2+ PI races from 2+ PI regions
699	Pacific Islander, n.s.
700	Other race, n.e.c.
801	White and Black
802	White and AIAN
810	White and Asian
811	White and Chinese
812	White and Japanese
813	White and Filipino
814	White and Asian Indian
815	White and Korean
816	White and Vietnamese
817	White and Asian write_in
818	White and other Asian race(s)
819	White and two or more Asian groups
820	White and PI
821	White and Native Hawaiian
822	White and Samoan
823	White and Chamorro
824	White and PI write_in
825	White and other PI race(s)
826	White and other race write_in
827	White and other race, n.e.c.
830	Black and AIAN

831	Black and Asian
832	Black and Chinese
833	Black and Japanese
834	Black and Filipino
835	Black and Asian Indian
836	Black and Korean
837	Black and Asian write_in
838	Black and other Asian race(s)
840	Black and PI
841	Black and PI write_in
842	Black and other PI race(s)
845	Black and other race write_in
850	AIAN and Asian
851	AIAN and Filipino (2000 1%)
852	AIAN and Asian Indian
853	AIAN and Asian write_in (2000 1%)
854	AIAN and other Asian race(s)
855	AIAN and PI
856	AIAN and other race write_in
860	Asian and PI
861	Chinese and Hawaiian
862	Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian (2000 1%)
863	Japanese and Hawaiian (2000 1%)
864	Filipino and Hawaiian
865	Filipino and PI write_in

866	Asian Indian and PI write_in (2000 1%)
867	Asian write_in and PI write_in
868	Other Asian race(s) and PI race(s)
869	Japanese and Korean (ACS)
880	Asian and other race write_in
881	Chinese and other race write_in
882	Japanese and other race write_in
883	Filipino and other race write_in
884	Asian Indian and other race write_in
885	Asian write_in and other race write_in
886	Other Asian race(s) and other race write_in
887	Chinese and Korean
890	PI and other race write_in:
891	PI write_in and other race write_in
892	Other PI race(s) and other race write_in
893	Native Hawaiian or PI other race(s)
899	API and other race write_in
901	White, Black, AIAN
902	White, Black, Asian
903	White, Black, PI
904	White, Black, other race write_in
905	White, AIAN, Asian
906	White, AIAN, PI
907	White, AIAN, other race write_in
910	White, Asian, PI

911	White, Chinese, Hawaiian
912	White, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian (2000 1%)
913	White, Japanese, Hawaiian (2000 1%)
914	White, Filipino, Hawaiian
915	Other White, Asian race(s), PI race(s)
916	White, AIAN and Filipino
917	White, Black, and Filipino
920	White, Asian, other race write_in
921	White, Filipino, other race write_in (2000 1%)
922	White, Asian write_in, other race write_in (2000 1%)
923	Other White, Asian race(s), other race write_in (2000 1%)
925	White, PI, other race write_in
930	Black, AIAN, Asian
931	Black, AIAN, PI
932	Black, AIAN, other race write_in
933	Black, Asian, PI
934	Black, Asian, other race write_in
935	Black, PI, other race write_in
940	AIAN, Asian, PI
941	AIAN, Asian, other race write_in
942	AIAN, PI, other race write_in
943	Asian, PI, other race write_in
944	Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese); and Native Hawaiian or PI; and Other
949	2 or 3 races (CPS)
950	White, Black, AIAN, Asian

951	White, Black, AIAN, PI
952	White, Black, AIAN, other race write_in
953	White, Black, Asian, PI
954	White, Black, Asian, other race write_in
955	White, Black, PI, other race write_in
960	White, AIAN, Asian, PI
961	White, AIAN, Asian, other race write_in
962	White, AIAN, PI, other race write_in
963	White, Asian, PI, other race write_in
964	White, Chinese, Japanese, Native Hawaiian
970	Black, AIAN, Asian, PI
971	Black, AIAN, Asian, other race write_in
972	Black, AIAN, PI, other race write_in
973	Black, Asian, PI, other race write_in
974	AIAN, Asian, PI, other race write_in
975	AIAN, Asian, PI, Hawaiian other race write_in
976	Two specified Asian (Chinese and other Asian, Chinese and Japanese, Japanese and other Asian, Korean and other Asian); Native Hawaiian/PI; and Other Race
980	White, Black, AIAN, Asian, PI
981	White, Black, AIAN, Asian, other race write_in
982	White, Black, AIAN, PI, other race write_in
983	White, Black, Asian, PI, other race write_in
984	White, AIAN, Asian, PI, other race write_in
985	Black, AIAN, Asian, PI, other race write_in
986	Black, AIAN, Asian, PI, Hawaiian, other race write_in
989	4 or 5 races (CPS)

990	White, Black, AIAN, Asian, PI, other race write_in
991	White race; Some other race; Black or African American race and/or American Indian and Alaska Native race and/or Asian groups and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups
996	2+ races, n.e.c. (CPS)

Variable: "HISPAN"

Name:	HISPAN
Label:	Hispanic origin [general version]
Variable Text:	HISPAN identifies persons of Hispanic/Spanish/Latino origin and classifies them according to their country of origin when possible. Origin is defined by the Census Bureau as ancestry, lineage, heritage, nationality group, or country of birth. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see RACE for a discussion of coding issues involved. Users should note that 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, and in the 2000 and 2010 Puerto Rican census and the PRCS. However, questions assessing Spanish/Hispanic origin were not asked in the Puerto Rican censuses prior to 2000. The HISPAN general code covers country-of-origin classifications common to all years; the detailed code distinguishes additional groups and subgroups. See HISPRULE for details on how country of origin information was assigned prior to 1980. In 2020, the Census Bureau updated the questionnaire text, processing, and coding of the race and Hispanic origin questions, resulting in major changes to the distribution of race and Hispanic origin categories. As a result, users should proceed with caution when comparing HISPAN and RACE in 2019-prior samples with 2020-onward samples. See the comparability tab for more details.
Concept:	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	102
End Position:	102
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Categories	

Value	Label
0	Not Hispanic
1	Mexican
2	Puerto Rican
3	Cuban
4	Other
9	Not Reported

Variable: "HISPAND"

Name:	HISPAND
Label:	Hispanic origin [detailed version]
Variable Text:	HISPAN identifies persons of Hispanic/Spanish/Latino origin and classifies them according to their country of origin when possible. Origin is defined by the Census Bureau as ancestry, lineage, heritage, nationality group, or country of birth. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see RACE for a discussion of coding issues involved. Users should note that 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, and in the 2000 and 2010 Puerto Rican census and the PRCS. However, questions assessing Spanish/Hispanic origin were not asked in the Puerto Rican censuses prior to 2000. The HISPAN general code covers country-of-origin classifications common to all years; the detailed code distinguishes additional groups and subgroups. See HISPRULE for details on how country of origin information was assigned prior to 1980. In 2020, the Census Bureau updated the questionnaire text, processing, and coding of the race and Hispanic origin questions, resulting in major changes to the distribution of race and Hispanic origin categories. As a result, users should proceed with caution when comparing HISPAN and RACE in 2019-prior samples with 2020-onward samples. See the comparability tab for more details.
Concept:	Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	103
End Position:	105
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric

Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
000	Not Hispanic
100	Mexican
102	Mexican American
103	Mexicano/Mexicana
104	Chicano/Chicana
105	La Raza
106	Mexican American Indian
107	Mexico
200	Puerto Rican
300	Cuban
401	Central American Indian
402	Canal Zone
411	Costa Rican
412	Guatemalan
413	Honduran
414	Nicaraguan
415	Panamanian
416	Salvadoran
417	Central American, n.e.c.
420	Argentinean
421	Bolivian

422	Chilean
423	Colombian
424	Ecuadorian
425	Paraguayan
426	Peruvian
427	Uruguayan
428	Venezuelan
429	South American Indian
430	Criollo
431	South American, n.e.c.
450	Spaniard
451	Andalusian
452	Asturian
453	Castillian
454	Catalonian
455	Balearic Islander
456	Gallego
457	Valencian
458	Canarian
459	Spanish Basque
460	Dominican
465	Latin American
470	Hispanic
480	Spanish
490	Californio

491	Tejano
492	Nuevo Mexicano
493	Spanish American
494	Spanish American Indian
495	Meso American Indian
496	Mestizo
498	Other, n.s.
499	Other, n.e.c.
900	Not Reported

Variable: "HCOVANY"

Name:	HCOVANY
Label:	Any health insurance coverage
Variable Text:	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. For a summary of health insurance variables in the ACS/PRCS, see the IPUMS health insurance page.
Concept:	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	106
End Position:	106
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
1	No health insurance coverage
2	With health insurance coverage

Variable: "HCOVPRIV"

Name:	HCOVPRIV
Label:	Private health insurance coverage
Variable Text:	HCOVPRIV indicates whether persons had private health insurance coverage at the time of interview. The Census Bureau classifies employer- or union-provided insurance (HINSEMP), plans purchased by individuals from private insurance companies (HINSPUR), and TRICARE or other military health care (HINSTRI) as private coverage. For a summary of health insurance variables in the ACS/PRCS, see the IPUMS health insurance page.
Concept:	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	107
End Position:	107
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
1	Without private health insurance coverage
2	With private health insurance coverage

Variable: "HCOVPUB"

Name:	HCOVPUB
Label:	Public health insurance coverage
Variable Text:	HCOVPUB indicates whether persons had public health insurance coverage at the time of interview. The Census Bureau classifies as "public insurance" the federal insurance programs Medicare (HINSCARE), Medicaid (HINSCAID), and Department of Veterans Affairs insurance (HINSVA). The Census Bureau does not consider insurance provided by Indian Health Services to be public coverage, as IHS policies are not always comprehensive. For a summary of health insurance variables in the ACS/PRCS, see the IPUMS health insurance page.
Concept:	Health Insurance Variables -- PERSON
Start Position:	108
End Position:	108
Width:	1
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0

Categories

Value	Label
1	Without public health insurance coverage
2	With public health insurance coverage

Variable: "POVERTY"

Name:	POVERTY
Label:	Poverty status
Variable Text:	POVERTY treats respondents who live in families collectively. It expresses each family's total income for the previous year as a percentage of the poverty thresholds established by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently revised in 1980, adjusted for inflation (see the poverty definition page for more information). POVERTY assigns all members of each family - not each household - the same code. POVERTY is also

	calculated for most adults living as unrelated individuals. For the 1950-2000 censuses, the reference period for income is the previous calendar year; for the ACS and the PRCS, the reference period is the preceding 12 months from the date of interview. Whether an individual falls below the official "poverty line" depends not only on total family income, but also on the size of the family, the number of people in the family who are children, and the age of the householder (under/over age 65). POVERTY was created using detailed income and family structure information about each individual and calculating the family income as a percentage of the appropriate official poverty threshold. For example, if a person's family income is $20,000 and the poverty threshold for such a person is $13,861, then the value of POVERTY for that individual is $20,000/$13,861 * 100 percent, or 144. Individuals whose family income is more than five times the appropriate poverty threshold receive a POVERTY value of 501. For more detail on the precise poverty thresholds used for the POVERTY variable, see the poverty definition page. In POVERTY, the IPUMS evaluates poverty status individually for each distinct family unit in the household, as defined in FAMUNIT. For example, all persons related to the household head receive the same poverty value as the head, while an unrelated person and her child would share their own value distinct from that of the primary family. As mentioned in the FAMUNIT variable description, it is possible for individuals identified as being non-relatives of the head (RELATE) to be included in the primary family (FAMUNIT 1), based on family pointer information. However, because the POVERTY values for primary families in the 2000 Decennial and ACS/PRCS samples are published in the PUMS by the Census Bureau (see User Caution below) and the Census Bureau strictly excludes "non-relatives" (RELATED > 1100) from primary families, some individuals identified as FAMUNIT 1 by IPUMS USA will not have the same POVERTY value as the head of household. These individuals will instead have the single-person poverty calculation assigned to them by the Census Bureau. The original PUMS samples for years prior to 1990 did not include a poverty variable. Original PUMS samples from 1990 onward included poverty values, but IPUMS poverty values differ from the original PUMS values in a key way. The original PUMS samples treated all households members unrelated to the head as one-person families when assigning poverty values, even if such persons were part of a secondary family (i.e., persons living with their own relatives but not related to the household head). Thus, the original PUMS poverty measures do not account for the presence of children (or any other aspect of family size and composition) in secondary families. For example, in the original 1990 PUMS sample, a woman unrelated to the householder who has a child would receive a poverty value appropriate for a single person with a given income, rather than for a two-person family with a child. Consequently, the original PUMS samples from 1990 onwards tend to underestimate poverty. In the IPUMS, by contrast, the POVERTY value would be based on the threshold fitting the secondary family consisting of both the mother and the child. The IPUMS samples also round to the nearest poverty value, while the original census PUMS samples always round up. User Caution: The incomes of the highest-earning individuals are "top-coded" in the 2000 census data, the ACS and the PRCS samples (see 2000 income top codes). In the 2000-present period, for individuals in the first family unit of every household (cases where FAMUNIT=1), POVERTY uses the poverty values in the original PUMS samples, which are based on respondents' pre-top-coded income information. The POVERTY value for some of these cases will differ from calculations one could make by hand using the available information in the top-coded income variables. As noted above, the IPUMS calculates POVERTY values for members of secondary families, and these values are based on top-coded income information. (Like the ACS, the IPUMS also uses the income adjustment factor before calculating poverty, although use of this factor is not recommended with IPUMS data. See the ACS income standardization note for more information.) This variable also includes some valid values for group quarters (GQ) residents, even though the stated universe does not include such cases. Users who want to maintain a consistent universe should manually exclude group quarters residents.
Concept:	Income Variables -- PERSON

Start Position:	109
End Position:	111
Width:	3
Variable Format:	numeric
Implied Decimal Places:	0
Coder Instructions:	CodesPOVERTY is a 3-digit numeric code expressing each family's total income for the previous year as a percentage of the poverty thresholds established by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently revised in 1980, adjusted for inflation (See Poverty Definition Page). POVERTY 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). POVERTY Specific Variable Codes 000 = N/A 001 = 1 percent or less of poverty threshold (including 0 or negative income) 501 = 501 percent or more of poverty threshold