

NSAF

Methodology Reports

1997 NSAF Non-MKA (Other Adult) Public Use File Documentation and Codebook

Report No. 17

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Assessing
the New
Federalism

An Urban Institute
Program to Assess
Changing Social Policies

PREFACE

The 1997 NSAF Non-MKA Public Use File Documentation and Codebook is the seventeenth report in a series describing the methodology of the 1997 National Survey of America's Families (NSAF). The NSAF is part of the *Assessing the New Federalism project* being conducted at the Urban Institute in partnership with Child Trends. Westat conducted the data collection for the NSAF.

The NSAF is a major new survey focusing on the economic, health, and social characteristics of children, adults under the age of 65, and their families. During the first round of the survey in 1997, interviews were conducted in over 44,000 households, yielding information on over 100,000 people. The NSAF sample is representative of the nation as a whole and of 13 states and therefore has an unprecedented ability to measure differences between states.

About the Methodology Series

This series of reports has been developed to provide readers with a detailed description of the methods employed to conduct the 1997 NSAF. The early reports focus on the following:

- No. 1. An overview of the NSAF sample design, data collection techniques, and estimation methods
- No. 2. A detailed description of the NSAF sample design for both telephone and in-person interviews
- No. 3. Methods employed to produce estimation weights and the procedures used to make state and national estimates for *Snapshots of America's Families*
- No. 4. Methods used to compute and results of computing sampling errors
- No. 5. Processes used to complete the in-person component of the NSAF
- No. 6. An assessment of several measures of child and family well-being
- No. 7. Studies conducted to understand the reasons for nonresponse and the potential bias impacts of missing data
- No. 8. Response rates obtained (taking the estimation weights into account) and methods used to compute these rates
- No. 9. Methods employed to complete the telephone component
- No. 10. Data editing techniques and imputation techniques for missing variables
- No. 11. 1997 NSAF Child Public Use File Documentation and Codebook
- No. 12. 1997 NSAF Questionnaire
- No. 13. 1997 NSAF MKA (Most Knowledgeable Adult) Public Use File Documentation and Codebook
- No. 14. Impact of census undercount-adjusted weights on survey estimates
- No. 15. 1997 NSAF comparisons with other national surveys
- No. 16. 1997 NSAF articles and papers on survey methods
- No. 17. 1997 NSAF Non-MKA (Other Adult) Public Use File Documentation and Codebook

About This Report

Report No. 17 provides documentation for the Non-MKA (Other Adult) Public Use File, which includes data on 47,052 sampled adults (other than the MKAs, who are the most knowledgeable adults for each sample child) from the 1997 NSAF and is available at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/methodology.html>.

Contained here is an overview of the Non-MKA File, including how to access and download it. Detailed information on each variable is then presented, including where it comes from on the NSAF questionnaire, how it was created, and what records have missing or inapplicable entries and (usually) why. Weighted and unweighted distributions and the question wording for each variable are also included. Two cross-reference listings are provided to assist the reader in locating variables.

The Non-MKA Public Use File is a compressed ASCII file contained in a self-extracting program that must be downloaded and unzipped. Users of the NSAF Child Public Use File, released in the spring of 1999, or of the MKA Public Use File, released in the summer of 1999, will find the structure of this file very familiar. In addition, this methodology report is very similar in form to Methodology Report No. 13, the *1997 NSAF MKA Public Use File Documentation and Codebook*.

Report No. 17 was prepared with the technical assistance of The Harris Smith Institutes under a subcontract from the Urban Institute.

For More Information

For more information about the National Survey of America's Families, contact *Assessing the New Federalism*, Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, telephone: (202) 261-5377, fax: (202) 293-1918, Web site: <http://newfederalism.urban.org>. E-mail: nsaf@ui.urban.org.

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	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
HHID	Household identification number	9-4	2-1
UCPSID	Legal family ID	9-49	2-2
UFAMID	Social family identifier	9-50	2-2
RESPID	Respondent identification number	9-39	2-2
PERSID	ID# of person on whom info is collected	9-32	2-2
WGPR0	Weight for Non-MKA variables	9-55	2-3
WGPR1–WGPR60	Replicate weights for Non-MKA variables	9-56	2-3
WGHLTH0	Weight for health variables	9-55	2-3
WGHLTH1–WGHLTH60	Replicate weights for health variables	9-55	2-4
WGRB0	Weight for opinion variables	9-56	2-4
WGRB1–WGRB60	Replicate weights for opinion variables	9-56	2-4
SITE	State of residence	9-41	2-4

UREGION	Region	9-53	2-4
UINCRPOV	Legal family income as % of poverty	9-52	2-5
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AGE	Age	9-2	2-7
SEX	Gender	9-40	2-8
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	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
BSATMED	Satisfaction with quality of medical care	9-2	3-1
FDISBL	Has health condition that limits work	9-3	3-1
FHLTHP	Current health status compared to 12 months ago	9-3	3-2
UCURCVG2	Current coverage	9-50	3-2
UHIPOV	Current coverage— three-level hierarchy	9-51	3-2
UVISIT	Number of health care visits in past 12 months	9-55	3-3
USOURCE	Usual source of care	9-54	3-3
UNOCON	Not confident in access to care	9-52	3-3
UCNGHL	Health status	9-49	3-4
NDEPRESA	Very nervous in past month	9-25	3-4
NDEPRESB	Felt calm and peaceful in last month	9-26	3-4
NDEPRESC	Non-MKA felt downhearted in last month	9-27	3-4
NDEPRESD	Non-MKA was a happy person in the last month	9-28	3-5
NDEPRESE	Non-MKA could not be cheered up in last month	9-29	3-5

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	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
UBCPSED	Education level, CPS	9-47	4-1
LUNPJB	Participate in unpaid job	9-9	4-1
LWHUNP	Non-MKA participated in unpaid job	9-13	4-1
LUNPREQ	Had unpaid job for welfare	9-9	4-2
LAFCDC	Unpaid job for AFDC	9-4	4-2
LFDSTMP	Unpaid job for food stamps	9-5	4-2
LGENASS	Unpaid job for general assistance	9-6	4-2
LVOUCHER	Given vouchers for education	9-10	4-3
LWHVCHR	Non-MKA given vouchers for education	9-13	4-3
LUSVCHR	Used voucher	9-10	4-3
LJBCLAS	Received help looking for work in 1996	9-7	4-3
LWHJBCL	Non-MKA received help looking for work	9-12	4-4
LTRAIN	Took job training courses	9-8	4-4
LWHTRN	Non-MKA took job training courses	9-12	4-4
LHSCLS	Took GED classes	9-6	4-4
LWHHSCL	Non-MKA took GED classes	9-11	4-4

LCREDIT	Anyone take college courses	9-5	4-4
LWHCRDT	Non-MKA took college courses	9-11	4-5

5 Housing and Hardship Variables 5-1

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
MOWNRENT	Own or rent	9-23	5-1
MLIVETM	Time lived at this home	9-19	5-1
MLIVEUN	Time lived at this home - unit	9-19	5-1
MINSTATE I	n-state or out-of-state move	9-18	5-2
MNBEDRMS	Number of bedrooms in the home	9-22	5-2
MMORRENT	Monthly mortgage or rent	9-20	5-2
MLESSRNT	Government pays rent	9-18	5-3
MMOVEIN	Anyone taken in during last 12 months	9-20	5-3
MFDWORRY	Worried whether food would run out	9-17	5-3
MFDLACK	Food bought didn't last	9-16	5-3
MCUTMEAL	Cut/skip meals for lack of money	9-14	5-4
MCUTOFT	Cut/skip meals for lack of money—frequency	9-15	5-4
MPAYRENT	Unable to pay rent in last year	9-24	5-4
MPAYHELP	Try to get help when unable to pay bills	9-23	5-4
MMOVEOUT	Move in with other people in last 12 months	9-21	5-5

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U_FTFYLY	Full-time, full year last year	9-42	7-1
U_FTPTLY	Full- or part-time worker last year	9-43	7-1
U_HRSLY	Hours worked per week last year	9-44	7-2
U_LFSR	Labor force status code	9-44	7-2
U_MAIN	Total earnings from main job last year	9-45	7-2
U_OTHJOB	Other earnings last year	9-45	7-2
U_USHRS	Hours worked per week this year	9-46	7-2
U_WKSLY	Weeks worked last year	9-47	7-3
U_EARN	Total earnings last year	9-42	7-3

8 Opinion Variables 8-1

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
PBABIES	Welfare encourages babies before marriage	9-32	8-1
PNOTWORK	Mothers of young children should not work	9-33	8-1
PONFEET	Welfare helps people get on their feet	9-34	8-1
PSINGPAR	Single mother is as effective as married couple	9-35	8-2
PWANTKID	If want children, ought to marry	9-36	8-2
PWORKIMP	Working for pay is important	9-37	8-2
PWORKMOM	Working mother establishes secure relation	9-38	8-2
PWRKLESS	Welfare makes people work less	9-39	8-3

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	<u>Count</u>	<u>Definition</u>	
AGE	Age	9-2	2-7
BSATMED	Satisfaction with quality of medical care	9-2	3-1
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UINCRPOV	Legal family income as % of poverty	9-52	2-5

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UREGION	Region	9-53	2-4
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WGHLTH1–WGHLTH60	Replicate weights for health variables	9-55	2-4
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WGPR1–WGPR60	Replicate weights for Non-MKA variables	9-56	2-3
WGRB0	Weight for opinion variables	9-56	2-4
WGRB1–WGRB60	Replicate weights for opinion variables	9-56	2-4
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XDISBL	Imputation flag for FDISBL (non-MKA)	9-58	3-1
XHLTHP	Imputation flag for FHLTHP	9-58	3-2
XOWNRENT	Imputation flag for MOWNRENT	9-59	5-1
XPAYRENT	Imputation flag for MPAYRENT	9-59	5-4
XSEX	Imputation flag for SEX	9-60	2-8
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1 OVERVIEW OF FILE DOCUMENTATION

This is the first of nine chapters documenting the 1997 NSAF Non-MKA (Other Adult) Public Use File. Chapter 1 contains an overview and chapters 2 through 8 look at the variables one at a time, commenting on where in the questionnaire they come from, how they were created, and what records have missing or inapplicable entries and (usually) why. Chapter 9 presents the weighted and unweighted distributions and the abbreviated question wording for each variable.

Two sets of cross-referenced entries are provided in the table of contents: one alphabetical and one organized by position. The alphabetical listing, found under chapter 9 in the table of contents, is by SAS variable name, and includes a short description of each variable and the page numbers where information on the variable is to be found. The variables in chapters 2 through 8 in the table of contents are listed by location and show the SAS variable name, plus the page locations where further information on the variable can be found in this codebook.

1.1 Introduction

This report documents the third public use file to be made available from the NSAF. The Non-MKA file being made available contains records for 47,052 sampled adults (other than the MKAs, who are the most knowledgeable adults for each sample child). Non-MKA adults do not have dependent children living with them. This public use file is a companion to the NSAF Child Public Use File and the NSAF MKA Public Use File. For this reason, users of those files will find the structure of the current release familiar. In addition, this methodology report is very similar to Methodology Report No. 13, the *1997 NSAF MKA Public Use File Documentation and Codebook*. Using identifier variables discussed in chapter 2 of this codebook, the Non-MKA file can be linked to the other public use files to create a hierarchical structure in which each child's record is associated with that of his or her MKA as well as with the sampled Non-MKAs in the family or household.

Linkage of files allows users to form a more complete picture of the family setting in which the children, the MKAs, and the Non-MKAs function. For example, the Child Public Use File provides minimal information about the housing situation of the focal child's family. After merging the focal child file with the MKA file (using the appropriate variables, as described in chapter 2), the user can determine what percentage of children live in rented homes, what percentage of children are in families that have difficulty providing housing, and the frequencies of several other housing-related variables.

This overview of the documentation provides an introduction to the survey and indicates where more information can be found (section 1.2). The physical characteristics of the file are covered next, including how to access and download it (section 1.3). The variables being released at this time are a limited subset of those on the survey. The rationale for the choices made is given in section 1.4. Confidentiality protections are discussed next and the pledges asked of researchers covered in more detail (section 1.5).

The documentation for this file assumes a degree of experience that may not be available to all potential users. To partially address this, section 1.6 offers guidelines on how to use the data and includes some information on other publicly available files that have similar structures. Closely

allied to the production of survey estimates is the need to calculate the sampling error. The approaches we recommend are introduced in section 1.7.

The NSAF data set is still being finalized, and we expect to make further changes—albeit minor ones—even to the data being provided here. A few potential users may want to wait for later releases, but we do expect that for the most part researchers will find considerable value in the data we are able to provide now.

Sections 1.8 and 1.9 conclude this overview of the file documentation. Section 1.8 provides the contact information on how to communicate with us if problems are encountered. The main contact for questions will be by email at nsaf@ui.urban.org. We will respond to queries in a timely manner. Before writing, however, users may first consult the “Frequently Asked Questions” (FAQ) link on the NSAF home page (<http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/FAQ.html>). This resource is described in section 1.9. Finally, selected references, including the early methodology reports from the 1997 NSAF, are found at the end of this chapter as section 1.10.

1.2 About the Survey

The NSAF is a survey of the economic, health, and social characteristics of children, adults under the age of 65, and their families. Interviews were conducted in over 44,000 households, yielding information on over 100,000 people. The data collection was conducted by Westat for the Urban Institute and Child Trends.

Large representative samples of households were taken in each of 13 targeted states plus the balance of the nation. The 13 states are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. Together, these states account for over half of the U.S. population and have a broad array of government programs, fiscal capacity, and well-being outcomes. The 1997 sample results provide a wide range of characteristics for each of the targeted study areas and for the country as a whole, in the period just before the era of the New Federalism (when major changes in U.S. federal and state policies occurred). The survey, therefore, forms a sound baseline from which many of the changes brought about by the New Federalism can be measured and assessed.

The NSAF sample is representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population under age 65. Data were obtained from February to November 1997. As with virtually all household surveys, some important segments of the population (e.g., the homeless) could not be sampled because of their living arrangements and hence are not included in the survey results.

The NSAF sample had two parts. The main sample consisted of a random digit dial (RDD) survey of households with telephones. This was supplemented with a second (area probability) sample of households without telephones. Both samples were drawn separately for each of the 13 state study areas and for the balance of the nation. Milwaukee was also designated as a study area in its own right; therefore, the state of Wisconsin can be viewed as consisting of two study areas: Milwaukee and the balance of the state. On the present public use file, however, in order to preserve respondent anonymity, we subsample Milwaukee cases, which might otherwise have small weights, and we do not include Milwaukee as a separate site.

Telephone households were subsampled, with the subsampling rates depending on the presence of children in the household and their response to a single household income-screening question. All households screened with children and classified as low-income were given a full interview, while higher-income households with children and all households without children (but with someone under 65) were subsampled before in-depth interviewing. Households with only adults age 65 and over were screened out of the survey. In all, some 179,000 telephone households were contacted. After screening, detailed 25- to 40-minute telephone interviews were conducted in 42,973 households.

In the area sample, households within sampled blocks were screened, and all nontelephone households with someone under 65 were interviewed. Because only a small fraction of households do not have a telephone, block groups from the 1990 census that had a very high percentage of telephone households were eliminated from the area sampling frame. A special coverage adjustment was made during the weighting process to account for excluding persons in nontelephone households in these block groups. For this portion of the sample, screening interviews were conducted with 37,000 households. Because only persons without telephones were eligible, extended interviews were conducted, after screening, in just the 1,488 nontelephone households identified, making 42,973 telephone + 1,488 nontelephone = 44,461 interviewed households altogether.

Within both the RDD and area samples, household members were subsampled to reduce the number of questions asked of each respondent. If there were multiple children under age six, one was randomly selected. The same was true for children 6 to 17 years old. No more than two children were sampled from each household. For example, if a household had three children all under the age of five then only one of these children was selected, and there was not a second focal child. Furthermore, if there were two families in a household and each had two children (one between 0 and 5 years old and one between 6 and 17 years old), only one child age 0 to 5 and one child age 6 to 17 was picked. Both children could be from the same family or there could have been one child from each family.

Data were collected about each of these sample children through the most knowledgeable adult in the household for that child. In choosing the MKA, interviewers asked to speak to the person in the household who knew the most about the sampled child's education and health care. Therefore, selection of MKAs was not a random process; rather, the interviewer sought to obtain the highest-quality information possible for each child. In families with two sampled children, the MKA was not necessarily the same person for both children. Consequently, there were cases in which one family had two MKAs.

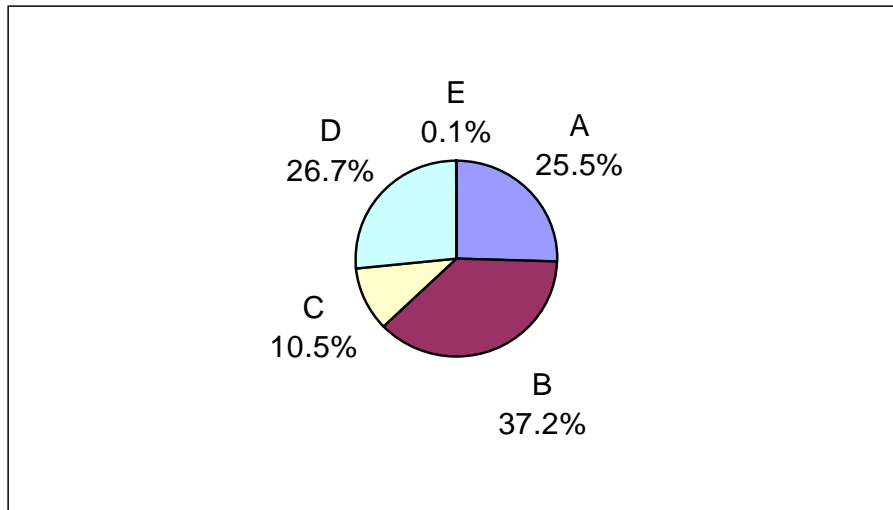
During the interview about the child, questions were also asked about the MKA and his/her spouse/partner (a Non-MKA) if the spouse/partner also lived within the household. All the questions about the spouse/partner were answered by the MKA. However, some questions were asked only about the MKA. These questions concerned feelings, religious activities, and opinions. Other questions were randomly asked about one of the two when both were present. The subject for the latter questions was randomly chosen between the MKA and his or her spouse/partner. These questions concerned health insurance and health care utilization. The concern was that collecting information about the child, the MKA, and the spouse of the MKA all by proxy through the MKA would tire the MKA excessively. By asking these questions about only the MKA or his or her spouse or partner, the burden on the MKA was reduced. This

protocol was applied identically in the RDD and area components. In households with no children, by definition the adults were only Non-MKAs.

The types of adults to be found in the MKA and Non-MKA public use files, taken together, are shown in figure 1. The categories of the adults who are not MKAs are spouse/partner of MKA, spouse partner of adult, and adult. In addition to these categories there is one joint category, namely “Both a spouse/partner of MKA and an MKA.”

Figure 1.
Types of Adults in 1997 NSAF Public Use Files

Note: Percentages shown are approximate values



*A = Spouse/partner of MKA, B = MKA, C = Spouse/partner of adult, D = adult, and
E = Both a spouse/partner of MKA and an MKA*

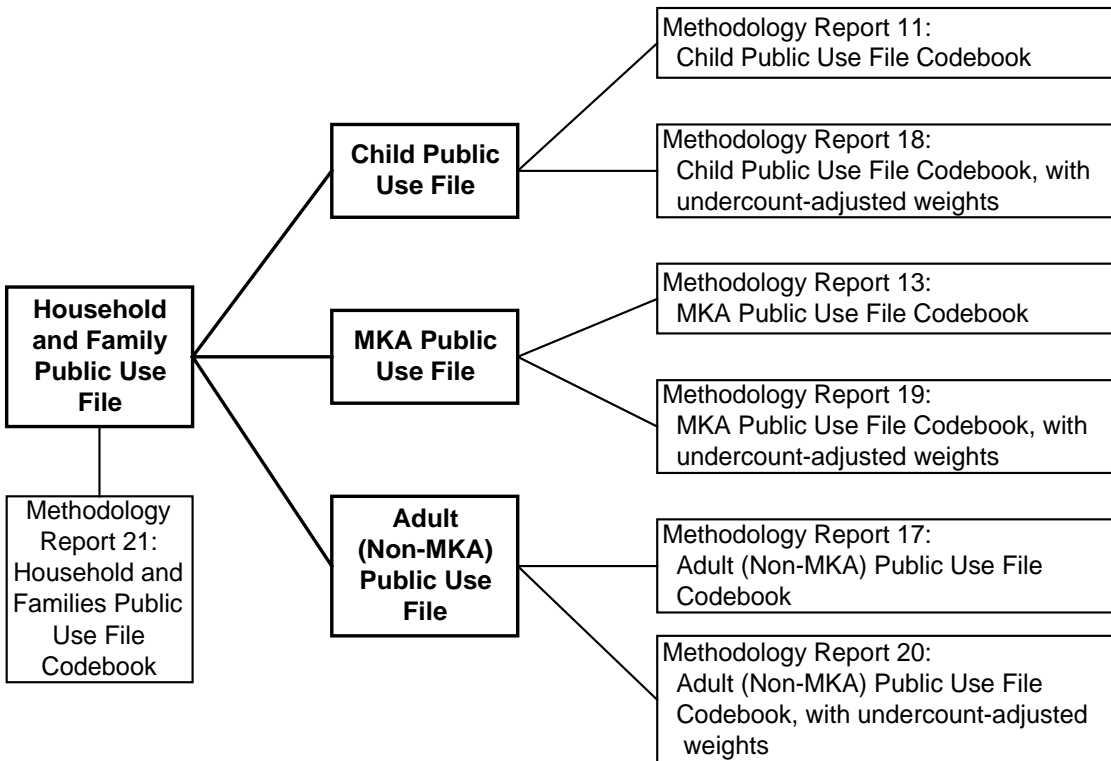
For more information on the NSAF as a whole, see Report No. 1 in the 1997 NSAF Methodology Series, available at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/design.html>. The sample design is covered in great detail in Report No. 2 in the series. The other available early reports in the 1997 NSAF Methodology Series are referred to as appropriate throughout this document. A full list of the Methodology Reports released to date is included in the references at the end of this chapter.

1.3 About the Data File

This public use file contains records for the 47,052 Non-MKAs (other adults) on whom detailed information was collected. In concept, the complete NSAF has a very complex hierarchical structure. We have chosen not to release the file in its complete form largely because it is being made available in pieces as the work is finished. Hence, this NSAF public use file has a rectangular structure. It can be merged with the already-available Child Public Use File and the MKA Public Use File to construct a hierarchical structure, as needed. As a result of ongoing updates to the master survey files, there may be minor differences in weights in this Non-MKA file versus the previously released Child and MKA files.

The user can link each public release file to the others in order to build a more complete picture of the NSAF results. Figure 2 provides a graphic representation of how the files we intend to release will fit together with each other and their related publications.

Figure 2.
Structure of NSAF Public Use Files and Companion Publications



The Non-MKA Public Use File is a compressed ASCII file, contained in a self-extracting program, that must be downloaded and uncompressed. To download the file and save it to your disk, click on the file name. A window will appear asking for the location to save the file. Enter the location and choose “Save.” To unzip the file, go to the file manager or Windows Explorer and double-click the downloaded file. The extraction program will unzip the ASCII file into the same directory.

The file description displays the variable name, whether the variable is numeric or character, and the columns the variable occupies. To convert the ASCII file to a SAS data set, download the *sample read-in data step* and change the infile statement to point to the downloaded, uncompressed file.

1.4 Variables Included

The variables on this file are from the questions the NSAF asked the respondent (whether an MKA or a Non-MKA) about the Non-MKAs; however, not all such questions have been provided (for the complete set of all segments of the NSAF questionnaire and all survey questions, see Methodology Report No. 12 in this series). Some variables (e.g., those involving living arrangements) were still being readied for analysis at the time this report was published. Provided in full, however, are responses to questions on the following:

- Health status and satisfaction (section F of the questionnaire)
- Employment and income (section I of the questionnaire)
- Education and training (section L of the questionnaire)
- Housing and hardship (section M of the questionnaire).

Chapter 2 contains descriptions of the basic Non-MKA variables, including identification codes for linking sample members into families and households. The sample weights are also found here. In chapter 3, descriptions of the health questions and related measures can be found. Chapter 4 has definitional information on education questions and related training variables. Chapter 5 includes information on Non-MKA housing and hardship. In chapter 6, issues, problems, and social services associated with Non-MKAs are discussed. Chapter 7 includes variables dealing with the employment and earnings of Non-MKAs, and chapter 8 gives information on questions in which the respondent was asked to give his or her opinion on various issues.

Chapters 2 through 8 all have a complete set of definitional materials for each question, interviewer prompts (if appropriate), and some limited details about what was done in editing (or imputing) the data prior to the variable being placed on the public use file. Several variables for which data were imputed have notes describing their imputation flags and the number of cases imputed. Created or derived variables (those beginning with the letter U) may be made up of component variables that have been imputed; however, the created variable itself is generally not flagged as imputed on this file. Later release files will contain more information on which variables have been derived from imputed data. In addition to supplying definitional information, these middle chapters relate (where appropriate) the NSAF concept being used with that in the Current Population Survey (CPS) (<http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>).

Counts of valid values for each item constitute the largest part of this data dictionary and codebook. In chapter 9, these are provided for each variable and parallel the listings provided in chapters 2 through 8. Along with each count there are several items of information provided to document the data file. These are each described below:

Variable Name: For each entry in this data dictionary, a mnemonic string of characters is provided as the variable name. The string begins with the letter of the section on the questionnaire that the variable comes from. For variables created after the interviewing, a U is employed as the first letter in the string. The remaining characters (up to seven more) are a short description of the variable. *In the example, the variable chosen is MOWNRENT (from chapter 4).*

Label: The label is a short description of the variable; the sample read-in data step will load the label into the data set when SAS is used to manipulate the data. *In our example, this is the entry “Own or rent.”*

Type is either numeric (N) or character (C). *Here in the example, the type is N.*

Length: The length field is appropriate for character variables only. *Here the value is shown as NA for “not applicable.”*

Survey/Derived describes whether the variable comes directly from the interview or whether it is a created variable. *MOWNRENT is a survey variable taken from question M1, shown next.*

Question Num: Survey variables will have a question number. *The variable is taken directly from the questionnaire, section M, question M1.*

Question Text: Text from the questionnaire is provided if the variable was obtained directly. *The actual text of the question from M1.*

Allowable Non-Missing Values: A list of all of the possible non-missing values for the variable and the description of the values. *Here the non-missing values can take on the values 1, 2, or 3.*

Unweighted and Weighted Frequencies: For most variables in the codebook, weighted and unweighted frequencies of the variable in the data file are shown. For variables with which the health weight is used, the weighted counts and percentages are found in the columns “Health Count” and “Health Percent.” For variables with which the opinion weight is used, the weighted counts and percentages are found in the columns “Opinion Count” and “Opinion Percent.” If the Non-MKA person weight is used with a variable, these columns are blank.

Missing values: Missing values are of four types:

.D	Don't Know
.I	Inapplicable
.N	Not Ascertained
.R	Refused To Answer

When present, these are included in the frequency counts alongside valid values. Character variables will store the period with the letter, whereas numeric variables only store the letter. *Here no inapplicable entries appear.*

Later files will complete the picture for household level information. See section 9 of this chapter for detailed release plans.

1.5 Confidentiality Protections

When the NSAF data were obtained, a pledge of confidentiality was given to respondents. We need the help of all researchers who use this data to help keep that pledge. This is why we have asked each of you to agree to make no attempt to identify any respondent and to employ the data for research purposes only. To control access to the file, we further request that you not redistribute the file, but instead refer all potential users back to us so we can be sure they understand the obligations they incur when becoming users. When you obtain the 1997 NSAF Non-MKA Public Use File, you will be asked to obligate yourself as follows:

*In downloading this public use file, I, [your name and e-mail address], agree that I will make **no** attempt to identify any sampled individual.*

I, [your name], further agree that I will not disseminate this file to anyone else, but will ask them to register and obtain their own copy directly. That way, all users of the file will be registered and all will have agreed to protect the confidentiality of the information provided them.

A significant effort has been mounted to prevent inadvertent disclosures. Obvious direct identifiers like telephone numbers, names, and addresses have been eliminated. As already noted, full geographic detail has been dropped. On this file, in fact, only a state identifier has been provided. Even though Milwaukee was oversampled and could be analyzed separately, we have elected to combine it with the rest of Wisconsin. We also subsampled Milwaukee cases with small weights to better protect against the possibility of any re-identification of survey respondents. Other forms of protection (such as top-coding), standard with general-purpose files (e.g., the CPS), have also been employed in the choice of variables or in their coding. It should be noted that the amount of geographic detail eventually to be provided from NSAF is still under review as we release this file.

In preparing the present file for release, we have carried out two further steps to assure that the risk of an inadvertent disclosure was minimal: First, we employed the “Checklist on Disclosure Potential of Proposed Data Releases” to be sure that a fully systematic approach to confidentiality protection had been carried out. (See Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Group, Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, Office of Management and Budget, 1999. To appear in *The 1999 Proceedings of the Government Statistics Section American Statistical Association*.) Second, we brought in an outside group of disclosure experts to independently evaluate the protection steps we are taking in our NSAF public file releases.

For still more on confidentiality issues in public data sets, see “The Confidentiality Beasties” (Mulrow and Scheuren 1999) and “Special Issue on Disclosure Limitation Methods for Protecting the Confidentiality of Statistical Data” (Feinberg and Willenborg 1998).

1.6 How to Use the Data

Standard statistical theory assumes observations are independent and identically distributed (IID). In most sample surveys like the NSAF, the observations are not IID because they are collected by stratifying the units and selecting units at different sampling rates and by sampling units that are clustered together at different rates from those that are in different clusters.

To account for these deviations from IID observations, survey weights are used in making point estimates of characteristics of interest, such as estimates of population totals, means, and proportions. These weights are used to adjust for the following features of samples: differential probabilities of selecting the units, differential response rates, making the survey estimates consistent with known population totals, and correcting or reducing undercoverage. For example, NSAF survey weights are used to adjust the data for these and other factors:

- The sample size in Mississippi in the NSAF is about the same size as that of the much larger states California and New York. Hence, the average NSAF sample weight for a Mississippi case is a lot smaller than an otherwise similar case drawn from California or New York.
- Within sites, households below 200 percent poverty were sampled at about twice the rate of those above 200 percent.
- The response rate in the area sample (nontelephone sample) is much higher than that in the RDD sample.
- The number of adults in a state is already known from other sources and the estimates from the survey are made to equal these known totals.

In an ideal survey, all the units in the inference population are eligible to be selected into the sample and all those that are selected participate in the survey. In practice, neither of these conditions holds completely: Some units do not have any chance of being selected for the sample (undercoverage) and some of the sampled units do not respond (nonresponse). If undercoverage and nonresponse are not addressed, then the estimates from the survey will be biased. In the 1997 NSAF, the weights of those that are selected and respond are adjusted to represent the undercovered persons and nonrespondents. For a complete explanation of the weighting scheme employed in the NSAF, see Report No. 3 in this series.

The weighted estimates from this file are of the population of Non-MKAs, or adults other than the primary caregivers (MKAs), ages 18 to 64. Unlike the child file, where only one weight was needed for all estimates, there are two weights to be used for different variables in this file. When producing estimates for most health variables, the health weight, included here as WGHLTH0, should be used. Estimates for all other variables (employment and earnings, housing and hardship, etc.) should be calculated using the general Non-MKA weight, WGPRO. There are six health variables for which the opinion weight WGRB0 rather than the specific health weight, should be used: BSATMED and NDEPRESA through NDEPRESE.

There are some Non-MKAs on this file without weights. These are individuals under 18 or over 64 years of age for whom, under the survey protocol being used no detailed interview information was obtained. These unweighted cases have been included to aid researchers wishing to determine the family context of the focal children and MKAs associated with these unweighted Non-MKAs.

The general Non-MKA weight, as discussed above, includes factors that adjust for the probability of selecting the Non-MKA (including differential factors by reported poverty level and the number of children per household) and nonresponse at the household and person level. Furthermore, the weights were adjusted to be consistent with known totals of adults by race, Hispanic ethnicity, age, sex, and tenure (rent or own a home), and for the state and the nation. The health weight takes into account the additional fact that questions related to health (with the exception of BSATMED and NDEPRESA–NDEPRESE) were asked about either the respondent or the spouse/partner, but not about both.

Researchers should note, however, that both the general Non-MKA weight and the health weight are derived from projections based on the 1990 Decennial Census, so neither of these weights adjusts for the census undercount. At a later date, a set of undercount-adjusted weights will be released for the NSAF. For more information on the impact of the census undercount-adjusted weights see Report No. 14 in this series. In addition, an augmented version of this data file will be released, with undercount-adjusted weights appended (see Methodology Report No. 20, forthcoming).

To illustrate the use of the weights, consider employing a SAS PROC MEANS statement to obtain a weighted estimate using the Non-MKA weight. Generically, this is:

```
PROC MEANS DATA="input dataset" Statistics List;  
VAR "variable(s) to be calculated";  
WEIGHT "Non-MKA weight";  
TITLE 'Title of the Table' ;  
RUN;
```

Example:

```
PROC MEANS DATA= non_mka n sumwgt mean;  
VAR u_earn;  
WEIGHT wgpr0;  
TITLE 'Total Earnings Last Year: Mean Statistic Using Weight WGPR0';  
RUN;
```

To obtain:

n	Sum Wgt	Mean
47,052	124,353,606	22,335.05

Examples where the Non-MKA weight WGPR0 can be used in making estimates include:

- (1) the number of Non-MKAs who are male
- (2) the percentage of Non-MKAs who worked full time in the past year

- (3) the number of low-income Non-MKAs who had been unable to pay rent in the last year
- (4) the percentage of black Non-MKAs who own their own home
- (5) the percentage of Non-MKAs on Medicaid in the past year, and
- (6) the percentage of Non-MKAs who took job training courses in the past year.

Notice that some of these examples are of subgroups of Non-MKAs, and no special consideration is needed for these types of estimates. For some statistics, it is possible to estimate either the number of Non-MKAs who live in a family that is below poverty or the number of families that are below poverty. In many situations, the former is the preferred statistic because it gives information about the number of Non-MKAs irrespective of the number of families they are in. If the researcher chooses to present the Non-MKA estimate, the Non-MKA weight is appropriate. Researchers wishing to make estimates about families cannot do so directly from this file and will have to wait for release of the 1997 NSAF Household and Families Public Use File (to be documented in Report No. 21 of this series).

1.7 Calculating Sampling Errors

Measures of precision of the estimates (variances or standard errors) are also affected by the sample design, and in many cases the effect is even larger for these quantities than for the estimates themselves. One way of describing the variability of an estimate from a survey is by using design effects. The term “design effect” is used to describe the variance of sample estimates for a particular sample design, relative to the corresponding variance of a simple random sample with the same sample size. Design effects are used to evaluate the efficiency of the sampling design and estimation procedure utilized to develop the estimates.

The concept of design effect (or DEFF) was popularized by Kish (e.g., Kish 1965) to deal with complex sample designs involving stratification and clustering, as we have in the NSAF. Stratification generally leads to a gain in efficiency over simple random sampling. On the other hand, clustering usually leads to deterioration in efficiency. This latter effect arises due to positive intracluster correlation among the subunits in the clusters. For example, DEFF is larger for children because we sometimes sampled more than one of them from the same household. This clustering effect increases the variance over that which would pertain in a simple random sampling of children. There is also a stratification effect to consider in the NSAF. By oversampling Mississippi, for instance, we obtain excellent results for that state—roughly as good as those for the much larger California. However, this oversampling means that our estimates of the nation as a whole are not as good as if we had drawn a simple random sample of the country as a whole.

In order to determine the total effect of any complex design on the sampling variance in comparison to the alternative simple random sampling, one calculates a ratio of variances associated with an estimate, namely

$$DEFF = \frac{\text{sampling variance of a complex sample}}{\text{sampling variance of a simple random sample}}.$$

This ratio is called the design effect of the sampling design for the estimate. This ratio measures the overall efficiency of the sampling design and the estimation procedure utilized to develop the estimate. At the analysis stage, the DEFF is useful because most statistical analysis software (such as SAS and SPSS) assumes the data are from a simple random sample when computing sampling errors of estimates. The DEFF can, in some circumstances, indicate how appropriate this is and can be used to adjust these simple estimates to produce ones that are closer to the actual sampling errors of the estimates (Skinner, Holt, and Smith 1989).

For example, the design effect for a proportion can be expressed as:

$$\text{DEFF} = \frac{\text{Var}_{des}(p)}{\text{Var}_{srs}(p)}$$

Where:

p denotes the weighted estimate of the population proportion P ,

$\text{Var}_{srs}(p)$ is the estimated simple random variance $v(p)_{srs} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$, and

$\text{Var}_{des}(p)$ is the variance of the complex sample calculated appropriately.

In the NSAF and in most other large-scale surveys, a large number of data items or variables are collected from respondents. Each variable has its own design effect. One way to represent all of these is to compute design effects for a number of similar variables and then try to generalize about the impact of the complex sample design. Tables 1 to 3 enable us to do this by showing the average, maximum, and minimum design effects for 33 NSAF estimates of adults.

The tables are for average DEFF and average DEFT for estimates for all adults and low-income adults (table 1), Hispanics and low-income Hispanics (table 2), and blacks and low-income blacks (table 3). Each table has a row for each state with four columns for all adults, which are then repeated for low-income adults as well. The first column is the average DEFF, the second is the maximum DEFF, the third is the minimum DEFF, and the fourth is labeled the DEFT. The DEFT is the square root of the design effect, so it is similar to the DEFF but on the scale of the standard deviation of the estimate rather than the variance. The figures labeled DEFT in the tables are actually the average of the DEFTs.

In most cases, design effects for complex samples are larger than one. In the NSAF, design effects for adults follow this general rule, too, because of differential sampling fractions and the intracluster correlation of units (adults, in this case) within clusters or households (Kish 1992). In fact, as can be seen from tables 1 to 3, some design effects for estimates of adults are considerably greater than one, especially those for adult statistics for the nation as a whole where the DEFFs range from roughly 1.71 to 9.3.

These tables were taken unaltered from Report No. 4 in this methodology series and show the design effects calculated from the NSAF internal file which includes all adults—MKAs and Non-MKAs, including spouses/partners of MKAs and adults without children. These estimates are deemed appropriate for most variables on the Non-MKA public use file, since the Non-MKAs are a subset of the larger adult data set. However, these estimates of the design effect are of a somewhat lower quality than those calculated specifically for the Child file (see Methodology Report No. 11) because they are based on a more general group. These tables are intended to provide users with a general idea of the amount of sample uncertainty associated with statistics based on this file. If researchers using this file wish to undertake detailed analysis of this data, or reach final conclusions based on this data, they should perform the necessary variance estimation themselves, using the procedures detailed in Report No. 4 in this Methodology Series.

Although these estimates of design effect are appropriate for most variables on the file, they are somewhat less suitable for the health variables for which the health weights are used. As discussed in section 1.2 above, most health questions were not asked of all Non-MKAs; therefore, for these variables, the cases found on this file represent an even smaller subset of the larger internal file for which these design effects were calculated.

One final point about the design effect tables. The tables show Milwaukee and the balance of Wisconsin separately. We have not recalculated the design effects for Wisconsin as a whole, even though the Non-MKA public use file does not separate out the Milwaukee cases. For Wisconsin we recommend either using the larger of the two sets of design effects shown or employing the replicate structure of the Non-MKA file and calculating variances directly (as described below).

Table 1.
Average DEFF and DEFT for Estimates from the Internal File for All Adults and Low Income Adults, by Site

Study area	All adults				Low-Income Adults			
	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT
Alabama	2.09	3.25	1.37	1.44	2.24	4.11	0.92	1.47
Balance of Wisconsin	1.57	2.25	1.06	1.25	1.94	3.47	0.84	1.37
California	1.74	2.87	0.65	1.31	2.25	4.28	1.22	1.49
Colorado	1.78	2.29	1.27	1.33	1.95	3.09	1.19	1.39
Florida	2.06	3.35	0.83	1.42	2.62	4.95	1.84	1.60
Massachusetts	1.92	2.85	0.86	1.37	2.38	4.07	1.34	1.53
Michigan	1.77	3.61	0.92	1.31	2.14	3.517	0.83	1.45
Milwaukee	1.68	2.45	0.92	1.29	2.13	3.76	1.16	1.44
Minnesota	2.22	7.05	1.16	1.46	2.61	8.03	1.42	1.58
Mississippi	1.92	3.28	1.34	1.38	2.02	3.75	1.28	1.41
New Jersey	1.81	2.53	1.02	1.34	2.20	3.43	0.97	1.47
New York	1.93	2.82	0.59	1.37	2.45	3.53	1.07	1.55
Texas	2.10	3.26	0.56	1.43	2.58	4.60	1.25	1.58
Washington	1.73	3.07	1.03	1.31	2.01	3.08	1.18	1.40
Balance of the United States	1.71	2.80	0.90	1.29	1.99	3.23	1.26	1.39
National	4.74	8.20	1.71	2.16	5.21	8.90	3.09	2.26

Source: Report No. 4 in 1997 NSAF Methodology Series.

Table 2.
Average DEFF and DEFT for Estimates from the Internal File for All Hispanics and Low-
Income Hispanics, by Site

Study Area	All Hispanics				Low Income			
	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT
Alabama	1.73	4.50	0.46	1.26	1.41	4.57	0.43	1.15
Balance of Wisconsin	1.99	3.61	0.35	1.37	2.23	4.88	0.42	1.39
California	2.09	3.45	0.91	1.43	2.32	5.03	1.43	1.50
Colorado	1.58	2.56	0.89	1.24	1.82	3.01	1.01	1.33
Florida	2.69	8.05	1.07	1.58	2.83	11.61	0.54	1.61
Massachusetts	2.24	3.73	1.27	1.48	2.14	3.32	0.74	1.44
Michigan	1.62	3.37	0.43	1.24	1.55	2.92	0.30	1.21
Milwaukee	1.90	2.73	0.40	1.35	1.94	4.24	0.45	1.35
Minnesota	1.64	2.99	0.56	1.25	1.99	3.68	0.57	1.37
Mississippi	1.30	3.52	0.68	1.11	1.21	3.76	0.20	1.05
New Jersey	1.96	2.94	0.86	1.38	2.05	3.32	0.84	1.41
New York	2.31	4.01	0.95	1.50	2.48	4.09	0.83	1.55
Texas	2.25	3.78	0.94	1.47	2.35	5.31	1.05	1.49
Washington	1.75	3.18	0.79	1.30	1.79	3.30	0.75	1.31
Balance of the United States	1.63	2.95	0.36	1.26	1.61	3.26	0.47	1.25
National	3.63	6.40	2.15	1.89	3.86	5.73	2.16	1.94

Source: Report No. 4 in 1997 NSAF Methodology Series.

Table 3.
Average DEFF and DEFT for Estimates from the Internal File for All Blacks and Low-
Income Blacks, by Site

Study area	All Blacks				Low Income			
	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT	Average DEFF	Maximum DEFF	Minimum DEFF	Average DEFT
Alabama	2.06	4.29	0.96	1.41	1.93	2.91	0.79	1.37
Balance of Wisconsin	1.49	3.24	0.55	1.20	1.28	4.36	0.61	1.10
California	1.83	3.38	1.05	1.34	1.84	3.47	1.03	1.34
Colorado	1.25	2.29	0.25	1.09	1.26	1.74	0.43	1.11
Florida	2.46	4.70	0.34	1.53	2.44	4.74	0.47	1.53
Massachusetts	1.91	2.97	1.27	1.37	1.95	3.85	0.68	1.38
Michigan	1.73	3.51	0.86	1.30	2.01	3.57	1.15	1.40
Milwaukee	1.73	3.51	0.74	1.30	1.57	2.67	0.95	1.24
Minnesota	2.22	8.16	0.42	1.42	2.30	8.78	0.56	1.43
Mississippi	2.01	3.32	1.26	1.40	1.84	3.68	0.96	1.34
New Jersey	1.71	2.82	0.51	1.29	1.64	2.38	0.69	1.27
New York	1.80	2.70	0.75	1.33	1.79	3.32	0.76	1.32
Texas	2.18	4.64	0.23	1.44	2.13	3.99	0.46	1.43
Washington	1.39	2.02	0.83	1.17	1.37	1.98	0.92	1.16
Balance of the United States	1.79	3.63	0.94	1.32	1.66	2.73	1.03	1.28
National	5.16	9.30	2.73	2.25	4.90	8.11	3.17	2.20

Source: Report No. 4 in 1997 NSAF Methodology Series.

For this public use file of sampled Non-MKAs, the average DEFTs shown in the tables can be used directly by calculating from the file an unbiased estimate of the simple random sampling error. In Report No. 13 there is an extended example (for MKA data) showing in detail the computational steps for constructing adjusted confidence intervals.

Our basic approach for the NSAF data is similar to that taken in Census Bureau publications for the Current Population Survey CPS (e.g., see Series P-60, No. 198, which is the CPS publication most comparable to the 1997 NSAF study). We believe that this approach will often give serviceable results for descriptive statistics, such as means, proportions, and totals. Wolter (1985) has more details.

For more complex situations, the book by Skinner, Holt, and Smith (1989) should be consulted. An approach using replication is also available in this public use file, employing the 60 replicate weights—WGPR1 through WGPR60—or, for health variables, WGHLTH1 through WGHLTH60. The details of the replication technique are found in Methodology Report No. 4. The computer program WesVar (see <http://www.spss.com/software/wesvar/>) may be employed. There are still other approaches—in particular, using the programs STATA and SUDAAN (see references).

1.8 Contact Information

For more information on the NSAF Public Use Files and the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), please contact us as follows:

Email is the quickest and most convenient approach. Please send communications to nsaf@ui.urban.org.

Please include your name, complete address, and phone number in any correspondence, so we can better serve you. All email inquiries will be answered within three working days, usually by a return e-mail.

Regular mail can also be used by writing to:

Assessing the New Federalism
National Survey of America's Families
Urban Institute
2100 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

If you use regular mail, please include your name, return postal address, email address, and phone number. Allow a week for us to get your request. All mail inquiries will be returned within three working days after receipt, if we can reply by email. If regular mail is required, add another week. We have asked for telephone numbers so that we can clarify your question or request, if necessary.

1.9 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The following is a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and answers. It may be useful to consult the FAQ sheet first when questions arise. To view the FAQ list, which is updated on a frequent basis, consult the NSAF home page at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/>.

Release Dates for Survey Data

Question One:

When will the remaining Round One NSAF data become available?

Answer One:

Initial Child Public Use File Release — April 1999
Initial MKA Public Use File Release — August 1999
Initial Non-MKA Public Use File Release — November 1999
Second Child Public Use File Release — December 1999
Second MKA Public Use File Release — December 1999
Second Non-MKA Public Use File Release — January 2000
Overall Final Release of Public Use File — February 2000

Distribution of Survey Data

Question One:

Can I distribute the data from the NSAF Public Use Files to my colleagues, even though they personally have not registered with the Urban Institute?

Answer One:

We politely insist that all users of the Public Use File data register with the Urban Institute at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/survey/nsafsurvey.cfm>. This measure is designed to prevent misuse of NSAF data.

Sampling

Question One:

How can the NSAF be nationally representative when only 13 states were surveyed?

Answer One:

A sample was also drawn from the balance of the nation in order to allow estimation of nationwide population parameters.

Household, MKA, Non-MKA, and Child Identifiers

Question One:

How do the various identifiers on the file relate to the overall structure of the NSAF data?

Answer One:

The household identifier (HHID) can be used to group members of the same household together. The RESPID identifies each individual with a respondent—the person who provided the information. For children, the RESPID links them to their MKA; therefore, this variable, can be used to group individuals into families. Finally, each individual about whom information was collected has a unique identifier (PERSID).

Linking the Non-MKA Public Use File to Other Public Use Files

Question One:

How can the Non-MKA file be linked to the MKA File?

Answer One: In order to link the Non-MKA file to the MKA file, and to other public use files, users should employ a SAS MERGE statement in the following manner:

```
PROC SORT DATA=nmka OUT=nmkatemp;  
  BY hhid;  
RUN;
```

```
PROC SORT DATA=mka OUT=mkatemp;  
  BY hhid;  
RUN;
```

```
DATA merge anotb bnota;  
  MERGE nmkatemp(IN=A) mkatemp(IN=B);  
  BY hhid;  
  IF A AND B THEN OUTPUT merge;  
  IF A AND NOT B THEN OUTPUT anotb;  
  IF B AND NOT A THEN OUTPUT bnota;  
RUN;
```

(*Note:* In this example, the Non-MKA data set is referred to as “nmka,” while the MKA data set is referred to as “mka.” The resulting merged file is called “merge”.) This procedure will yield a unified file combining records from the two public use files.

Weights

No questions currently. The use of weights is covered in this introduction and in two reports in the NSAF methodology series (Nos. 3 and 4). The complex sample that was used in NSAF and that requires that weights be used is discussed in this methodology series in Reports No. 2 and 3. In Report No. 14 census undercount-adjusted weights for NSAF are described. The undercount-adjusted weights will be available on the “final” NSAF public use files.

Geographic Indicators

Question One:

Will substate geographic indicators be released?

Answer One:

Only state and census region indicators are available at present on this file because of concerns, already outlined, regarding the preservation of our confidentiality pledge to respondents. We are still studying this and may be able to provide more geographic detail (e.g., census divisions) in later releases, but in any case, geographic data below the state level will remain quite limited.

Family Characteristics (i.e., relationships and poverty status)

No questions currently. The information on this file from NSAF gives only limited information on these topics. Later files will be much more detailed in this area.

Non-MKA Characteristics (i.e., age, gender, race, ethnicity)

No questions currently. This is nearly complete as is, but family context variables could be created from later releases.

Health Measures

No questions currently. More information on the nature of the health insurance coverage and other issues will be released on later files. A full discussion of how NSAF health measures relate to other surveys will also be published.

Education Measures

No questions currently. Variables provided on this file are virtually complete as given.

Other Adult Measures

No questions currently. Variables in this area of the NSAF are virtually complete as given. At present, there are no plans to impute for missing information.

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2 BASIC NON-MKA VARIABLES

This chapter contains definitions of the basic sample selection and demographic Non-MKA variables being released on this public use file. Included are entries that define the file's structure and will connect with the other files being released. The limited geographic variables on the file are defined, plus information on family setting (e.g., family poverty status). The Non-MKA sample weights are also described. Finally, items such as age, gender, race, and ethnicity conclude the material covered.

The entries shown here are in order by file location. The first line of each entry provides a short acronym in ALL capital letters, a brief variable name, and at the far right, a page reference to chapter 9, which contains unweighted counts for each variable. The body of each entry provides definitional material and explains missing values.

HHID	Household identification number	9-4
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The household identifier (HHID) can be used to group members of the same household together. The respondent identifier (RESPID) identifies each individual with a respondent—the person who provided the information. For children, the RESPID links them to their MKA; therefore this variable can be used to group individuals into families. Finally, each individual about whom information was collected has a unique person identifier (PERSONID).

This identifier is simply a unique number assigned to each household during survey processing. We included it as a convenience to researchers wishing to bring together interview records for the same household. The number assigned will be the same on subsequent files for the same household and therefore may be used to match records from one 1997 NSAF public use file to another.

Because the 1997 NSAF was largely an RDD telephone survey, we were unable to assure ourselves, as would be done in a completely face-to-face survey, that the Census Bureau definition of a “household” was strictly followed. We are, however, confident that no serious deviations took place. In any case, as is discussed in Report No. 3 in this methodology series, we did adjust the NSAF survey totals to an outside total of households obtained from the Census Bureau.

The traditional Census definition of a household includes all the persons who occupy a house, apartment, or other group of rooms or a room, that constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters. For it to be a separate housing unit, the occupants must not live and eat with any other person in the structure; furthermore, there must be direct access from the outside or through a common hall. The Census Bureau household population counts we used in deriving the survey weights excluded persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) are not included in the survey. Population coverage includes the civilian (noninstitutional)

The person identifier is simply a unique number assigned to each person during survey processing. We included it as a convenience to researchers wishing to bring together interview records for the same household or family. The number assigned will be the same on subsequent files for the same person and, therefore, may be used to match records from one 1997 NSAF public use file to another.

WGPR0 **Weight for Non-MKA variables** **9-55**

This is the final survey weight assigned to each Non-MKA. It reflects the original probability of selection of the household, the subsampling done in the NSAF to reduce respondent burden, plus adjustments made for nonresponse. The weight was further modified, as is customary in household surveys, to correct it for net undercoverage. The specific population totals used in the coverage adjustment were obtained from the Census Bureau and are consistent with the concepts employed in the 1990 decennial census. Chapter 1 of this codebook describes the use of this weight and may be consulted. See also Report No. 3 in this series for details on how this weight was created. When used properly, this weight allows researchers to employ this Non-MKA Public Use File to represent the non-MKA adults in the United States as of March 1, 1997. However, users of the file should note that this weight does not adjust for the census undercount. NSAF will release undercount-adjusted weights at a later date.

Because of our concerns about respondent anonymity, after the first published NSAF estimates (in Snapshots), we elected to subsample the Milwaukee cases. The weights on the current file were adjusted upward to reflect this extra step by using the inverse of the subsampling probabilities. We did not, however, go back through all the coverage adjustment steps again, so very slight differences exist between the estimates from this file and those already published from the full sample. Chapter 1, section 6 of this codebook discusses the small differences we found; it is believed that the subsampling should in no way impair use.

WGPR1–WGPR60 **Replicate weights for Non-MKA variables** **9-56**

This variable consists of 60 weights provided for researchers who wish to obtain sampling variance estimates using WesVar or other statistical software packages that use replicate weights. In Chapter 1 of this codebook, issues of variance estimation are discussed and references are given to Report No. 4 in this series. Computer programs for doing the needed calculations are also covered. The subsampling done to preserve confidentiality has also been reflected in these replicate weights.

WGHLTH0 **Weight for health variables** **9-55**

This weight should be used for all health variables except BSATMED and NDEPRESA–NDEPRESE. In addition to adjusting for the probabilities and modifications encompassed by the Non-MKA weight, this weight accounts for the fact that health questions were asked not of all

Non-MKAs, but randomly of either the Non-MKA or the Non-MKA's spouse/partner. As mentioned above, users of the file should note that none of these weights make adjustments for the census undercount. NSAF will release undercount-adjusted weights at a later date.

WGHLTH1–WGHLTH60 Replicate weights for health variables 9-55

This variable consists of 60 health weights provided for researchers who wish to obtain sampling variance estimates for health variables using WesVar or other statistical software packages that use replicate weights. In chapter 1, section 7 of this codebook issues of variance estimation are discussed and references are given to Report No. 4 in this series. Computer programs for doing the needed calculations are also covered. The subsampling done to preserve confidentiality has also been reflected in these replicate weights.

WGRB0 Weight for opinion variables 9-56

This weight variable should be used for all opinion variables, including BSATMED and NDEPRESA– NDEPRESE, instead of WGPR0 or WGHLTH0.

WGRB1–WGRB60 Replicate weights for opinion variables 9-56

These variables contain 60 replicate weights provided for researchers who wish to obtain sampling variance estimates for opinion variables using WesVar or other statistical software packages that use replicate weights.

SITE State of residence 9-41

This geographic variable is closely tied to the main goal of the NSAF, which was to provide detailed information on 13 states plus Milwaukee, and also to sample the balance of the United States, so that national estimates would be possible, too. The Milwaukee data cannot be shown separately for confidentiality reasons, and after subsampling were combined with the rest of Wisconsin into a single code for the state as a whole.

UREGION Region 9-53

In the NSAF, we are employing the regional partitioning of the United States that has been set up by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau divides the country into four regions and within each region into divisions, nine in all. The regions are Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central), West, and South. The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 Census:

NORTHEAST REGION. This region consists of two divisions: New England and Middle Atlantic. New England has six states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Middle Atlantic Division has three states: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

MIDWEST REGION. This region also consists of two divisions: East North Central and West North Central. East North Central has five states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The West North Central Division has seven states: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

WEST REGION. This region consists of the Mountain and Pacific Divisions. The Mountain Division has eight states: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. The Pacific Division has five states: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

SOUTH REGION. The South Census Region has three divisions: East South Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic. The states are Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee for the East South Central Division and Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas for the West South Central Division. The South Atlantic Division includes the remaining states and the District of Columbia. The states are Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

For the telephone sample, the addresses were derived from the area code of the telephone number. From the in-person component, they were obtained from the actual sample addresses. Divisions have been defined here, even though the Child Public Use File only shows the census region. As noted elsewhere, we are considering whether releasing census division-level geography would be possible in subsequent files.

UINCRPOV

Legal family income as % of poverty

9-52

This variable is categorical and takes on one of six values: 0.5 (families under 50 percent of the poverty level), 1 (families between 50 percent and 100 percent of the poverty level), 1.5 (families between 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty level), 2 (families between 150 percent and 200 percent of poverty level), 3 (families between 200 percent and 300 percent of poverty level), and 4 (families above 300 percent of poverty level).

The construction of this variable involved determining family income and then relating that income to the official poverty threshold. Users may wish to keep in mind that one or more of the component variables used in the creation of this variable may have been imputed.

Family Income. To determine family income, for each person in the sample who is 15 years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

- (a) Money wages or salary;
- (b) Net income from nonfarm self-employment;
- (c) Net income from farm self-employment;
- (d) Social Security or railroad retirement;
- (e) Supplemental Security Income;
- (f) Public assistance or welfare payments;
- (g) Interest (on savings or bonds);
- (h) Dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income;
- (i) Veterans' payments or unemployment and workmen's compensation;
- (j) Private pensions or government employee pensions;
- (k) Alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

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

Poverty Thresholds. In this file, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. The index was slightly modified in 1981 and has been kept up since by using the consumer price index to adjust for price changes. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 198, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Persons in the U.S.: 1996." Also see the site <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshold/thresh96.html>.)

The modified index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual; prior to 1981, adjustments were also made on the basis of farm-non-farm residence and sex of the householder. The impact of these revisions on the poverty estimates is minimal at the national level. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$16,036 in 1996. This poverty determination is consistent with the official poverty level set by the census.

U_SOCPOV

Social family income as % of poverty

9-46

This variable again, as earlier, is categorical and takes on one of six values: 0.5 (families under 50 percent of the poverty level), 1 (families between 50 percent and 100 percent of the poverty level), 1.5 families between 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty level), 2 (families between

150 percent and 200 percent of poverty level), 3 (families between 200 percent and 300 percent of poverty level), and 4 (families above 300 percent of poverty level).

The construction of this variable involved determining family income and then relating that income to the official poverty threshold. This variable differs from the above UINCRPOV in that U_SOCPOC was calculated according to the NSAF “social family” definition, rather according to the CPS definition of family income.

As mentioned above, the CPS family definition used by surveys like the CPS includes only legally married partners and their children as part of the family. In the NSAF, this CPS definition is maintained as well as a second “social family” definition that considers as members unmarried partners, all their children, and members of the extended family (anyone related by blood to the Non-MKA, the spouse/partner, or their children).

AGE

Age

9-2

Ages were asked about early in the NSAF. The first name of each household member was also obtained at this point so that further questions about each individual could be asked using his or her name.

The age question in the NSAF differs from that in some other surveys. Unlike the Current Population Survey for example, the NSAF does not ask for date of birth and then compute age. While believed to be more accurate, requesting date of birth was not workable in the NSAF because the survey was a fast-paced telephone interview. The CPS, on the other hand, generally obtains the information to calculate age during an in-person interview.

AGE was not edited, except in rare cases when a later question in the interview revealed that the respondent had made a mistake. There is clear evidence of age heaping (mainly at age ending in zero). This is not likely to be a problem if age groupings are used, especially those that were employed in weighting the sample (see Report No. 3 in this methodology series). Values for this variable have been top-coded for confidentiality reasons. all respondents with ages greater than 85 have been assigned an age of 85.

Because age is so central to the analysis, it has been imputed in the NSAF, as described in Report No. 10 in this series; however, it was seldom missing. Users of the data can employ the imputation flag variable XAGE to determine the number of cases in which age was imputed. As the frequencies for these imputation flags indicate, there were only 306 cases (0.65 percent of Non-MKAs) where the age of a Non-MKA needed to be imputed because it was missing. Report No. 10 contrasts the ages of imputed and not imputed sample cases.

UCNGHL**Health status****9-49**

This variable indicates whether the Non-MKA's health status was not good. The respondent's score for this variable was based on his or her response to questions from section B (Health Status and Satisfaction) of the survey.

Because this variable was created, there are no missing values. There were, however, 9,587 cases coded inapplicable due to sampling. Users may wish to keep in mind that one or more of the component variables used in the creation of this variable may have been imputed.

NDEPRESA**Very nervous in past month****9-25**

These five health-related opinion questions (identified here as NDEPRESA through NDEPRESE) were not asked of all Non-MKAs. We asked these questions because we want to understand how families are affected by changes around them.

For NDEPRESA, the interviewer was to ascertain whether the Non-MKA felt he or she felt very nervous in the last month. Eighty-one persons did not know whether they had felt very nervous in the last month. Eighty-five refused to answer, and no response was ascertained in 660 additional cases; 26,933 cases are coded inapplicable due to sampling.

Researchers should note that this is one of six health variables for which the general Non-MKA weight, rather than the health weight, should be used.

NDEPRESB**Felt calm and peaceful in last month****9-26**

The interviewer was to record whether the respondent had felt calm and peaceful in the last month. Eighty-three persons did not know whether they had felt that way in the last month. Seventy-eight refused to answer, and in 660 cases, no response was ascertained.

Researchers should note that this is one of six health variables for which the general Non-MKA weight, rather than the health weight, should be used.

NDEPRESC**Non-MKA felt downhearted in last month****9-27**

The interviewer was to record whether the Non-MKA felt downhearted in the last month. There were 111 persons who did not know whether they had felt that way in the last month. An additional 86 refused to answer, and in 660 cases no response was ascertained.

Researchers should note that this is one of six health variables for which the general Non-MKA weight, rather than the health weight, should be used.

LWHCRDT

Non-MKA took college courses

9-11

For this question, interviewers were to record all individuals who took any college courses last year toward either a two-year college degree (AA or Associate of Arts degree), a four-year college degree (BA or Bachelor of Arts degree), or another advanced degree (graduate or professional degree).

5 HOUSING AND HARDSHIP VARIABLES

This chapter contains definitions for the Non-MKA housing and hardship variables being released on this public use file. Included entries record whether the Non-MKA lives in a home that is owned or rented, the cost of living in the current home, the ability of the Non-MKA to pay for food and shelter, and so on.

MOWNRENT **Own or rent** **9-23**

The interviewer was given the following defined response categories:

OWNED OR BEING BOUGHT BY SOMEONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD: Household member owns it outright (with no mortgage) or holds the mortgage on it. Use this category if a home has a mortgage and the respondent (Non-MKA) says the bank owns the home. Also use this category if a mobile home is owned but is situated on rented land.

RENTED FOR CASH: The lease for the apartment or house is in the name of a household member.

OCCUPIED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF CASH RENT: Includes arrangements where no one in the household pays for rent.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, so there are no inapplicable cases. This variable was imputed since it was used in the weighting (see Report No. 3). From the imputation flag (XOWNRENT), users can see that the item was seldom missing. For more on differences in the distribution of the imputed and reported data, see Report No. 10.

MLIVETM **Time lived at this home** **9-19**

The respondent was to report how long he or she personally had lived in this dwelling unit. The interviewer instructed the respondent to ignore brief stays elsewhere as long as this address has been “home” throughout. However, if the respondent moved away and then returned to this address, he or she should report only the length of the most recent residence.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, with no inapplicable cases. There were 46,485 non-missing values for this variable.

MLIVEUN **Time lived at this home - unit** **9-19**

The interviewer was supposed to record the unit associated with the amount of time the respondent had lived at his or her current residence (see MLIVETM).

MLESSRNT**Government pays rent****9-18**

This question covers situations where the tenant receives the subsidy directly and passes it on to the landlord. It also covers situations where the tenant never sees the subsidy because it goes directly to the landlord or because the landlord provides the subsidy (such as a public housing authority).

In all, 159 persons did not know whether they had received government assistance in paying rent, 83 refused to say, and 349 were not asked. There were also 37,336 cases coded inapplicable. In these cases the respondent owned his or her home, or the respondent was above 200 percent of the poverty level and owned the home, or the social family income was above 200 percent of poverty.

MMOVEIN**Anyone taken in during last 12 months****9-20**

The respondent was to report YES if economic hardship, lack of money, or lack of family support was the main reason for the person's moving in.

Eleven respondents did not know if anyone had moved in during the past year and 22 refused to answer. In 119 cases, no answer was ascertained.

MFDWORRY**Worried whether food would run out****9-17**

The respondent was to report either OFTEN TRUE or SOMETIMES TRUE if economic hardship, lack of money, or lack of family support was the main reason for worrying about food running out during the past year.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, with no inapplicable cases. There were 87 persons who did not remember if they had worried that food would run out. An additional 31 respondents refused to say whether they had worried. In 331 cases, the question was not asked.

MFDLACK**Food bought didn't last****9-16**

The respondent was to report either OFTEN TRUE or SOMETIMES TRUE if economic hardship, lack of money, or lack of family support was the main reason for running out of food during the past year.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, with no inapplicable cases. In 94 cases, the respondent did not know whether at any point he or she had run out of food. Thirty-nine respondents refused to answer, and 331 were not asked.

MCUTMEAL **Cut/skip meals for lack of money** **9-14**

The respondent was to report either OFTEN TRUE or SOMETIMES TRUE if economic hardship, lack of money, or lack of family support was the main reason for skipping meals or eating less during the past year.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, with no inapplicable cases. Sixty-nine respondents did not remember whether they had cut or skipped meals. Forty refused to answer, and 331 were not asked.

MCUTOFT **Cut/skip meals for lack of money—frequency** **9-15**

The interviewer did not interpret this question for the respondent. If the respondent did not understand the question, the interviewer repeated the question and asked the respondent to respond according to what the question meant to him or her.

Nineteen respondents did not know whether they had cut or skipped meals frequently. Four refused to say, and 331 were not asked. There were 41,254 cases coded inapplicable for various reasons.

MPAYRENT **Unable to pay rent in last year** **9-24**

The respondent was to report YES if there was a time when he or she was unable to pay the mortgage, rent, or utility bill in full because of lack of money. The interviewer did not include occasional cases where the respondent forgot to pay the mortgage, rent, or utility bills. Also, the interviewer instructed the respondent not to include late payments that were paid in full within the usual 10 to 15-day grace period.

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs, with no inapplicable cases. In a number of cases this variable was imputed. The variable XPAYRENT is the imputation flag for this variable.

MPAYHELP **Try to get help when unable to pay bills** **9-23**

The interviewer was to define GET HELP to include getting money from relatives or friends. It was not to include getting the landlord to wait.

Seven persons did not know if they had tried to get help paying the bills, two refused to answer, and no response was ascertained for 330 cases. There were 41,675 cases coded inapplicable, either because the respondent had not had trouble paying the bills (see MPAYRENT) or for other reasons.

MMOVEOUT**Move in with other people in last 12 months****9-21**

The respondent was instructed to answer YES if economic hardship, lack of money, or lack of family support was the main reason for moving in.

Four respondents did not know whether he or she had had to move in with others, one respondent refused to answer, and 334 persons were not asked. There were 41,122 cases coded inapplicable either because the respondent did not have trouble paying the bills (See MPAYRENT) or for other reasons.

7 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS VARIABLES

This chapter defines the variables associated with employment and earnings of Non-MKAs. These created variables deal with the amount of time Non-MKAs worked, the amount of compensation they received, and other employment-related issues. These variables were all derived from responses to section I (Employment and Earnings) of the survey questionnaire. The responses to the survey questions have been analyzed and simplified to create these more straightforward variables.

U_FTPT Full- or part-time worker this year 9-43

This variable indicates whether the Non-MKA worked at a full- or part-time job during the current year. Responses were derived using the variable U_USHRS. If U_USHRS had a value greater than or equal to 35, the Non-MKA was coded as full-time; if the value was less than 35, the respondent was considered to be part-time.

There were 11,167 cases coded inapplicable because the respondent had not worked at all during the year. In 35 cases, the relevant question was not asked.

U_FTFYLY Full-time, full year last year 9-42

Derived from values for the variable U_WKSLY, this variable notes whether the Non-MKA was a full-time, full-year worker in the previous year. A full-year worker was considered to be someone working 50 or more weeks out of the year. A full-time worker, as mentioned above, was someone working more than 35 hours a week.

There were 8,270 cases coded inapplicable because the respondent had not worked during the previous year. Seventy-four persons were not asked the relevant questions.

U_FTPTLY Full- or part-time worker last year 9-43

This variable indicates whether the Non-MKA worked at a full or part-time job during the previous year. Responses were derived using the variable U_HRSLY. If the U_HRSLY variable had a value greater than or equal to 35, the Non-MKA was coded as full-time; if the value was less than 35, the respondent was considered part-time.

There were 8,270 cases were coded inapplicable because the respondent had not worked during the previous year. Seventy-four persons were not asked the relevant questions.

U_HRSLY **Hours worked per week last year** **9-44**

This variable captures how many hours the Non-MKA worked each week in the previous year. The values were based on responses to questions in section I (Employment and Earnings) of the questionnaire.

There were 38,708 non-missing values for this variable.

U_LFSR **Labor force status code** **9-44**

Based on responses to questions in section I (Employment and Earnings) of the survey, this variable indicates the Non-MKA's labor force status (whether he or she is working, looking for work, or not in the labor force).

This question was asked of all Non-MKAs; no cases were coded inapplicable.

U_MAIN **Total earnings from main job last year** **9-45**

This variable records the Non-MKA's earnings from his or her main job in the past year. Values for this variable were calculated based on the Non-MKA's responses to several questions from section I (Employment and Earnings) of the survey, for example those dealing with wage and time worked.

No cases were coded inapplicable. If the respondent had not had a job in the previous year, or if it was unknown whether he or she had held a job, a value of zero was assigned for this variable.

U_OTHJOB **Other earnings last year** **9-45**

Calculated based on responses to a question on additional earnings from other unspecified employment, this variable indicates income earned from jobs other than the Non-MKA's main job.

No cases were coded inapplicable. If the Non-MKA had no other job, or if it was not known whether he or she had other jobs, a value of zero was assigned for this variable.

U_USHRS **Hours worked per week this year** **9-46**

This variable indicates the number of hours the Non-MKA usually worked each week in the current year. Depending on how the Non-MKA was currently employed, each score for this variable was calculated from responses to questions in section I (Employment and Earnings). There were 35,850 non-missing values for this variable.

U_WKSLY

Weeks worked last year

9-47

This variable records the number of weeks the Non-MKA worked in the past year. This number is calculated based on questions from **SECTION I** (Employment and Earnings) of the survey. The question from which the answer was derived varied according to the employment situation of the Non-MKA.

There were 38,782 non-missing values for this variable.

U_EARN

Total earnings last year

9-42

Calculated by summing the total earnings from all jobs, this variable represents the Non-MKA's total earnings in the previous year. Values for this variable have been top-coded for confidentiality reasons. Respondents earning more than \$75,000 a year have been assigned a value of \$75,000; there were 473 such cases.

No cases were coded inapplicable. If the respondent had not earned money the previous year a value of zero, or less than zero, was recorded. Although data from the component variables utilized in constructing this variable was often imputed (see Report No. 10), at this time there is no imputation flag for this variable.

8 OPINION VARIABLES

This chapter discusses the opinion variables included in the second public use file. These questions were designed to determine respondents' views on issues such as welfare, the family, and work. In no case were answers to these questions imputed.

PBABIES **Welfare encourages babies before marriage** **9-32**

The interviewer did not interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer repeated the question and asked the respondent to answer according to what the question meant to him or her. Respondents indicated whether they felt welfare encouraged babies before marriage.

There were 1,140 respondents who did not know how they felt about this issue, 66 who refused to answer, and 682 who were not asked. There were 26,933 cases categorized as inapplicable.

PNOTWORK **Mothers of young children should not work** **9-33**

The interviewer did not interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer repeated the question and asked the respondent to answer according to what the question meant to him or her. The respondent indicated whether he or she felt mothers of young children should not work.

There were 762 respondents who did not know how they felt about this issue, 58 who refused to answer, and 682 who were not asked. There were 26,933 cases categorized as inapplicable.

PONFEET **Welfare helps people get on their feet** **9-34**

The interviewer did not interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer repeated the question and asked the respondent to answer according to what the question meant to him or her. This question asked the respondent whether he or she felt welfare helps persons get on their feet

There were 695 respondents who did not know how they felt about this issue, 44 who refused to answer, and 682 who were not asked. There were 26,933 cases categorized as inapplicable.

The interviewer did not interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer repeated the question and asked the respondent to answer according to what the question meant to him or her. The respondent indicated whether he or she felt welfare makes people work less.

There were 914 respondents who did not know how they felt about this issue, 80 who refused to answer, and 682 who were not asked. There were 26,933 cases categorized as inapplicable.

9 FREQUENCIES

In this chapter both weighted and unweighted counts of valid values for each item are provided. Along with each count there are several items of information provided to document the data file. These are each described below:

Variable Name: For each entry in this data dictionary, a mnemonic string of characters is provided as the variable name. The string begins with the letter of the section on the questionnaire that the variable comes from. For variables created at the Urban Institute, a U is employed as the first letter in the string. For variables that were imputed when an entry was missing, there is a companion variable on the file with an X as the first letter of its name. The remaining characters, up to seven more, are a short description of the variable.

Label: The label is a short description of the variable; the *sample read-in data step* will load the label into the data set when using SAS to manipulate the data.

Type is either numeric (N) or character (C).

Length: The length field is appropriate for character variables only.

Survey/Derived describes whether the variable comes directly from the interview or is a created variable.

Question Num: Survey variables will have a question number.

Question Text: Text from the questionnaire is provided if the variable was obtained directly.

Allowable Non-Missing Values: A list of all of the possible non-missing values for the variable and the description of the values.

Unweighted and Weighted Frequencies: For most variables in the codebook, weighted and unweighted frequencies of the variable in the data file are shown.

Missing values: Missing values are of four types:

.D	Don't Know
.I	Inapplicable
.N	Not Ascertained
.R	Refused To Answer

When present, these will be included in the frequency counts alongside valid values. Character variables will store the period with the letter, whereas numeric variables will store only the letter.

Variable Name: AGE

Label: Age

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: S6(AGE)

Question Text: [FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN: Now I'd like to ask about the children in your household who are under 18 years-old.]

Please tell me just their first name and age.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 150	Number

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
47,052	15	85	40.97	39.48

Variable Name: BSATMED

Label: Satisfied with quality of medical care

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: B1

Question Text: The (next/first) two questions are about the medical care you and your family receive from doctors and hospitals. How satisfied are you with the quality of medical care your family has received during the last 12 months? Would you say...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Very satisfied
2	Somewhat satisfied
3	Somewhat dissatisfied
4	Very dissatisfied

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
.D	2,217	4.71					6,476,818	6.55
.N	574	1.22					2,302,150	2.33
.R	31	0.07					89,726	0.09
1	23,458	49.86					46,612,630	47.12
2	16,100	34.22					34,070,997	34.44
3	3,131	6.65					6,326,023	6.39
4	1,541	3.28					3,045,801	3.08

Variable Name: FDISBL

Label: Has health condition that limits work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: F3

Question Text: [Do you/Does (SPOUSE/PARTNER)] have a physical, mental or other health condition that limits the kind or amount of work [you/(he/she)] can do?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	6,397	13.60			17,342,754	13.96		
2	31,068	66.03			106,876,164	86.04		

Variable Name: FHLTHP

Label: Current health compared to 12 months ago

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: F2

Question Text: How is [your/(SPOUSE/PARTNER)'s] health in general compared to 12 months ago? Is it:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Much better
2	Somewhat better
3	About the same
4	Somewhat worse
5	Much worse

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	2,755	5.86			9,696,910	7.81		
2	3,101	6.59			10,344,746	8.33		
3	28,894	61.41			96,267,339	77.50		
4	2,228	4.74			6,558,843	5.28		
5	487	1.04			1,351,080	1.09		

Variable Name: HHID

Label: Household identification number

Type: C

Length: 8

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
00000000 - 99999999	Identifier

Variable Name: LAFDC

Label: Unpaid job for AFDC

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L8

Question Text: For which of those programs? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

<u>Value</u>	Frequency				<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>				
.I	46,955	99.79	124,120,301	99.81				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	14	0.03	14,185	0.01				
2	9	0.02	33,400	0.03				

Variable Name: LFDSTMP

Label: Unpaid job for food stamps

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L8

Question Text: For which of those programs? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	46,955	99.79	124,120,301	99.81				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	10	0.02	21,532	0.02				
2	13	0.03	26,053	0.02				

Variable Name: LGENASS

Label: Unpaid job for general assistance

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L8

Question Text: For which of those programs? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	46,955	99.79	124,120,301	99.81				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	8	0.02	20,749	0.02				
2	15	0.03	26,836	0.02				

Variable Name: LJBCLAS

Label: Received help looking for work in 1996

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L12

Question Text: During 1996, did [you/or (SPOUSE/PARTNER)/or CHILD2 WHO IS 15 YEARS OLD OR OLDER] take classes or workshops to help look for work, like job search assistance, job clubs, or world-of-work orientations?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	56	0.12	182,630	0.15				
.N	122	0.26	308,347	0.25				
.R	21	0.04	133,519	0.11				
1	2,659	5.65	6,753,592	5.43				
2	44,194	93.93	116,975,519	94.07				

Variable Name: LUNPJB

Label: Participate in unpaid job

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L5

Question Text: Now, I'd like to talk to you about training and other activities last year. During 1996, did any government program give [you/or (SPOUSE/PARTNER)/or CHILD2 WHO IS 15 YEARS OLD OR OLDER] work in an unpaid job provided by the government?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	22	0.05	52,248	0.04				
.I	27,299	58.02	80,477,585	64.72				
.N	455	0.97	1,104,611	0.89				
.R	27	0.06	189,327	0.15				
1	191	0.41	442,554	0.36				
2	19,058	40.50	42,087,280	33.84				

Variable Name: LUNPREQ

Label: Had unpaid job for welfare

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L7

Question Text: Was the unpaid job (you/NAME IN L6) had a requirement for welfare -- that is, to get AFDC, Food Stamps, or General Assistance?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	46,849	99.57	123,818,444	99.57				
.N	75	0.16	186,355	0.15				
1	23	0.05	47,585	0.04				
2	105	0.22	301,222	0.24				

Variable Name: LUSVCHR

Label: Used voucher

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L11

Question Text: Did (you/NAME IN L10) use the voucher?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	2	0.00	937	0.00				
.I	46,728	99.31	123,510,642	99.32				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	231	0.49	637,125	0.51				
2	17	0.04	19,182	0.02				

Variable Name: LWHCRDT

Label: non-MKA took college courses

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L19

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	40,241	85.52	103,286,151	83.06				
.N	119	0.25	303,144	0.24				
1	4,791	10.18	16,432,704	13.21				
2	1,901	4.04	4,331,607	3.48				

Variable Name: LWHHSCL

Label: non-MKA took GED classes

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L17

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	46,404	98.62	121,740,684	97.90				
.N	120	0.26	313,306	0.25				
1	479	1.02	2,162,147	1.74				
2	49	0.10	137,469	0.11				

Variable Name: LWHJBCL

Label: non-MKA received help looking for work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L13

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	1	0.00	4,548	0.00				
.I	44,274	94.10	117,296,870	94.33				
.N	119	0.25	303,144	0.24				
1	1,793	3.81	4,974,053	4.00				
2	865	1.84	1,774,992	1.43				

Variable Name: LWHTRN

Label: non-MKA took job training courses

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L15

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	1	0.00	147	0.00				
.I	43,831	93.15	115,531,415	92.91				
.N	119	0.25	303,144	0.24				
1	2,182	4.64	6,602,244	5.31				
2	919	1.95	1,916,656	1.54				

Variable Name: LWHUNP

Label: non-MKA participated in unpaid job

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L6

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	46,787	99.44	123,725,331	99.49				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	128	0.27	348,867	0.28				
2	63	0.13	93,687	0.08				

Variable Name: LWHVCHR

Label: non-MKA given vouchers for education

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: L10

Question Text: Who?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	1	0.00	78	0.00				
.I	46,614	99.07	123,364,648	99.20				
.N	74	0.16	185,720	0.15				
1	250	0.53	657,244	0.53				
2	113	0.24	145,916	0.12				

Variable Name: MCUTMEAL

Label: Cut/skip meals for lack of money

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M9C

Question Text: In the last 12 months, since (name of current month) of last year, did you or other adults in your family ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	69	0.15	160,778	0.13				
.N	331	0.70	956,655	0.77				
.R	40	0.09	94,728	0.08				
1	5,467	11.62	12,016,055	9.66				
2	41,145	87.45	111,125,389	89.36				

Variable Name: MCUTOFT

Label: Cut/skip meals for lack of money-freq

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M9D

Question Text: How often did this happen? Was it...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Almost every month
2	Some months but not every month
3	Only 1 or 2 months

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	19	0.04	32,033	0.03				
.I	41,254	87.68	111,380,895	89.57				
.N	331	0.70	956,655	0.77				
.R	4	0.01	16,086	0.01				
1	1,702	3.62	3,587,044	2.88				
2	2,027	4.31	4,713,595	3.79				
3	1,715	3.64	3,667,297	2.95				

Variable Name: MFDLACK

Label: Food bought didn't last

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M9B

Question Text: "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get any more."

Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your family) in the last 12 months?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
.D	94	0.20	190,876	0.15				
.N	331	0.70	956,655	0.77				
.R	39	0.08	85,233	0.07				
1	1,851	3.93	4,106,269	3.30				
2	6,091	12.95	13,359,203	10.74				
3	38,646	82.13	105,655,370	84.96				

Variable Name: MFDWORRY

Label: Worried whether food would run out

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M9A

Question Text: Now I'm going to read you some statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often, sometimes or never true for (you/your family) in the last 12 months, that is, since (name of current month) of last year.

The first statement is "(I/we) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more."

Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your family) in the last 12 months?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
.D	87	0.18	212,676	0.17				
.N	331	0.70	956,655	0.77				
.R	31	0.07	68,130	0.05				
1	2,595	5.52	5,611,713	4.51				
2	6,955	14.78	15,572,260	12.52				
3	37,053	78.75	101,932,170	81.97				

Variable Name: MINSTATE

Label: In-state or out-of-state move

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M4

Question Text: Did you move here from another place in this state, or from out of state?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	In state
2	Out of state

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	1	0.00	5,926	0.00				
.I	37,139	78.93	96,477,846	77.58				
.N	385	0.82	1,094,838	0.88				
.R	2	0.00	1,086	0.00				
1	7,838	16.66	21,986,619	17.68				
2	1,687	3.59	4,787,291	3.85				

Variable Name: MLESSRNT

Label: Government pays rent

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M7

Question Text: Are (you/you and your family) paying lower rent because the federal, state or local government is paying part of the rent?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	159	0.34	693,757	0.56				
.I	37,336	79.35	101,279,658	81.44				
.N	349	0.74	890,910	0.72				
.R	83	0.18	369,943	0.30				
1	959	2.04	1,807,004	1.45				
2	8,166	17.36	19,312,332	15.53				

Variable Name: MLIVETM

Label: Time lived at this home

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M3

Question Text: How long have you lived in this home?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 - 99	Number

Means

<u>Non-missing Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted Mean</u>
46,485	1	74	9.61	9.75

Variable Name: MLIVEUN

Label: Time lived at this home - unit

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M3

Question Text: How long have you lived in this home?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Months
2	Years

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	225	0.48	815,555	0.66				
.N	342	0.73	981,949	0.79				
1	5,914	12.57	16,186,167	13.02				
2	40,571	86.23	106,369,935	85.54				

Variable Name: MMORRENT

Label: Monthly mortgage or rent

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M6

Question Text: { We are interested in knowing only your part of the payment. } Altogether, in the month just past (what did you pay in rent/what was your mortgage payment)?

[IF R VOLUNTEERS THAT HOUSE IS PAID FOR, ENTER 0]

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 99999	Amount

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
45,923	0	56,000	535.52	535.37

Variable Name: MMOVEIN

Label: Anyone taken in during last 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M8

Question Text: During the last 12 months, did anyone move into your home even for a little while because they could not afford their own place to live or because their parents could not support them?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
.D	11	0.02	6,216	0.00				
.I	25,548	54.30	87,812,286	70.61				
.N	119	0.25	162,013	0.13				
.R	22	0.05	66,790	0.05				
1	1,665	3.54	3,017,559	2.43				
2	19,687	41.84	33,288,742	26.77				

Variable Name: MMOVEOUT

Label: Move in with other people last 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M11

Question Text: During the last 12 months, did you or your children move in with other people even for a little while because you could not afford to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	4	0.01	57,666	0.05				
.I	41,122	87.40	111,793,611	89.90				
.N	334	0.71	956,755	0.77				
.R	1	0.00	109	0.00				
1	349	0.74	966,091	0.78				
2	5,242	11.14	10,579,373	8.51				

Variable Name: MNBEDRMS

Label: Number of bedrooms in the home

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M5

Question Text: How many bedrooms are there in your home?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description
0 - 99 Number

<u>Value</u>	<u>Frequency</u>				<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>				
.D	37	0.08	125,221	0.10				
.I	303	0.64	904,531	0.73				
.N	330	0.70	953,192	0.77				
.R	316	0.67	961,437	0.77				
0	230	0.49	539,254	0.43				
1	4,102	8.72	10,358,560	8.33				
2	10,811	22.98	30,687,998	24.68				
3	20,401	43.36	54,354,482	43.71				
4	8,420	17.90	20,951,360	16.85				
5	1,695	3.60	3,699,461	2.97				
6	296	0.63	637,636	0.51				
7	71	0.15	128,135	0.10				
8	23	0.05	38,643	0.03				
9	8	0.02	5,700	0.00				
10	1	0.00	298	0.00				
11	5	0.01	5,439	0.00				
12	3	0.01	2,259	0.00				

Variable Name: MOWNRENT

Label: Own or rent

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M1

Question Text: I'd like to ask a few questions about your living arrangement.

Is this home or apartment...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Owned by someone in household
2	Rented for cash
3	Occupied without payment of cash rent

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
1	32,552	69.18	85,298,302	68.59				
2	13,374	28.42	36,226,434	29.13				
3	1,126	2.39	2,828,870	2.27				

Variable Name: MPAYHELP

Label: Try to get help when unable to pay bills

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M10A

Question Text: Did you get any help when you were not able to pay the mortgage, rent or utility bills?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	7	0.01	27,711	0.02				
.I	41,675	88.57	113,458,553	91.24				
.N	330	0.70	953,192	0.77				
.R	2	0.00	840	0.00				
1	1,683	3.58	3,300,314	2.65				
2	3,355	7.13	6,612,995	5.32				

Variable Name: MPAYRENT

Label: Unable to pay rent in last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M10

Question Text: During the last 12 months, was there a time when (you/you and your family) were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
1	5,751	12.22	11,943,877	9.60				
2	41,301	87.78	112,409,729	90.40				

Variable Name: NDEPRESA

Label: Very nervous in past month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1A

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

a. Been a very nervous person?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	81	0.17					326,971	0.33
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	660	1.40					3,521,253	3.56
.R	85	0.18					404,071	0.41
1	968	2.06					4,227,448	4.27
2	1,373	2.92					6,175,778	6.24
3	7,976	16.95					38,525,649	38.94
4	8,976	19.08					45,742,975	46.24

Variable Name: NDEPRESB

Label: Felt calm and peaceful in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1B

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

b. Felt calm and peaceful?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	83	0.18					357,676	0.36
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	660	1.40					3,521,253	3.56
.R	78	0.17					333,398	0.34
1	3,132	6.66					17,292,901	17.48
2	8,948	19.02					44,596,764	45.08
3	6,310	13.41					28,982,239	29.30
4	908	1.93					3,839,913	3.88

Variable Name: NDEPRESC

Label: non-MKA felt downhearted in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1C

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

c. Felt downhearted and blue?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	111	0.24					409,868	0.41
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	660	1.40					3,521,253	3.56
.R	86	0.18					359,845	0.36
1	464	0.99					1,869,139	1.89
2	1,094	2.33					4,408,665	4.46
3	8,857	18.82					41,723,407	42.18
4	8,847	18.80					46,631,968	47.14

Variable Name: NDEPRESD

Label: non-MKA was a happy person in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1D

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

d. Been a happy person?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	56	0.12					183,655	0.19
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	660	1.40					3,521,253	3.56
.R	79	0.17					355,047	0.36
1	3,660	7.78					19,540,189	19.75
2	10,039	21.34					50,663,168	51.21
3	5,166	10.98					22,762,943	23.01
4	459	0.98					1,897,890	1.92

Variable Name: NDEPRESE

Label: non-MKA could not be cheered up 1st mnth

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1E

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

e. Felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	89	0.19					308,882	0.31
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	660	1.40					3,521,253	3.56
.R	91	0.19					433,792	0.44
1	224	0.48					939,430	0.95
2	479	1.02					2,021,413	2.04
3	3,612	7.68					15,506,323	15.67
4	14,964	31.80					76,193,052	77.02

Variable Name: NRELIG

Label: How often attended religious service

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N13

Question Text: In the past 12 months, about how often have you attended a religious service?

Was it...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Never
2	A few times a year
3	A few times a month
4	Once a week or more

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	73	0.16					314,717	0.32
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	215	0.46					1,219,103	1.23
.R	48	0.10					353,387	0.36
1	5,353	11.38					25,154,023	25.43
2	5,973	12.69					28,270,558	28.58
3	3,018	6.41					15,020,723	15.18
4	5,439	11.56					28,591,635	28.90

Variable Name: NVOLUNT

Label: How often volunteered in past year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N12

Question Text: About how often in the past year have you participated in volunteer activities through a religious, school, or community group?

Would you say it was...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Never
2	A few times a year
3	A few times a month
4	Once a week or more

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	82	0.17					387,557	0.39
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	216	0.46					1,219,993	1.23
.R	21	0.04					157,484	0.16
1	9,119	19.38					42,985,270	43.45
2	5,790	12.31					29,414,100	29.73
3	2,343	4.98					11,676,244	11.80
4	2,548	5.42					13,083,496	13.23

Variable Name: PBABIES

Label: Welfare encourages babies before marriag

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: PIC

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

c. Welfare encourages young women to have babies before marriage.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	1,140	2.42					5,394,657	5.45
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	66	0.14					280,473	0.28
1	3,135	6.66					16,140,216	16.32
2	6,404	13.61					31,897,702	32.24
3	7,280	15.47					35,214,654	35.60
4	1,412	3.00					6,353,306	6.42

Variable Name: PERSID

Label: ID# of person on whom the info is clctd

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

Variable Name: PNOTWORK

Label: Mothers of young children should not work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2D

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children.
Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

d. When children are young, mothers should not work outside the home.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	762	1.62					3,667,807	3.71
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	58	0.12					296,534	0.30
1	1,841	3.91					8,473,592	8.57
2	7,189	15.28					35,128,276	35.51
3	8,732	18.56					43,759,263	44.24
4	855	1.82					3,955,535	4.00

Variable Name: PONFEET

Label: Welfare helps people get on their feet

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P1B

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

b. Welfare helps people get on their feet when facing difficult situations such as unemployment, a divorce, or a death in the family.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	695	1.48					3,362,574	3.40
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	44	0.09					233,126	0.24
1	2,371	5.04					11,049,234	11.17
2	12,871	27.35					63,301,866	63.99
3	2,764	5.87					13,858,861	14.01
4	692	1.47					3,475,347	3.51

Variable Name: PSINGPAR

Label: Single mthr is effctv as married couple

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2A

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children.
Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

a. A single mother can bring up a child as well as a married couple.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	411	0.87					1,797,220	1.82
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	27	0.06					184,554	0.19
1	2,881	6.12					13,378,368	13.52
2	8,125	17.27					40,008,993	40.44
3	6,109	12.98					30,590,382	30.92
4	1,884	4.00					9,321,490	9.42

Variable Name: PWANTKID

Label: If want children, ought to marry

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2C

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children.
Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

c. People who want children ought to get married.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	498	1.06					2,187,136	2.21
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	48	0.10					285,769	0.29
1	4,635	9.85					23,260,361	23.51
2	9,591	20.38					48,216,267	48.74
3	4,136	8.79					19,094,736	19.30
4	529	1.12					2,236,739	2.26

Variable Name: PWORKIMP

Label: Working for pay is important

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P1D

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

d. Working for pay is one of the most important things a person can do.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	177	0.38					1,017,626	1.03
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	30	0.06					147,600	0.15
1	8,487	18.04					42,538,732	43.00
2	9,321	19.81					44,495,885	44.98
3	1,233	2.62					6,265,007	6.33
4	189	0.40					816,158	0.83

Variable Name: PWORKMOM

Label: Work mthr estb secure rltm like non-work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2B

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children.
Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

b. A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	443	0.94					2,031,363	2.05
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	26	0.06					178,375	0.18
1	3,171	6.74					15,316,388	15.48
2	10,585	22.50					52,649,881	53.22
3	4,472	9.50					21,793,485	22.03
4	740	1.57					3,311,516	3.35

Variable Name: PWRKLESS

Label: Welfare makes people work less

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P1A

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

a. Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn't a welfare system.

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.D	914	1.94					4,320,623	4.37
.I	26,933	57.24						
.N	682	1.45					3,643,137	3.68
.R	80	0.17					359,014	0.36
1	4,855	10.32					25,547,252	25.83
2	9,099	19.34					45,282,265	45.77
3	3,821	8.12					17,044,568	17.23
4	668	1.42					2,727,285	2.76

Variable Name: RESPID

Label: Respondent identification number

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

Variable Name: SEX

Label: Gender

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: S6(SEX)

Question Text: [FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN: Now I'd like to ask about the children in your household who are under 18 years-old.]

[FOR EACH CHILD/PERSON, ASK: Is this (child/person) (a boy or a girl/male or female)?]

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
F	Female
M	Male

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
F	18,022	38.30	52,747,896	42.42				
M	29,030	61.70	71,605,710	57.58				

Variable Name: SITE

Label: Site

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Alabama
2	California
3	Florida
4	Massachusetts
5	Michigan
6	Minnesota
7	New Jersey
8	New York
10	Texas
11	Washington
13	Mississippi
15	Wisconsin
16	Balance of US
18	Colorado

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
1	2,545	5.41	1,947,994	1.57				
2	2,742	5.83	14,810,572	11.91				
3	2,324	4.94	6,449,798	5.19				
4	3,398	7.22	2,996,647	2.41				
5	2,997	6.37	4,443,681	3.57				
6	3,735	7.94	2,184,900	1.76				
7	3,954	8.40	3,795,658	3.05				
8	2,526	5.37	8,551,840	6.88				
10	2,425	5.15	8,839,953	7.11				
11	3,881	8.25	2,681,450	2.16				
13	2,418	5.14	1,171,766	0.94				
15	5,306	11.28	2,397,198	1.93				
16	5,269	11.20	62,168,469	49.99				
18	3,532	7.51	1,913,679	1.54				

Variable Name: U_EARN

Label: Total earnings last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
-9999999 - 9999999	Amount

Means

<u>Non-missing</u>				<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Mean</u>
47,052	-9,999	75,000	21,947.97	22,335.05

Variable Name: U_FTFYLY

Label: Full time, full year last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Full time, full year last year
2	Not full time, full year last year

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Opinion</u>
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
.I	8,270	17.58	19,323,905	15.54				
.N	74	0.16	133,850	0.11				
1	24,360	51.77	66,079,441	53.14				
2	14,348	30.49	38,816,409	31.21				

Variable Name: U_FTPT

Label: Full-time or part-time worker this year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Full-time
2	Part-time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	11,167	23.73	27,962,365	22.49				
.N	35	0.07	59,727	0.05				
1	30,959	65.80	82,961,634	66.71				
2	4,891	10.39	13,369,880	10.75				

Variable Name: U_FTPTLY

Label: Full-time or part-time worker last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Full-time
2	Part-time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	8,270	17.58	19,323,905	15.54				
.N	74	0.16	133,850	0.11				
1	32,482	69.03	87,573,042	70.42				
2	6,226	13.23	17,322,808	13.93				

Variable Name: U_HRSLY

Label: Hours worked per week last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No hours worked last year
1-n	Number of hours worked last year

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
38,708	1	126	42.51	42.14

Variable Name: U_LFSR

Label: Labor force status recode

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not in labor force
1	Looking for work
2	Working

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	9,297	19.76	22,368,591	17.99				
1	1,870	3.97	5,593,774	4.50				
2	35,885	76.27	96,391,241	77.51				

Variable Name: U_MAIN

Label: Total earnings from main job last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 999999	Amount

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
47,052	0	600,000	19,407.09	20,083.63

Variable Name: U_OTHJOB

Label: Other earnings last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 999999	Amount

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
47,052	0	200,000	477.45	571.17

Variable Name: U_SOCPOV

Label: Social family income as % of poverty

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0.5	Family income < 50% of poverty line (1996)
1	50% < family income < 100% of poverty line (1996)
1.5	100% < family income < 150% of poverty line (1996)
2	150% < family income < 200% of poverty line (1996)
3	200% < family income < 300% of poverty line (1996)
4	Family income above 300% of poverty (1996)

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0.5	1,912	4.06	4,408,361	3.55				
1	3,620	7.69	7,589,492	6.10				
1.5	4,603	9.78	8,784,444	7.06				
2	5,308	11.28	9,904,691	7.96				
3	8,516	18.10	20,133,706	16.19				
4	23,093	49.08	73,532,911	59.13				

Variable Name: U_USHRS

Label: Hours worked per week this year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 - 126	Number

Means

<u>Non-missing Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted Mean</u>
35,850	1	126	43.47	43.17

Variable Name: U_WKSLY

Label: Weeks worked last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Did not work
1-n	Weeks worked

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
38,782	1	52	46.30	46.13

Variable Name: UBCPSED

Label: Education level, CPS

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	No HS diploma or GED
B	HS diploma or GED, no bachelor's degree
C	Bachelor's degree and higher

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Health</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Opinion</u> <u>Percent</u>
A	6,556	13.93	18,445,957	14.83				
B	28,867	61.35	76,505,078	61.52				
C	11,629	24.72	29,402,571	23.64				

Variable Name: UBETH

Label: Hispanic

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
H	Hispanic
N	Non-Hispanic

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
H	4,503	9.57	11,743,368	9.44				
N	42,549	90.43	112,610,238	90.56				

Variable Name: UBACE

Label: Race (3 category)

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
B	Black
O	Other
W	White

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
B	4,174	8.87	13,723,931	11.04				
O	1,809	3.84	5,007,298	4.03				
W	41,069	87.28	105,622,377	84.94				

Variable Name: UCNGHL

Label: Health Status

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Fair or poor health
2	Good, very good, or excellent health

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	5,375	11.42			15,177,208	12.22		
2	32,090	68.20			109,041,710	87.78		

Variable Name: UCPSID

Label: Legal family ID

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

Variable Name: UCURCVG2

Label: Current coverage

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Current employer - own coverage
2	Current employer - dependent coverage
3	Current Medicaid coverage
4	Current state coverage
5	Current private coverage
6	Current Medicare coverage
7	Current CHAMPUS coverage
9	Other insurance unspecified type
10	Currently uninsured

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	17,181	36.51			59,322,160	47.76		
2	7,747	16.46			28,080,883	22.61		
3	1,603	3.41			3,964,580	3.19		
4	260	0.55			192,569	0.16		
5	2,514	5.34			7,396,625	5.95		
6	984	2.09			1,642,513	1.32		
7	724	1.54			2,358,118	1.90		
9	192	0.41			607,109	0.49		
10	6,260	13.30			20,654,361	16.63		

Variable Name: UFAMID

Label: Social family ID

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

Variable Name: UHICOV

Label: Current Coverage - three level hierarchy

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Private coverage
2	Public coverage
3	Uninsured

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	27,634	58.73			95,406,777	76.81		
2	3,571	7.59			8,157,780	6.57		
3	6,260	13.30			20,654,361	16.63		

Variable Name: UINCRPOV

Label: Legal family income as % of poverty

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0.5	Family income < 50% of poverty line (1996)
1	50% < family income < 100% of poverty line (1996)
1.5	100% < family income < 150% of poverty line (1996)
2	150% < family income < 200% of poverty line (1996)
3	200% < family income < 300% of poverty line (1996)
4	Family income above 300% of poverty (1996)

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0.5	2,242	4.76	5,113,161	4.11				
1	3,764	8.00	7,861,061	6.32				
1.5	4,699	9.99	9,098,785	7.32				
2	5,264	11.19	9,982,375	8.03				
3	8,489	18.04	20,499,087	16.48				
4	22,594	48.02	71,799,137	57.74				

Variable Name: UNOCON

Label: Not confident in access to care

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Not confident/not confident at all
2	Extremely/very/somewhat confident

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
1	3,716	7.90					9,529,028	9.63
2	33,749	71.73					89,395,116	90.37

Variable Name: UREGION

Label: Region

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Northeast
2	Midwest
3	South
4	West

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
1	10,773	22.90	24,664,458	19.83				
2	13,735	29.19	30,427,226	24.47				
3	11,738	24.95	42,371,374	34.07				
4	10,806	22.97	26,890,547	21.62				

Variable Name: USOURCE

Label: Usual source of care

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No usual place of care
1	Doctor's office, including an HMO
2	Hospital emergency room
3	Clinic or hospital outpatient department
4	Naturalopath/herbal approach
5	Family member/friend in medical profession
6	Dial in or over phone service
7	Non-hospital emergency room
8	Other

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
.I	9,587	20.38						
0	5,382	11.44			19,572,826	15.76		
1	20,148	42.82			72,356,458	58.25		
2	1,016	2.16			3,591,272	2.89		
3	10,766	22.88			28,151,063	22.66		
4	28	0.06			94,785	0.08		
5	62	0.13			299,427	0.24		
6	6	0.01			4,327	0.00		
7	39	0.08			93,828	0.08		
8	18	0.04			54,932	0.04		

Variable Name: UVISIT

Label: Number health care visits past 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Did not rcv care from a dr/nurse or no well child
>0	Number of times

Means

<u>Non-missing</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Mean</u>
37,465	0	468	3.63	3.42

Variable Name: WGHLTH0

Label: Weight for health variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

**Variable Name: WGHLTH1-
WGHLTH60**

Label: Replicate weights for health variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Variable Name: WGPRO

Label: Weight for non-MKA variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

**Variable Name: WGPR1-
WGPR60**

Label: Replicate weights for non-MKA variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Variable Name: WGRB0

Label: Weight for opinion variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

**Variable Name: WGRB1-
WGRB60**

Label: Replicate weights for opinion variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Variable Name: XAGE

Label: Imputation flag for AGE

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	46,746	99.35	123,543,038	99.35				
1	306	0.65	810,568	0.65				

Variable Name: XBCPSED

Label: Imputation flag for UBCPSED

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	46,178	98.14	122,417,034	98.44				
1	874	1.86	1,936,572	1.56				

Variable Name: XDISBL

Label: Imp flag for BDISBL FDISBL (non-MKA)

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
	9,587	20.38						
0	37,320	79.32			123,755,595	99.63		
1	145	0.31			463,323	0.37		

Variable Name: XOWNRENT

Label: Imputation flag for MOWNRENT

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	46,336	98.48	121,750,798	97.91				
1	716	1.52	2,602,807	2.09				

Variable Name: XPAYRENT

Label: Imputation flag for MPAYRENT

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	43,823	93.14	115,395,432	92.80				
1	3,229	6.86	8,958,173	7.20				

Variable Name: XSEX

Label: Imputation flag for SEX

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	47,037	99.97	124,324,905	99.98				
1	15	0.03	28,701	0.02				

Variable Name: XSPECRAC

Label: Imputation flag for UBETH, UBRACE

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>	<u>Health Count</u>	<u>Health Percent</u>	<u>Opinion Count</u>	<u>Opinion Percent</u>
0	45,893	97.54	121,316,495	97.56				
1	1,159	2.46	3,037,110	2.44				
