



Constructed Variables CHIS 2005 Adult Survey

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RACE AND ETHNICITY

RACECEN

Race – Census 2000 Definition

The RACECEN variable uses the Census SF1 definition/tabulation of race. RACECEN is derived from the imputed Westat self-reported variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO. Cases are assigned either to one of several single-race categories or to a multiple-race category.

1. The number of races reported for each case is counted using the race variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO.
2. The cases with a single race reported are assigned RACECEN values to the corresponding RACECEN values 1 through 6.
3. The cases with more than one race reported are assigned to the multiple-race category RACECEN=7.

RACEDOF

Race – Former Department of Finance Definition

The RACEDOF variable uses the former definition of race classification from the California Department of Finance’s race categories. This variable is derived from the imputed Westat variables SRH, SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW and SRO. Latino is considered to be a race category for this variable and is given priority.

RACEDOF values are assigned in the following hierarchical manner:

1. The number of races reported for each case is counted using the race variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO.
2. All cases that are reported to be Latino (if SRH=1) are assigned to the Latino category (RACEDOF=1).
3. The remaining cases with a single race reported are assigned to one of several non-Latino categories:

Condition:	RACEDOF Value:	RACEDOF Label:
If only SRPI=1	2	Non-Latino Pacific Islander
If only SRAI=1	3	Non-Latino American Indian/Alaska Native
If only SRAS=1	4	Non-Latino Asian
If only SRAA=1	5	Non-Latino Afr. Amer.
If only SRW=1	6	Non-Latino White
If only SWO=1	7	Non-Latino Other, One Race

4. The remaining cases with more than one race reported are assigned to the non-Latino multiple-race category (RACEDOF=8).

Note: The non-Latino single race category (RACEDOF=7) is not included in the original population projection by the Department of Finance (DOF). Corrections for this category assignment will be made in the construction of future CHIS RACEDOF variables (2005 and beyond).

RACEHPR

Race – UCLA CHPR Definition

The purpose of the RACEHPR variable is to create a measure of race that takes into account which race/ethnicity the respondents most identify with if more than one race is reported. For the cases with multiple races reported, and no indication of which group the respondent most identifies with, a few other rules are used. RACEHPR is derived from the imputed Westat variables SRH, SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, SRO, and questionnaire items AA5AOS, AA5F and AA5C. Latino is also considered to be a separate race category for this variable.

RACEHPR values are assigned in the following hierarchical manner:

A. First, the number of races reported for each case is counted using the race variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO.

B. Second, the non-Latino cases (if SRH=2) are assigned RACEHPR values.

1. The non-Latino cases (if SRH=2) with only one race reported are assigned to the appropriate single race category:

Condition:	RACEHPR Values:	RACEHPR Label:
If only SRPI=1	2	Pacific Islander
If only SRAI=1	3	American Indian/Alaska Native
If only SRAS=1	4	Asian
If only SRAA=1	5	African American
If only SRW=1	6	White
If only SRO=1	7	Other Single/Multiple Race

2. The non-Latino cases (if SRH=2) with more than one race are assigned to one of the following RACEHPR categories depending on how they respond to the question about which group they most identify with in item AA5F. All other cases are assigned the following values: Refused (-7), Don't know (-8), Not ascertained (-9).

C. Next, the Latino cases (if SRH=1) are assigned RACEHPR values.

1. The Latino cases (if SRH=1) that are statistically imputed to be Latino (if ISRH >= 1) and race variables (**SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO**) that are not imputed are coded as follows, if only a single race is reported:

Condition:	RACEHPR Value:	RACEHPR Label:
If only SRPI=1	2	Pacific Islander
If only SRAI=1	3	American Indian/Alaska Native
If only SRAS=1	4	Asian
If only SRAA=1	5	African American

If only SRW=1	6	White
If only SRO=1	7	Other Single/Multiple Race

- The cases that are statistically imputed to be Latino (if ISRH >= 1) and race variables (**SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO**) that are **not** imputed with multiple races are reported are assigned the following values depending on the group they most identify with in AA5F.
- Latino cases (if SRH=1) that are not statistically imputed to be Latino (if ISRH < 1), and race (**SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO**) is not imputed, and cases that identify with multiple races, are coded as follows depending on which group they most identify with in AA5F. All other cases are assigned the following values: Refused (-7), Don't know (-8), Not ascertained (-9).

Adjustment 1: All Latino cases (if SRH=1) with a single race reported to be “other” (if only SRO=1), and in which the race/ethnicity specified in item AA5OS is an identified nationality or skin color, are assigned to the Latino category. Examples of these “other” or open specify responses include: Mexican, Chicano, Hispanic, Salvadoran, Moreno and Cuban.

Adjustment 2: The Latino cases (if SRH=1) with “none of these” specified (in AA5AOS), and in which the race/ethnicity the respondent most identifies with in item AA5F is unknown, are coded as Latino.

Adjustment 3: The Latino cases (if SRH=1) with multiple races, in which the SRH variable and race variable are both imputed, are assigned to the other single/multiple race category for this variable.

Adjustment 4: The cases with RACEHPR=3 that meet one of the following criteria are assigned to the American Indian/Alaska Native category (RACEHPR=3):

- Identify themselves as an enrolled member in an American Indian/Alaska Native tribe (if AA5C=1)
- Single race, Non-Latino (if SRH=1), and American Indian/Alaska Native (if SRAI=1)
- Single race, American Indian/Alaska Native (if SRAI=1), and most identify with American Indian/Alaska Native (if AA5F=18)
- Multiple race, American Indian/Alaska Native (if SRAI=1), and most identify with American Indian/Alaska Native (if AA5F=18)

OMBSRREO OMB Self-Reported Race Ethnicity

OMBSRREO is a race/ethnicity variable that follows the Office of Management and Budget-revised guidelines (1997) and the Census modification of the OMB guidelines. OMB 1) separates race and ethnicity, and 2) recognizes five main racial categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Assignment of adults who chose only “Some other race” followed procedures similar to those used by the Census Bureau. (Refer to Chapter 8 Methodology Series Report 5.)

The OMBSRREO variable is derived from RACEDOF variable and is assigned the following values:

Condition:	OMBSRREO Value:	OMBSRREO Label:
If RACEDOF=1	1	Hispanic
If RACEDOF=6	2	Non-Hispanic White
If RACEDOF=5	3	Non-Hispanic African-American
If RACEDOF=3	4	Non-Hispanic American

		Indian, Alaska Native
If RACEDOF=4	5	Non-Hispanic Asian
If RACEDOF=2	6	Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander
If RACEDOF=8	7	Non-Hispanic More than one race

ASIAN9 Asian Subtypes - 9 (PUF Recode)

The ASIAN9 variable is derived from ASIAN10 variable.

- A. First, the number of Asian ethnic groups reported for each case is counted using ASIAN10_1 through ASIAN10_10.
- B. The cases with adults who report only one Asian ethnic group are assigned corresponding ASIAN9 values (1 through 7). Cambodian ethnic group and other Asian ethnic group are assigned the value of ASIAN9=8. The adults who only report one Asian ethnic group, and are not yet assigned an ASIAN9 value, are given a not-ascertained value (-9).
- C. The adults who report more than one Asian ethnic group are assigned the value ASIAN9=9.

The adults who only report one Asian ethnic group, and are not yet assigned an ASIAN9 value, are given a not-ascertained value (-9).

ASNHPR_P Asian Group – UCLA CHPR Definition (PUF Recode)

The ASNHPR_P variable representing the most-identified-with Asian ethnicity is a recoded definition for the public use file provided by the Center for Health Policy Research at UCLA (ASIANHPR). It collapses adult reports of Cambodian ethnicity, other Asian ethnic group and those reporting belonging to more than one Asian ethnic group.

- A. The number of Asian ethnic groups reported for each case is counted using the ASIANHPR variable.
- B. Adults who report belonging to 1) a single Asian ethnic group or 2) most identify with a single Asian subgroup if more than one is reported are assigned to corresponding values for the ASNHPR_P variable. Adults who report Cambodian ethnicity, other Asian ethnicity or belonging to two or more Asian ethnic groups are assigned the value ASNHPR_P=7.
- C. Adults who are not of Asian race/ethnicity are assigned a value of ASNHPR_P= (-1).

SRCH Self-Reported Chinese

SRCH is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Chinese. SRCH was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

SRAI **Self-Reported American Indian**

SRAI is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being American Indian. SRAI is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

SRW **Self-Reported White**

SRW is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being White. SRW is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

SRO **Self-Reported Other Race**

SRO is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being of a race other than White, Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native/Native American, Other Pacific Islander, or Native Hawaiian. SRO is constructed for weight purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

CHINESE **Chinese**

The CHINESE variable is constructed from questionnaire items AA5E_4, and AA5E_15. CHINESE is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-identifies as being Chinese. Respondents who report being Chinese (AA5E_4=1) or Taiwanese (AA5E_15=1) are coded as Chinese (CHINESE=1). All other respondents are coded as not being Chinese (CHINESE=2).

FILIPINO **Filipino**

FILIPINO is a dichotomous variable indicator of whether or not a respondent self-identifies as being Filipino. FILIPINO was constructed from questionnaire item AA5E_5. Respondents who report being Filipino (AA5E_5=1) are coded as FILIPINO=1. All other respondents are coded as FILIPINO=2.

OMBSRASO **OMB S-R Non-Hispanic Asian Group (Only)**

The OMBSRASO variable is derived from the OMB self-reported race ethnicity variable (OMBSRREO) and the ASIAN10 variable specifying which Asian subgroup the adult identifies with.

1. If an adult is identified as a non-Hispanic Asian (OMBSRREO=5), then assignments of the OMBSRASO values are based on the following specific ASIAN10 values:

Condition:	OMBSRASO Value:	OMBSRASO Label:
If OMBSRREO=5 and ASIAN10=1	1	Non-Hispanic Chinese Only
If OMBSRREO=5 and ASIAN10=3	2	Non-Hispanic Korean Only
If OMBSRREO=5 and ASIAN10=4	3	Non-Hispanic Filipino Only
If OMBSRREO=5 and ASIAN10=10	4	Non-Hispanic Vietnamese Only

ASIAN10=6		
If OMBSRREO=2,3,4,6, or 7 and ASIAN10=-1	5	Non-Hispanic Other or Non-Asian

LATIN9TP

Latino/Hispanic Subtypes – 9 Levels

The purpose of this variable is to provide a 9-level measurement of which group(s) the respondents identify with of those who report that they are of Latino/Hispanic origin (if SRH=1). This variable is derived from items, SRH and AA5_1 through AA5_21 (14-21 are upcoding categories).

- A. First, the numbers of Latino/Hispanic ancestries reported for each case are counted using items AA5_1 through AA_21.
- B. The cases with respondents who report only one Latino/Hispanic ancestry are assigned values for the temporary variable LATINTEMP.
- C. The cases with more than one ancestry reported are assigned LATINTEMP values.
- D. The respondents who report that they are not of Latino or Hispanic origin (if SRH=2) are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable.
- E. Finally, all of the cases are assigned values for the LATIN9TP variable using the categories generated with LATINTEMP.

Each case is tested through the following conditions until a LATIN9TP is assigned:

Condition:	LATIN9TP Value:	LATIN9TP Label:
If LATINTEMP=1 (Mexican)	1	Mexican
If LATINTEMP=2 (Salvadoran)	2	Salvadoran
If LATINTEMP=3 (Guatemalan)	3	Guatemalan
If LATINTEMP=4 (Central American)	4	Central American
If LATINTEMP=5 (Puerto Rican)	5	Puerto Rican
If LATINTEMP=7 (Latino European)	6	Latino European
If LATINTEMP=8 (South American)	7	South American
If LATINTEMP=6 (Cuban) If LATINTEMP=9 (Other Latino)	8	Other Latino
If LATINTEMP=10	9	Two or more Latino types
If LATINTEMP=-1	-1	Non-Latino

- F. If LATIN9TP cannot be determined, and AA5 is missing, then country of birth (AH33) is used to assign Latino ethnic group in LATIN9TP.

CATRIBE

California Tribal Heritage

The California Tribal Heritage variable indicates whether or not the respondents who report themselves as being American Indian/Alaska Native (if SRAI=1) identify themselves with a California or a non-California tribal heritage. This variable is constructed using questionnaire items AA5B_1 – AA5B_11, SRAI, AA5BOS, and AA5DOS.

Since the questionnaire response categories in AA5B include only non-California tribes, it was important to construct CATRIBE in order to capture verbatim responses in AA5BOS or AA5DOS that may indicate California tribal heritage among the population of American Indians responding to the questionnaire.

Therefore, any American Indian/Alaska Native respondents (if SRAI=1) who report a California Tribe in AA5BOS or AA5DOS are considered to have California Tribal Heritage (CATRIBE=1). All remaining respondents who identify themselves with at least one of the non-California tribes in AA5B_1-11, or indicate a non-California tribe as a verbatim answer in AA5BOS, are considered to be of non-California Tribal Heritage (CATRIBE=2).

Respondents who do not indicate being of American Indian/Alaska Native heritage are assigned a skip value, CATRIBE= (-1). All other respondents whose tribe cannot be ascertained are assigned a value (-9) for this variable.

Note: This variable indicates reported tribal heritage. The cases included in this variable all reported themselves as American Indian/Alaska Natives (if SRAI=1), but may or may not be enrolled members of a federal or state recognized tribe (please see the AA5C variable for this information).

HEALTH INSURANCE

INS

Currently Insured

This variable indicates the current insurance status of the respondent. INS is created with other constructed insurance variables. Cases that are assigned a value of 1 (covered) for any of the following variables are considered to be currently insured (INS=1): INSMC, INSMD, INSHF, INSEM, INSPR, INSML, INSOG, INSOT. The cases assigned a value of 2 (not covered) for all of those variables are considered to not be currently insured (INS=2).

Note: The **INS_S** variable provides a dichotomous measure of the respondent's spouse's current insurance status. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INS.

RSN_UNIN

Reason for Being Uninsured

The RSN_UNIN variable is derived from questionnaire items, AI24, AI24OS, AI36 and AI36OS, which provide specific reasons why the adult has no current health insurance coverage. This variable re-categorizes and reassigns reasons given into distinct responses based on the above questionnaire items. The RSN_UNIN values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	RSN_UNIN Value:	RSN_UNIN Label:
If AI24=6 or AI36=6	1	Can't afford/too expensive
If AI24=1 or AI36=1	2	Changed employer/lost job
If AI24=9, 10, 20 or AI36=9, 10, 20	3	Healthy (no need)/don't believe
If AI24=2 or AI36=2	4	Employer does not offer
If AI24=5 or AI36=5	5	Not eligible citizenship/immigration
If AI24=3 or AI36=3	6	Not eligible working status
If AI24=4, 14 or AI36=4, 14	7	Not eligible due to health or other problems
If AI24=7 or AI36=7	8	Family/personal situation changed

If AI24=8 or AI36=8	9	Lost public program coverage
If AI24=11, 12 or AI36=11, 12	10	Pays for own health care
If AI24=16, 21 or AI36=16, 21	11	In process of/problems with
If AI24=17 or AI36=17	12	Didn't like offered/didn't want it
If AI24=18 or AI36=18	13	Procrastination
If AI24=19 or AI36=19	14	Lack of information insurance/forms
If AI24=13, 15 or AI36=13, 15	15	Ins all year, just lost/have coverage
If AI24=22 or AI36=22	16	Other
N/A	92	Thought R was insured

Any cases with the respondent identified as being insured are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable:

Condition:	RSN_UNIN Value:	RSN_UNIN Label:
If INS=1	-1	Inapplicable

INS12M

Number of Months Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months

This variable indicates the number of months a respondent has been insured during the past 12 months. The INS12M variable is derived from items AI31, AI34, AI35, AI27, and AI29.

Each case is tested through the following series of conditions until a value for INS12M can be assigned:

1. The INS12M values are first assigned to the cases with respondents who report that they have current health coverage during the administration of the questionnaire:

Condition:	INS12M Value:	INS12M Label:
If AI31=1 (have had current health insurance for all of the past 12 months)	12	Insured 12 months
If AI34=2 (have current coverage, some kind of health insurance for all of the past 12 months)	12	Insured 12 months
If AI35 >= 0 (months with no health insurance at all)	12 – AI35 value (#)	Insured # months

2. The INS12M values are then assigned to the cases with respondents who do not report current health coverage during the administration of the questionnaire:

Condition:	INS12M Value:	INS12M Label:
If AI27=2 (no health insurance for all of the past 12 months)	0	Insured 0 months
If AI29 >= 0	AI29 value (#)	Insured # months

(months with health insurance)		
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Note: This variable is constructed in an identical manner in the adult, adolescent, and child data files.

INSANY **Any Health Insurance in Last 12 Months**

The purpose of the INSANY variable is to indicate whether or not respondents have had any health insurance in the last 12 months. Instead of using the source variables from the questionnaire, INSANY is derived from other constructed insurance variables, including INS64 (Type of current health coverage source – under 65 years old), INS65 (Type of current health coverage source for the elderly), and INS12M (Number of months covered by health plans in past 12 months).

INSLT_P **Health Ins Covg Last 12 Mos w/ Current Status (PUF recode)**

The INSLT_P variable is constructed with constructed variable INSLT12R. The purpose of INSLT12R is to combine those who have only been insured through Healthy Families in the last 12 months with those who have been insured all of the last 12 months through other insurance types.

UNINSANY **Uninsured in Past 12 Months**

The UNINSANY variable is derived from the constructed variable INSLT12R, which measures health insurance coverage in the last 12 months. This variable assigns values based on the adult’s insurance status during all or part of the year. Values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	UNINSANY Value:	UNINSANY Label:
If INSLT12R=3	1	Uninsured all year
If INSLT12R=6, 7	2	Uninsured part year
If INSLT12R=1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9	3	Insured all year

INSMC **Covered by Medicare**

The INSMC variable is derived from questionnaire item A11 OR A12. Respondents who identify themselves as covered by Medicare (if A11=1 or A12=2) are considered to be covered by Medicare for this variable (INSMC=1). Those who identify themselves as not covered (if A11=2) are considered to be not covered (INSMC=2).

Adjustment 1: In addition, the cases with INSMC=1 who report that they are covered by Medicare through premium payment for a health plan (A112_5=1) or through a plan that was missed (if A119_4=1) are also considered to be covered by Medicare for this variable (INSMC=1).

Data editing adjustment 1: Respondents who were younger than 65 years old and reported having Medicare coverage, but were working and not disabled or legally blind, are reassigned as not having Medicare coverage (INSMC=2).

Data editing adjustment 2: Respondents who were younger than 65 years old and reported having Medicare coverage, but were not on SSDI, are reassigned as not having Medicare coverage (INSMC=2).

Note: The **INSMC_S** variable measures spouse’s coverage by Medicare. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSMC using items AI37, AI47_4, and AI49_4.

INSMD Covered by Medi-Cal

The INSMD variable is derived from questionnaire items AI5 and AI6. Respondents who identify themselves as being covered by Medi-Cal (if AI5_6=1 or if AI6=1) are considered to be covered by Medi-Cal for this variable (INSMD=1). Those who report that they are not covered by Medi-Cal (if AI6=2) are considered to be not covered (INSMD=2).

Adjustment 1: In addition, the cases with INSMD~=1, who report that they are covered by Medi-Cal through premium payment for a health plan (AI12_6=1) or through a plan that was missed (if AI19_5=1), are considered to be covered by Medi-Cal for this variable (INSMD=1).

Data editing adjustment 1: The respondents with INSMD~= 1 (no Medi-Cal), who report that they have SSI/ AFDC/TANF/CalWorks, are considered to be covered by Medi-Cal (INSMD=1).

Note: The **INSMC_S** variable measures spouse’s coverage by Medi-Cal. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSMC using items AI38, AI47_5 and AI49_5.

RSN_NOMC Reasons for Not Having Medi-Cal

The RSN_NOMC variable is derived from questionnaire item AL19, and the INS and POVLL constructs. This variable asks adults the one main reason that she or he is not enrolled in the Medi-Cal program. The RSN_NOMC re-categorizes and reassigns the reasons given for adult non-enrollment in Medi-Cal, given their current uninsured status. The RSN_NOMC values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	RSN_NOMC Value:	RSN_NOMC Label:
If AL19=1	1	Paperwork too difficult
If AL19=2	2	Didn't know if eligible
If AL19=3	3	Income too high, ineligible
If AL19=4	4	Ineligible citizenship/immigration status
If AL19=5	5	Other not eligible
If AL19=6, 7	6	Don't believe in/don't need it
If AL19=8	7	Already have health insurance
If AL19=9	8	Didn't know it existed
If AL19=10	9	Don't like/want welfare
If AL19=91	91	Other
AL19=-1	92	R thought was insured

Any cases with an adult respondent identified as being insured or who is at or above the 300% Federal Poverty Level are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable:

Condition:	RSN_NOMC Value:	RSN_NOMC Label:
If INS=1	-1	Inapplicable

INSOG

Covered by Other Government Plans

The INSOG variable is derived from questionnaire items A117 and A117A. Respondents who report that they are covered by some other government plan (such as AIM, Mister MIP, the Family PACT program, or something else) (if A117=1), or name their coverage as AIM, MRMIP, or Family PACT (if A117A=1 or 2 or 3), or specify some other government plan (if A117AOS=-1), are considered to be covered for this variable (INSOG=1). The respondents who skip out of item A117 (-1) or report that they are not covered by some other government plan (if A117=2) are considered to be not covered by some other government plan (INSOG=2).

Adjustment 1: In addition, cases with INSOG =1 who report that they are covered by a plan that was missed, which is some other government health plan (if A119_9=1), are considered to be covered for this variable (INSOG= 1).

Note: This variable cannot be used as a count of respondents with other government plans. Only those without Medicare, Medi-Cal, employer, private, or military coverage are asked this question.

The **INSOG_S** variable measures spouse's coverage by other government plans. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSOG using items A142A, A147_9, and A149_9.

IHS

Covered by Indian Health Services

The IHS variable is derived from questionnaire items A119_8 and A120. Respondents who report that the type of health coverage they have is through the Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Program, or Urban Indian Clinic (if A119_8=1 or A120=1) are considered to be covered for this variable (IHS= 1). Those who report that they are not covered by the Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Program, or Urban Indian Clinic (if A120=2), are considered to be not covered for this variable (IHS= 2).

Note: Only the respondents who report that they are American Indian/Alaska Native (if AA5A_3=1) are asked item A120.

The **IHS_S** variable measures whether or not the adult respondent's spouse is covered by Indian Health Services. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as IHS using items A147_8 and A149_8.

INSEM

Covered by Employer-Based Plans

The INSEM variable is derived from questionnaire item A18. Respondents who identify themselves as covered by a health insurance plan or HMO through a current or former employer/union (if A18=1) are considered to be covered by an employer-based plan for this variable (INSEM=1). Those who report that they are not covered by an employer-based plan (A18=2) are considered to be not covered (INSEM=2).

Adjustment 1: The cases with INSEM=-1 who report that they are covered through premium payment for a health plan (A112_2=1 or A112_3=1) or by a plan that was missed, through a current or former employer/union, school, professional association trade group, or other organization (if A119_1=1 or A119_2=1), are also considered to be covered by an employer-based plan for this variable (INSEM=1).

Note: The **INSEM_S** variable provides a dichotomous measure of spouse coverage by employer-based health plans. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSEM using items A140, A140A, A147_1 and A149_1.

INSPS Covered by Employer-Based Plans as Primary Coverage

The INSPS variable is derived from questionnaire items A18 and A19. Respondents who identify themselves as covered by a health insurance plan or HMO through a current or former employer/union (if A18=1), and report that the plan was obtained in their own name (if A19=1), are considered to have primary coverage for this variable (INSPS=1). Those who report that they are covered by a health insurance plan or HMO through a current or former employer/union (if A18=1), but report that the plan was obtained in someone else's name (if A19=2), are considered to have secondary coverage (INSPS=2).

Data editing adjustment 1: Those who report their current or former employers or unions pay the health plan premium (A112_2=1) are considered to have primary coverage for employer-based plan (INSPS=1). Those who report their spouse's current or former employers or unions pay the health plan premium (A112_3=1) are considered to have secondary coverage (INSPS=2).

Data editing adjustment 2: Those who report having an employer-based plan by a plan that was missed (if A119_1=1 or A119_2=1) were skipped out of the question of primary or secondary coverage (A19). These cases were imputed to assign an INSPS value.

Those who are skipped out of item A19 because they do not have an employer-based plan (A18=2) are assigned a skip value (-1).

Note: The **INSPS_S** measures spouse's primary or secondary coverage plans. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSPS using items A140 A140A A112_3.

INSPR Covered by Plans Purchased On Own

The INSPR variable is derived from questionnaire item A111. If respondents report that they are covered by a health insurance plan that was purchased directly from an insurance company or HMO (if A111=1), they are considered to be covered by a plan purchased on their own (INSPR=1). The respondents who skip out of A111 (-1), or report that they are not covered by a plan purchased directly (if A111=2), are considered to be not covered by a plan that was purchased on their own (INSPR=2).

Adjustment 1: In addition, cases with INSPR ~1 who report that they are covered by a plan purchased directly that was missed (if A119_3=1) are considered to be covered for this variable (INSPR=1).

Note: This variable cannot be used as a count of respondents with private insurance. Only those without Medicare, Medi-Cal, or employer coverage are asked this question.

The **INSPR_S** measures spouse's coverage by plans purchased directly from an insurance company or HMO. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INSPR using items A141, A147_3 and A149_3.

INS64_P Current Health Coverage Under 65 Yrs Old (PUF Recode)

This INS64_P indicates the type of current health insurance coverage for persons under 65 years old. This variable assigns type of insurance coverage into 6 levels, including Medicaid, Medicare, employment-based, privately purchased, CHIP and other public insurance, as well as currently uninsured. Any cases with an adult who is 65 years or older are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable.

Note: The **INS64S_P** variable measures current health coverage for the spouse of the respondent age 64 years and younger (PUF recode). Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INS64_P.

INS65

Type of Current Health Coverage Source for the Elderly

The INS65 variable specifies the type of current health insurance coverage for adults 65 years and older. This variable also indicates whether or not the adult is covered simultaneously by Medicare and some other type of insurance. INS65 is created with other constructed insurance variables.

Each case with a respondent who is 65 years or older (if SRAGE >= 65) is tested through the following series of conditions until a respective INS65 value is assigned:

Condition:	INS65 Value:	INS65 Label:
If INSMC=1 (Medicare) and INSMD=1 (Medi-Cal)	1	Medicare + Medicaid
If INSMC=1 (Medicare) and another type of coverage: [If INSHF=1 or INSEM=1 (employer based) or INSPR=1 (private) or INSML=1 (military) or INSOG=1 (other government) or INSOT=1 (other non-government)]	2	Medicare + Other
If INSMC=1 (Medicare) and no other type of coverage: [If INSMD=2 and INSHF=2 (no Healthy Families) and INSEM=2 (no employer-based) and INSPR=2 (no private) and INSML=2 (no military) and INSOG=2 (no government) and INSOT=2 (no non-government)]	3	Medicare Only
INS=1	4	Other Only
INS=2	5	Uninsured

Any cases with an adult, adolescent or child who is under 65 years old (if SRAGE < 65) are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable.

Adjustment 1: Those who are initially not included in the “Medicare + Medi-Cal” category (if INS65~1), but are covered by Medicare (if INSMC=1) and a supplemental Medicare policy (if AI4=1), are considered to be covered by “Medicare + Other” (INS65=2).

Adjustment 2: The respondents with Medicare (if INSMC=1) who are also in a managed care program [(if AI25=1 (covered for Rx), AI21=1 (have to sign up with PCP, group or clinic that must go to), and AI22=1 (have to get referrals)] are assigned to the “Medicare + Other” category.

Note: The corresponding constructed variable for the type of current health coverage for persons under 65 years old (if SRAGE < 65) is INS64.

The **INS65_S** variable measures type of insurance coverage for the spouse of the respondent age 65 years and older. Construction of this variable uses the same logic as INS65.

OFFTK Offer, Eligibility, Acceptance of Employer-Based Insurance (EBI)

This variable is constructed from a series of other constructed insurance variables (INSEM and INSPS), as well as questionnaire items. OFFTK categorizes the offering, eligibility and acceptance of health insurance plans by the respondent from his or her employer.

Adults working for wages that are covered by employer-based plans (INSEM=1) or who have employer-based coverage as their primary plan (INSPS=1) are considered to have accepted employer-based coverage (OFFTK=1). Otherwise, among persons who were working last week (AK1=1) or who usually work (AG10=1), case assignments are based on the following criteria:

Condition:	OFFTK Value:	OFFTK Label:
If AI13=1 and AI14=1	2	Did not accept EBI, but was offered and eligible
If AI13=1 and AI14=2	3	Was offered EBI, but was not eligible
If AI13=2	4	Was not offered EBI

Adults indicating an unemployed status are assigned a skip value of OFFTK=(-1).

Note: The **OFFTK_S** variable is constructed using the same logic as OFFTK. This variable also categorizes the eligibility and acceptance of health insurance plans offered to the respondent's spouse by the spouse's employer.

AI22A_P Name of Health Plan (PUF Recode)

The AI22A_P variable is derived from questionnaire item AI22A. This variable uses AI22A to collapse specific categories of name of health plan into the 'other' category (if $11 \leq AI22A \leq 25$ then AI22A_P=91). All other categories in AI22A_P remain identical to AI22A.

ELIGPRG3 Uninsured Medi-Cal/Healthy Families Eligible (3 levels)

A series of eligibility variables was constructed to estimate and categorize the number of uninsured Californians who meet the eligibility criteria for the "full-scope" Medi-Cal or Healthy Families programs if they were to apply. The estimated number of uninsured eligible is used to calculate program participation rates for the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs.

Criteria for assignment within these eligibility variables are based on a number of factors:

- A. *Categorical Eligibility:* Persons eligible for program participation must meet a number of age-related and/or disability criteria. Questionnaire items are used to measure age, disability status, pregnancy status, and whether the respondent is a parent of a minor.
- B. *Family Composition:* Questionnaire items are used to derive family composition necessary for eligibility with these two programs. Variables used include the adult respondent's marital status; the presence of a spouse in the household; and whether each child in the household is related by blood, guardianship to the adult respondent, their spouse or their unmarried partner with whom they share a biological child, or their unmarried partner with whom they share guardianship of a non-biological child.

- C. *Income Eligibility*: Family income as a percent of the federal poverty guidelines (POVGWD) is used for both Medi-Cal and Healthy Families income eligibility. The monthly earnings by the adult respondent and/or spouse of the adult respondent and the Federal Poverty guidelines are used as the primary income source in constructing the eligibility variable.
- D. *Immigration Status*: In order to participate in the full-scope Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs, eligible persons must be citizens or legal residents. Questionnaire items related to immigration status are used to construct the eligibility variable.
- E. *Asset Test*: Adults in the Medi-Cal program are subject to an asset test, but there is no asset test for children in either the Medi-Cal or Healthy Families programs. The main questionnaire item used to construct this variable addresses the combined values of specific types of family assets exceeding \$5,000.

Note: Other constructed eligibility variables include **ELIGPRG4** (Uninsured Medi-Cal/Healthy Families Eligible--4 levels) and **ELIGPP03** (Eligibility program including local child coverage expansions). These variables are constructed using the same logic and criteria as ELIGPRG3.

FAMTYP_P Family Type (PUF recode)

The FAMTYP_P is a recoded version of FAM_TYPE, which is constructed using a number of questionnaire items that measure marital status, age of the respondent and parenthood. The purpose of FAM_TYP_P was to re-categorize respondents with potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

If a respondent is older than 21 years (SRAGE>=21) and has no children, not married (AH43~=1) or married (AH43=1) but does not live with the spouse in the same household (AH44=2), he/she is assigned a value of FAM_TYPE=1. The same logic holds true for adult respondents ages 19 and 20 years old (FAM_TYPE=2). Respondents who are married (AH43=1) and live with their spouse in the same household (AH44=1) but have no children are assigned the value of FAM_TYPE=3. Respondents who are married (AH44=1) and live with their spouse (AH44=1) and have one child or more or are co-parents of one child or more are assigned the value of FAM_TYPE=4. A respondent is considered to be single with kids (FAM_TYPE=5) if he/she is not currently married (AH43~=1) or is married but does not live in the same household (AH44=2), and has one child or more, excluding co-parentship. Finally, a respondent is considered to be single, 18 years old (FAM_TYPE=6), if he/she does not have any children, is not married (AH43~=1) or is married but does not live with the spouse in the same household (AH44=2), and is age 18.

Note: “SINGLE” categories (FAM_TYPE= 1, 2, 5, 6) refer to both single respondents regarding their marital status, and married respondents who do not live with their spouses.

FAMT4 Family Type (4 Levels)

The FAMT4 variable is based on the constructed variable FAM_TYPE. This variable collapses categories representing 4 general family types.

Cases are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	FAMT4 Value:	FAMT4 Label:
If FAM_TYPE=1, 2 or 6	1	Single no kids

If FAM_TYPE=3	2	Married no kids
If FAM_TYPE=4	3	Married with kids
If FAM_TYPE=5	4	Single with kids

Note: “SINGLE” categories (FAMT4= 1, 4) include both single respondents regarding their marital status, and married respondents who do not live with their spouses.

AI25NEW

RX Coverage Edited for Medical/HF

The AI25NEW variable is constructed from source variables AI25, INSMD, and INSHF. AI25NEW indicates whether or not respondents are covered for prescription drugs. Besides those who answered having prescription drug coverage in AI25, adults who receive Medicare are also considered to have this coverage.

Condition:	AI25NEW Value:	AI25NEW Label:
If AI25=1 or INSMD=1 or INSHF=1	1	Yes
If AI25=2 and INSMD ne 1 and INSHF ne 1	2	No

GENERAL HEALTH AND HEALTH CONDITIONS

ASTCUR

Current Asthma

The ASTCUR variable is derived from questionnaire items AB40 and AB41 and is based on the diagnosis of asthma by a doctor (AB17). ASTCUR is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether or not the adult respondent currently has asthma. Of those who were diagnosed with asthma by a doctor (AB17=1), those who still have asthma (AB40=1) or have had an asthma attack or episode in the past 12 months (AB41=1) are considered to currently have asthma (ASTCUR=1). Of those who were diagnosed with asthma by a doctor (AB17=1), but do not still have asthma (AB40=2) or have not suffered from an asthma attack in the past 12 months (AB41=2) are not considered to currently have asthma (ASTCUR=2). Finally, those who were never diagnosed with asthma by a doctor (AB17=2) are not considered to currently have asthma (ASTCUR=2).

Cases in which asthma status cannot be ascertained are assigned a value of ASTCUR= (-9).

ASTYR

Asthma Symptoms Past 12 Months

This variable is derived from questionnaire item AB19, which measures the frequency of asthma symptoms in the past 12 months. ASTYR is a dichotomous variable that determines whether or not the adult respondent has had any asthma symptoms in the past 12 months. Adults who have not had any asthma symptoms in the past 12 months (AB19=1) are assigned a value of ASTYR=2. Adults who report having asthma symptoms daily (AB19=5), weekly (AB19=4), monthly (AB19=3) or less than monthly (AB19=2) are assigned a value of ASTYR=1.

Those who have never been diagnosed with asthma (AB17=2) are assigned a value of ASTYR= (-1).

Cases in which frequency of asthma symptoms cannot be determined are assigned a value of ASTYR= (-9).

ASTS

Asthma Symptoms Past 12 Mos Population Diagnosed w/ Asthma

The ASTS variable is derived from questionnaire items AB19 and AB66. This variable provides a measure of the presence of asthma symptoms in the past year for those who have been diagnosed with asthma. Cases are assigned values based on the following conditions:

Condition:	ASTS Value:	ASTS Label:
If AB19 = 2, 3, 4 or 5 or AB66 in 2, 3, 4 or 5	1	Symptoms
If AB19=1 or AB66=1	2	No symptoms

Respondents are assigned a skip value (ASTS=-1) if they were never diagnosed with asthma (AB19=-1 and AB66=-1)

DIAMED

Taking Insulin or Pills

The DIAMED variable is derived from questionnaire items AB24 and AB25. This variable categorizes the use of insulin and medication by adults who have been told they have diabetes (AB22=1). Values are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	DIAMED Value:	DIAMED Label:
If AB24=1 and AB25=1	1	Taking insulin and pills
If AB24=1 and AB25=2	2	Taking insulin only
If AB24=2 and AB25=1	3	Taking pills only
If AB24=2 and AB25=2	4	Not taking insulin or pills

Those who have never been told they have diabetes by a doctor (AB22=2) were assigned a value of DIAMED= (-1).

Finally, cases in which the use of insulin could not be ascertained were assigned a value of DIAMED= (-9).

DIABCK

Number of Times Check Glucose/Sugar per Month

The DIABCK variable is constructed from questionnaire item AB26UNT. The purpose of this continuous variable is to describe how frequently the respondent checks her or his blood for glucose or sugar in times per month.

DISTRESS

Serious Psychological Distress

The DISTRESS variable is a continuous measure of generalized psychological distress using the Kessler 6-Item Psychological Distress Scale (K6). It is created with questionnaire items AJ29, AJ30, AJ31, AJ32, AJ33, and AJ34. Items are reverse coded so that cases with a greater frequency of symptoms receive higher scores. Scores are assigned based on the following criteria:

Value (AJ29- AJ34)	Assigned score
1 (all of the time)	4
2 (most of the time)	3
3 (some of the time)	2
4 (a little of the time)	1
5 (not at all)	0

The DISTRESS value is the total of the assigned scores for items AJ29 to AJ34. The maximum value is 24 and the minimum is 0.

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION ACCESS AND DENTAL HEALTH

DOCT_YR Visited a Doctor During the Past 12 Months

The DOCT_YR variable is derived from the questionnaire item AH5. The DOCT_YR variable is a dichotomous variable that ascertains whether or not the adult respondent visited a doctor at least once during the past 12 months. Those who indicated one or more visits (AH5>=1) were assigned the value DOCT_YR=1. Those indicating 0 visits (AH5=0) were assigned the value DOCT_YR=2.

Cases in which the number of visits could not be ascertained were assigned a value of DOCT_YR= (-9).

ACMDNUM Number of Doctor Visits in the Past Year

The ACMNDUM variable is derived from the continuous AH5 variable, which assigns the number of doctor visits in the last year as reported by the respondent. The ACMDNUM variable provides 10 categories for the number of visits reported. ACMDNUM values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	ACMDNUM Value:	ACMDNUM Label:
If AH5=0	0	0 visits
If AH5=1	1	1 visit
If AH5=2	2	2 visits
If AH5=3	3	3 visits
If AH5=4	4	4 visits
If AH5=5	5	5 visits
If AH5=6	6	6 visits
If AH5=7, 8	7	7-8 visits
If AH5=9 to 12	8	9-12 visits
If AH5=13 to 24	9	13-24 visits
If AH5=25+	10	25+ visits

ER Emergency Room Visit in the Past Year

The ER variable is constructed using questionnaire items AH12, AH13A, and AB67. This dichotomous variable indicates whether or not the adult visited an emergency room for any reason within the past year.

Respondents who indicated that they visited an emergency room within the last year (AH12=1) are assigned a value of ER=1. Current asthmatics who visited the ER for asthma in the past year (AH13A=1) are assigned a value of ER=1. Respondents who have been diagnosed with asthma but who do not currently have asthma and visited the ER for asthma in the past year (AB67=1) are assigned a value of ER=1. Those respondents who did not visit the ER for any reason (AH12=2) and who did not visit the ER for asthma in the past year (among current asthmatics and those who used to have asthma) (AH13A=2 or AB67=2) are assigned a value of ER=2.

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

USUAL

Have Usual Place to Go When Sick or Needing Health Advice

USUAL is constructed with questionnaire item AH1 by combining the responses in AH1 in order to create a dichotomous variable for usual source of care.

The respondents who report in questionnaire item AH1 that they have a usual place (AH1=1), have a doctor (AH1=3), go through Kaiser (if AH1=4), or usually go to more than one place (if AH1=5), are considered to have a usual place to go when sick or needing health advice (USUAL=1). Respondents who indicate not having a usual place to go to when sick (AH1=2) are assigned the value of USUAL=2.

USUAL_TP

Usual Source of Care (7 Levels)

The USUAL_TP variable is derived from questionnaire items AH1, AH3, and AH4, which measure source of health care for the adult respondent. The constructed USUAL_TP variable categorizes cases based on the place most often sought for source of health care. Values are assigned according to the following criteria:

Condition:	USUAL_TP Value:	USUAL_TP Label:
If AH1=3 or 4 or AH3=1, 2, or 3	1	Doc Office/HMO/Kaiser
If AH3=4	2	Community/Gov. Clinic, Community Hospital
If AH3=5	3	Emergency Room
If AH3=6, 7 or 8	5	Some Other Place
If AH3=94	6	No one particular place
If AH1=2	7	No usual source of care

Cases in which respondents did not know their usual source of care are assigned a value of USUAL_TP=(-8).

Cases in which a usual source of care cannot be determined are assigned a value of USUAL_TP=(-9).

USUAL5TP

Usual Source of Care (5 Levels)

The USUAL5TP variable is derived from the constructed variable USUAL_TP, which categorizes the most often visited place the adult respondent goes to for health care. Five levels are assigned to USUAL5TP that re-categorize the usual source of care for the respondent. Values are assigned according to the following criteria:

Condition:	USUAL5TP Value:	USUAL5TP Label:
If USUAL_TP=1	1	Doc Office/HMO/Kaiser
If USUAL_TP=2	2	Community/Gov. Clinic, Community Hospital
If USUAL_TP=3	3	Emergency Room/Urgent Care
If USUAL_TP=5 or 6	4	Other place, no one place
If USUAL_TP=7	5	No usual source of care

Cases in which a usual source of care cannot be determined are assigned a value of USUAL5TP= (-9).

USOC Usual Source of Care Other Than ER

The USOC variable is derived from constructed variable USUAL_TP. USOC provides a dichotomous measure of whether an adult respondent has a usual source of care other than emergency room services.

Each case is first tested through the following conditions until a USOC value is assigned:

Condition:	USOC Value:	USOC Label:
If USUAL_TP=1 (Doc Office/HMO/Kaiser) 2 (Commun/Gov Clinic) 5 (Some Other Place) or 6 (No One Particular Place)	1	Yes
If USUAL_TP=3 (Emergency Room) or 7 (No Usual Source of Care)	2	No

Cases in which respondents refused to report their usual source of care are assigned a value of USOC= (-7).

Cases in which respondents did not know their usual source of care are assigned a value of USOC= (-8).

SMOKING Current Smoking Habits

The SMOKING variable is constructed from questionnaire items AE15 and AE15A. This variable categorizes the smoking habits of the adult respondent. If an adult indicates smoking 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime (AE15=1) and smokes every day (AE15A=1) or some of the days (AE15A=2) then SMOKING=1. If the adult respondent indicates smoking 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime and currently does not smoke at all then SMOKING=2. If an adult respondent has never smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime (AE15=2), then SMOKING=3.

Cases in which current smoking status cannot be determined are assigned a value of SMOKING= (-9).

SMKCUR Current Smoker

The SMKCUR variable was derived from questionnaire items AE15 and AE15A. If the adult indicated smoking every day (AE15A=1) or some of the days (AE15A=2) then the respondent was considered to be a current smoker (SMKCUR=1). If the respondent indicated never smoking more than 100 cigarettes in

one's lifetime (AE15=2) or not smoking cigarettes daily (AE15A=3) then he or she was considered to be a non-smoker (SMKCUR=2).

NUMCIG **Number of Cigarettes Per Day**

The constructed NUMCIG variable is derived from questionnaire items AE15, AE15A, AE16 and AD32. This variable categorizes the number of cigarettes smoked per day by adults who smoke every day (AE15A=1) and adults who smoke some days (AE15A=2).

Proxy responses are assigned a value of NUMCIG=(-2). Cases in which number of cigarettes cannot be determined are assigned a value of NUMCIG= (-9).

HHSMK **Household Smoking**

The constructed HHSMK variable provides categorical measures of the amount of smoking within the respondent's household. This variable is derived from questionnaire items AC17 and AD34, which measure whether or not smoking is allowed in the respondent's household (AC17=1) in addition to the number of days there is any smoking within the household (AD34 – continuous). Respondents who report that smoking is allowed inside their home are assigned a value of HHSMK=1. Those indicating smoke some days within the household are assigned a value of HHSMK=2. Finally, those reporting the presence of smoking within the household every day are assigned a value of HHSMK=3.

BINGE_MF **Binge Drinking Among Adults in Past Month**

The BINGE_MF variable is derived from questionnaire items AE14, AE14A, and AE11. BINGE_MF is a dichotomous variable that measures whether the adult has engaged in binge drinking behavior in the past month, defined as having 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row for men, and 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a row for women. Men who report drinking 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row at least once during the last month (AE14>0) were assigned a value of BINGE_MF=1. Women who report drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a row at least once during the last month (AE14A>0) were assigned a value of BINGE_MF=1. Adults who report not having an alcoholic beverage in the past month (AE11=2), men who have had no episodes of drinking 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past month (AE14=0), and women who have had no episodes of drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past month (AE14A=0) were assigned a value of BINGE=2.

All other cases in which drinking behavior during the past month cannot be ascertained were assigned a value of BINGE= (-9).

BINGE_F **Female Binge Drinking – 4+ drinks**

The BINGE_F variable measures binge drinking among female adults and is constructed with questionnaire items AE14A, and AE11. Females who reported having four or more drinks in a row more than one day in the past month (AE14A>0) were assigned a value of BINGE_F=1. Females who did not have four or more drinks in a row in the past month (AE14A=0), or who reported not having an alcoholic beverage in the past month (AE11=2) were assigned a value of BINGE_F=2.

Males are assigned an inapplicable value, BINGE_F=(-1).

BINGE_M

Male Binge Drinking – 5+ drinks

The BINGE_M variable measures binge drinking among male adults and is constructed with questionnaire items AE14 and AE11. Males who reported having five or more drinks in a row more than one day in the past month (AE14>0) were assigned a value of BINGE_M=1. Males who did not have five or more drinks in a row in the past month (AE14=0), or who reported not having an alcoholic beverage in the past month (AE11=2) were assigned a value of BINGE_M=2.

Females are assigned an inapplicable value, BINGE_M=(-1).

WLKANY

Any Walking for Transport or Fun/Exercise in Last 7 Days

The WLKANY variable is derived from questionnaire items AD37 and AD40. This variable provides a dichotomous measure of whether or not the adult engages in any walking for transportation or fun/exercise in the last week. Adults who report walking at least 10 minutes in the last week for transportation (AD37=1) or walking at least 10 minutes in the last week for fun (AD40=1) were assigned a value of WLKANY=1. Adults who report not walking at least 10 minutes in the last week for transportation (AD37=2) and not walking at least 10 minutes in the past week for fun (AD40=2) were assigned a value of WLKANY=2.

Those who are unable to walk were assigned a value of WLKANY= (-1).

AD39MIN

Average Length of Time Walked for Transportation

The AD39MIN variable is a recoded version of AD39UNT. This variable indicates the average number of minutes per day the respondent walked for transportation in the past seven days. The purpose of AD39MIN is to recode responses provided in AD39UNT into minutes.

AD42MIN

Average Length of Time Walked for Fun/Exercise

The AD42MIN variable is a recoded version of AD42 and AD42UNT. This variable indicates the average number of minutes per day the respondent walked for fun/exercise in the past seven days. The purpose of AD42MIN is to recode responses provided in AD42UNT into minutes.

AE25AMIN

Average Length of Vigorous Physical Activity per Day

The AE25AMIN variable is a recoded version of AE25A and AE25AUNT. This variable indicates the average number of minutes per day the respondent engaged in vigorous physical activity in the past seven days. The purpose of AE25AMIN is to recode responses provided in AE25AUNT into minutes.

AE27AMIN

Average Length of Moderate Activity per Day

The AE27AMIN variable is a recoded version of AE27A and AE27AUNT. This variable indicates the average number of minutes per day the respondent engaged in vigorous moderate activity in the past seven days. The purpose of AE27AMIN is to recode responses provided in AE27AUNT into minutes.

MODPA

Moderate Leisure Activity for 5 Days/wk and 30 Min/day

The MODPA variable is constructed from questionnaire items AE27, AD38, AD41, AD39MIN, AD42MIN, and AE27AMIN. The variables AE27, AD38, AD41, AD39MIN, AD42MIN, and AE27AMIN are recoded to classify inapplicable cases as missing. A temporary variable (SUM_MIN) is then calculated from the sum of recoded variables AD39MIN, AD42MIN, and AE27AMIN to ascertain the average number of minutes the respondent engaged in moderate physical activity per day. A temporary variable (SUM_DAY) is also calculated from the sum of recoded variables AD39, AD38, and AD41 to ascertain the average number of days the respondent engaged in moderate physical activity in the past seven days. Cases are assigned values based on the following conditions:

Condition:	MODPA Value:	MODPA Label:
[If AE27AMIN \geq 30 and AE27 \geq 5 (30 min. or more of moderate physical activity other than walking at least 5 days a week)] OR [If SUM_MIN \geq 30 and SUM_DAY \geq 5 (30 min. or more of moderate physical activity at least 5 days a week)]	1	AT LEAST 5 DAYS/WK AND 30 MIN/DAY
If SUM_MIN \geq 30 or SUM_DAY $<$ 5	2	LESS THAN 5 DAYS/WK OR 30 MIN/DAY

VIGPA

Vigorous Leisure Activity for 3 Days/week and 20 Min/day

The VIGPA variable is created from questionnaire items AE25AMIN, AE25, and AE24. VIGPA is a two-level construct that indicates whether or not the respondent engages in vigorous leisure activity at least 20 minutes a day on three or more days of the week. Cases are assigned values based on the following conditions:

Condition:	VIGPA Value:	VIGPA Label:
If AE25AMIN \geq 20 (average of at least 20 minutes vigorous activity a day) AND AE25 \geq 3 (vigorous activity 3 or more days a week)	1	AT LEAST 20MIN/DAY AND 3 DAYS/WEEK
If 0 \leq AE25AMIN $<$ 20 (less than 20 minutes average vigorous activity per day) OR 0 \leq AE25 $<$ 3 (less than 3 days vigorous activity per week)	2	LESS THAN 3 DAYS/WK OR 20 MIN/DAY

REGPA

Regular, Moderate, or Vigorous Activity

The REGPA variable is created from constructed variables MODPA, and VIGPA, and questionnaire items AD37, AD40, AE24, and AE26. REGPA is a three-level construct that indicates how often the respondent engages in regular, moderate, or vigorous physical activity. Cases are assigned values based on the following conditions:

<p>OR</p> <p>If AD51=1 (difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If AD52=1 (difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around the house)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If AD53=1 (difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>For age 64 and below, if AD54=1 (difficulty working at a job or business)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If AD57=1 (condition that substantially limits one or more basic activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying)</p>		
All other values	2	NOT DISABLED

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND POVERTY

AK10_P **Earnings Last Month Before Taxes and Deductions (PUF Recode)**

AK10_P is a top coded version of questionnaire item AK10.

Note: Top code is \$30,000

AK10A_P **Spouse's/Partner's Earnings Last Month (PUF Recode)**

AK10A_P is a top coded version of questionnaire item AK10A.

Note: Top code is \$30,000

POVLL **Poverty Level**

The POVLL variable indicates the total annual income of the household as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

In order for Westat to approximate the 100%, 200%, and 300% Federal Poverty Level cutoff points for each household, the respondents were asked to report the number of people living in their household who are supported by the total annual household income (AK17/HHINC), and if needed, how many of those people are children under 18 years old (AK18). The 100%, 200%, and 300% cutoff values for each household were calculated during the administration of the survey by multiplying the 2002 Census Poverty Threshold "size of family unit" by "related children under 18 years" table amounts by 1, 2, or 3

(U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Survey). The income values were then rounded to the nearest 100 dollars. The three household income cutoff points for each household were then stored as CATI variables POVRT100, POVRT200, and POVRT300.

A. First, the income values within the poverty variables (POVRT100, POVRT200, POVRT300) are categorized into the same income range levels as the household income variable (HHINC), creating three transitional variables (i.e. POVRT100n, 200n, 300n).

B. Second, the POVLL values are assigned.

1. Each case with a POVRT100n value equal to (-9) is assigned a value of 4 (301% FPL and above) that indicates an income of 301% FPL and above.
2. Next, questionnaire items AK18A, AK18B, AK18C and the CATI variables POVRT100, POVRT200, and POVRT300 are used in order to assign POVLL values to the recoded cases.
3. For the remaining cases, the actual household income values (HHINC) are compared to the transitional poverty variables -- POVRT100n, POVRT200n, and POVRT300n -- which have the same range levels. Each case is tested through the following conditions until a respective POVLL value is assigned:

Condition:	POVLL Value:	POVLL Label:
If HHINC <= POVRT100n	1	0-99% FPL
If HHINC <= POVRT200n	2	100-199% FPL
If HHINC <= POVRT300n	3	200-299% FPL
If HHINC > POVRT300n	4	300% FPL and above
All remaining cases	-9	Not ascertained

POVLL2_P **Poverty Level as Times of 100% FPL (PUF Recode)**

The POVLL2_P variable is based on the POVLL2 (source) variable. This variable provides a recoded continuous measure of poverty times the 100% Federal Poverty Level.

Note: Top-code is 24.

POVGWD_P **Family Poverty Threshold Level (PUF Recode)**

The POVGWD_P construct is a recoded variable of POVGWD that measures family poverty threshold level. The upper limit (top code) is 24. Levels over 24 will be coded as 24.

HHSIZE_P **Household Size (PUF Recode)**

The HHSIZE_P variable is a recoded variable based on the HH_SIZE variable that measures household size. The purpose of the household size variable is to combine the number of adults, children, and adolescents in the selected household. The HHSIZE_P variable is created by adding together counts derived from the variables ADLTCNT, CHLDHH, and TEENHH.

Note: Top code: 10

FSLEV Food Security Status Level

The FSLEV variable provides a categorical measure of food security status for adults who fall below the 200% federal poverty line. This variable is derived from questionnaire items, AM1 through AM5. First, a temporary variable (FSLEVSCR) is created that represents an additive food insecurity score derived from items AM1-AM5. Adults indicating some type of food deprivation in the past 12 months were assigned a value of 1, whereas adults indicating no food deprivation in the past 12 months were assigned a value of 0. The range for this temporary variable is 0 to 6. Next, scores were assigned to one corresponding food security metric scale score. Finally, cases were assigned to one of the following food security status levels (FSLEV):

Condition:	FSLEV Value:	FSLEV Label:
If FSLEVTEMP=0 or 2.04	1	Food secure
If FSLEVTEMP=2.99, 3.77, or 4.50	2	Food insecure without hunger
If FSLEVTEMP=5.38 or 6.06	3	Food insecure with hunger

Cases with fewer than 3 missing values in AM1-AM5 (-7, -8 or -9) were imputed. Cases with more than 3 missing values are computed.

Note: Questionnaire items AM1 to AM5 apply to respondents with proxy in CHIS 2005 only, but not in prior years.

FSLEVCB Food Security Status (2 Levels)

The FSLEVCB variable is derived from the constructed variable FSLEV. This variable provides a dichotomous measure of food security, whereby persons who are food secure (FSLEV=1) are assigned a value of FSLEVCB=1. Adults who are considered to be food insecure without hunger (FSLEV=2) and with (FSLEV=3) hunger are assigned a value of FSLEVCB=2.

Skip values are assigned to cases that fall above 200% of federal poverty line (FSLEVCB=-1).

Note: Questionnaire items AM1 to AM5 for constructing FSLEV apply to respondents with proxy in CHIS 2005 only, but not in prior years.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

AH33NEW Born in U.S.

The AH33NEW variable is derived from source variable AH33. It dichotomizes AH33 responses into two categories indicating whether or not the respondent was born in the United States or one of its territories. Respondents who were born in the U.S. or one of its territories (i.e. American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) are coded as having been born in the U.S. (AH33NEW=1). All other responses are coded as having been born outside the U.S. (AH33NEW=2).

CITIZEN2

Citizenship Status for Adults

The CITIZEN2 variable collapses green card status and is created in order to provide another indication of citizenship. This variable also reflects a definition from UCLA’s Center for Health Policy Research. CITIZEN2 is derived from questionnaire items AH33, AH39 and AH40.

Each case is tested through the following conditions until a CITIZEN2 value is assigned:

Condition:	CITIZEN2 Value:	CITIZEN2 Value:
If AH33=1, 2, 10, or 25 (respondent reports that they were born in the U.S., American Samoa, Guam, or the Virgin Islands)	1	U.S.-Born Citizen
If AH39=1 (respondent reports that they are U.S. citizens, but were not born in the U.S., American Samoa, Guam, or Virgin Islands)	2	Naturalized Citizen
If AH40=1, 2, or 3 (permanent resident with green card, not permanent resident, or have application pending)	3	Non-Citizen
All remaining cases	-9	Not ascertained

CNTRYF

Country Father Born In

CNTRYF is constructed with questionnaire items AH35 and AH35OS. CNTRYF is constructed by re-classifying the verbatim responses in questionnaire item AH35OS into AH35 and creating more general categories. The CNTRYF variable re-categorizes the father’s country of birth (AH35) into more general geographic regions.

Cases in which a father’s country of birth could not be ascertained were assigned a value of CNTRYF=(-9).

[Note:](#) See Appendix A for detailed information on the definitions.

CNTRYM

Country Mother Born In

CNTRYM is constructed with questionnaire items AH34 and AH34OS. CNTRYM is constructed by re-classifying the verbatim responses in AH34OS into AH34 and creating more general categories. The CNTRYM variable re-categorizes the mother’s country of birth (AH34) into more general geographic regions.

Cases in which a mother’s country of birth could not be ascertained were assigned a value of CNTRYM=(-9).

[Note:](#) See Appendix A for detailed information on the definitions.

AH34NEW **Mother Born In U.S.**

The AH34NEW variable is derived from source variable AH34. It dichotomizes AH34 responses into two categories indicating whether or not the respondent’s mother was born in the United States or one of its territories. Respondents whose mother was born in the U.S. or one of its territories (i.e. American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) are coded as having been born in the U.S. (AH34NEW=1). All other responses are coded as having been born outside the U.S. (AH34NEW=2).

AH35NEW **Father Born In U.S.**

The AH35NEW variable is derived from source variable AH35. It dichotomizes AH35 categories into two categories indicating whether or not the respondent’s father was born in the United States or one of its territories. Respondents whose father was born in the U.S. or one of its territories (i.e. American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) are coded as having been born in the U.S. (AH35NEW=1). All other responses are coded as having been born outside the U.S. (AH35NEW=2).

CNTRYS **Country Born In**

CNTRYS is constructed with questionnaire items AH33 and AH33OS. CNTRYS is constructed by re-classifying the verbatim responses in AH33OS into AH33 and creating more general categories that identify the adult respondent’s geographic place of birth.

Note: See Appendix A for detailed information on the definitions.

YRUS **Years Lived in the U.S.**

YRUS is constructed with questionnaire item AH41.

YRUS assigns the number of years the respondent has lived in the U.S. (AH41) into range levels. In addition, YRUS standardizes the number of years for those who reported a particular year (1895-2005).

The value for this variable is calculated for the respondents who report a particular year by subtracting the year they report from 2005 (2005-AH41).

A skip value (-1) is assigned for all persons who were born in the U.S., Guam, Samoa, or the Virgin Islands.

PCTLF_P **Percent Life in U.S. (PUF Recode)**

The PCTLF_P is a recode of the continuous construct variable PCTLF. This variable provides categorical measure of the percentage of the adult respondent’s life spent in the United States.

Values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	PCTLF_P Value:	PCTLF_P Label:
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If 0<=PCTLF<=20	1	0%-20%
If 21<=PCTLF<=40	2	21%-40%
If 41<=PCTLF<=60	3	41%-60%
If 61<=PCTLF<=80	4	61%-80%
If 81<=PCTLF	5	81%+

Cases in which time spent living within the U.S. cannot be determined are assigned a PCTLF_P value of (-9).

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

INDMAIN

Main Industry – Recode

INDMAIN is the recode of the 3-digit standard industry codes (IINDCD4) into 14 main categories. The same recoding scheme is used by the Current Population Survey (CPS). For more information on the Census Bureau’s industry codes, please visit <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/ioindex.html>.

Respondents are considered to be working within certain industries as follows:

Condition:	INDMAIN Value:	INDMAIN Label:
[If AK1=2 (with a job but not at work) OR AK1=3 (looking for work) OR AK1=4 (not working at a job or business) OR AG10=2 (don't usually work) OR AG10=3 (looking for work)] AND AK3<=0 (work 0 hours a week)	-1	Skipped
If IINDCD4=0170 through 0290	1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting
If IINDCD4=0370 through 0490	2	Mining
If IINDCD4=0770	3	Construction
If IINDCD4=1070 through 3990	4	Manufacturing
If IINDCD4=4070 through 5790	5	Wholesale and Retail Trade
If IINDCD4=6070 through 6390 OR IINDCD4=0570 through 0690	6	Transportation and Utilities
If IINDCD4=6470 through 6780	7	Information
If IINDCD4=6870 through 7190	8	Financial Activities
If IINDCD4=7270 through 7790	9	Professional and Business Services
If IINDCD4=7860 through 8470	10	Educational and Health Services
If IINDCD4=8560 through 8690	11	Leisure and Hospitals
If IINDCD4=8770 through 9290	12	Other Services
If IINDCD4=9370 through 9590	13	Public Administration
If IINDCD4=9890	14	Armed Forces
If IINDCD4=9990	99	Uncodable: Refused or Classified

OCCMAIN Main Occupation – Recode

OCCMAIN is the recode of the 3-digit occupation codes from the Census (IOCCCD4). Occupational categories are collapsed into 11 main categories. The same recoding scheme is used by the Current Population Survey (CPS). For more information on the Census Bureau’s industry codes, please visit <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/ioindex.html>

Respondents are considered to be working within certain occupational categories as follows:

Condition:	OCCMAIN Value:	OCCMAIN Label:
[If AK1=2 (with a job but not at work) OR AK1=3 (looking for work) OR AK1=4 (not working at a job or business) OR AG10=2 (don't usually work) OR AG10=3 (looking for work)] AND AK3<=0 (work 0 hours a week)	-1	Skipped
If IOCCCD4=0010 through 0950	1	Management, Business, Financial
If IOCCCD4=1000 through 3540	2	Professional and Related
If IOCCCD4=3600 through 4650	3	Service
If IOCCCD4=4700 through 4960	4	Sales and Related
If IOCCCD4=5000 through 5930	5	Office and Admin Support
If IOCCCD4=6000 through 6130	6	Farming, Forestry and Fishing
If IOCCCD4=6200 through 6940	7	Construction and Extraction
If IOCCCD4=7000 through 7620	8	Installation, Maintenance and Repair
If IOCCCD4=7700 through 8960	9	Production
If IOCCCD4=9000 through 9750	10	Trans and Material Moving
If IOCCCD4=9840	11	Armed Forces
If IOCCCD4=9990	99	Uncodable: Refused or Classified

WRKST Working Status

This variable provides a categorical measure of current working status for adults and is derived from questionnaire items AK1, AK2, AK3, and AG10.

WRKST values are assigned in the following hierarchical manner:

1. Respondents who currently/usually work per week, were working at a job last week, or were looking for work last week were assigned values based on the following criteria:

Condition:	WRKST Value:	WRKST Label:
If AK3>=21	1	Full-time employed (21+ hours/week)
If 0<AK3<=20	2	Part-time employed (0-20 hours/week)
If (AK1=1 and AK3=0) or AK1=2 or (AK1=4 and AK2 in (8 or 9) and AG10=1)	3	Unemployed and looking for work
If AK1=3 or AG10=3	4	Not working
If AK1=4	5	Unemployed and not looking for work

Cases in which current working status could not be ascertained are assigned a value of WRKST= (-9).

WRKST_S **Spouse Working Status**

The WRKST_S variable is derived from questionnaire items AK20, AG8, AG11, and AH43. This variable categorizes the working status of the adult respondent's spouse. Respondents are categorized using the same logic as WRKST.

Respondents with no spouse (AH43=1) are assigned an inapplicable value of WRKST_S= (-1). Cases for which current working status of the spouse could not be ascertained are assigned a value of WRKST_S= (-9).

AKWKLNG **Time at Main Job**

AKWKLNG is constructed with AK7 and AK7UNT. AKWKLNG standardizes the measurement unit of questionnaire item AK7 into years on the job in decimals. The respondents who report the length of time they have worked at their main job in months have their answers converted to years by dividing by 12 and rounding to the nearest whole number. This variable presents the values in range levels.

Those who are not employed or who usually work zero hours are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable. Any remaining cases are assigned a not ascertained (-9) value.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

UR_CLRT **Rural and Urban - Claritas (4 levels)**

The UR_CLRT variable uses a definition of rural and urban from the commercial company Claritas, Inc. Claritas assigns the ZIP codes in California to 4 urbanization categories based on the analysis of population density grids of 1990 geoboundaries, 2000 redistricting updates, and 2001 population estimates. We obtained a file from Claritas Inc. that contains the ZIP codes in California and their associated urbanization categories.

The urbanization categories are defined by Claritas, Inc. as follows:

Urban	ZIP codes associated with dense neighborhoods that represent the central cities of most major metropolitan areas (more than 4,150 persons/square mile).
2 nd City	ZIP codes associated with moderate-density neighborhoods in population centers (more than 1,000 and fewer than 4,150 persons/square mile).
Suburban	ZIP codes associated with moderate-density neighborhoods that are not surrounded by urban or second-city population centers (estimated to be more than 1,000 persons/square mile and not in an urban or 2 nd city population center).

Town or Rural	<p>ZIP codes associated with isolated small towns or less-developed areas on the exurban frontier (estimated to be more than 210 but fewer than 950 persons/square mile).</p> <p>Small villages and rural hamlets surrounded by productive farmland or wide-open spaces (estimated to be 210 or fewer persons/square mile).</p>
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In order to create the UR_CLRT variable, the ZIP code for each case (within the BESTZIP variable) is assigned to its corresponding urbanization category as provided by Claritas. For cases with missing BESTZIP data, the ZIP code the respondent reports in questionnaire item AM7 is used in order to make this assignment (if AM7 > 90001).

In addition, some respondents report the ZIP code of a PO Box location rather than a ZIP code for a residence. Claritas Inc. provided the “parent ZIP codes” for these PO Box locations. The urbanization categories assigned to the “parent” ZIP codes are used to classify these cases.

The cases with no ZIP code information are assigned a not-ascertained value (-9) for UR_CLRT.

UR_CLRT2 Rural and Urban - Claritas (2 levels)

Four urbanization categories are defined for the ZIP codes in California by the commercial company Claritas, Inc (please see constructed variable UR_CLRT). The UR_CLRT2 variable is a modified version of the constructed UR_CLRT variable. The UR_CLRT2 variable designates all ZIP codes as either rural or urban.

1. The cases assigned to the urban, 2nd city, or suburban UR_CLRT categories (if UR_CLRT=1, 2, or 3) are considered to be urban (UR_CLRT2=1).
2. The cases assigned to the small town or rural UR_CLRT category (if UR_CLRT=4) are considered to be rural (UR_CLRT2=2).
3. The remaining cases are assigned a not-ascertained value (-9).

Note: This variable is particularly useful since it provides an estimate that seems to correspond to the Census definition of urbanized and non-urbanized areas. As Claritas Inc. states, “The rural and small town/exurban classifications are not far from the density cutoff of the Census definition that distinguishes urbanized from non-urbanized areas as those having densities above/below 1,000 persons/square mile.”

UR_OMB Rural and Urban – OMB

The UR_OMB variable reflects the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) classification of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Counties are considered to be metropolitan or non-metropolitan depending on whether or not they are included in an MSA. All except one stratum level in the data file are composed entirely of either metropolitan or non-metropolitan counties.

Each case is tested through the following series of conditions until a UR_OMB value is assigned:

1. The cases with respondents who report that they live within a metropolitan county (SRCNTY) are assigned to the metropolitan category (UR_OMB=1).
2. The cases with respondents who report that they live within a non-metropolitan county (SRCNTY) are assigned to the non-metropolitan category (UR_OMB=2).

3. Next, in order to classify the cases in stratum 34, which contains both a metropolitan and nonmetropolitan county, the ZIP code data within the BESTZIP variable is used. Respondents with a ZIP code assigned to the metropolitan county are assigned to the metropolitan category (UR_OMB=1). For any cases with missing BESTZIP data, the ZIP code reported by the respondent in questionnaire item AM7 is used in making the assignment (if AM7 >= 90001).
4. The remaining respondents with a ZIP code associated with stratum 34 are considered to be nonmetropolitan (UR_OMB=2).
5. UR_OMB is considered to be not ascertained 7887 for all other cases.

(see Appendix B for detailed list of rural and urban specification.)

UR_RHP

Rural and Urban – Office of Rural Health Policy

THE UR_RHP variable uses an operational classification of rural and urban from the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP). The ORHP classifies counties as either rural or urban. The counties are classified with the same criteria that the Office of Management and Budget uses to determine metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas (see UR_OMB). However, to take into account particular rural areas within large urban counties (>1225 square miles), certain ZIP codes within these counties are designated as rural.

Each case is tested through the following series of steps until a UR_RPH value is assigned:

1. Respondents who report that they live within counties that are designated as rural are coded as rural (UR_RPH=2).
2. The cases with census tracts that are designated as rural, within a large urban county, are assigned to the rural category.
3. The remaining respondents who report that they live within a county that is classified as urban counties are coded as urban (UR_RHP=1).
4. UR_RHP is considered to be not ascertained (-9) for all other cases.

(see Appendix B for detailed list of rural and urban specification.)

UR_IHS

Rural and Urban – Indian Health Service

The UR_IHS variable uses a county-level classification of rural and urban from the Indian Health Service. According to the IHS definition, counties are classified either as urban or rural. All counties (SRCNTY) are classified as either rural or urban using the IHS definition. In addition, the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Bakersfield are coded as urban.

1. Respondents who report that they live within an urban county are coded as urban (UR_IHS=1).
2. Respondents who report that they live in ZIP codes within the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara, or Bakersfield are also assigned to the urban category for this variable (UR_IHS=1).
3. Respondents who report that they live within a rural county, but are not in ZIP codes for the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara or Bakersfield, are considered to be rural (UR_IHS=2).

(see Appendix B for detailed list of rural and urban specification.)

HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD VARIABLES

TIMEAD

Length of Time Lived at Current Address

The TIMEAD variable is derived from questionnaire item AM14. This variable is continuous and measures the length of time in months the adult respondent has lived at his/her current address.

SRTENR

Self-Reported Household Tenure (HH)

SRTENR is a Westat generated variable and is constructed using the adult questionnaire item AK25. Adult respondents who own households are assigned a value of SRTENR=1. Adult respondents who rent are assigned a value of SRTENR=2. For missing values, AK25 is imputed. For imputation method, please consult methodology reports by CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

OTHER CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

LANGHOME

Types of Languages Spoken at Home

The LANGHOME variable indicates the languages spoken in the homes of the respondents. This variable is derived from questionnaire items AH36_1 - AH36_22. The variable takes into account households in which multiple languages are spoken. The LANGHOME variable is created with the categories generated with the LANGTEMP construct variable. First, values are assigned to a LANGTEMP variable based on criteria from questionnaire items AH36_1 – AH36_22. For cases in which respondents speak two or more languages, values for LANGTEMP were assigned based on specific criteria.

Next, each case is tested through the following steps until a LANGHOME value can be assigned:

Condition:	LANGHOME Value:	LANGHOME Label:
If LANGTEMP=1	1	English
If LANGTEMP=2	2	Spanish
If LANGTEMP=3	3	Chinese
If LANGTEMP=4	4	Vietnamese
If LANGTEMP=6	5	Korean
If LANGTEMP= Tagalog (5) Asian Indian Languages (7) Japanese (9) Other Asian language (10)	6	Other one Asian language
If LANGTEMP= Russian (8) European (11) Farsi (12)	7	Other one language only

Armenian (13) Arabic (14) African/Afro-Asiatic (15) Other language (16)		
If LANGTEMP=17	8	English and Spanish
If LANGTEMP=18	9	English and Chinese
If LANGTEMP=19	10	English and a European language
If LANGTEMP=20	11	English and another Asian language
If LANGTEMP=21	12	English and one other language
If LANGTEMP=22	13	Other two or more languages
If LANGTEMP=-9	-9	Not ascertained

SPK_ENG English Use and Proficiency

The SPK_ENG variable is derived from questionnaire items AH36 and AH37. This variable measures the strength and use of the English language by the adult respondent. Adults who indicate speaking only English (AH36_1=1) were assigned a value of SPK_ENG=1. Of those who speak another language, those who indicate speaking English very well (AH37=1) or well (AH37=2) were assigned a value of SPK_ENG=2. Of those who speak another language, those who indicate speaking English not well (AH37=3) or not at all (AH37=4) were assigned a value of SPK_ENG=3.

Cases for which the use of English cannot be determined are assigned a value of SPK_ENG= (-9).

INTVLANG Language of Interview

The INTVLANG variable indicates the language spoken during the interview by the interviewer and the respondent. This variable was derived from ENGLSPAN (Source Data).

Each case is reassigned to an INTVLANG value based on the following criteria:

Condition:	INTVLANG Value:	INTVLANG Label:
If ENGLSPAN=1	1	English
If ENGLSPAN=2	2	Spanish
If ENGLSPAN=3	3	Vietnamese
If ENGLSPAN=4	4	Korean
If ENGLSPAN=5	5	Cantonese
If ENGLSPAN=6	6	Mandarin

AHCHLDC Amount Per Week Paid for Child Care

Adults who have children under 12 and used paid child care in the last month (AH44A) are asked in the questionnaire item to report how much they paid for these services. Respondents reported the amount they paid in the last month or the amount they paid in a typical week.

In order to convert the amount paid in the last month to a weekly unit, the dollar amount (in whole numbers) was divided by four and rounded to the nearest whole number.

Another reason for creating this variable was to present the amounts paid for childcare in range levels. Please see the data dictionary for details.

A few respondents reported that they used paid childcare in the past month, but they did not make a payment. These cases are assigned a value of zero for this variable.

Adults without children under 12, and those who did not use paid childcare in the last month, are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable.

Remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

AHEDUC Educational Attainment

AHEDUC is constructed with questionnaire item AH47.

AHEDUC is constructed by combining values in AH47 in order to create more general categories for education levels.

The values for the educational attainment variable are assigned in the following manner:

Condition:	AHEDUC Value:	AHEDUC Label:
If AH47=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (grades), or 30 (no formal education)	1	Grade 1 though 8
If AH47=9, 10, or 11 (grades)	2	Grade 9 through 11
If AH47=12 (grade)	3	Grade 12/HS diploma
If AH47=13, 14, 15, or 22	4	Some college
If AH47=24, 25, or 26	5	Vocational school
If AH47=23	6	AA or AS degree
If AH47=16 or 17 (4 th or 5 th year at university)	7	BA or BS degree
If AH47=18	8	Some grad school
If AH47=19 or 20	9	MA or MS degree
If AH47=21	10	PhD or equivalent

Note: See F_AHEDUC for imputation flag.

MARIT Marital Status

The marital status variable is constructed with questionnaire item AH43.

MARIT is constructed by combining values in AH43 in order to create consolidated categories.

The values for the marital status variable are assigned in the following manner:

Condition:	MARIT Value:	MARIT Label:
If AH43=1	1	Married
If AH43=2 (living with partner) or 3 (widowed) or 4 (divorced) or 5 (separated)	2	Other/Widowed/Separated/Divorced/Living with Partner

If AH43=6	3	Never married
If AH43=-7, -8, or -9	-9	Not ascertained

MARIT2 Marital Status – 4 Categories

The marital status variable is constructed with questionnaire item AH43.

MARIT is constructed by combining values in AH43 in order to create consolidated categories. The purpose of MARIT2 is to separate those who are living with their partner from those who are widowed, separated, or divorced.

The values for the marital status variable are assigned in the following manner:

Condition:	MARIT value:	MARIT label:
If AH43 = 1 (married)	1	Married
If AH43 = 2 (living with partner)	2	Living with partner
If AH43 = 3 (widowed) or 4 (divorced) or 5 (separated)	3	Widowed/Separated/Divorced
If AH43 = 6 (never married)	4	Never married
If AH43 = -7, -8, or -9	-9	Not ascertained

PROXY Proxy Interview

The PROXY variable provides an indicator of whether or not the respondent participated in a proxy interview on behalf of another household member. Respondents serving as proxies are assigned the value PROXY=1. Non-proxy interviews are assigned a value of PROXY=2.

INCHILD Has a Completed Child Survey

The INCHILD variable provides an indicator of whether or not a child survey was completed in the household. A child survey is completed by an adult proxy (most knowledgeable adult of the selected eligible child).

INTEEN Has a Completed Teen Survey

The INTEEN variable provides an indicator of whether or not a teen survey was completed in the household. A teen survey is completed by an adult proxy (most knowledgeable adult of the selected eligible child).

SRAGE_P Self-Reported Age (PUF recode)

The SRAGE_P is a recoded version of SRAGE, which assigns age to the respondent.

Note: Top code: 85

SRSEX

Gender

SRSEX is a variable created by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat. It is a dichotomous variable indicating the gender of the adult respondent.

CANCER VARIABLES

AFCANCR1

Type of Cancer - Self

AFCANCR1 is constructed with questionnaire items AF2_1 through AF2_30 (types of cancer respondent has been diagnosed with). The purpose of this variable is to consolidate the multiple yes/no responses in AF2_1 through AF2_30 into a single set of categorical responses. The respondents who report that they have had more than one type of cancer are assigned to a separate category.

1. Respondents who report a single type of cancer are assigned to the following categories:

Condition:	AFCANCR1 Value:	AFCANCR1 Label:
If AF2_21=1 (skin)	1	Skin
If AF2_6=1 (cervical)	2	Cervix
If AH2_19=1 (prostate)	3	Prostate
If AH2_5=1 (breast)	4	Breast
If AH2_29=1 (uterus)	5	Uterus
If AH2_7=1 (colon)	6	Colon
All remaining respondents who report a single type of cancer	7	Other one cancer

2. Respondents who report more than one type of cancer are assigned to a separate category that indicates “more than one cancer” (AFCANCR1=8).

Condition:	AFCANCR1 Value:	AFCANCR1 Label:
More than one cancer reported	8	More than one cancer

3. Respondents who did not report any history of cancer are assigned a skip value (-1).
4. All remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

AFSCAN1

Skin Cancer Type - Self

The AFSCAN1 variable is constructed with questionnaire items AF2A_1 through AF2A_3 (types of skin cancer respondent been diagnosed with). The purpose of this variable is to combine the multiple yes/no responses in AF2A_1 through AF2A_3 into a single set of categorical responses. Respondents who report a history of more than one type of skin cancer are assigned to a separate type of category.

1. Respondents who report a single type of skin cancer are assigned to the following categories:

Condition:	AFSCAN1 Value:	AFSCAN1 Label:
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If AH2A_1=1	1	Non-Melanoma
If AH2A_2=1	2	Melanoma
If AH2A_3=1	3	Type unknown

2. Respondents who report more than one type of skin cancer are assigned to a separate category that indicates “more than one type” (AFSCAN1=8).

Condition:	AFSCAN1 Value:	AFSCAN1 Label:
If report more than one type of skin cancer	8	More than one type

3. Respondents who did not report any history of skin cancer are assigned a skip value (-1).

4. All remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

DXCOL **Ever Told Have Colon Cancer**

The DXCOL variable is constructed from questionnaire items AF1, AF2_7, and AF2_20. DXCOL is a dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent has ever been told he or she has colon cancer. Respondents who have been told by a doctor that they have colon cancer (AF1=1 and AF2_7=1) or rectal cancer (AF2_20=1) are coded as having been told they have colon cancer (DXCOL=1). Respondents who have been told by a doctor that they have cancer (AF1=1) but that it is not colon cancer (AF2_7=2) or rectal cancer (AF1=1 and AF2_20=2) are coded as not having been told they have colon cancer (DXCOL=2). Respondents who have not been told by a doctor that they have any kind of cancer (AF1=2) are coded as not having been told they have colon cancer (DXCOL=2).

All remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

DXPROS **Ever Told Have Prostate Cancer**

The DXPROS variable is constructed from source variables AF1, AF2_19, and SRSEX. DXPROS is a dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent has ever been told he has prostate cancer. Respondents who have been told by a doctor they have prostate cancer (AF1=1 and AF2_19=1) are coded as have been told they have prostate cancer (DXPROS=1). Respondents who have been told by a doctor they have cancer (AF1=1) but that it is not prostate cancer (AF2_19=2) are coded as not having been told they have prostate cancer (DXPROS=2). Respondents who have not been told by a doctor that they have any kind of cancer (AF1=2) are coded as not having been told they have prostate cancer (DXPROS=2).

Female respondents (SRSEX=2) are assigned a not applicable value (-1).

All remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

DXSKIN **Ever Told Have Skin Cancer**

The DXSKIN variable is constructed from source variables AF1, and AF2_21. DXSKIN is a dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent has ever been told that he or she has skin cancer.

Respondents who have been told by a doctor they have skin cancer (AF1=1 and AF2_21) are coded as having been told they have skin cancer (DXSKIN=1). Respondents who have been told by a doctor they have cancer (AF1=1) but that it is not skin cancer (AF2_21=2) are coded as not having been told they have skin cancer (DXSKIN=2). Respondents who have not been told by a doctor that they have any kind of cancer (AF1=2) are coded as not having been told they have skin cancer (DXSKIN=2).

All remaining respondents are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

BRCAN **Ever Told Have Breast Cancer**

The BRCAN variable is constructed from source variables AF2_5 and SRSEX. It is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether or not the female respondent has ever been told by a doctor that she has breast cancer. Female respondents who have been told by a doctor that they have breast cancer (AF2_5=1) or who had a cancerous tumor removed from their breast (AD21=1) are coded as having been told they have breast cancer (BRCAN=1). Female respondents who have not been told by a doctor that they have breast cancer (AF2_5=2) or who had a tumor removed that did not turn out to be cancerous are coded as not having been told they have breast cancer (BRCAN=2).

Male respondents (SRSEX=1) are assigned an inapplicable value (-1).

All remaining responses are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

CERVIX **Ever Told Have Cervical Cancer**

The CERVIX variable is constructed from source variables SRSEX, AF1, and AF2_6. Female respondents who report having been told they have cervical cancer (AF1=1 and AF2_6=1) are coded as having been told they have cervical cancer (CERVIX=1). Female respondents who have been told they have cancer (AF1=1) that is not cervical (AF2_6=2) or who have not been told they have cancer of any kind (AF1=2) are coded as not having been told they have cervical cancer (CERVIX=2).

Male respondents (SRSEX=1) are assigned an inapplicable value (-1).

All remaining responses are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

FAM1CAN **1st Degree Relative ever had Cancer**

This variable is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether or not the respondent has had first degree relative ever diagnosed with cancer. This variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). First degree relatives include parents, sibling, and offspring.

FAM1FEBR **Number of 1st Degree Female Relatives have Breast Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree female relatives ever diagnosed with breast cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP10, AP11_3, AP11_4, AP11_5, AP31, AP36, AP28_1, AP32S_1, AP32T_1, AP32Y_1, AP37S_1, AP37T_1, and AP37Y_1.

FAM1FECO **Number of 1st Degree Female Relatives have Colon Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree female relatives ever diagnosed with colon cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP10, AP11_3, AP11_4, AP11_5, AP31, AP36, AP28_4, AP32S_4, AP32T_4, AP32Y_4, AP37S_4, AP37T_4, and AP37Y_4.

FAM1FEOV **Number of 1st Degree Female Relatives have Ovarian Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree female relatives ever diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP10, AP11_3, AP11_4, AP11_5, AP31, AP36, AP28_2, AP32S_2, AP32T_2, AP32Y_2, AP37S_2, AP37T_2, and AP37Y_2.

FAM1FEUT **Number of 1st Degree Female Relatives have Uterine Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree female relatives ever diagnosed with uterine cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP10, AP11_3, AP11_4, AP11_5, AP31, AP36, AP28_3, AP32S_3, AP32T_3, AP32Y_3, AP37S_3, AP37T_3, and AP37Y_3.

FAM1MABR **Number of 1st Degree Male Relatives have Breast Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree male relatives ever diagnosed with breast cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP40, AP41_3, AP41_4, AP41_5, AP61, AP66, AP58_3, AP62S_3, AP62T_3, AP62Y_3, AP67S_3, AP67T_3, and AP67Y_3.

FAM1MACO **Number of 1st Degree Male Relatives have Colon Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree male relatives ever diagnosed with colon cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP40, AP41_3, AP41_4, AP41_5, AP61, AP66, AP58_2, AP62S_2, AP62T_2, AP62Y_2, AP67S_2, AP67T_2, and AP67Y_2.

FAM1MAPR **Number of 1st Degree Male Relatives have Prostate Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of first degree male relatives ever diagnosed with prostate cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP9, AP40, AP41_3, AP41_4, AP41_5, AP61, AP66, AP58_1, AP62S_1, AP62T_1, AP62Y_1, AP67S_1, AP67T_1, and AP67Y_1.

FAM2CAN **2nd Degree Relative ever had Cancer**

This variable is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether or not the respondent has had second degree relative ever diagnosed with cancer. This variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). Second degree relatives include grandparents, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and half-siblings.

FAM2FEBR **Number of 2nd Degree Female Relatives have Breast Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree female relatives ever diagnosed with breast cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP10, AP11_1, AP11_2, AP12, AP19, AP20, AP24, AP13_1, AP16_1, AP21S_1, AP21T_1, AP21Y_1, AP25S_1, AP25T_1, and AP25Y_1.

FAM2FECO **Number of 2nd Degree Female Relatives have Colon Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree female relatives ever diagnosed with colon cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP10, AP11_1, AP11_2, AP12, AP19, AP20, AP24, AP13_4, AP16_4, AP21S_4, AP21T_4, AP21Y_4, AP25S_4, AP25T_4, and AP25Y_4.

FAM2FEOV **Number of 2nd Degree Female Relatives have Ovarian Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree female relatives ever diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP10, AP11_1, AP11_2, AP12, AP19, AP20, AP24, AP13_2, AP16_2, AP21S_2, AP21T_2, AP21Y_2, AP25S_2, AP25T_2, and AP25Y_2.

FAM2FEUT **Number of 2nd Degree Female Relatives have Uterine Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree female relatives ever diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI).

FAM2MABR **Number of 2nd Degree Male Relatives have Breast Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree male relatives ever diagnosed with breast cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP40, AP41_1, AP41_2, AP42, AP49, AP50, AP54, AP43_3, AP46_3, AP51S_3, AP51T_3, AP51Y_3, AP55S_3, AP55T_3, and AP55Y_3.

FAM2MACO **Number of 2nd Degree Male Relatives have Colon Cancer**

This variable denotes the number of second degree male relatives ever diagnosed with colon cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP40, AP41_1, AP41_2, AP42, AP49, AP50, AP54, AP43_2, AP46_2, AP51S_2, AP51T_2, AP51Y_2, AP55S_2, AP55T_2, and AP55Y_2.

FAM2MAPR

Number of 2nd Degree Male Relatives have Prostate Cancer

This variable denotes the number of second degree male relatives ever diagnosed with prostate cancer. The variable is constructed by National Cancer Institute (NCI). The source variables include SRAGE, AP7, AP8, AP40, AP41_1, AP41_2, AP42, AP49, AP50, AP54, AP43_1, AP46_1, AP51S_1, AP51T_1, AP51Y_1, AP55S_1, AP55T_1, and AP55Y_1.

FOBT2

Blood Stool Test Among Adults, Aged 50 Years+, in Past 2 Years

The FOBT2 variable is derived from questionnaire items AF24 and AF22. This variable provides a dichotomous measure of whether or not an adult age 50 years and older, received a blood stool test within the past two years. If a respondent indicated receiving a blood stool test less than two years ago (AF24=1 or 2), then a value of FOBT2=1 is assigned. Those indicating receiving a blood stool test more than two years ago (AF24=3, 4 or 5) or have never received a blood stool test (AF22=2) are assigned a value of FOBT2=2.

A skip value of FOBT2=(-1) is assigned for respondents younger than 50.

Cases in which the most recent blood stool test cannot be determined are assigned a value of FOBT2=(-9).

CRC_SCRN

Colonoscopy, Sigmoidoscopy, FOBT in Past 5 Years

This variable is derived from questionnaire items AF14, AF16, AF22, and AF24 and is used to identify how long ago an adult received screening for specific cancer-related conditions. More specifically, this variable provides a dichotomous measure of whether or not an adult, age 40 years and older, received a sigmoidoscopy, a colonoscopy, a proctoscopy, or an FOBT in the last 5 years. Adults who reported receiving these tests within the past 5 years (AF16=1, 2, 3 or 4) or those reporting a home blood stool test less than a year ago (AF24=1) were assigned the value of CRC_SCRN=1. Those that reported receiving these tests more than 5 years ago (AF16=5 or 6) or had a home blood stool test more than a year ago (AF24=2, 3, 4, or 5) were assigned the value of CRC_SCRN=2. Adults over the age of 40 who never received these types of cancer screening were assigned a value of CRC_SCRN=3.

Adults younger than age 40 were assigned the value of CRC_SCRN= (-1).

Cases in which cancer screening cannot be ascertained are assigned a value of CRC_SCRN= (-9).

PSA_SCRN

Had Prostate Screening in Last Year

The PSA_SCRN variable is derived from questionnaire items, AF31, AF33, and AF30. This variable identifies those adult men, aged 40 years and older, who have had a prostate screening exam within the past year. If a male respondent indicated having his last PSA screening within the past year (AF33=1), then a value of PSA_SCRN=1 is assigned. Male respondents indicating having their last PSA screening more than a year ago (AF33=2, 3, 4, or 5) are assigned a value of PSA_SCRN=2. Men who have never heard of a PSA test (AF30=2) or who have never had a PSA test (AF31=2) were assigned a value of PSA_SCRN=3.

Women were assigned a skip value of PSA_SCRN=(-1).

Cases in which PSA_SCRN could not be ascertained were assigned a skip value of PSA_SCRN=(-9).

PAP_SCRN **Had PAP Screen in Past 3 Years**

The PAP_SCRN is derived from questionnaire items AD4 and AD6, which measure time since most recent pap smear for women. The PAP_SCRN variable re-categorizes time since most recent PAP SMEAR. Values are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	PAP_SCRN value:	PAP_SCRN label:
If AD6=1, 2, or 3	1	Within past 3 years
[If AD6=4 or 5] OR [AD5=0]	2	Over 3 years ago
If AD4=2	3	Never

Male respondents are assigned a skip value of PAP_SCRN= (-1).

Cases in which pap smear screening among women cannot be determined are assigned a value of PAP_SCRN= (-9).

MAM_SCRN **Had Mammogram in Past 2 Years**

The MAM_SCRN variable is derived from questionnaire items AD14 and AD17. This variable provides a categorical measure of time since the respondent’s last mammogram for females ages 30 years and older. Values are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	MAM_SCRN Value:	MAM_SCRN Label:
If AD17=1 or 2	1	Within past 2 years
If AD17=3, 4 or 5	2	More than 2 years ago
If AD14=2	3	Never

Male respondents are assigned a skip value of MAM_SCRN= (-1).

Cases in which mammogram screening among women cannot be determined are assigned a value of MAM_SCRN= (-9).

FOOD AND DRINKS VARIABLES

AE_DAYDR **How Many Times Drinking Alcoholic Beverages Per Month**

AE_DAYDR is constructed with questionnaire items AE12 and AE12UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

AE_DAYDR standardizes the measurement unit of AE12 into times per month. Questionnaire item AE12 asks respondents to report how many days per month or per week they drank alcoholic beverages during

the past month. In order to standardize the variables that capture this information, weekly reports of alcohol intake are converted to monthly reports by multiplying the reported number by 4.

Those who did not report any alcoholic beverage intake are assigned a skip value (-1).

Respondents who reported alcoholic beverage intake, but refused to specify, or did not know how many times, are assigned a not ascertained value (-9).

AE_BEANS **Number of times ate beans per week**

The variable AE_BEANS is constructed with variables AE5 and AE5UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_BEANS is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_CAKE **Number of times ate cake/pie/cookies per week**

The variable AE_CAKE is constructed with variables AC13 and AC13UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_CAKE is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_FLAV **Number of times ate fruit-flavored drinks per week**

The variable AE_FLAV is constructed with variables AC12 and AC12UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_FLAV is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_FRIES **Number of times ate fries per week**

The variable AE_FRIES is constructed with variables AE3 and AE3UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_FRIES is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_FROZ **Number of times ate ice cream/frozen desserts per week**

The variable AE_FROZ is constructed with variables AC14 and AC14UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_FROZ is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_FRUIT **Number of times ate fruit per week**

The variable AE_FRUIT is constructed with variables AE2 and AE2UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_FRUIT is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_JUICE **Number of times drank 100% fruit juice per week**

The variable AE_FRUIT is constructed with variables AE1 and AE1UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_FRUIT is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_POTAT **Number of times ate potatoes per week**

The variable AE_POTAT is constructed with variables AE4 and AE4UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_POTAT is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_SALAD **Number of times ate salad per week**

The variable AE_SALAD is constructed with variables AE6 and AE6UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_SALAD is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_SODA **Number of times drank soda per week**

The variable AE_SODA is constructed with variables AC11 and AC11UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_SODA is to convert all units into number of times per week.

AE_VEGI **Number of times ate vegetables per week**

The variable AE_VEGI is constructed with variables AE7 and AE7UNT. The construction codes were provided by NCI. The purpose of AE_VEGI is to convert all units into number of times per week.

SUG **Teaspoons of added sugar consumed per day**

SUG is a continuous indicator of the number of teaspoons of added sugar the respondent consumes a day. It is derived from questions based off of the Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement (CCS) which are included in the 2005 CHIS Screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories. The purpose of SUG is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of teaspoons of added sugar using USDA's 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals (CSF II 94-96) dietary recall data. For more information, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

SUG_ADJ **Variance-adjusted daily teaspoons of added sugar**

The SUG_ADJ variable is derived from the constructed variable SUG. It is a continuous variable that indicates the number of teaspoons of added sugar the respondent consumes a day. SUG_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FV **Daily Servings of Fruits and Vegetables**

The FV variable is derived from questions (AE1-AE7, AC11, AC12) based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables. The purpose of FV is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for servings of fruits and vegetables and

teaspoons of added sugar using USDA's [1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals \(CSFII 94-96\)](http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/cfsii94-96/) dietary recall data. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FV_ADJ **Variance-adjusted Daily Servings of Fruits & Vegetables**

The FV_ADJ variable is derived from the constructed variable FV. It is a continuous indicator of the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day. FV_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCE **Daily Cup Equivalents of Fruits & Vegetables**

The FVCE variable is derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](http://www.nchc.org/publications/five-factor-screener-in-the-2005-nhis-cancer-control-supplement-ccs/) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables. The purpose of FVCE is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for cup equivalents of fruits and vegetables and teaspoons of added sugar using the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Whereas variable FV uses the Food Pyramid servings metric, FVCE measures dietary intake using the cup equivalents metric. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCAD **Variance-adjusted Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits & Vegetables**

The FVCAD variable is derived from the constructed variable FVCE. It is a continuous indicator of the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day. FVCAD applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FV_5PLUS **Consume 5+ Fruits & Vegetables**

The FV_5PLUS variable is derived from the constructed variable FV_ADJ. It is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not the respondent consumes five or more fruits and vegetables per day. FV_5PLUS applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. If the respondent consumes five or more fruits and vegetables per day, FV_5PLUS=1. If the respondent consumes less than five fruits and vegetables per day, FV_5PLUS=2. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNB **Daily Servings of Fruits & Vegetables Except Beans**

The FVNB variable is derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](http://www.nchc.org/publications/five-factor-screener-in-the-2005-nhis-cancer-control-supplement-ccs/) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories

including fruits and vegetables. The purpose of FVNB is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for daily servings of fruits and vegetables (except beans) and teaspoons of added sugar using the USDA's [1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals \(CSFII 94-96\)](#) dietary recall data. Whereas variable FVNB uses the Food Pyramid servings metric, FVCNB measures dietary intake using the cup equivalents metric. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNB_ADJ Variance-adjusted Daily Servings of Fruits & Veg Exc Beans

The FVNB_ADJ variable is derived from the constructed variable FVNB. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of beans. FVNB_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNB Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits & Vegetables Exc Beans

The FVCNB variable is derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables. The purpose of FVCNB is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for cup servings of fruits and vegetables (except beans) and teaspoons of added sugar using the USDA's [1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals \(CSFII 94-96\)](#) dietary recall data. Whereas variable FVNB uses the Food Pyramid servings metric, FVCNB measures dietary intake using the cup equivalents metric. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNBAD Variance-adjusted Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits & Veg exc Beans

The FVCNBAD variable is derived from the constructed variable FVCNB. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of beans. FVCNBAD applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNF Daily Servings of Fruits & Vegetables Except French fries

The FVNF variable derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables with the exception of French fries. The purpose of FVNF is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for servings of fruits and vegetables (except French fries) and teaspoons of added sugar using USDA's [1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes of Individuals \(CSFII 94-96\)](#) dietary recall data.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>.
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNF_ADJ **Variance-adjusted Daily Serv of Fruits & Veg Exc French fries**

The FVNF_ADJ variable is derived from the constructed variable FVNF. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of French fries. FVNF_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake. For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>.
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNF **Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits & Veg Except French Fries**

The FVCNF variable derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables with the exception of French fries. The purpose of FVNF is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for cup equivalents of fruits and vegetables (except French fries) and teaspoons of added sugar using the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Whereas variable FVNF uses the Food Pyramid servings metric, FVCNF measures dietary intake using the cup equivalents metric.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>. The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNFAD **Variance-adjusted Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits & Veg Exc French Fries**

The FVCNFAD variable is derived from the constructed variable FVCNF. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of French fries. FVCNFAD applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>.
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNFB **Daily Serv of Fruits and Veg Except French Fries & Beans**

The FVNFB variable derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables with the exception of French fries and beans. The purpose of FVNFB is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for servings of fruits and vegetables (except French fries and beans) and teaspoons of added sugar using the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVNFB_ADJ **Variance-adjusted Daily Serv of Fruits & Veg exc Fries & Beans**

The FVNFB_ADJ variable is derived from the constructed variable FVNFB. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of French fries and beans. FVNFB_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNFB **Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits/Veg Exc Fries & Beans**

The FVCNFB variable derived from questions based off of the [Five-Factor Screener in the 2005 NHIS Cancer Control Supplement \(CCS\)](#) which are included in the 2005 CHIS screener. The 2005 CHIS screener asks respondents for information about how frequently they consume foods in 11 categories including fruits and vegetables with the exception of French fries and beans. The purpose of FVCNFB is to convert the individual respondent's screener responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for cup equivalents of fruits and vegetables (except French fries and beans) and teaspoons of added sugar using the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Whereas variable FVNFB uses the Food Pyramid servings metric, FVCNFB measures dietary intake using the cup equivalents metric.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

FVCNFBAD **Variance-adj Daily Cup Equiv of Fruits/Veg Exc Fries & Beans**

The FVCNFBAD variable is derived from the constructed variable FVCNFB. It is a continuous variable that indicates the amount of fruits and vegetables respondents consume a day with the exception of French fries and beans. FVNFB_ADJ applies a variance adjustment to estimate the California population's distribution of dietary intake.

For more information on the variance adjustment, refer to <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/surveys/chis/dietscreener/>
The construction codes were provided by NCI.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT VARIABLES

BMI_P **Body Mass Index for Adults (PUF Recode)**

The recoded body mass index (BMI_P) variable is constructed in order to provide an indication of whether adults may be underweight or overweight. This variable is derived from questionnaire items AE17FMT, AE18P, AE18K, AE17F, AE17I, AE17M, and AE17C (Source Data).

Note: According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), a calculation of BMI is possible for both adults and for children who are at least 2 years of age and able to stand up and have their height measured. Although the CDC definition considers adults to be those 21 years or older, in order to remain consistent with the definition of adult for CHIS, BMI values are determined for all respondents who complete the adult survey (age 18 years and older).

When both height and weight are known for respondents, BMI is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Body Mass Index} = \text{Weight in kilograms} / [\text{Height in meters}]^2$$

Height and weight values reported in English units are first converted to the metric system. After the calculation of BMI is complete, each value is rounded to the nearest two decimal points and is assigned to the corresponding range of the BMI_P variable (see range levels listed in data dictionary).

BMI_P values above 80 are top coded at 80 and any BMI_P values between 0 and 10 are bottom coded with a value of 10.

Respondents with unknown weight or height (-7, -8, -9, or <1), in both the English and Metric variables, are assigned a not ascertained (-9) value for BMI.

Note: Top code: 12. Bottom code: 99

RBMI BMI Descriptive

The RBMI variable is constructed based on BMI values. This variable categorizes BMI into 4 weight range groups. Values are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	RBMI value:	RBMI label:
If $0 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 18.49$	1	Underweight
If $\text{BMI} > 18.49$ and $\text{BMI} \leq 24.99$	2	Normal
If $\text{BMI} > 24.99$ and $\text{BMI} \leq 29.99$	3	Overweight
If $\text{BMI} > 29.99$	4	Obese

Cases in which BMI cannot be determined are assigned an RBMI value of (-9).

OVRWT Overweight or Obese

The OVRWT variable is constructed based on RBMI criteria. This variable is dichotomous and determines whether the adult respondent is considered to be physically overweight/obese. A value is assigned for the final constructed variable, OVRWT, based on RBMI that determines whether the adult is overweight or obese.

Condition:	OVRWT Value:	OVRWT Label:
If $\text{RBMI} = 3$ or 4	1	Yes
If $\text{RBMI} = 1$ or 2	2	No

Cases in which RBMI cannot be determined (-9) are assigned an OVRWT value of (-9).

HGHTM_P **Height – Meters (PUF Recode)**

The HGHTM_P standardizes the measurement unit of the source height variables into meters.

Height values reported in metric units are first consolidated in the following manner:

(AE17M + AE17C/100) and rounding to the nearest tenth decimal point.

Next, the height values reported in English units are converted to the metric system:

(AE17F*0.3048 + AE17I*0.0254) and rounding to the nearest tenth decimal point.

Top code: 2 meters. Bottom code: 1 meter.

HEIGHM_P **Height – Meters (UCLA) (PUF Recode)**

The HEIGHM_P variable is a UCLA construct that is used to standardize the measurement unit of the source height variables into meters.

Height values reported in English units are first converted to the metric system:

(AE17F*12+AE17I)*2.54/100) and rounding to the nearest tenth decimal point.

Next, the height values reported in metric units are first consolidated in the following manner:

AE17M+AE17C/100 and rounding to the nearest tenth decimal point.

Top code: 2 meters. Bottom code: 1.1 meter.

HGHTI_P **Height – Inches (PUF Recode)**

HGHTI_P standardizes the measurement unit of the source height variables into inches.

Height values reported in English units are first consolidated in the following manner:

(AE17R*12 + AE17I)

Next, the height values reported in metric units are converted to inches:

(AE17M*39.37 + AE17C*.3937) and rounding to the nearest tenth decimal point.

Top code: 77 inches. Bottom code: 42 inches.

WGHTK_P **Weight – Kilograms (PUF Recode)**

WGHTK_P standardizes the measurement unit of the source weight variables into kilograms.

Weight values reported in pounds are converted to kilograms in the following manner:

($AE18P * 0.4535925$) – conversion from pounds to kilograms

Top code: 150 kilos. Bottom code: 41 kilos.

WEIGHK_P **Weight – Kilograms (UCLA) (PUF Recode)**

WEIGHK_P standardizes the measurement unit of the source weight variables into kilograms using the UCLA definition of conversion.

Weight values reported in pounds are converted to kilograms in the following manner:

$AE18P * .45359237$

Top code: 150 kilos.

WGHTP_P **Weight – Pounds (PUF Recode)**

WGHTP_P standardizes the measurement unit of the source weight variables into pounds.

Weight values reported in kilograms are converted to pounds in the following manner:

($AE19K / 0.4535925$) – conversion from kilograms to pounds.

Top code: 330 lbs. Bottom code: 90 lbs.

WT18K_P **Weight at Age 18 – Kilograms (PUF Recode)**

WT18K_P is constructed with questionnaire items AE19K and AE19FMT.

WT18K_P standardizes the measurement unit of AE19 and AE19UNT into kilograms.

Weight values reported in pounds are converted to kilograms in the following manner:

($AE18P * 0.4535925$) – conversion from pounds to kilograms.

Top code: 150 kilos. Bottom code: 41 lbs.

WT18P_P **Weight at Age 18 – Pounds (PUF Recode)**

WT18P_P is constructed with questionnaire items AE18 and AE18FMT.

WT18P_P standardizes the measurement unit of AE18 and AE18FMT into pounds.

Weight values reported in kilograms are converted to pounds in the following manner:

($AE18K / 0.4535925$)

Top Code: 330 lbs. Bottom code: 90 lbs.

Appendix A

Recodes of Country of Birth

“Other specified” responses for country of birth were recoded into the following categories using the definitions below (AH33OS, AH34OS, and AH35OS).

Please note: original AH33 response categories were also recoded into the following categories.

1=United States: Includes the 50 states and District of Columbia. Includes dependencies or territories associated with the United States, such as America Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

2=Mexico: Includes all regions.

3=Central America: Includes all countries that are part of the continent. Excludes the Caribbean islands.

4=Other Latin America: Consists of the 12 countries and 3 territories located south of the Isthmus of Panama on the South American Continent. Also includes the Caribbean islands.

5=Asia and Pacific Islands: Composed of the 47 countries and assorted islands east of Europe. Includes the Middle East and Southeast Asian countries. Also includes the Pacific Islands nations of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia located in the South Pacific Ocean, such as Fiji, the North Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and New Caledonia. Excludes American Samoa and Guam. New Zealand and Australia are also assigned to this category.

6=Europe: Includes the 44 countries and numerous related dependencies, territories, and islands that are considered part of Europe such as the Azores, the Canary Islands and Iceland. Traditionally, the Urals to the east and the Caucasus Mountains to the south form the line of demarcation between Europe and Asia. The part of Russia west of the Urals is sometimes included with Europe. The portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe. However, because it was not possible to discern where specifically the respondent and his/her parents were from, Russia was coded as Asia, as the entire country is officially part of Asia. Because Turkey is generally classified as a Middle Eastern country, which was included in the Asian category, it was classified as an Asian country.

7=Other: Responses that were unidentifiable and those that were too broad to be coded into one of the above categories were also included in this “other” category. Also includes Canada, those countries located on the African continent, some mid-Indian Ocean islands like Reunion Island and Mauritius, and Cape Verde, an island in the mid-Atlantic Ocean.

Sources:

United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) [The World Factbook 2001](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/)
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

United States Department of State Geographic Learning Site
 Countries and Regions Section
<http://www.state.gov/countries/>

World Atlas.com - uses information from the CIA's [The World Factbook 2001](http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/infopage/continent.htm)
<http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/infopage/continent.htm>

For “Pacific Islands” category we used the following sources:

- Pacific Islanders' Cultural Association Website with a listing of Pacific Islands' nations
<http://www.pica-org.org/websurf/websurf.html>
- Asian Development Bank Policy Paper "A Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium." September 2000 http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Pacific_Strategy/default.asp.

Appendix B

Geographic Specifications

Rural and Urban – IHS

<p>IHS - Urban</p> <p>STRATA2:</p> <p>1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, 34</p> <p>(Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sacramento, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Ventura, San Mateo, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Solano, Santa Cruz, Marin, San Luis Obispo, Merced, Napa, Monterey/San Benito)</p> <p>San Diego ZIP codes:</p> <p>92103, 92104, 92105, 92106, 92107, 92108, 92109, 92110, 92111, 92112, 92113, 92114, 92115, 92116, 92117, 92118, 92119, 92120, 92121, 92122, 92123, 92124, 92126, 92127, 92128, 92129, 92130, 92131, 92132, 92133, 92134, 92135, 92136, 92137, 92138, 92139, 92140, 92142, 92143, 92145, 92147, 92149, 92150, 92152, 92153, 92154, 92155, 92158, 92159, 92160, 92161, 92162, 92163, 92164, 92165, 92166, 92167, 92168, 92169, 92170, 92171, 92172, 92173, 92174, 92175, 92176, 92177, 92178, 92179, 92182, 92184, 92186, 92187, 92190, 92191, 92192, 92193, 92194, 92195, 92196, 92197, 92198, 92199</p> <p>Santa Barbara ZIP codes:</p> <p>93101, 93102, 93103, 93105, 93106, 93107, 93108, 93109, 93110, 93111, 93116, 93117, 93118, 93120, 93121, 93130, 93140, 93150, 93160, 93190, 93199</p> <p>Bakersfield ZIP codes:</p> <p>93301, 93302, 93303, 93304, 93305, 93306, 93307, 93308, 93309, 93311, 93312, 93313, 93380, 93381, 93382, 93383, 93384, 93385, 93386, 93387, 93388, 93389, 93390</p>

Rural and Urban – OMB

<p>OMB - Non-Metropolitan</p> <p>STRATA2:</p> <p>30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41</p> <p>(Imperial, Kings, Humboldt/Del Norte, Siskiyou/Lassen/Trinity/Modoc, Mendicino/Lake, Tehama/Colusa/Glenn, Sutter/Yuba, Nevada/Sierra/Plumas, Tuolumne/Mariposa/Calaveras/Mono/Amador/Alpine/Inyo)</p>
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In stratum 34 (Monterey/San Benito) and ZIP code is 95023, 95024, 95043, 95045, or 95075.

Rural and Urban – Office of Rural Health Policy

RHP - Rural

STRATA2:

30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41

(Imperial, Kings, Humboldt/Del Norte, Siskiyou/Lassen/Trinity/Modoc, Mendocino/Lake, Tehama/Colusa/Glenn, Sutter/Yuba, Nevada/Sierra/Plumas, Tuolumne/Mariposa/Calaveras/Mono/Amador/Alpine/Inyo)

In stratum 34 (Monterey/San Benito) and ZIP code is 95023, 95024, 95043, 95045, 95075.

Rural ZIP codes (within large urban counties):

95925, 95948, 95954, 95967, 95969, 95978, 95619, 95623, 95629, 95633, 95634, 95635, 95636, 95643, 95646, 95651, 95656, 95667, 95684, 95709, 95720, 95721, 95726, 95735, 96142, 96150, 96151, 96152, 96154, 96155, 96156, 96157, 96158, 93210, 93234, 93242, 93514, 93609, 93618, 93620, 93622, 93631, 93638, 93646, 93648, 93654, 93656, 93657, 93662, 93205, 93215, 93216, 93224, 93226, 93238, 93240, 93249, 93250, 93252, 93255, 93268, 93280, 93283, 93285, 93287, 93501, 93502, 93504, 93505, 93516, 93523, 93524, 93527, 93555, 93556, 93596, 90704, 93601, 93610, 93637, 93639, 93644, 93635, 93661, 93665, 95301, 95312, 95322, 95324, 95334, 95369, 95374, 95380, 95381, 95388, 95602, 95603, 95604, 95724, 96140, 96143, 96145, 96148, 96160, 96161, 96162, 92220, 92223, 92225, 92226, 92230, 92241, 92258, 92276, 92282, 92563, 92589, 92590, 92591, 92592, 92593, 92242, 92252, 92267, 92268, 92277, 92278, 92280, 92284, 92304, 92309, 92310, 92311, 92312, 92314, 92319, 92323, 92332, 92338, 92347, 92363, 92364, 92366, 92398, 92004, 95336, 95337, 95361, 95376, 95378, 93422, 93423, 93428, 93432, 93446, 93447, 93453, 93465, 93460, 93463, 93464, 95020, 95021, 95023, 95360, 96047, 96059, 94515, 94952, 94954, 94955, 95416, 95433, 95476, 95316, 95363, 95382, 93207, 93208, 93212, 93218, 93221, 93247, 93256, 93257, 93258, 93260, 93265, 93267, 93270, 93272, 93274, 93275, 93282, 93286, 93542, 93615, 93647, 93673, 93015, 93016, 93040

RHP - Urban

STRATA2:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 or 33 and not a designated rural ZIP code (see "rural" ZIP codes above)

(Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Santa Clara, San Bernardino, Riverside, Alameda, Sacramento, Contra Costa, Fresno, San Francisco, Ventura, San Mateo, Kern, San Joaquin, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Santa Barbara, Solano, Tulare, Santa Cruz, Marin, San Luis Obispo, Pacer, Merced,

Butte, Shasta, Yolo, El Dorado, Napa, Madera)

In stratum 34 (Monterey/San Benito) and ZIP code is not 95023, 95024, 95043, 95045, 95075.