

Technical Documentation: Measuring Paid Care Work

Data:

The data for the paid care work portion of this study comes from the American Community Survey (ACS).¹ The ACS is a nationwide survey that collects information annually on a sample of the population. The survey, which is completed by approximately 3 million addresses each year, reflects the same information that can be found on the long-form questionnaire used in the decennial census. In addition to asking basic demographic questions about gender, race-ethnicity and age, the survey includes additional questions about education, employment and occupation.

We obtained the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 2006 and 2007 American Community Survey from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) at the Minnesota Population Center (<http://usa.ipums.org/usa/>).

Pooled Sample:

The data used comes from a 2006 and 2007 sample of the ACS. The data were pooled and the weights were standardized by dividing each year's weight by two. This was possible since the population for each sample was equivalent.

Variables from ACS:

LABFORCE is a dichotomous variable indicating whether a person participated in the labor force.

SEX reports whether the person was male or female.

AGE reports the person's age in years as of the last birthday.

RACE has both a general version (1 digit) and a detailed version (3 digits). Options include White; Black; American Indian; Chinese; Japanese; Other Asian or Pacific Islander; Other race, nec; Two major races; Three or more major races.

BPL respondents were to report their place of birth according to contemporary international boundaries, as recognized by the United States.

IND reports the type of industry in which the person worked. In census usage, "industry" currently refers to work setting and economic sector, as opposed to the worker's specific technical function, or "occupation." Some persons work in more than one industry.

OCC reports the person's primary occupation, coded into a contemporary census classification scheme. Generally, the primary occupation is the one from which the person earns the most

¹ Steven Ruggles, Matthew Sobek, Trent Alexander, Catherine A. Fitch, Ronald Goeken, Patricia Kelly Hall, Miriam King, and Chad Ronnander. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 4.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2009. <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/>.

money; if respondents were not sure about this, they were to report the one at which they spent the most time.

INCEARN reports income earned from wages or a person's own business or farm for the previous year.

UHRSWORK reports the number of hours per week that the respondent usually worked, if the person worked during the previous 12 months.

WKSWORK1 reports the number of weeks that the respondent worked for profit, pay, or as an unpaid family worker during the previous 12 months.

New Variables:

CAREOCC a dichotomous variable that measures whether or not a worker reported being employed in any of the forty-four care occupations listed below.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Code</i>
Psychologists	182	Audiologists	314
Counselors	200	Occupational therapists	315
Social workers	201	Physical therapists	316
Misc. Comty and social service specialist	202	Radiation therapists	320
Clergy	204	Recreational therapists	321
Dir., religious activities and education	205	Respiratory therapists	322
Religious workers, all others	206	Speech language pathologists	323
Preschool and Kindergarten teacher	230	Therapists, all other	324
Elementary and middle school teachers	231	Health diag. and treating practitioners, all other	326
Secondary school teachers	232	Dental hygienists	331
Special education teachers	233	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	340
Other teachers and instructors	234	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	350
Teacher assistants	254	Opticians, dispensing	352
Chiropractors	300	Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	360
Dentists	301	Occupational therapist assistants and aides	361
Dietitians and nutritionists	303	Physical therapist assistants and aides	362
Optometrists	304	Massage therapists	363
Pharmacists	305	Dental assistants	364
Physicians and surgeons	306	Child care workers	460
Physician assistants	311	Personal and home care aides	461
Podiatrists	312	Recreation and fitness workers	462
Registered nurses	313	Residential advisors	464

CAREIND a dichotomous variable that measures whether or not a worker reported being employed in any of the twenty care industries identified below

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Code</i>
Pharmacies and drug stores	507	Other health care services	818
Elementary and secondary schools	786	Hospitals	819
Other schools, education services	789	Nursing care facilities	827
Offices of physicians	797	Residential care facilities (without nursing)	829
Offices of dentists	798	Individual and family services	837
Offices of chiropractors	799	Food/housing and emerg. services	838
Offices of optometrists	807	Vocational rehabilitation services	839

Offices of other health pract.	808	Child day care services	847
Outpatient care centers	809	Religious Organizations	916
Home health care services	817	Private Households	929

INDUSTRY breaks all of the 261 industry categories into larger categories according the standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) breakdowns. In the final analysis of Massachusetts industries these categories were combined further for the sake of clarity. The list below indicates the industry codes included in each sector of the Massachusetts labor force.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>Transportation, Utilities etc.</i>		<i>Information Services</i>	
Agriculture	17-29	Information Services	647-679
Mining	29-49	Finance, Insurance, Rental and Leasing	687-719
Utilities	57-69	<i>Post-Secondary Education</i>	787-788
Construction	77	<i>Public Administration</i>	937-959
Transportation/Warehousing	607-639	<i>Food/Personal Services</i>	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	107-399	Recreation	856-859
<i>Wholesale, Retail Trade</i>		Accom. and Food Services	866-869
Wholesale Trade	407-459	Other Services	877-909 and 917-919
Retail	467-499 and 508-579	Armed Forces	959
<i>Management and Administrative Services</i>			
Management, Administration and Support and Waste Mgt.	727-779		

INCEARN07 represents the respondents earned income in 2007 dollars. It was calculated by taking the 2006 earned income (INCEARN) and adjusting for inflation using the rate of 1.03 supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PARTTIME is a dichotomous variable intended to capture whether the worker is part-time. It was calculated by recoding usual hours worked per week (UHRSWORK) variable. Workers who reported that they usually worked fewer than 35 hours per week were classified as part-time.

HRLYWAGE represents an hourly wage for each worker. It was calculated using the INCEARN07 variable and dividing it by the total hours worked in a year (INCEARN07 / (UHRSWORK*WKWORK1) if UHRSWORK>0 and WKWORK1>0).

RACEBPL combines the race (RACE) and birthplace (BPL) variables to create a new categorical variable that indicates whether a person is White US-born, Black US-born, Hispanic US-born, Other US-born, or Foreign-born.