



American Heritage Time Use Study (AHTUS)

Codebook

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Purpose of codebook

This codebook gives an overview of the data harmonized in the American Heritage Time Use Study (AHTUS) project. This document details the contents of the data files, brief instructions on how to use the data, a details on the surveys harmonised to make this dataset.

Original data included

The datasets harmonised are:

- 1965-1966 - Multinational Comparative Time-Budget Research Project, including a Jackson Michigan and a national USA sample, conducted by the Survey Research at the University of Michigan and the Social Relations Department at Harvard University, with funding from the National Science Foundation (part of the Szalai Multinational Time Budget Research Project).
- 1975-1976 - American's Use of Time: Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts, a panel study designed and administered by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan with funding from the National Science Foundation and the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- 1985 - American's Use of Time, administered by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan with funding from the National Science Foundation and ATT, designed to compare the impact of self-completion mail-back, telephone interviewing, and face-to-face interviewing diary collection.
- 1992-1994 - National Human Activity Pattern Survey (NHAPS), administered by the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland for the Environmental Protection Agency to produce data on exposure to environmental pollutants. This survey collected diaries from people of all ages, but did not ask marital status or income.
- 1994-1995 - National Time-Diary Study (NHAPS extension), administered by the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland on commission for the Environmental Protection Agency to produce data on exposure to environmental pollutants. This survey collected an adult-only supplement as the original survey had only a single activity code for computing; however, this extension includes marital status and household income.
- 1998-2001 – This data set combines two small-scale surveys collected by the University of Maryland Survey Research Centre, the 1998-99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use Study (FISCT), a small-scale contiguous state sample funded by the National Science Foundation, and the 1999-2001 National Survey of Parents (NSP), funded by the Sloane Foundation.
- 2003-2011 - American Time Use Survey (ATUS) conducted the United States Census Bureau and funded and co-ordinated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which collected

diaries from a sub-sample of the population that had just completed the last of eight waves of the Current Population Study.

The purposes of the studies mean that their designs vary in significant ways. The 1965-66 survey sampled only respondents aged 19 to 65, living in households where at least one adult member worked in an industry other than agriculture. Only one member of sampled households completed a diary. The original study collected two samples, one from the city of Jackson Michigan and the surrounding rural areas in the state of Michigan that followed the Szalai sampling methodology, and a second and larger sample of 44 mainly urban census districts from around the country. Surveys with less than a full 24 hours of information seem not to have survived the years since the data were collected.

The 1975-76 survey was designed as a nationally representative sample of households. While the survey focussed on one person per sampled household, when the selected diarist was part of a couple, the spouse or partner was also asked to complete a reduced version of both the diary and questionnaire. The study followed the sample over four waves representing each season over a year all days of the week. We include the spouse diaries in a supplementary file. Attrition between the first and second waves of the dataset was in the order of 25%, attrition between the 2nd and 3rd waves about 8%, while a further 1% of respondents were lost between the 3rd and 4th waves. No information about tracking respondents is given in the main codebook for this survey, and it seems likely that respondents who moved house were lost from the survey. We calculated attrition weights for the subsequent waves of this data set.

The 1985 survey was designed as a nationally representative sample of households with telephones. We used only the mail-back element of the survey – the element for which episode data remains available. We are grateful to Professor John Robinson and Dr. Timothy Triplett for making these original files available to us. The largest sample, the mail-back, collected diaries from all household members aged 10+, while the other samples only collected one diary per household. Many versions of the 1985 data in circulation do not include the child diaries (which only are included in the mail-back sample). These child diaries were not included in the original version of the AHTUS as the background data associated with these diaries had been lost. These background data were subsequently recovered, and now are included as an AHTUS supplement.

The 1992-94 survey sampled households by random-digit dialling. One member of the household was asked to complete a diary about the previous day. The sample included people of all ages, though parents were asked to complete the schedules of young children. Child diaries are included in a supplementary file. This survey collected significant of additional information about exposure to smoke, sunlight, chemicals, and pollutants. In contrast with the earlier surveys, this study collected very limited personal characteristics from the diarists, and only collected main activity, but not secondary activity. The 1994-95 follow-on to this study collected more demographic information, but otherwise followed the NHAPS methodology and diary codes.

The 1998-99 and 1999-01 surveys both used random-digit dialling and phone interviews to collect diaries from one person per household. The 1998-88 survey interviewed people aged 18+. The 1999-01 survey interviewed parents of children aged <18. The diaries for both surveys are similar, starting at midnight, and covering main as well as up to two secondary activities, location

and who else was present. The oversample of parents is not always addressed in weights in some versions of this data, though this oversample is accounted in the AHTUS weights.

The 2003-2011 ATUS diaries collected from one person aged 15 or older in a subsample of households which had completed the eighth and final wave of the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data are designed to facilitate research into national accounts, and this survey offers the opportunity to examine longitudinal household information alongside time use. The ATUS collected diaries approximately two months after the final CPS interview. The main CPS over-samples small states. The time-use sub-sample of the CPS removes the over-sampling of small states, but introduced an over-sample of families with children and of Black and Hispanic households. This survey was the first to collect data continuously over a series of years. In the first year (2003), the survey sampled over 3,000 persons per month. Budget cuts forced the collection of 35% fewer diaries in subsequent years. Half of the diaries were collected on week days, and half over weekend days. From 2006-2008, the ATUS has additionally included an eating, food purchasing, and health supplement funded by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The NHAPS and ATUS collected diaries from all states, while the NHAPS extension and older surveys sampled only the contiguous states and excluded some smaller rural states. For consistency across time, we include a weight that excludes states not covered in the earlier surveys, though an additional weight enables the user to include all available quality diaries. More detail on the datasets is given in the tables below. Original code books and further documentation is available for each individual survey on the Centre for Time Use Research (CTUR) web site: <http://www.timeuse.org/information/studies/>

Study aims, target populations, and sample restrictions			
Survey years	Organizing Aims and Considerations	Target Population	Sampling Restrictions
1965-1966	Comparability with the Multinational Comparative Time-Budget project collected in 12 countries	The national working age population (19-64) of the USA (excluding families where all members worked as farmers)	Only people aged 19 to 64 (with a few older diarists), and one person per household (Alaska, Hawaii, and some smaller, rural states excluded)
1975-1976	Measure national accounts and changes in time use over the year	The national adult population	People aged 18 or older and one person plus spouse if present per household
1985	Determine how people used their time and to compare diaries collected by post-out/post-back, phone, and face-to-face interview	The national population past secondary school age not living in institutions	People aged 10+ living in private households (Alaska, Hawaii, and some smaller, rural states excluded)
1992-1994	The study measured time use and exposure	The national population living in private residences	1 person of any age living in sampled private households with phones (Alaska and Hawaii excluded)
1994-1995	The study measured time use and exposure, and aimed to add some background variables missed out in 1992-94	The national adult population living in private residences	People aged 18+ (Alaska, Hawaii, and some smaller states excluded)
1998-1999 & 2000-2001	Measure social capital and quality of life for national sample, measure work-life balance for parents sample	The national adult population living in private residences; parents only in one survey	People aged 18+ for the national sample, parents of children aged <18 in the second
2003-2011	The study follows a sub-sample of the CPS for a 9 th wave to facilitate the study of national accounts	The national population not living in military bases or institutions	1 person aged 15 or older in the household

Relevant points in time from the sample designs			
Survey years	Fieldwork Period	Sampling of Days of the Week	When Activities Were Recorded
1965-1966	15 November -15 December 1965; 1 January - 18 February 1966; 7 March - 20 May, 1966	2/7ths of diaries were stamped for collection on a weekend day; 5/7ths were stamped for collection on a weekday	A two-stage tomorrow approach, diaries left behind for completion on diary day
1975-1976	Wave 1: 9 October 1975 - 22 November 1975; Wave 2: 6 February 1976 - 28 March 1976; Wave 3: 2 May 1976 - 19 July 1976; Wave 4: 4 September 1976 - 26 October 1976	The study aimed to collect one diary on a Sunday, one on a Saturday, and two on different weekdays from each sample member.	Diaries cover the previous 24 hour day
1985	Whole year of 1985	Mail-out after phone calls.	Diaries to be completed on a specified day in the subsequent week
1992-1994	September 1992 – October 1994	Phone calls were attempted on all days of the week.	Diaries cover the previous 24 hour day
1994-1995	July 1994 – July 1995	Phone calls were attempted on all days of the week.	Diaries cover the previous 24 hour day
1998-1999 & 2000-2001	National sample – March 1998-December 1999; Parents sample – May 1999-June 2000, a few remaining diaries through Spring 2001	Phone calls attempted on all days of the week	Diaries cover the previous 24 hour day
2003-2011	Samples drawn monthly, data released in yearly batches	Half of diaries were collected on weekday, half on weekend days.	Diaries cover the previous 24 hour day

Sample designs and response rates			
Survey years	Sample Frame	How Sample Drawn	Response Rate
1965-1966	Jackson, Michigan and surrounding townships, and a national sample	Jackson – random selection; National multi-stage clustered area sampling of clusters containing around 4 addresses; one individual per household	82% in Jackson; 74% in the national sample
1975-1976	Private households	Stratified, clustered and probability selection within strata. One individual was sampled per household. Data was also collected from spouses where present.	72% in the first wave; 44.9% responded to all four waves
1985	People aged 10 years or over, living in houses with telephones in the contiguous United States	Stratified and clustered, random-digit dialling, with only private residences pursued for an interview. Information on the household collected by telephone.	55.2% overall, 51% for mail back sample
1992-1994	Potential phone numbers within lists area codes	Random-digit dialling, only private residences pursued for interview. The person who would next have a birthday completed the diary.	63%
1994-1995	Potential phone numbers within lists area codes	Random-digit dialling, only private residences pursued for interview. The adult aged 18+ who next had a birthday completed the diary.	64.6%
1998-1999 & 2000-2001	Potential phone numbers within lists area codes	Random-digit dialling, only private residences pursued for interview. The adult aged 18+ who next had a birthday completed the diary.	1998-99 – 56% 1999-01 – 64%
2003-2011	CPS sample	A random sub-sample of the CPS, with the over-sampling of small states dropped but families with children over-sampled. Half of the diaries are collected on week days, the other half on weekend days	57.8% in 2003; 57.3% in 2004; 56.6% in 2005; 55.1% in 2006; 52.5% in 2007; 54.6% in 2008; 56.6% in 2009; 56.9% in 2010; 54.6% in 2011

AHTUS data files

The page for downloading the AHTUS data enables users to download zipped separate packages of main files for each year, and also of supplementary files for each year where available. Supplementary packages also are available for the 1975-76, 1985, 1992-94, and 2003-2011 surveys.

The main file packages include three files:

- background data file – each of these files is a person/diarist level file that includes information about the person as well as about the household in which the diarist resides.
- main activity summary file – includes diary-level data. These files cover aggregated information, the total minutes spent performing each of the main activity codes on the diary day. There are three parallel sets of variables. One set covers total time spent in each 1-digit level activity (main activity only), as well as the total time when main activity is missing. The second set covers total time spent in each 2-digit activity (main activity only). The sum of time in the first set of 1 digit main activity time variables plus missing activity time (tmiss) as well as the sum of the 2 digit main activity only time (tmain1 to

tmain98) variables plus missing activity time equals 24 hours (or 1440 minutes). Users should note that if summing across the 2-digit activity variables, missing values (for those activity categories which in some cases are not available for one or more of the surveys) should be excluded or the sum will total less than 1440. The third set covers total time spent in each 2-digit activity where the diarist also reported secondary childcare.

- episode file - includes episode level information, that is there is one row case for each reported change of activity in each diary. The episode files cover more detail about the activities and the context of the activities. The aggregated files are derived from the episode files, and users can create their own aggregated file, using the syntax files that accompany this codebook as a guide, if they require different information in that format.

These files are available in SPSS, but may be transferred into other packages using a package such as STAT Transfer. Users will need to merge the background data file with the selected time use file. The 1985, 1992-94 and 2003-2011 supplementary files include the diaries from people younger than the age of 18. The main files cover a harmonised age range from 18 (with no age maximum – though users should remember that the 1965-66 survey only collected diaries from people of working age) – and has an age cap not present in other surveys. The 1975-76 supplementary file includes the combination of diaries from main respondents and spouses.

1965-66 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA65_66quest.sav
- USA1965hfsum.sav
- USA1965hfep.sav

1975-76 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA75_76quest.sav
- USA1975hfsum.sav
- USA1975hfepsav

1985 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA85quest.sav
- USA1985hfsum.sav
- USA1985hfep.sav

1992-94 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA92_94quest.sav
- USA1993hfsum.sav
- USA1993hfep.sav

1994-95 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA94_95quest.sav
- USA1995hfsum.sav
- USA1995hfep.sav

1998-01 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA98_01quest.sav
- USA1999hfsum.sav
- USA1999hfep.sav

2003-2011 main files package includes the following 3 files:

- USA03_11quest.sav
- USA2003-2011hfsum.sav
- USA2003-2011hfep.sav

The desired time diary and background data files should be matched together using the matching variables, SURVEY, WAVE, HHID, and PID (sorted in this order). These matching variables are detailed below in the variable list, and are the four variables found in all files.

Weights

It is essential that researchers first consider the number of unweighted cases available in any analysis to ensure that they are not making claim of results based on a small number of cases. It is also essential that any reported results are based on weighted analysis. The weights perform two functions. First, the weights correct for imbalances between the population distribution and the diarist sample distribution. Where possible, we have used the original sample weights, but in the earlier surveys where reliable weights were not available, we have produced weights that balance the distribution of the age and sex groups in relation to the Census or CPS distribution. In the case of the 1975-76 survey, our weights additionally account for attrition. Second, the weights correct for distribution of the days of the week. The 2003-2011 ATUS collected half of diaries on weekdays and half on weekends. In all studies, diarists did not respond in equal numbers on each day of the week. As daily activity patterns do differ by the day – with the contrast between activities on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays being most distinct, it is important to rebalance the distribution of activities on the different days of the week.

We have produced a weight for all surveys we call RECWGHT. This weight accounts for population/sample distribution by age group and sex, provides an even distribution of the days of the week (and corrects for the oversample of parents in the 1999-2001 element of the 1998-01 combined survey) for good quality diaries – that is those cases where:

- the diarist has provided three essential pieces of background information:
 - age
 - sex
 - day of the week on which diary completed
- the diarist has returned a quality diary, meaning that:
 - the diary has 90 minutes or less missing main activity time after imputation (that is they have accounted for majority of the day).
 - the diary has 7 or more episodes
 - the diary includes some time recorded in at least 2 of 4 basic activities as a primary or secondary activity (or in the case of travel, marked through location of means of transport) in which one would expect a diarists to have engaged on any given day. We did note that some people providing child care to multiple children or to an infant as well as some diarists performing adult care did not record travel

and also missed a second or third basic activity. If these diaries from carers otherwise meet other quality criteria, we counted these diaries as good diaries (as it may be possible the diarists ate while feeding the care recipient for example but did not record her or his own eating), but we also have flagged these cases. If diarists were missing two basic domains and spent most of the day at home and recorded at least 12 episodes, or recorded at least 15 episodes, we also counted the diaries as good diaries provided that these diaries met the other quality criteria. The four basic activity domains most people perform on most days are:

- sleep or rest: AHTUS codes 3 (sleep), 4 (imputed sleep), 5 (nap or rest), 78 (relax, time out, do nothing)
- eat or drink: AHTUS codes 8 (meals, food/drink breaks at work), 9 (other meals and snacks), 56 (out in a restaurant, café or bar), 20 (food preparation/cooking), 21 (set table, wash/put away dishes)
- personal care: AHTUS codes 1 (personal care), 2 (imputed personal or household care), 6 (wash or dress), 7 (personal medical care), 28 (purchase personal services), 29 (purchase medical care services)
- travel or exercise: AHTUS codes 60 (sports and exercise), 62 (walking), 63 (cycling), 64 (outdoor recreation), 65 (sports with child), 66 (hunt, fish, boating), 67 (gardening), 90 (imputed travel), 91 (personal or adult care travel), 92 (travel during paid work), 93 (commute to and from work), 94 (education-related travel), 95 (consumption travel), 96 (child care travel), 97 (travel for volunteering or worship), 98 (other travel)

Diarists who did not provide basic background information do not allow the estimation of the distribution of the sample. Diarists who provide a bad diary doubly disrupt time use estimates by inflating the time recorded in activities which they did mention and undercounting time in basic activities which they did not mention. In our RECWGHT, all cases with missing basic information or bad diaries are 0-weighted, and thus are excluded from analysis. Nonetheless, these bad diaries remain in the files. We also include the original survey weights in the harmonised files, as in some cases these bad cases have original weights. Thus, users who so wish have the ability to examine the low quality cases.

Number of excluded diaries by dataset

	Missing >90 minutes	Fewer than 7 episodes	Missing 2 or more basic acts	Total excluded diaries
1965-66	0	1	1	2 (0.1%)
1975-76 – main*	25	29	55	89 (1.9%)
1975-76 – spouse*	13	22	44	105 (4.2%)
1985 – main	63	4	10	73 (2.5%)
1985 – youth	16	4	2	19 (4.5%)
1992-94 (age 18+)	0	153	159	312 (4.2%)
1992-94 (child)	0	18	40	58 (3.1%)
1994-95	0	23	37	43 (3.6%)
1998-99; 2000-01				
2003-11 – adult	2,815	1,475	702	4,560 (3.8%)
2003-11 – age 15-17	100	45	21	153 (2.6%)

*We have retained cases where demographic information exists for a spouse who did not complete a diary to allow users to examine non-response, but we zero-weighted these cases. The figures in this table do not include the non-responding spouses, this table only covers cases of returned diaries.

We also constructed two additional weights. The 1992-94 and the 2003-2011 surveys sampled all contiguous states, and the 2003-2011 ATUS additionally included Hawaii and Alaska in the sample. The earlier surveys did not cover some of the smaller and more rural states nor did they include Hawaii and Alaska. As there is some possibility that these differences in the sample base may affect some results, we computed an additional weight, XTIMEWT. This cross-time weight is the same as the RECWGHT for the 1965-66, 1975-76 and 1985 surveys, but excluded the diarists from the additional states in 1992-94 and 2003-2011. The ATUS original weights inflated the size of the sample to the size of the CPS population. We deflated the ATUS weights to reflect the actual sample size, but as the inflated weights are useful for some purposes, we produced an additional weight, INFLTWT, which retains the inflation factor for the ATUS (but still excluded those diaries excluded by RECWGHT by 0-weighting low quality diaries and diaries missing age, sex or day of the week the diary was completed). We also computed the inflation factor for the earlier surveys to reflect the CPS distribution for the relevant year. As INFLTWT is based on RECWGHT, this weight retains those states found only in the most recent surveys.

Number of excluded cases by dataset

	Low quality diary, valid age, sex, diary day	Good diary, missing age, sex or diary day	Low quality diary and age, sex or diary day missing	% of cases excluded
1965-66	2	28	0	30 (1.6%)
1975-76 – main*	88	13	1	102 (2.2%)
1975-76 – spouse*	61	4	2	67 (2.7%)
1985 – main	63	146	10	219 (7.5%)
1985 – youth	19	0	0	19 (4.5%)
1992-94 – adult	292	153	20	465 (6.2%)
1992-94 – age0-17	58	4	0	62 (3.3%)
1994-95	38	23	5	66 (5.5%)
1998-99; 2000-01				
2003-11 – adult	4560	0	0	4560 (3.8%)
2003-11 – age 15-17	153	0	0	153 (2.6%)

* We have retained cases where demographic information exists for a spouse who did not complete a diary to allow users to examine non-response, but we zero-weighted these cases. The figures in this table do not include the non-responding spouses, this table only covers cases of returned diaries.

Total number of diaries

	Total original number of diaries	Number of good diaries (unweighted but for which weights are available)	Number of diaries (weighted with recwght)
1965-66	2021	1,991	2,021
1975-76 – main	4584	4,482	4,584
1975-76 – spouse	2504	2,437	2,504
1985 – main	2921	2,702	2,921
1985 – youth	418	399	418
1992-94 – adult	7514	7,049	7,514
1992-94 – age 0-17	1872	1,810	1,872
1994-95	1199	1,133	1,199
1998-99; 2000-01			
2003-11 – adult	118,635	114,075	118,635
2003-11 – age 15-17	5,882	5,729	5,882

Imputation for missing values and disaggregation of information

We did not over-write information recorded in the original surveys. In the case of the background and demographic information, we have included a number of flag variables that mark cases of inconsistent information. We did not mark information that appears inconsistent in the diaries as such identification is less straightforward. We discuss the reasons for this decision in the inconsistencies section which follows this.

We did impute diary information only for cases where we could make logical inferences to fill in gaps. We also made some imputations to disaggregate information using material provided in the diaries. The full detail of the imputation and disaggregation is documented in the syntax files use to construct the harmonised datasets.

Imputed time use activities have separate codes, and thus are easily distinguished from the originally coded activities. We have included six imputed codes for:

- **sleep and rest** (main activity only). We define imputed sleep as early hours time at home or another home where the activities before or after the block include personal care activities associated with getting up or preparing for bed and where little other sleep is recorded in the diary.
- **imputed eating** (secondary activity only). Where diaries included at least 15 episodes yet include no episodes of eating or drinking, but the diarist does report food preparation and or setting then clearing the table, we assume that the person is likely to have consumed some food or drink during these activities, and if no secondary activity was reported, then we coded secondary eating time.
- **imputed personal or household care** (main activity only). We defined imputed personal care in gaps following main night sleep where the next activities lead up to leaving the house, and also activities where a person has been away from home, then has the gap immediately upon arriving home, before undertaking other activities. Typically, these gaps are short duration activities. In 1975-76, those imputed personal care gaps preceded by travel tend to be followed either by sleep or travel.
- **imputed social activity** (main activity only for 1965-66, 1992-94, and 2003; some cases of secondary activity for 1975-76 and 1985). We defined imputed social time either from original codes where the diarist reported to activity of the person with whom they interacted but not their own activity and time where no activity was recorded but other people were recorded as present. In the case of the 1975-76 and 1985 data, there is a code for recording the activity of someone else who was present rather than the diarist's own activity. These cases are recoded as imputed social activity when they appear as either a main or a secondary activity.
- **imputed time away from home** (main activity only). We define imputed time away from home as time when the person has been travelling, following time at an unspecified other (not missing) location away from home or another home
- **imputed travel** (main and secondary activity). We defined imputed travel when the person changed location from their own home or another home to another specified location (not to an unknown location or to a general "other" location), or changed from one type of specified (not general "other") location to another specified type of

location but did not indicate an episode of travel. We did not impute travel when the change of location was from an away from home location to a restaurant, bar or café, as a number of diaries use such a change of location to mark walking into the restaurant or food court next to shops in a shopping mall or the canteen at a workplace.

We also disaggregated some activities. Older datasets distinguish physical and general child care provided only to a child aged under 5 from physical and general care provided to a child aged 5 to 17 or to children of mixed age groups. The 2003 ATUS only includes a physical and general child care code, but the who else is present file allowed us to determine if the child or children present during the vast majority of such activity were aged less than 5 or older.

In the 1975-76 study, spouses completed diaries which only collected main activity and location, but not secondary activity or who else is present. For all datasets, we imputed whether domestic animals and whether shop or professional service staff are present from the activities. We also imputed the presence of children from some of the child care activities. For the spouse diaries in 1975-76, we also imputed the presence of the spouse by using the main respondent's diary – if the main respondent reported being with her or his spouse, then we imputed the spouse being present during the corresponding activity on the spouse diary as well.

The 1965-66 data combined animal care with gardening. We examined gardening and animal care in the later surveys, and noticed a number of patterns. Very few gardening episodes last for less than 15 minutes. A large number of animal care episodes are a short duration and fall into particular series of circumstances:

- taking place in the kitchen or dining room in the house around the time the diarist eats or is engaged in food preparation or washing up dishes;
- taking place in the house when the person first wakes up in the morning or returns from a long spell away from the house;
- taking place in the middle of the night, when the person wakes up, then goes back to bed shortly thereafter;
- travel episodes involving walking starting and ending at home (these episodes tended to be longer – a median of 20 minutes, compared to the other animal care episodes, which are generally less than 15 minutes, and sometimes often 5 or fewer minutes).

These cases are coded as animal care in the 1965-66, while the remaining cases in the combined gardening/animal care category recorded as gardening.

For all years, we used the location information to distinguish paid work at home from paid work elsewhere. For 1992-94, we had to code cycling and walking as secondary activities where the main activity is travelling and the mode of transport if cycling or walking. For 2003-2008, we identified eating at the workplace and eating in restaurants by using the code for eating and drinking and the location code. We also used location (at home versus at other people's home or other places) to distinguish receiving or visiting friends from social communication at home.

There is one instance where we did not disaggregate. This case relates to eating at work for the 1992-94 NHAPS data. In that survey, only a general eating category is coded. While this dataset does include a variable with many of the verbatim responses for some activities, 98.1% of the

entries for the “eating/drinking” code are listed as “eating meals or snacks”. This survey includes the most detailed list of locations, but these location codes do not identify whether the location is a workplace, with the exception of one code – “at work, no specific location”, which is applied to a mere 15 episodes. Instead, this survey allows people to determine if an episode of paid work took place in a laundry mat, library, office, factory, restaurant, etc. The problem this presents is that it is not possible to say if an episode of paid work took place in a library or restaurant as this is *the location where the person normally works* or because this is *the location of a meeting* on that particular day. We did investigate the level of eating at work episodes we could impute if we only counted cases where the activity before and after the eating was main paid work, but this gives a result very much below the level of eating at work in the earlier surveys. Very little of this activity is recorded in 2003. We decided not to disaggregate this activity, though users are free to make their own estimates if this identification is important to their research.

John Robinson has noted that future potential work using the original verbatim responses for the 1985, 1992-94 (as well as 1994-95 and 1998-99/2000-01) datasets may allow future disaggregation, such as distinguishing watching one’s child act in a school play as opposed to watching other amateur theatre or professional theatre, or to distinguish watching one’s child play sports at school as opposed to being a spectator at other sporting events.

Inconsistencies in the time use information

The user will note a small number of instances of apparent inconsistencies in the diary information. For example, a user may find an episode when a diarist reports a main activity of travel, a secondary activity of eating or drinking, a location of at home/kitchen, and a mode of travel as in a car/motorcycle. Such a case may well look like an error, and in many cases will reflect an error – but not necessarily.

Such a case may reflect a diarist’s reporting error arising from a temporary distraction while reporting the activity. Such a case also might reflect an interviewer or coding error – that is the interviewer or coder meant to record 43 for location being in the car and instead accidentally entered 13 for in kitchen. Such a case may reflect a different sort of interviewer error, for instance:

Interviewer: And what did you do next.

Diarist: Got back in the car and ate the sandwich and drank the coke I just bought at the gas station while driving home.

Interviewer: And where were you while you did this?

Diarist: thinks “moron, I just told you where I was – ask a stupid question, get a stupid answer”, says sarcastically “in my kitchen”

Interviewer records kitchen.

Such a case, however, might indicate that the diarist was in a camper van, that someone else was driving, and that the diarist while travelling in the moving vehicle walked to the kitchen unit in the camper van to eat a snack.

Some methodological research suggests that diarists may not provide the same level of accuracy to all elements of a diary. The user will need to examine possibly inconsistencies with care, note

the degree to which such cases occur, and decide how to handle the situation. The vast majority of cases are not inconsistent.

Walking and Cycling for Exercise and Transport

Users should take some care examining walking and cycling activities. In the original surveys, diarists had the option to describe activities in their own words. Nevertheless, decisions made at the coding level may obscure elements of what diarists reported in relation to these activities, and aspects of these two activities often are not recorded by the diarists. If a person reported walking or cycling purely for sport or enjoyment, this activity was coded as walking or cycling for sport or pleasure. There are circumstances where a person wished to exercise and also needed to travel, and chose cycling or walking from the options for transport. These activities have been coded as transport. There is no possibility to distinguish those active travel episodes undertaken because the diarist did not have a suitable alternative of transport and active travel undertaken as the diarist perceived the opportunity for exercise outweighed potential advantages of alternative forms of transport.

The earliest two surveys (1965-66 and 1975-76) did not collect mode of transport. Thus, in these two surveys, walking and cycling are only coded when the diarist recorded these as walking or cycling for exercise. The 1992-94 survey did not code walking and cycling for exercise, but this survey did record detailed mode of transport. This survey also did not collect secondary activity. For those cases where the mode of transport is reported as walking or cycling, we coded the secondary activity (sec) as walking or cycling. Users will observe that in most cases where the secondary activity is coded as walking or cycling in the AHTUS version of the NHAPS data, the main activity is transport, but there are also a limited number of cases where the main activity is coded as pet care, sport and exercise, other domestic work, as well as a range of other non-travel activities. Though some walking and cycling for pleasure can be identified in the 1992-94 data, the level is much lower and not comparable with the level reported in the 1985 and 2003-2011 data. The 1998-99 survey did not separately code walking either, though again walking can be identified from the mode of transport. In the 1999-2001 survey, in contrast, walking was coded separately as an activity in its own right. For this survey, users should pay particular attention to the survey element.

Users also should note that for the 1985 through 2003-2011 data, we did impute unrecorded mode of transport when the main activity is transport as unspecified mode of transport. If the diarist reported their main or secondary activity as walking or cycling for exercise or for fun and did not record a mode of transport, we did not impute any information into the mode of transport column. To calculate total recording of any walking or cycling, users should use three variables: main activity (main), secondary activity (sec), and mode of transport (mtrav).

Essential notes for using the 1965-66 data

This survey sampled persons in households where one person was of working age and employed in an industry other than agriculture. This survey is not a national random sample, and produces higher estimates of paid work as a consequence of the sample preference than is likely to have actually existed across the whole population in 1965. This survey has a restricted age range. To

compare this data set with the data from other years, users should select only people aged 19 to 65 from the more recent datasets.

Essential notes for using the 1975-76 data

This survey collected information from the same people over four waves. The background variables are longitudinal, and can be treated as such appropriately. Whether four diary days truly represent longitudinal change at the individual level is a different question. Time-diary studies collect at two levels of sample: personal data (and in some cases household or other aggregated unit data), and, separately, activity patterns over 24-hour days. Time-use surveys reveal what patterns of activity occur in the general population and which patterns are associated with which groups of people. Time use surveys do not reveal the range of patterns in which any particular individual engages – and to answer questions about changes in an individual’s general behaviour, a researcher would need substantially more detailed information from that person, collected through such qualitative methodologies as life history interviewing or long-term diary collection. Study of person-level behaviour change entails a considerably greater researcher input and respondent commitment than can generally be feasibly expected with national-sample surveys.

This means two things, First, it does not matter if an individual is asked to complete the diary on a usual or unusual day as the random element of the sample should capture something close to the true proportion of ordinary and non-typical days from the population engaged in those behaviour patterns on the sampled days. Second, in cases of longitudinal time use surveys, such as this 1975-76 data set, the data can be used to see what patterns of behaviour are associated with people who do and who do not experience different changes over time, but the data are not suited to say whether individual “x” has changed usual behaviour. Some features of the way the diarists completed the diaries may show longitudinal (or previous participation in a diary study) effects, but a case can be made for treating each diary as a separate observation.

There are two additional good reasons for using four waves of the 1975-76 survey. Small numbers of diaries can produce peculiar results, as an unusual pattern may cause undo effect. Using all four waves increases the sample size of diary days. Second, the four waves of data collection span a whole year. The 1965-66 survey collected data over six months, and the more recent surveys collected data over a whole year, which allows for inclusion of seasonal activity variation in models. If you restrict your analysis to only the first wave, in addition to having a small sample size, you also have only autumn activity patterns – whereas with all four waves you have four seasons of activity patterns. In addition, roughly half the diary days were collected on weekend days, and the other half on week days. The proportion of days collected during different waves varies. Researchers may wish to take this into account when analyzing the data, though the weights will balance the distribution of the days of the week.

In some limited circumstances where a researcher has a main aim to calculate a participation rate, the fact that up to four diaries were completed by a single person may be an issue for concern. Indeed some previous research has revealed that comparability issues can arise in relation to participation rates when researchers compare surveys which collected only one diary per respondent with surveys that collected one week of diaries or two to three diaries per participant in the same week. The reason that such comparability issues arise is that people engage in weekly

and monthly as well as daily cycles of behaviour. If the activity of interest is an activity in which people engage virtually every day (sleep, eat, personal care, etc.), then the number of diaries has little impact. For activities where many of the people who engage in the activity do so on a regular but not a daily basis (for instance voluntary activity or exercise), participation rates can vary significantly when the survey collects more than one diary over a short period. In the case of this 1975-76 survey, though, most diaries are collected at intervals of two or more months, and thus are not likely to produce the comparability issues that arise when comparing one-diary-per-participant surveys with surveys collecting two to seven diaries in the same week. In most circumstances, using these diaries as separate observations will produce reasonable results. If the researcher has a concern about this issue, we recommend that they consider one of two strategies:

- Select for the good diary sample ($recwght$ or $xtimewt > 0$). The attrition weights account for the return of a good diary in each wave. Then randomly sample one diary per person. This will yield a sample with diaries from the full year rather than simply from the first two months of data collection.
- Use clustered errors in models, clustering around respondent's identification number (pid). This option will address the problem of errors differing with up to four diaries coming from the same person rather than from four different people.

Users should note differences between the AHTUS and the versions of the original data used up until this point in most publications. Most previous research has used files of summed time in activities for only the first wave of data collection and for spouses as well as main respondents. The AHTUS version of this data file includes significant data cleaning, all the context variables, and all four waves of data with attrition weights for main respondents only. The numbers from this dataset will differ from previously published numbers. The closest equivalent to the previous files (though with errors corrected) is in the supplementary file for this survey which covers both the spouse and main respondent diaries (if the user selects for the first wave only).

Essential notes for using the 1985 data

The original survey collected episode level data from three samples, but sadly the episode files for the smaller two samples, the phone-interview and the personal-interview samples, have been corrupted. Also, as the phone and personal interview samples only collected one diary per household, these are less comparable and allow fewer research possibilities than the mail-back sample. We have undertaken extensive work cleaning the episode files for the mail-back sample. Most published research using this data uses one of several summary files which add total time spent in a reduced version of the original survey codes. Our data are drawn from the full range of original codes. The larger original activity code base, the single sample, and the data cleaning we have performed have produced some differences between the estimates of certain activities users will get from this data set in comparison with other summary files in circulation. One difference is particularly pronounced. The original episode files include two codes, 481 ("time gap greater than 10 minutes") and 579 ("end of diary marker"). In addition, we created a code of 0 during data cleaning for episodes which had no reported activity. We recorded all three of these codes as missing activity time. In other versions of this original survey data, these missing codes have been coded as personal care.

Users also should note that this survey collected diaries from all household members aged above 10. For many activities, this sample difference will make no difference – all households must undertake household care activities and all persons must undertake personal care. For some activities, though, especially such activities as some leisure pursuits and voluntary activity, this study may present higher estimates than the other surveys, as it is likely that one household member's decision to undertake such an activity may influence other household members to undertake the same activity or be influenced by the decision of others to participate in such activities. Care should be taken in interpreting results, especially those which appear unusually high in this survey as compared with others. Similar options to those mentioned in the essential notes for using the 1975-76 data similarly apply here, such as using clustered errors (around the household identifier).

Most versions of this original dataset in circulation do not include the youth diaries. We have covered the whole of the mail-back sample in the AHTUS.

Essential notes for using the 1992-94 data

This survey collected fewer activities per diarist than the other surveys. Also, some activities have to be disaggregated from other information in the diary. This survey collected only a single code for eating and drinking and did not separately collect eating at work and eating elsewhere. The location codes included details of the building (i.e. bank, library, shop, etc.) but did not specify if this location is a workplace. Much of the eating in other locations is eating at work, but users should decide how to address this issue if eating at work is of interest.

This survey only collected main activity. Also, the activity codes specified travel purpose. Walking and cycling for pleasure, coded separately in other surveys, are coded as travel for exercise (or another purpose), and the mode of transport variable indicates which of these episodes are walking and which cycling. We have coded the secondary activity as walking if the mode of transport is on foot, and the secondary activity as cycling where the mode of transport is cycling. We have also included imputed codes in secondary activity where there is a change of location that likely marks unreported short duration travel, and short duration eating in diaries where no eating was reported by the diarists did report food preparation or setting and clearing the table. Thus while most secondary activity is coded as not asked, the secondary activity variable does include the four codes for imputed eating, walking, cycling, and imputed travel.

Essential notes for using the 1994-95 data

Most of the same notes that apply to the 1992-94 survey also apply to this survey. Users additionally should note that the sample differs slightly as household where all occupants are aged 16 to 17, and households from some states are not included. Some background variables, notably household income and marital status, which were not included in the 1992-94 survey, have been included to this survey. Nevertheless, users should note one caution if combining the 1992-94 and 1994-95 surveys. The person-level identifier 8011 was used in each survey – both diarists completing a diary in October, the first in 1992 and the second in 1994. If you combine the surveys with a single value for the variable survey (or you make your own equivalent), you will need to include a means of distinguishing these two diarists.

Essential notes for using the 1998-99 and 1999-2001 data

While these surveys are largely similar, there are some minor differences in the coding of the diaries which may impact analysis for certain activities. The 1998-99 survey did not separately code naps from sleep, whereas the 1999-2001 survey did separately code these activities. The 1998-99 survey did not separately code walking, though the mode of transport can be used to identify walking. In the 1999-2001 survey, walking as a leisure activity is coded separately.

The 1999-2001 sample only covers parents, whereas the 1998-99 survey is a true national sample. While we have adjusted the weights to account for the over-sample of parents, all diaries from 2000 and 2001 are only from parents and not the general population. Extreme care should be exercised using this survey to compare changes in activities for the whole population.

In contrast with previous surveys, these surveys collected up to two secondary activities. Over 95% of episodes have either no secondary activity or only one secondary activity. For the small proportion of episodes with two reported secondary activities, we checked to see if these codes spanned more than 2 AHTUS codes (in some instances, people code two different main job or watching TV activities as examples). If we could code two different AHTUS codes, we did so. In a small number of episodes, the two reported secondary activities fall into three different AHTUS codes. For these cases, we split the episode into two episodes of equal length – or if the episode ends in an odd minute, we add the extra minute to the first episode. The two new episodes total the same time in the main activity as found in the original episode. The first new episode includes the first reported secondary activity, and the second new episode includes the second reported secondary activity. For this survey, all episodes where the diarist reported simultaneous activities can be identified, but there are some very small scale differences between the AHTUS and the original versions.

Finally, users should note that the original survey teams reused some identification numbers between the two surveys. To make original identifiers, we adjusted the identifiers from the surveys to ensure all are unique. Users can reverse this process to match back to the original survey by running the reverse of the identifier amendment code in the conversion syntax.

Essential notes for using the 2003-2011 data

The user should note one key difference between the ATUS and the earlier heritage data sets. The earlier surveys have diaries that start and end at midnight. The ATUS diaries begin at 4:00 and end at 4:00 on the following morning. This difference does not matter for the analysis of what happens before and after a particular activity or the total time spent in an activity. Nevertheless, the user must exercise caution in modelling the day with this difference. We have added the variable CLOCKST, which lists the time of day that each activity started in addition to variables marking the start and end time of the activity in minutes from the beginning of the diary.

The ATUS and CPS questionnaire include separate questions about race, one ethnicity question does not include an option for being Hispanic. A separate question asks whether people consider themselves to be Latino or Hispanic. Consequently, one harmonised ethnicity variable has a more

limited range of reported responses. Partly as a result of requests from the construction of this dataset, the BLS now releases housing tenure with the main ATUS files. Originally this variable was only available from matching back to the original CPS files.

The ATUS did not collect secondary activity per say. The survey team recorded participants' verbatim responses, which in some cases includes joint activities, but these cases are recoded to the main activity only. These verbatim responses have not been preserved for future analysis. Nevertheless, diarists who lived with or performed care for a child aged <13 were separately asked during which activities in the diary was a child aged <13 in their care (though the in your care is not recorded alongside some activities, including sleep, in the ATUS data). We have coded this in your care time as secondary child care in the secondary activity variable. Prior to 2006, if there is no secondary child care but the main activity is working with food or setting the table/clearing dishes and the diarist did not report eating anywhere in the diary, then we recorded secondary eating. Otherwise, if the diarists shifts location by the next episode and does not have recorded secondary child care time, then we record secondary travel. For all other episodes, the secondary activity variable is set to 0 for this survey.

From 2006-2008, the ATUS included supplementary questions about secondary eating and drinking. Participants were asked whether they also ate or drank during episodes where the main activity was not eating or drinking. People are asked to report secondary eating, and to separately reported secondary drinking of anything other than water. People were asked to indicate if they browsed during the whole of the episode or whether their secondary eating or drinking only took place during part of the episode. If only a part, they are asked how long they engaged in secondary eating or drinking. In contrast with the ATUS eating supplement, the AHTUS combines secondary eating and drinking into a single category of secondary activity.

It is not possible to tell if secondary eating lasting less than the full episode happened in a single instance or over multiple instances, or where during the episode the secondary browsing took place. We sought to maximise consistency with the approach adopted by the ATUSX (http://www.atusdata.org/atus_variables/documentation/68) and the Economic Research Service (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/ATUS/Documentation.htm>) for handling the secondary eating and drinking, though we had to make some minor deviations, as the ATHUS has only a single secondary activity column and the ATUSX and ERS allow two separate simultaneous marker columns. We adopted the following strategy. If the diarist reported only secondary child care, we code secondary child care for the whole episode. Likewise, if the diarist reported secondary eating and or drinking that lasted the whole episode, we record secondary activity of eating or drinking for the whole episode. Where people record secondary eating and drinking that lasts the whole of the episode and secondary child care, we split the episode in half, and record half the time in secondary eating and drinking, and half in child care – these cases are marked in the conversion file as well as in the MTUS documentation of this survey (www.timeuse.org/mtus) so that interested users can identify these cases if required. Where secondary eating and drinking lasts less than the total episode, and the person also has unrecorded travel, we split the episode into two episodes, and record the first element as including the secondary eating or drinking, and the second section as including the unreported travel. As unreported travel is a code generated by CTUR, if the diarist has unreported travel and reports both secondary eating and drinking as well as secondary child care, we dropped the unreported travel as a secondary activity and only used

the two secondary activities the diarist did report. These cases are documented in the conversion programme and the MTUS readme for this survey. Where people only report secondary eating or drinking that lasts less than the episode, we split the episode into three sections. The first section is either half of the time with no secondary eating or drinking, the middle episode is the reported secondary eating or drinking time with the main activity, and the last second is the remaining half of the time of the main activity without the secondary activity.

In 2011, the ATUS collected a supplement of secondary time looking after older adults in need of care. Users should note that this secondary care covers only looking after elderly adults, in contrast to most time use surveys, which code secondary elder care with secondary care of younger adults in need of care on the basis of disability. In this year of the ATUS, there are 247 episodes in a limited number of diaries where the diarists reported both doing secondary elder care and also that a child was in their care during the activity. We have coded these cases as secondary adult care only in the main file. We also make available a supplementary file described in the final section of this documentation which flags these cases.

Additionally, users should note that this survey collected a higher level of reported main activity child care time than the previous surveys. The causes of this reporting is under investigation. In part, political and global events may have increased parent’s concern for physically monitoring their children. The effect may also be influenced by some aspect of the data collection. The cause is under investigation by a number of researchers.

The AHTUS follows the example of the main ATUS. As we have harmonised activity categories, we pool the years of the ATUS into a single survey, creating a very large sample. The BLS supplies a weight following the same procedure for all waves, and we used this cross-time weight with the pooled dataset. Nonetheless, in spite of the reduction in size of the sample, the individual years of the ATUS drew a larger sample than the previous USA time-use surveys. The size of the ATUS mean that this survey will allow analysis of the difference in the behaviour of more detailed demographic groups than is possible with the older surveys. Users should keep the difference in the size of the samples in mind during analysis.

Missing value conventions

-9	Could not be constructed, question not asked or the component variables available
-8	Missing or invalid data (where an answer was requested)
-7	Not applicable, e.g. work hours for non-working respondents
-4 *	Respondents with 0 work hours in 1965-66 included some respondents with less than 10 hours of work. -4 is used therefore instead of -7 for respondents who did no paid work.
-3 *	In 1992-94, only people recording no work hours were asked some questions. -3 flags cases where people were not asked this question.

* Constructed to flag unusual filtering of economic activity questions.

Variables

This section displays the names, labels, and, where relevant, values and value labels, along with the unweighted frequencies or descriptive statistics for the background variables. The documented syntax used to create the harmonised variables separately are available on the

documentation page of the AHTUS web site. These variables are common to both the time diary and the background files and are used to match these files together.

Matching variables

SURVEY - Survey period	Frequency
0 1965-66 USA Szalai Jackson sample	759
1 1965-66 USA Szalai national sample	1,262
2 1975-76 longitudinal survey	4,584
3 1985 University of Michigan survey	2,921
4 1992-94 NHAPS survey	7,514
5 1994-95 NHAPS extension survey	1,199
6 1998-2001 FISCT and NSP surveys	
7 2003-2011 ATUS	118,635
Total	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
WAVE – Wave of survey (or year of collection of the ATUS)								
1 st wave	759	1,262	1,511	2,921	7,514	1,199		19,759
2 nd wave	0	0	1,135	0	0	0	0	13,318
3 rd wave	0	0	991	0	0	0	0	12,419
4 th wave	0	0	947	0	0	0	0	12,200
5 th year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,606
6 th year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,108
7 th year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,568
8 th year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,679
9 th year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,978
HHID – Household identifier (equals pid in 65-66, 92-94, 94-95, 98-01; = main respondent pid 75-76)								
Count	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635
Minimum	5,001	2	1	0	11	4		12807008622
Maximum	8,704	8,902	1,519	9,867	95,6194	34,392		99999066887 0952
PID – Person identifier								
Count	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635
Minimum	5,001	2	1	1	11	4		2003 0100013280
Maximum	8,704	8,902	1,519	7	956,194	34,392		20111212112 377

Variables in the Background Files

Sample variables

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
REGIONC (Census region)									
-9 not asked	0	21	0	2,921	0	0		0	2,942
1 Northeast	0	373	905	0	1,668	259		21,465	24,670
2 Midwest	759	370	1,377	0	1,689	299		29,494	33,988
3 South	0	263	1,380	0	2,565	422		42,302	46,932
4 West	0	235	922	0	1,592	219		25,374	28,342
REGIONE (EPA region)									
-9 not asked	0	1,262	0	2,921	0	0		0	4,183
0 Mountain	0	0	221	0	302	37		5,037	5,597
1 New England	0	0	269	0	464	55		5,983	6,771
2 North Atlantic	0	0	398	0	770	136		10,117	11,421
3 Mid Atlantic	0	0	332	0	890	140		12,465	13,827
4 South Atlantic	0	0	610	0	1,356	238		23,741	25,945
5 Midwest	759	0	1,092	0	1,319	227		22,212	25,609
6 South Central	0	0	462	0	787	145		13,593	14,987
7 Center	0	0	344	0	345	50		7,102	7,841
8 North Central	0	0	301	0	276	27		3,698	4,302
9 Pacific	0	0	555	0	1,005	144		14,687	16,391
URBAN									
-8 missing	0	46	0	0	1,115	37		710	1,908
0 rural	356	214	1,696	777	1,380	297		21,579	26,299
1 urban	403	1,002	2,888	2,144	5,019	865		96,346	108,667
OWNHOME									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	2,921	7,514	1,199		0	11,634
-8 missing	0	29	323	0	0	0		165	517
1 owner or buying home	591	806	2,935	0	0	0		87,317	91,649
2 rent	150	400	1,185	0	0	0		29,748	31,483
3 other	18	27	141	0	0	0		1,405	1,591
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
STATE									
-9 not available	0	1,262	0	2,921	0	0		0	4,183
1 Alabama	0	0	62	0	118	31		2,015	2,226
2 Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0		249	249
3 Arizona	0	0	62	0	155	16		2,104	2,337
4 Arkansas	0	0	175	0	92	18		1,236	1,521
5 California	0	0	493	0	801	123		11,581	12,998
6 Colorado	0	0	67	0	124	21		2,258	2,470
7 Connecticut	0	0	67	0	105	16		1,470	1,658
8 Delaware	0	0	0	0	19	0		367	386
9 D.C.	0	0	4	0	19	0		296	319
10 Florida	0	0	159	0	436	58		6,508	7,161
11 Georgia	0	0	82	0	206	55		3,054	3,397
12 Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0		348	348
13 Idaho	0	0	0	0	13	4		675	692
14 Illinois	0	0	190	0	376	63		5,020	5,649
15 Indiana	0	0	54	0	141	25		2,589	2,809
16 Iowa	0	0	135	0	74	7		1,547	1,763
17 Kansas	0	0	0	0	77	28		1,428	1,533
18 Kentucky	0	0	134	0	75	12		1,990	2,211
19 Louisiana	0	0	94	0	143	8		1,681	1,926
20 Maine	0	0	45	0	45	0		605	695
21 Maryland	0	0	57	0	147	34		2,273	2,511
22 Massachusetts	0	0	157	0	226	13		2,583	2,979
23 Michigan	759	0	279	0	268	59		4,299	5,664
24 Minnesota	0	0	83	0	154	11		2,756	3,004
25 Mississippi	0	0	43	0	43	10		1,227	1,323
26 Missouri	0	0	144	0	140	20		2,669	2,973
27 Montana	0	0	0	0	54	0		453	507
28 Nebraska	0	0	65	0	54	11		896	1,026
29 Nevada	0	0	0	0	49	5		1,002	1056
30 New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	32	8		605	645

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
STATE									
31 New Jersey	0	0	126	0	223	42		3,269	3,660
32 New Mexico	0	0	0	0	34	8		932	974
33 New York	0	0	272	0	547	94		6,848	7,761
34 North Carolina	0	0	128	0	230	31		3,685	4,074
35 North Dakota	0	0	0	0	11	6		334	351
36 Ohio	0	0	313	0	276	54		4,793	5,436
37 Oklahoma	0	0	71	0	99	12		1,628	1,810
38 Oregon	0	0	89	0	123	9		1,764	1,985
39 Pennsylvania	0	0	231	0	434	68		5,365	6,098
40 Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	50	10		448	508
41 South Carolina	0	0	53	0	99	4		1,810	1,966
42 South Dakota	0	0	75	0	14	0		408	497
43 Tennessee	0	0	83	0	149	12		2,252	2,496
44 Texas	0	0	122	0	419	99		8,116	8,756
45 Utah	0	0	66	0	0	9		1,165	1,240
46 Vermont	0	0	0	0	6	8		272	286
47 Virginia	0	0	93	0	284	31		3,336	3,744
48 Washington	0	0	132	0	166	24		2,598	2,920
49 West Virginia	0	0	40	0	50	7		828	925
50 Wisconsin	0	0	39	0	104	15		2,755	2,913
51 Wyoming	0	0	0	0	10	0		245	255
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

Personal characteristics

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
AGE (continuous variable)									
AGECAT (age categories)									
-8 missing	2	25	7	156	173	28		0	391
1 18 to 24	112	174	551	421	738	120		8,251	10,367
2 25 to 34	175	313	1,214	674	1,630	268		20,562	24,836
3 35 to 44	184	302	726	560	1,485	300		26,646	30,203
4 45 to 54	171	265	631	406	1,189	178		23,446	26,286
5 55 to 64	104	168	620	339	965	98		17,827	20,121
6 65 plus	11	15	835	365	1,334	207		21,903	24,670
SEX									
1 Male	357	551	1,964	1,340	3,329	485		51,116	59,142
2 Female	402	711	2,620	1,581	4,185	714		67,519	77,732
ETHNIC (ethnic group – more categories) in 1975-76, this is the interviewer's observation; self-reported other surveys									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	0	2,921	0	0		0	4,942
-8 missing	0	0	18	0	121	16		0	155
1 White	0	0	4,137	0	6,151	925		97,057	108,270
2 Black	0	0	321	0	719	160		15,544	16,744
3 Asian	0	0	10	0	123	25		3,482	3,640
4 Some other race	0	0	13	0	121	34		2,094	2,262
5 Hispanic	0	0	85	0	279	39		458	861
ETHNIC2 (ethnic group – condensed) in 1975-76, this is the interviewer's observation; self-reported other surveys									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	2,921	0	0		0	2,921
-8 missing	2	21	18	0	121	16		0	178
1 White	723	1,030	4,137	0	6,151	925		97,057	110,023
2 Black	28	103	321	0	719	160		15,544	16,875
3 Some other race	6	108	108	0	523	98		6,034	6,877
HISP (is respondent of Hispanic origin-descent)									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	0	0		0	9,526
-8 missing	0	0	0	0	135	13		0	148
0 No	0	0	0	0	6,878	1,099		103,511	111,488
1 Yes	0	0	0	0	501	87		15,124	15,712

EDUC (Highest educational level)									
-8 missing	0	32	22	102	96	23		0	275
1 0-8th grade	84	171	678	192	236	43		5,430	6,834
2 9-11th grade	180	220	665	277	598	93		9,623	11,656
3 High school graduate	343	452	1,720	1,218	2,612	390		33,444	40,179
4 Some college	93	195	707	493	1,801	326		22,132	25,747
5 College graduate	41	164	422	437	1,247	205		34,516	37,032
6 Post-college	18	28	370	202	924	119		13,490	15,151
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

Family and household characteristics

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
CIVSTAT (marital status)									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	0	7,514	0		0	7,514
-8 missing	0	1	13	65	0	10		0	89
1 Married	627	1,013	3,033	1,842	0	628		67,184	74,327
2 Separated, divorced	49	63	464	223	0	191		17,818	18,808
3 Widowed	21	57	530	185	0	114		10,626	11,533
4 Never married	62	128	544	606	0	256		23,007	24,603
COHAB (is diarist living with unmarried cohabiting partner)									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		0	18,239
0 no	0	0	0	0	0	0		114,886	114,886
1 yes	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,749	3,749
MARRFLAG (Flag for 1975 panel change in marital status)									
-9 not constructed	759	1,262	0	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	132,290
0 not applicable	0	0	4,503	0	0	0		0	4,503
1 got married	0	0	21	0	0	0		0	21
2 no spouse in HH (inc spouse living away)	0	0	60	0	0	0		0	60
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
FAMSTAT (Individual life cycle status)									
-8 missing	2	29	3	188	614	30		0	866
0 Adult 18 to 39, no co-resident child <18	87	168	712	730	1,984	227		12,957	16,865
1 Adult 18+ living with co-resident child aged <5	218	342	782	304	538	205		21,129	23,518
2 Adult 18+ living with co-resident child 5-17, no <5	251	399	1,349	722	808	281		32,087	35,897
3 Adult 40+ no co-resident child <18	201	324	1,738	977	3,570	456		52,462	59,728
HHTYPE (Household type)									
-9 not available	0	0	0	0	5,540	0		0	5,540
-8 missing	0	0	78	0	0	0		0	78
1 Married with child	444	695	1,663	921	0	332		39,549	43,604
2 Married, no child	177	304	1,308	1,210	0	295		27,635	30,929
3 Female HH with child	20	40	252	62	0	112		9,036	9,522
4 Female HH no child	8	22	105	87	0	85		1,068	1,375
5 Male HH	14	21	101	72	0	0		4,696	4,904
6 Single male	22	38	262	114	814	102		11,630	12,982
7 Single female	30	57	496	213	1,160	148		16,968	19,072
8 Other	44	85	319	242	0	125		8,053	8,868
KIDFLAG (Cases where inconsistency between household type and number of children corrected)									
-7 not constructed	0	0	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	134,853
0 not applicable	110	201	0	0	0	0		0	311
1 inconsistencies	649	1,061	0	0	0	0		0	1,710
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
NADULT (Number of adults in the household)									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	0	0	6		0	6
-8 missing	0	21	14	0	51	326		0	412
1	76	133	1,061	444	2,250	692		36,260	40,916
2	566	889	2,860	1,675	3,992	116		64,523	74,621
3	91	175	485	479	833	43		12,770	14,876
4	20	32	133	217	317	11		3,952	4,682
5	4	10	26	84	57	4		843	1,028
6	1	1	3	22	7	1		206	241
7	1	1	1	0	4	0		65	72
8	0	0	1	0	0	0		10	11
9	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	6
10	0	0	0	0	2	0		0	2
11 more than 10	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	1
UNDER18 (number of children aged <18 in household)									
-8 missing	1	6	2	0	151	6		0	166
0	288	514	2,450	1,884	5,691	701		65,418	76,946
1	130	229	715	511	672	212		21,877	24,346
2	144	244	699	365	667	167		20,489	22,775
3	103	147	418	108	236	76		7,816	8,904
4	48	64	203	37	71	28		2,228	2,679
5	26	32	67	12	17	5		549	708
6	13	13	18	4	5	3		178	234
7	3	7	9	0	3	1		53	76
8	2	2	3	0	0	0		20	27
9	0	2	0	0	1	0		3	6
10	1	1	0	0	0	0		2	4
11 more than 10	0	1	0	0	0	0		2	3
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
UNDER5 (number of children aged <5 in household)									
-8 missing / not asked	0	5	0	0	7,514	8		0	7,527
0	541	914	3,919	2,617	0	984		97,506	106,481
1	123	223	499	223	0	142		15,453	16,663
2	78	97	147	75	0	49		5,079	5,525
3	17	20	18	6	0	15		549	625
4	0	3	1	0	0	0		41	45
5	0	0	0	0	0	1		5	6
6	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	2
AGEYNGST (Age of youngest child)									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	0	0	0	1,199		0	3,220
-8 missing	0	0	29	0	466	0		0	495
-7 not applicable	0	0	2,438	1,884	5,691	0		55,464	65,477
0 age <1	0	0	0	0	137	0		4,717	4,854
1	0	0	358	0	107	0		4,949	5,414
2	0	0	131	0	114	0		4,264	4,509
3	0	0	162	304	83	0		3,814	4,363
4	0	0	133	0	101	0		3,385	3,619
5	0	0	139	0	79	0		3,053	3,271
6	0	0	142	0	73	0		2,935	3,150
7	0	0	113	0	75	0		2,939	3,127
8	0	0	110	0	77	0		2,719	2,906
9	0	0	95	249	61	0		2,751	3,156
10	0	0	99	2	56	0		2,520	2,677
11	0	0	96	63	65	0		2,565	2,789
12	0	0	123	61	52	0		2,444	2,680
13	0	0	110	70	60	0		2,371	2,611
14	0	0	74	69	52	0		2,356	2,551
15	0	0	90	85	60	0		1,899	2,134
16	0	0	71	60	52	0		1,758	1,941
17	0	0	61	74	53	0		1,778	1,966
18-19	0	0	10	0	0	0		2,328	2,338

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
AGEYNGST (Age of youngest child)									
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,936	2,936
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,265	1,265
30-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944	1,944
46-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,197	1,197
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	284
NKIDFLAG (Flag for inconsistencies in numbers between under18, under5, and ageyngst)									
-9 Not constructed	759	1,262	0	2,921	7,514	0		118,635	131,091
0 OK	0	0	4,456	0	0	1,198		0	5,654
1 inconsistencies	0	0	47	0	0	1		0	48
DISAB (Respondent is disabled, has a long-term limiting health condition)									
-9 no asked	759	1,262	0	2,921	0	0		0	4,942
-8 missing	0	0	36	0	4,938	0		0	4,974
0 No	0	0	4,450	0	2,341	1,105		112,890	120,786
1 Yes	0	0	98	0	235	94		5,745	6,172
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

Paid work and other economic activity

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
EMPSTAT (Employment status)									
-8 missing	5	12	63	0	75	0		0	155
1 full-time	530	811	2,434	1,538	4,094	698		61,707	71,812
2 part-time	13	41	273	290	756	192		15,090	16,655
3 not working	211	398	1,814	1,093	2,589	309		41,838	48,252
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

For 1965-66 to 1985, the remaining variables in this table are based on self-reported activities.									
	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
OCCUP (Occupation)									
-9 not asked/created	0	0	4584	2921	7514	1199		0	16,218
-8 missing	1	2	0	0	0	0		0	3
-7 not working	211	399	0	0	0	0		41,838	42,448
1 management	26	49	0	0	0	0		9,355	9,430
2 finance accounts	6	7	0	0	0	0		3,794	3,807
3 science	1	12	0	0	0	0		909	922
4 engineer, architect	32	44	0	0	0	0		3,870	3,946
5 social services	5	17	0	0	0	0		1,475	1,497
6 legal profession	0	4	0	0	0	0		1,055	1,059
7 education	23	47	0	0	0	0		5,590	5,660
8 health professions	0	3	0	0	0	0		4,431	4,434
9 other professions	6	20	0	0	0	0		1,574	1,600
10 health support	4	12	0	0	0	0		1,771	1,787
11 protective service	9	22	0	0	0	0		1,614	1,645
12 sales	19	45	0	0	0	0		7,717	7,781
13 office, admin	85	170	0	0	0	0		10,487	10,742
14 farming, forestry	2	0	0	0	0	0		503	505
15 services	63	88	0	0	0	0		2,555	2,706
16 construction, production	231	281	0	0	0	0		17,301	17,813
17 self-employed non-professional	35	40	0	0	0	0		2,796	2,871
FULLTIME (Diarist works full-time, meaning 21+ hours 65-66 to 85; 35+ 92-94 to 03-07)									
-8 missing	5	12	36	0	75	0		0	128
0 No	224	439	2,102	1,383	3,345	501		56,928	64,922
1 Yes	530	811	2,446	1,538	4,094	698		61,707	71,824
PARTTIME (Diarist works part-time, meaning <21 hours 65-66 to 85; <35 92-94 to 03-07)									
-8 missing	5	12	36	0	75	0		0	128
0 No	741	1,209	4,275	2,631	6,683	1,007		103,545	120,091
1 Yes	13	41	273	290	756	192		15,090	16,655
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
NOEMPLOY (Respondent is not employed)									
-8 missing	5	12	36	0	75	0		0	128
0 No	543	852	2,719	1,828	4,850	890		76,797	88,479
1 Yes	211	398	1,829	1,093	2,589	309		41,838	48,267
In 1992-94, only respondents reporting not working were asked about unemployment, retirement, student status, and status as a homemaker.									
UNEMP (Respondent is unemployed)									
-8 missing	0	0	36	0	0	0		0	36
-3 routed out 92-94	0	0	0	0	4,938	0		0	4,938
0 No	757	1,252	4,358	2,814	2,319	1,166		113,410	126,076
1 Yes	2	10	190	107	257	33		5,225	5,824
RETIRED (Respondent is retired)									
-8 missing	0	0	36	0	0	0		0	36
-3 routed out 92-94	0	0	0	0	4,938	0		0	4,938
0 No	755	1,258	3,935	2,503	1,221	985		98,834	109,491
1 Yes	4	4	613	418	1,355	214		19,801	22,409
EMPSP (Employment status of spouse)									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	0	7,514	1,199		0	8,713
-8 missing	11	44	646	193	0	0		0	894
-7 no spouse	133	247	1,779	1,012	0	0		51,451	54,622
1 full-time	0	0	1,418	974	0	0		37,214	39,606
2 part-time	0	0	126	168	0	0		9,196	9,490
3 unknown hours	405	660	17	0	0	0		0	1,082
4 not working	210	311	598	574	0	0		20,774	22,467
STUDENT (Respondent is a student)									
-8 missing	0	0	36	0	0	0		0	36
-3 routed out 92-94	0	0	0	0	4,938	0		0	4,938
0 No	755	1,249	4,402	2,731	2,387	1,145		110,885	123,554
1 Yes	4	13	146	190	189	54		7,750	8,346
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
HOMEMAKR (Respondent is a homemaker)									
-8 missing	0	0	36	0	0	0		0	36
-3 routed out 92-94	0	0	0	0	4,938	0		0	4,938
0 No	556	902	3,535	2,605	2,136	1,135		117,875	128,744
1 Yes	203	360	1,013	316	440	64		760	3,156
NWORK (Number of fulltime workers in household)									
-9 not asked	0	0	4,584	0	7,514	1,199		0	13,297
0	0	0	0	577	0	0		25,028	25,605
1	470	790	0	1,005	0	0		45,562	47,827
2	240	373	0	1,059	0	0		40,219	41,891
3	41	85	0	201	0	0		6,113	6,440
4	8	12	0	41	0	0		1,451	1,512
5	0	2	0	34	0	0		220	256
6	0	0	0	4	0	0		32	36
7	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	8
8	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	2
WKHRS (Number of hours worked per week) This variable is continuous in all surveys except the 1992-94 survey, where more than 60 hours is coded as 61 and more than 80 is coded as 81. The 1965-66 collected hours worked in the last regular work week. The 1975-76, and 2003-11 surveys collected usual hours worked, while the 1985 and 1992-94 surveys collected hours worked last week (thus in these surveys, a full-time employee may have worked 0 hours or less than full-time hours on account of a holiday or leave in the last week.									
-8 missing	4	12	106	108	179	1,199		3,762	5,370
-7 not applicable	0	0	1,816	1,093	0	0		41,839	44,748
-4 0-10 hours in 65	213	387	0	0	0	0		0	600
-3 routed out 92-94	0	0	0	0	2,576	0		0	2,576
0 to 20	12	54	270	236	769	0		6,784	8,125
21 to 30	23	51	178	127	330	0		5,552	6,261
31 to 40	210	380	1,226	786	1,896	0		35,460	39,958
41 to 50	169	222	641	331	936	0		15,328	17,627
51 plus	128	156	347	240	828	0		9,910	11,609
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
EMPFLAG (flag for respondent working >20 hours who is defined as not working)									
-9 not constructed	759	1,262	0	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	132,290
0 OK	0	0	4,484	0	0	0		0	4,484
1 inconsistent	0	0	100	0	0	0		0	100
WKHRFLAG (flag for work hours missing)									
-9 not constructed	759	1,262	0	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	132,290
-7 not applicable	0	0	1,816	0	0	0		0	1,816
0 OK	0	0	2,662	0	0	0		0	2,662
1 inconsistent	0	0	106	0	0	0		0	106
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

Income

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
WAGELM (Employment income from last month) – exactly this in 1975-76; in 1985, calculated from wage rate and weekly hours times 4; 2003 includes wages from last week, this multiplied by 4									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	947	0	7,514	1,199		0	11,681
-8 missing	0	0	869	194	0	0		8,760	9,823
-7 not applicable	0	0	1,440	1,107	0	0		41,838	44,385
Mean (non-missing)	0	0	3,121.08	1,584.91	0	0		3,314.18	
INCOMEQT (Household income in approximate quartiles)									
-9 not asked	0	0	0	0	7,514	0		0	7,514
-8 missing	18	26	484	393	0	0		13,106	14,027
1 lowest	107	215	737	471	0	415		26,878	28,823
2 <median	217	328	1,055	638	0	0		19,630	21,868
3 >median	207	282	1,067	612	0	431		29,626	32,225
4 highest	210	411	1,241	807	0	353		29,395	32,417
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
INCOME65 (Total household income 1965-66)									
0 under \$1000	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
1 \$1000-1999	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
2 \$2000-2999	12	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
3 \$3000-3999	36	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
4 \$4000-4999	48	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
5 \$5000-5999	81	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
6 \$6000-7499	136	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	348
7 \$7500-9999	207	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	489
8 \$10000-14999	162	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	424
9 \$15000+	48	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
10 missing	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
INCOME75 (Total family income 1975-76)									
-8 missing	0	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
1 under \$2,000	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	155
2 \$2,000-2,999	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	191
3 \$3,000-3,999	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	163
4 \$4,000-4,999	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	228
5 \$5,000-5,999	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	156
6 \$6,000-7,499	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	219
7 \$7,500-8,999	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	276
8 \$9,000-9,999	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	150
9 \$10,000-10,999	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	254
10 \$11,000-12,499	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	233
11 \$12,500-14,999	0	0	428	0	0	0	0	0	428
12 \$15,000-17,499	0	0	406	0	0	0	0	0	406
13 \$17,500-19,999	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	278
14 \$20,000-22,499	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	266
15 \$22,500-24,999	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	191
16 \$25,000-29,999	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	179
17 \$30,000-34,999	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	85
18 \$35,000 +	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	242

	1965-66 Jackson	1965-66 national	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11	Total
INCOME03 (Total family income 2003-11)									
-9 not asked	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	0		0	17,040
-8 missing	0	0	0	0	0	0		13,106	13,106
1 under \$5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,683	2,683
2 \$5,000-7,499	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,464	2,464
3 \$7,500-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,829	2,829
4 \$10,000-12,499	0	0	0	0	0	415		3,735	4,150
5 \$12,500-14,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,330	3,330
6 \$15,000-19,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,351	5,351
7 \$20,000-24,999	0	0	0	0	0	431		6,486	6,917
8 \$25,000-29,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,638	6,638
9 \$30,000-34,999	0	0	0	0	0	353		6,794	7,147
10 \$35,000-39,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,198	6,198
11 \$40,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		9,659	9,659
12 \$50,000-59,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		9,168	9,168
13 \$60,000-74,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,799	10,799
14 \$75,000-99,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		14,932	14,932
15 \$100,000-149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,750	8,750
16 \$150,000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,713	5,713
Total cases	759	1,262	4,584	2,921	7,514	1,199		118,635	136,874

Variables in the Time Diary Files

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in all time use files							
DIARYDAY - day of week diary kept	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 Sunday							
2 Monday							
3 Tuesday							
4 Wednesday							
5 Thursday							
6 Friday							
7 Saturday							
CDAY - calendar day	NO	x	x	x	x	x	x
MONTH - month diary kept	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 January							
2 February							
3 March							
4 April							
5 May							
6 June							
7 July							
8 August							
9 September							
10 October							
11 November							
12 December							
YEAR - year diary kept	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LOWQUAL - marker of low quality diary (case 0 weighted if yes)							
0 No	2019	4495	2848	7202	1156		114,075
1 Yes	2	89	73	312	43		4,560
BADDEM - marker of missing age, sex, or diary day (case 0 weighted if yes)							
0 No	1993	4570	2765	7341	1171		118,635
1 Yes	28	14	156	173	28		0
CAREMFLG – carer who likely combined basic activities (sleep, personal care, eat/drink) with care							
0 No	2012	4534	2915	7497	1189		118,633
1 Yes	9	50	6	17	10		2
ORIGWGHT – original sample/day weight	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
OWGHTFLG – flag for nature of original weight							
1 population weight to match census /CPS	x						
2 population only weight from survey			x		x		
3 population & day weight from survey		x		x		x	x
XTIMEWT – recwght limited to states available in all samples	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
INFLTWT - recwght inflated to CPS population	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RECWGHT – recommended sample/day weight with low quality diaries and missing basic information cases 0 weighted	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Variables in episode level time use files							
TIME - duration of activity in minutes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CLOCKST – start time on 24 hour clock	Midnight/00:00 for the 1 st episode						4:00 1 st episode
START - minute started (of 1440 min per day)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
END - minute ended (of 1440 min per day)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EPNUM - episode number	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Variables in episode level time use files							
MAIN - main activity							
-8 item missing	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
1 general or other personal care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2 imputed personal or household care	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
3 sleep	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 imputed sleep	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
5 naps and rest *	NO	x	x	NO	NO	99-01*	x
6 wash, dress, personal care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7 personal medical care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8 meals at work	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	x
9 other meals & snacks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10 main paid work (not at home)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11 paid work at home	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12 second job, other paid work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
13 work breaks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
14 other time at workplace	x	x	x	NO	x	x	x

* The 1998-99 element did not separately code naps and rest from sleep, whereas the 1999-01 survey of parents did separately code naps and sleep.

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
MAIN - main activity							
15 time looking for work	NO	x	x	x	x	x	x
16 regular schooling, education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17 homework	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
18 short course or training	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
19 occasional or other education/training	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20 food preparation, cooking	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
21 set table, wash/put away dishes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22 cleaning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23 laundry, ironing, clothing repair	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
24 home repairs, maintain vehicle	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25 other domestic work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
26 purchase routine goods	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
27 purchase consumer durables	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28 purchase personal services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
29 purchase medical services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
30 purchase repair, laundry services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
31 financial/government services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32 purchase other services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
33 care of infants	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
34 general care of older children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
35 medical care of children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
36 play with children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
37 supervise child or help with homework	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
38 read to, talk with child	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
39 other child care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
40 adult care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
41 general voluntary acts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
42 political and civic activity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
43 union and professional activities	NO	x	x	x	NO	x	NO
44 volunteer child/family organization	NO	x	x	x	x	x	NO
45 volunteer fraternal organization	NO	x	x	x	x	x	NO
46 other formal volunteering	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
48 acts for religious organization	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
49 worship and religious acts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
MAIN - main activity							
50 general out-of-home leisure	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	x
51 attend sporting event	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
52 go to cinema	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
53 theater, concert, opera	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
54 museums, exhibitions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
55 attend other public event	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
56 restaurant, cafe bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
57 parties or receptions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
58 imputed time away from home	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
60 sports & exercise	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
62 walking *	x	x	x	NO	NO	*	x
63 cycling	NO	x	x	NO	NO	NO	x
64 outdoor recreation	NO	x	x	x	x	x	x
65 physical activity, sports with child	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
66 hunting, fishing, boating, hiking	x	x	x	NO	NO	NO	x
67 gardening	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
68 pet care, walk dogs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
70 general indoor leisure	x	x	x	x	NO	NO	x
71 imputed in-home social	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
72 receive or visit friends	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
73 other in-home social, games	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
74 play musical instrument, sing, act	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
75 artistic activity	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
76 crafts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
77 hobbies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
78 relax, think, do nothing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
81 read books	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
82 read periodicals	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
83 read newspapers	x	x	x	x	x	x	NO
84 listen to music (CD etc.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
85 listen to radio	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
86 watch television, video	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
87 writing by hand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
88 conversation, phone, texting	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
89 use computer	NO	NO	x	x	x	x	x

* In 1998-99, walking is identified by the main activity in combination with the mode of transport. The 1999-01 survey did separately coded walking.

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
Main – main activity							
90 imputed travel	x	x	x	x	NO	x	x
91 personal or adult care travel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
92 travel as part of paid work	NO	NO	NO	x	x	x	x
93 travel to/from work + other work travel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
94 travel related to education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
95 travel related to consumption	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
96 travel related to child care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
97 travel for volunteering or worship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
98 other travel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEC - secondary activity							
-9 not present in study	NO	NO	NO	x	x	NO	NO
-7 not asked of diarist	NO	spouse	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
0 no reported secondary activity	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	x
1 general or other personal care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
2 imputed eating with food prep or set table	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3 sleep	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
5 naps and rest *	x	x	x	NO	NO	99-01*	NO
6 wash, dress, personal care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
7 personal medical care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
8 meals at work **	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	2006-08
9 other meals & snacks **	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	2006-08
10 main paid work (not at home)	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
11 paid work at home	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
12 second job, other paid work	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
13 work breaks	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
14 other time at workplace	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
15 time looking for work	NO	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
16 regular schooling, education	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
17 homework	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
18 short course or training	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
19 occasional, other education or training	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
20 food preparation, cooking	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO

* The 1998-99 element did not separately code naps and rest from sleep, whereas the 1999-01 survey of parents did separately code naps and sleep.

** The ATUS included the food supplement which covers secondary eating and drinking from 2006.

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
SEC - secondary activity							
21 set table, wash/put away dishes	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
22 cleaning	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
23 laundry, ironing, clothing repair	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
24 home repairs, maintain vehicle	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
25 other domestic work	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
26 purchase routine goods	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
27 purchase consumer durables	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
28 purchase personal services	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
29 purchase medical services	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
30 purchase repair, laundry services	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
31 financial/government services	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
32 purchase other services	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
33 care of infants	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
34 general care of older children	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	x
35 medical care of children	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
36 play with children	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
37 supervise child, help with homework	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
38 read to, talk with child	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
39 other child care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
40 adult care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	2011 only
41 general voluntary acts	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
42 political and civic activity	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
43 union and professional activities	NO	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
44 volunteer child/family organization	NO	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
45 volunteer fraternal organization	NO	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
46 other formal volunteering	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
48 acts for religious organization	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
49 worship and religious acts	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
50 general out-of-home leisure	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
51 attend sporting event	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
52 go to cinema	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
53 theater, concert, opera	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
54 museums, exhibitions	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
55 attend other public event	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
SEC - secondary activity							
56 restaurant, café, bar	x	x	x	NO	NO	X	NO
57 parties or receptions	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
60 sports & exercise	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
62 walking *	x	x	x	x	x	99-01*	NO
63 cycling	NO	x	x	x	NO	NO	NO
64 outdoor recreation	NO	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
65 physical activity, sports with child	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
66 hunting, fishing, boating, hiking	x	x	x	NO	NO	NO	NO
67 gardening	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
68 pet care, walk dogs	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
70 general indoor leisure	x	x	x	NO	NO	NO	NO
71 imputed in-home social activity	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	x	NO
72 receive or visit friends	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
73 other in-home social, games	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
74 play musical instrument, sing, act	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
75 artistic activity	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
76 crafts	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
77 hobbies	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
78 relax, think, do nothing	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
81 read books	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
82 read periodicals	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
83 read newspapers	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
84 listen to music (CD etc.)	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
85 listen to radio	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
86 watch television, video	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
87 writing by hand	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
88 conversation, phone, texting	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
89 use computer	NO	NO	x	NO	NO	x	NO
90 imputed travel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
91 personal or adult care travel	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
92 travel as part of paid work	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	x	NO
93 travel to/from work, other work travel	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
94 travel related to education	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
95 travel related to consumption	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO

* The 1998-99 survey did not separately code walking, this is identified by the main activity in combination with the mode of transport. The 1999-01 survey did separately code walking, and hence diarists only have the option to record secondary walking for one of these two elements.

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
SEC - secondary activity							
96 travel related to child care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
97 travel for volunteering or worship	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
98 other travel	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	NO
INOUT - activity outside, inside or in vehicle							
-8 location unknown	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
1 outside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2 inside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3 in a vehicle	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ELOC- location, extended to include implied from activity codes as well as diary columns							
-8 location unknown	x	x	x	no	no	X	x
1 own home	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2 other home	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3 workplace	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 school	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5 services or shops	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6 restaurant, café, bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7 place of worship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8 travelling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9 other	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MTRAV - mode of travel							
-9 not present in study	not present	not present	present	present	present	present	present
-8 not answered	present	present	x	x	x	x	no
-7 not travelling			x	x	x	x	x
1 car, truck, motorcycle			x	x	x	x	x
2 public, mass transport			x	x	x	x	x
3 walk (including child carried)			x	x	x	x	x
4 cycle			limited	x	x	no	x
5 other or unspecified mode			x	x	x	x	x

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
ALONE - alone during activity							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	not present	not present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present	present	present	no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
INFANT - a child aged <5 present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	present	present	present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	no	x	x	x	no	no
0 no	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHILD - a child aged <18 present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	present	present	present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	no	x	x	x	no	no
0 no	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SPPART- spouse or partner present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	not present	not present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	no	present	present	present	no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
CLSFAM - close family, including partner, children, parents, other family members living in household, own non-household child) present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	not present	not present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present	present	present	no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
HHADULT - other adult from household present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	not present	not present	not present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present	present	present	present	no
0 no	x	x					x
1 yes	x	x					x

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in episode level time use files							
ANIMAL - domestic animal present							
0 No	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 Yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SHOPROF - shop/professional worker present							
0 No	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1 Yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COWORK - co-worker present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	not present	not present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present	present	present	no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
WELLKNW - person well-known present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	partial	partial	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present			no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
OTHERP - other person present							
-9 not present in study	present	present	not present	partial	partial	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	yes	present			no	no
0 no	x	x				x	x
1 yes	x	x				x	x
UNKNWP – unknown persons present							
-9 not present in study	present	not present	not present	not present	not present	present	present
-7 not asked of diarist	no	present	present	present	present	no	no
0 no	x					x	x
1 yes	x					x	x
Variables in aggregated summary time use files							
TOTTIME - total minutes recorded in diary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NUMEP - number of episodes in original diary (not the number of apparent episodes after conversion to the harmonised codes)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TOPCARE - total minutes in personal care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T1PAID - total minutes in paid work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T2ED - total minutes in study and education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T3UNPAID - total minutes unpaid domestic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	1965-66	1975-76	1985	1992-94	1994-95	1998-01	2003-11
Variables in aggregated summary time use files							
T4ACVOL - total minutes adult care & volunteering	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T5OUTHM - total minutes out of home free time	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T6EXERC - total minutes in sport and exercise	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T7INHM - total minutes in home free time	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T8MEDIA - total minutes using computer or media	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
T9TRAV - total minutes travelling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TMISS - total minutes missing time	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Note – the sum of TOPCARE through TMISS (11 variables) = 1440 minutes (that is = 24 hours)							
TM1 to TM98 total minutes per day in each 2-digit code with no secondary care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TSC1 to TSC98 total minutes per day in each 2-digit code alongside secondary care	x	x	x	NO	NO	x	x
Note – the sum of TM1 through TM98 + TSC1 through TSC98 + TMISS (185 variables) = 1440 minutes (that is = 24 hours)							
OUTSIDE - total minutes outside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
INSIDE - total minutes inside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
INVEH - total minutes in vehicle	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LOCUNK - total minutes location unknown	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ATHOME - total minutes at own home	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ATWRKSC - total minutes at work or school	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ELSEWHR - total minutes at other location	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LUNK - total minutes unknown location	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WALONE - total minutes alone	x	x	NO	NO	NO	x	x
WCHILD - total minutes with a child	x	x	x	x	X	x	x
WSPPART - total minutes with spouse/partner	x	x	NO	NO	NO	x	x
WCLSFAM - total minutes with close family	x	x	NO	NO	NO	x	x
WOTHER - total minutes with other people	x	x	NO	x	x	x	x
WITHUNK - total minutes unknown with whom	x	NO	NO	NO	NO	x	x

Supplementary Files

The American Heritage Time Use Studies (AHTUS) harmonised files cover the age range common to the studies – ages 18+ (except for 1965-66, which also included an age minimum of 19 and an age maximum of 65). Also, we include only the main respondents from the 1975-76 study, and the adult diaries which match to valid demographic information. Nonetheless, we have additional diaries for every survey except for the 1965-66 study. As these other diaries may prove useful for some research, we have created supplementary files

These supplementary files follow the same structure and have the same variables contained in the main AHTUS time-diary files. Such demographic information as is available is included in the supplementary files. The table below notes which background variables are available for the supplementary files. The supplementary files also do not include the cross-time weight excluding states not found in all surveys as these files cover different populations than are found in all surveys. The other weights, including the weight to inflate to the national population size, are included for all supplements except the additional child in care marker file for 2011.

Files	Data covered in the files
USA1975withspousehfp USA1975withspousehfsun	1975-76 files covering the main respondents and spouses where relevant
USA75response	Indicates which 1975 main respondents and spouses responded in each wave, and which returned a good diary in each wave
Muriel-original- USA75_76quest.sav	This file retains some data errors found in the original file. This is the originally released version of the questionnaire file for this survey.
combwave75	Indicates changes in personal status of the main respondents across each wave of the 1975-76 study.
w1USA75 to w4USA75	Individual wave files for questionnaire information for main respondents to the 1975-76 study
USA1985childep/sum	Files for diarists aged 10-17
USA1993childhfp/sum	Files for diarists aged 0 to 17
USA0311youthep/sum	Files for diarists aged 15 to 17
USA2011xincare	File of 247 episodes with both secondary elder and child care

There are multiple strategies to add the cases for young people to the main AHTUS files. Users can merge the demographic and survey file with the time use file, and then append the youth files as additional cases. If you follow this approach, you will find that there are some variables that generally do not apply to the younger diarists (none of who are retired, for example) which will have system missing values. These missing values should be treated as not relevant. An alternative approach is to append the youth supplements to the individual main AHTUS files. If you choose this approach, you either first should select only those variables that are in the main AHTUS files or drop the variables not on the AHTUS main file to which you are matching. The Multinational Time Use Study version of these same surveys may prove easier to use to compare the time of younger and older people.

In 2011, the ATUS collected a supplement of secondary time looking after older adults in need of care. In this year of the ATUS, there are 247 episodes in a limited number of diaries where the diarists reported both doing secondary elder care and also that a child was in their care during the activity. We have coded these cases as secondary adult care only in the main file. We also make available a supplementary file described in the final section of this documentation which flags these cases. This supplement only includes 247 row cases for these episodes.

Background variables available in the supplementary files																				
	regionc	regione	urban	ownhome	state	age	sex	ethnic	hispanic	civstat	famstat	hhstype	nadult	under18	under5	nkidflag	ageyngst	empstat		
1975-76 couples	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1985 age 10-17	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X		
1992-94 child	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X		
2003-11 youth	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X		
	empmsp	unemp	retired	disab	student	homemakr	nwork	wrkhrs	wagelm	incomeqt	income75	inc0307	educ	spouse diaries	couple	origwt	inflwt	recwght	xincare	
1975-76 couples	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	*	**	^	-	
1985 age 10-17	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	
1992-94 child	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	
2003-11 youth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	
2011 additional child in care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	

* called orgallwt – original weight for all diarists including spouses.

** called allinflwt – inflated weight for all diarists, including spouses.

^ called allrecwt – recommended adjusted weight for all diarists including spouses.

The 1975 all diarist weights are calculated using the same procedures as used to make the other ATHUS weights, but start from different original survey weights.