12/19/16 Questionnaire:SP

OCCUPATION – OCQ Target Group: SPs 16+

OCQ.152	In this part of the survey I will ask you questions about {your/SP's} work experience.			
	Which of the following {were you/was SP} doing last week			
		working at a job or business,	. 2 (OCQ.210) . 3 (OCQ.385G/Q) . 4 (OCQ.380) . 7 (OCQ.385G/Q)	
OCQ.180	How many hours did {you/SP	work last week at all jobs or businesses?		
		ENTER NUMBER OF HOURS CAPI INSTRUCTION:		
		HARD EDIT 1-168.		
		REFUSED 77 DON'T KNOW 99		
	CHECK ITEM OCQ.200: IF HOURS IN OCQ.180 < 999), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, GO TO OC	<= 34, OR REFUSED (CODE 777), OR DON'	T KNOW (CODE	
OCQ.210	{Do you/Does SP} usually wo	ork 35 hours or more per week in total at all jo	bs or businesses?	
		YESREFUSEDDON'T KNOW	. 2 . 7	
OCQ.220	For whom did {you/SP} work business, organization or emp	at {your/his/her} main job or business? (Woloyer?)	hat is the name of the company,	
	IF MORE THAN 1 JOB, PRO INTERVIEWER: DO NOT US			
		ENTER NAME OF EMPLOYER	-	
		REFUSED		

OCQ.230 What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: a TV or radio station, retail shoe store, state labor department, farm.)

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT USE ABBREVIATIONS. BE SPECIFIC – EXAMPLES INCLUDE HOSPITAL (PRIMARY CARE, OUTPATIENT CLINIC).

SCHOOL (PRESCHOOL, ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TRADE). CONSTRUCTION (RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL, DRYWALL, MASONRY, ELECTRICAL).

ENTER NAME OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY

OCQ.240 What kind of work {were you/was SP} doing? (For example: farming, mail clerk, computer specialist.)

INTERVIEWER: ENTER JOB TITLE OR WHAT WOULD BE ON A BUSINESS CARD.

TEACHER - PROBE FOR SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL.

LABORER - PROBE FOR TYPE OF WORK SUCH AS FARM, CONSTRUCTION, MASONRY.

HEALTHCARE/NURSE – PROBE FOR REGISTERED NURSE, CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT, NURSE PRACTITIONER.

ENTER NAME OF OCCUPATION

 REFUSED
 7---77

 DON'T KNOW
 9---99

OCQ.250 What were {your/SP's} most important activities on this job? (For example: sells cars, keeps account books, operates printing press.)

PROBE IF NECESSARY:

Walk me through a typical day – what {do you/does SP} do when {you first get/he first gets/she first gets} to work? What {do you/does he/does she} do next?

Pretend you are training me to do {your/his/her} job - what are the things you would need to teach me to do?

ENTER NAME OF DUTIES

REFUSED 7---77 DON'T KNOW 9---99 OCQ.260 Looking at the card, which of these **best** describes this job or work situation?

ASK IF NOT CLEAR. HAND CARD OCQ1

AN EMPLOYEE OF A PRIVATE COMPANY,	
BUSINESS, OR INDIVIDUAL FOR WAGES,	
SALARY, OR COMMISSION	1
A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	2
A STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	3
A LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	4
SELF-EMPLOYED IN OWN BUSINESS,	
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OR FARM	5
WORKING WITHOUT PAY IN FAMILY	
BUSINESS OR FARM	6
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

OCQ.270 About how long {have you/has SP} worked for {EMPLOYER} as a(n) {OCCUPATION}? Q/U

CAPI INSTRUCTIONS:

DISPLAY AS LEFT HEADER "EMPLOYER:" AND EMPLOYER FROM OCQ.220.

DISPLAY AS LEFT HEADER "OCCUPATION:" AND OCCUPATION FROM OCQ.240.

IF OCQ.220 AND/OR OCQ.240 ARE DK/RF, DISPLAY "AT YOUR MAIN JOB." IF PROXY, DISPLAY {HIS/HER MAIN JOB}.

HARD EDIT:

IF OCQ.270U = DAYS, OCQ.270Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <= 90 AND OCQ.270Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN DAYS.

IF OCQ.270U = WEEKS, OCQ.270Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <=104 AND OCQ.270Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN WEEKS.

IF OCQ.270U = MONTHS, OCQ.270Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <=48 AND OCQ.270Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN MONTHS.

IF OCQ.270U = YEARS, OCQ.270Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <= 60 AND OCQ.270Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN YEARS.

 ENTER NUMBER (OF DAYS, WEEKS,	MONTHS	OR YEARS
REFUSED DON'T KNOW		,
 ENTER UNIT		
DAYS	1	
WEEKS	2	
MONTHS	3	
YEARS	4	

OCQ.670	Which of the following best de	escribes your overall work schedule (include all	jobs) for the last three months?
		Traditional 9 AM to 5 PM day	1 2 3 5 7 9
		BOX 3	
	CHECK ITEM OCQ.370:		
	GO TO OCQ.392G/Q.		
OCQ.380	What is the main reason {you	u/SP} did not work last week ?	
		TAKING CARE OF HOUSE OR FAMILY	1
		GOING TO SCHOOL	
		RETIREDUNABLE TO WORK FOR HEALTH	3
		REASONS	4
		ON LAYOFF	5
		DISABLED	6
		OTHER	7
		REFUSED	
		DON'T KNOW	99
OCQ.385 G/Q	example, electrical engineer, CAPI INSTRUCTION:		
	IF CURRENT OCCUPATION OCCUPATION: {OCQ.240}".	HAS BEEN ENTERED IN OCQ.240, DISPLAY	AS LEFT HEADER "CURRENT
		ENTER OCCUPATION ARMED FORCES NEVER WORKED REFUSED DON'T KNOW	1 3 (OCQ.393) 4 (END OF SECTION) 7 (OCQ.393) 9 (OCQ.393)
		ENTER OCCUPATION or REFUSED	7 9

OCQ.389

What kind of business or industry {did you/did SP} work in for the longest period of time as a (DISPLAY LONGEST OCCUPATION AS "LONGEST OCCUPATION" {OCQ385Q})? (For example, a TV or radio station, retail shoe store, state labor department, farm.)

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT USE ABBREVIATIONS. BE SPECIFIC – EXAMPLES INCLUDE HOSPITAL (PRIMARY CARE, OUTPATIENT CLINIC).

SCHOOL (PRESCHOOL, ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TRADE). CONSTRUCTION (RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL, DRYWALL, MASONRY, ELECTRICAL).

_____ (OCQ.393)
ENTER DESCRIPTION FOR KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

OCQ.392 G/Q Thinking of all the **paid** jobs {you/SP} **ever** had, what kind of work {were you/was s/he} doing the longest? (For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)

CAPI INSTRUCTION:

IF CURRENT OCCUPATION HAS BEEN ENTERED IN OCQ.240, DISPLAY AS LEFT HEADER "CURRENT OCCUPATION: {OCQ.240}".

INTERVIEWER: ENTER JOB TITLE OR WHAT WOULD BE ON A BUSINESS CARD.

TEACHER - PROBE FOR SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL.

LABORER - PROBE FOR TYPE OF WORK SUCH AS FARM, CONSTRUCTION, MASONRY.

HEALTHCARE/NURSE – PROBE FOR REGISTERED NURSE, CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT, NURSE PRACTITIONER.

DON'T KNOW 9----9 (OCQ.394)

OCQ.394 What kind of business or industry {did you/did SP} work in for the longest period of time as a (DISPLAY LONGEST OCCUPATION AS "LONGEST OCCUPATION" (OCQ392Q))? (For example, a TV or radio station, retail shoe store, state labor department, farm.)

> INTERVIEWER: DO NOT USE ABBREVIATIONS. BE SPECIFIC - EXAMPLES INCLUDE HOSPITAL (PRIMARY CARE, OUTPATIENT CLINIC).

SCHOOL (PRESCHOOL, ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TRADE). CONSTRUCTION (RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL, DRYWALL, MASONRY, ELECTRICAL).

ENTER DESCRIPTION FOR KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

REFUSED 7---77 DON'T KNOW 9---99

OCQ.393 What were {your/SP's} most important activities on this job or business? (For example: sells cars, keeps account books, operates printing press.)

PROBE IF NECESSARY:

Walk me through a typical day - what {do you/does SP} do when {you first get/he first gets/she first gets} to work? What {do you/does he/does she} do next?

Pretend you are training me to do {your/his/her} job - what are the things you would need to teach me to do?

ENTER NAME OF DUTIES

REFUSED 7---77 DON'T KNOW 9---99 OCQ.395 About how long did $\{you/SP\}$ work at that job or business? Q/U

CAPI	INSTRU	JCTION
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DISPLAY "LONGEST OCCUPATION: {OCQ.385G/Q or OCQ.392G/Q}" AS LEFT HEADER.

HARD EDIT:

IF OCQ.395U = DAYS, OCQ.395Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <= 90 AND OCQ.395Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN DAYS.

IF OCQ.395U = WEEKS, OCQ.395Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <=104 AND OCQ.395Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN WEEKS.

IF OCQ.395U = MONTHS, OCQ.395Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <=48 AND OCQ.395Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN MONTHS.

IF OCQ.395U = YEARS, OCQ.395Q MUST BE >= 1 AND <= 60 AND OCQ.395Q <= SP'S AGE CALCULATED IN YEARS.

_ ENTER NUMBER (OF DAYS, WEEKS, MONT	THS OR YEARS)
REFUSED	
 ENTER UNIT	
DAYS WEEKS MONTHS YEARS	1 2 3 4
BOX 4	
OMITTED	
BOX 4A	
OMITTED	
BOX 5A	
OMITTED	
BOX 5B	
OMITTED	
BOX 6	
OMITTED	

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.152:

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

Looking for Work: To be looking for work, a person has to have conducted an active job search. An active job search means that the person took steps necessary to put him/herself in a position to be hired for a job. Active job search methods include:

- 1. Filled out applications or sent out resumes;
- 2. Placed or answered classified ads;
- Checked union/professional registers;
- 4. Bid on a contract or auditioned for a part in a play;
- 5. Contacted friends or relatives about possible jobs;
- 6. Contacted school/college university employment office;
- 7. Contacted employment directly.

Job search methods that are not active include the following:

- 1. Looked at ads without responding to them;
- 2. Picked up a job application without filling it out.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.180:

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

Hours Worked Last Week: The number of hours actually worked last week. Hours worked will include overtime if the person worked overtime last week. The actual hours worked is often not the same as the hours on which the person's salary is based. We want the <u>actual</u> hours spent working on the job, whether the hours were paid or not. However, unpaid hours spent traveling to and from work are not included in hours worked last week.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.210:

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

Job: A job exists when there is:

1. A definite arrangement for regular work;

- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.220:

Main Job: The job or business where the person worked the most hours.

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or

3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ,250:

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ,260:

Private Company or Business: Employees of an organization whose operations are owned by private individuals and not a governmental entity. This employer may be a large corporation or a single individual, but must not be part of <u>any</u> government organization. This category also includes private organizations doing contract work for government agencies.

Federal Government: Include individuals working for any branch of the federal government, as well as paid elected officials, civilian employees of the Armed Forces and some members of the National Guard. Include employees of international organizations like the United Nations and employees of foreign governments such as persons employed by the French embassy.

State Government: Include individuals working for agencies of state governments, as well as paid state officials, the state police, employees of state universities and colleges, and statewide JTPP administrators.

Local Government: Include individuals employed by cities, towns, counties, parishes, and other local areas, as well as employees of city-owned businesses, such as electric power companies, water and sewer services, etc. Also included here would be city-owned bus lines and employees of public elementary and secondary schools who worked for the local government.

Self-employed: Persons working for profit or fees in their own business, shop, office, farm, etc. Include persons who have their own tools or equipment and provide services on a contract, subcontract, or job basis such as carpenters, plumbers, independent taxicab operators or independent truckers.

Working Without Pay: Working on a farm or in a business operated by a related member of the household, without receiving wages or salary for work performed.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.380:

Taking Care of House or Family: Doing any type of work around the house, such as cleaning, cooking, maintaining the yard, caring for children or family, etc.

Going to School: Attending any type of public or private educational establishment both in and out of the regular school system.

Retired: Respondent defined.

Unable to Work for Health Reasons: Respondent defined.

On Layoff: Is when a person is waiting to be called back to a job from which they were temporarily laid-off or furloughed. Layoffs can be due to slack work, plant retooling or remodeling, inventory taking, and the like. Do not consider a person who was not working because of a labor dispute at his or her place of employment as being in layoff.

Disabled: Respondent defined.

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.385:

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.392:

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.

HELP SCREEN FOR OCQ.395:

Work (Working): Paid work for wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay "in kind." Examples of pay in kind include meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of wages. This definition of employment includes work in the person's own business, professional practice, or farm, paid leaves of absence (including vacations and illnesses), work without pay in a family business or farm run by a relative, exchange work or share work on a farm, and work as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or the National Guard. This definition excludes unpaid volunteer work (such as for a church or charity), unpaid leaves of absences, temporary layoffs (such as a strike), and work around the house.

Job: A job exists when there is:

- 1. A definite arrangement for regular work;
- 2. The arrangement is on a continuing basis (like every week or month); and
- 3. A person receives pay or other compensation for his/her work.

The schedule of hours or days can be irregular as long as there is a definite arrangement to work on a continuing basis.

Include:

Persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay-in-kind.

Unpaid workers in a family business or farm and persons who worked without pay on a farm or unincorporated business operated by a related member of the household.

Business: A business exists when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Machinery or equipment of substantial value is used in conducting the business;
- 2. An office, store, or other place of business is maintained; or
- 3. The business is advertised to the public. (Some examples of advertising are: listing in the classified section of the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, or any type of promotion which publicizes the type of work or services offered.)

Examples of what to include as a business:

Sewing performed in the sewer's house using his/her own equipment.

Operation of a farm by a person who has his/her own farm machinery, other farm equipment, or his/her own farm.

Do not count the following as a business:

Yard sales; the sale of personal property is not a business or work.

Seasonal activity during the off season; a seasonal business outside of the normal season is not a business. For example, a family that chops and sells Christmas trees from October through December does not have a business in July.

Distributing products such as Tupperware or newspapers. Distributing products is not a business unless the person buys the goods directly from a wholesale distributor or producer, sells them to the consumer, and bears any losses resulting from failure to collect from the consumer.