Appendix A. Technical Documentation

The data sources used for this report are American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau website. The ACS creates estimates on both individual and household characteristics of the U.S. population every year by sampling on a monthly basis, and then collating into an annual estimate.

The ACS uses the Master Address File maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau to contact a sample of housing units and group quarters. The 2016 ACS interviewed approximately 3.5 million households and had a response rate of 95 percent. Sample weights were given so that inferences could be made about the entire U.S. population.

The primary data sources for this report are the 1-year PUMS data files from 2007 to 2016. The 2016 PUMS file contains the most recent ACS data available. In a few cases where sample sizes were too small to yield accurate estimates, the 5-year PUMS data file (2012-2016) was used to complement estimates based on 1-year data. Throughout the report, numbers of psychologists were based on weighted estimates and were rounded to the nearest hundred. Appendix B provides raw weighted estimates underlying figures and charts contained in the report. Use caution when interpreting raw estimates, as estimates generated from sample survey data have uncertainty associated with them due to their being based on a sample of the population rather than the full population.

The PUMS data gave individual-level responses to the ACS questionnaire. The variable taxonomy used in this report is as follows:

Retirement

Respondents were defined as "retired" if they

(A) Were older than or equal to 60 years old (i.e., AGEP $\geq$ 60); and

(B) Were not in the labor force (i.e., ESR = 6).

Semi-Retirement

Respondents were defined as semi-retired if they:

(A) Were equal to or older than 55 years old (i.e., AGEP $\geq$ 55); and

(B) Worked 39 weeks or less out of the year (WKW $\geq$ 4) or worked 19 hours or less per week (WKHP $\leq$ 19).

WKW (Weeks worked during past 12 months) was coded as follows:

b. (less than 16 years old/ did not work during the past 12 months)

1. 50 to 52 weeks worked during the past 12 months

2. 48 to 49 weeks worked during the past 12 months
3. 40 to 47 weeks worked during the past 12 months
4. 27 to 39 weeks worked during the past 12 months
5. 14 to 26 weeks worked during the past 12 months
6. Less than 14 weeks worked during the past 12 months

WKHP (Hours worked per week during past 12 months) was coded as follows:

bb .N/A (less than 16 years old/did not work during the past 12 months)
1-98. 1 to 98 usual hours
99 .99 or more usual hours

"Semi-retired psychologists" were defined as those who "semi-retired" from the occupation of psychologist (OCCP=1820) with professional or doctoral degrees (SCHL≥23).

Active Psychologist

Respondents were defined as active psychologists if they:

(A) Were coded as Psychologists. (OCCP [Occupation]=1820, code for "Sci-Psychologist");
(B) Were in the workforce (ESR ≠6);
(C) Were not enrolled in school (i.e., SCHG=N/A [not attending school]);
(D) Were not retired or semi-retired;
and
(E) Had professional or doctoral degrees (SCHL≥23).
Note: Some respondents with Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.) degrees might categorize themselves as having a "professional degree."

Variable SCHG (Grade level attending) was coded as follows:

bb. N/A (not attending school)
1. Nursery school/preschool
2. Kindergarten
3. Grade 1
4. Grade 2
5. Grade 3
6. Grade 4
7. Grade 5
8. Grade 6
9. Grade 7
10. Grade 8
11. Grade 9
12. Grade 10
13. Grade 11
14. Grade 12
15. College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)

16. Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree

Retired psychologists included individuals age 60 or higher with professional/doctoral degrees, who did not work and reported "psychologist" as the last occupation. Semi-retired psychologists included individuals age 55 or higher with professional/doctoral degrees, who were coded within the "psychologist" occupation and worked less than 40 hours per week or 20 weeks per year.

Geography

Variable ST (State code) was used to determine the location of a given psychologist.

Age

The ACS age variable, AGEP, was used to code ages. The variable was top-coded with 99 being the highest value, and 0 as the lowest value. Individuals younger than one year were coded as 0. Individuals aged higher than 99 were coded as 99.

U.S. Doctoral/Professional Workforce

Respondents were classified as belonging to the doctoral/professional workforce if they

(A) Were in the workforce (i.e., ESR ≠6); and
(B) Had professional or doctoral degrees (i.e., SCHL≥23).

Gender

The ACS gender variable SEX was used in this report. The variable SEX was coded as follows:

1. Male
2. Female

Race and Ethnicity

The ACS race and ethnicity variables RAC1P and HISP were used to categorize racial/ethnic groups in this report.

RAC1P was coded as follows:

1. White alone
2. Black or African American alone
3. American Indian alone
4. Alaska Native alone
5. American Indian and Alaska Native tribes specified; or American Indian or Alaska native, not specified and no other races
6. Asian alone
7. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
8. Some other race alone
9. Two or more major race groups

HISP was coded as follows:

1. Not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
2. Mexican
3. Puerto Rican
4. Cuban
5. Dominican
6. Costa Rican
7. Guatemalan
8. Honduran
9. Nicaraguan
10. Panamanian
11. Salvadoran
12. Other Central American
13. Argentinean
14. Bolivian
15. Chilean
16. Colombian
17. Ecuadorian
18. Paraguayan
19. Peruvian
20. Uruguayan
21. Venezuelan
22. Other South American
23. Spaniard
24. All Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

The racial/ethnic groups discussed in this report were defined as follows:

Asian: RAC1P=6. Asian alone.
Black/African American: RAC1P=2. Black or African alone.
Hispanic: HISP≠1. Do not fall into category "Not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino".
White: RAC1P=1 and HISP=1. White alone, not Hispanic.
Other: All other left.

Disability Status

The ACS categorizes disability (variable DIS) into six types:

(1) Vision Difficulty: the respondent was blind or had serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses;
(2) Hearing Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty hearing;
(3) Cognitive Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition;
(4) Physical Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs;

(5) Independent Living Difficulty: the respondent had difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition;
(6) Self-Care Difficulty: The respondent had difficulty dressing or bathing.

Due to small sample size, number of psychologists by specific types of disabilities were not reported in the report.