

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,

MARCH 1978:

TAPE

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION  
ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE  
(MARCH SUPPLEMENT OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY)  
1978

CUSTOMER SERVICES BRANCH  
DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

1978 March Annual Demographic Microdata File  
(March Supplement of the Current Population Survey)

Introduction:

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides current data on the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. Because it is not possible to develop one or two overall figures (such as the number of unemployed) that would adequately describe the whole complex of labor market phenomena, the CPS is designed to provide a large amount of detailed and supplementary data. Such data are made available to meet a wide variety of needs on the part of users of labor market information.

Thus the CPS is the only source of: monthly estimates of total employment (both farm and nonfarm); nonfarm self-employed persons, domestics, and unpaid helpers in nonfarm family enterprises; wage and salaried employees; and, finally, total unemployment whether or not covered by unemployment insurance.

It provides the only available distributions of workers by the number of hours worked (as distinguished from aggregate or average hours for an industry), permitting separate analyses of part-time workers, workers on overtime, etc. The survey is also the only comprehensive current source of information on the occupation of workers and the industries in which they work.

Information is available from the survey not only for persons currently in the labor force but also for those who are outside the labor force. The characteristics of such persons - whether married women with or without young children, disabled persons students, older retired workers, etc. can be determined. Information on their current desire for work, their past work experience and their intentions as to jobseeking are also available.

The March supplement to the CPS, known as the Annual Demographic File, provides annual data on the personal characteristics of the total population (both in and out of the labor force) e.g., age, sex, race, marital status, family structure, veteran status, education background, and Spanish ethnic origin.

### CPS Sample

The CPS sample is located in 461 sample areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia.

In all, some 68,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month, about 55,000 of them containing about 100,000 persons 16 years old and over are eligible for interview. The remainder are units found to be vacant, converted to nonresidential use, containing persons with residence elsewhere, and others for which no interview is required. Of the occupied units eligible for enumeration, about 3 to 5 percent are not interviewed in a given month because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons.

The CPS sample includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. In March of each year members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post are also included in the sample. All other members of the Armed Forces are excluded. A more precise explanation regarding the CPS sample design is provided in Technical Paper No. 40 entitled "The Current Population Survey - Design and Methodology", January 1978.

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For a more detailed discussion about the basic labor force data gathered on a monthly basis in the CPS survey -- see BLS Report No. 463 and Current Population Reports P-23, No. 62 issued jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census in October, 1976 entitled Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey.

### Relationship of ADF Microdata File to Publications:

Each month, a significant amount of information about the labor force is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Employment and Earnings report.

CPS also serves as a vehicle for supplemental inquiries on subjects other than employment, which are periodically added to the questionnaire. From the basic and supplemental data the Bureau of the Census issues four series of publications under the general title Current Population Reports:

P-20 Population Characteristics

P-23 Special Studies  
P-27 Farm Population  
P-60 Consumer Income

Of particular interest to users of this March microdata file would be those reports based on information collected in March. These reports are:

P - 20 Population Profile of the United States  
P - 20 Housing and Family  
P - 20 Marital Status and Living Arrangements  
P - 20 Geographical Mobility  
P - 20 Educational Attainment  
P - 20 Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States  
P - 60 Household Money, Income and Selected Characteristics  
P - 60 Money Income of Families and Persons  
P - 60 Characteristics of the Low-Income Population

All Current Population Reports may be obtained by subscription from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Subscriptions are available as follows: Population Characteristics, Special Studies, Farm Population, and Consumer Income series (P-20, P-23, P-27, P-60) combined, \$90.00 per year (sold as a package only); Population Estimates and Projections (P-25), \$22.00 per year. Single issues may be ordered separately; ordering information and prices are provided in the Bureau of the Census Catalog, in Data User News, and in the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA).

All Current Population Reports, including the other series for population estimates and projections and special censuses, may be obtained by subscription from the Government Printing Office (catalog number C3.186: (year) \$56.00 per year). Alternatively, single issues may be ordered separately; prices are provided in the Bureau of the Census catalog and in the "Selected New Publications" section of Data User News.

#### Questionnaire and Control Card Content:

Appendix B of this documentation shows the March 1978 Questionnaire and Control Card. Control Card items are transcribed onto the questionnaire in items 1-17, 25-33, 58, 60, and 65.

Since persons under 14 are not asked basic or March supplement questions, information about them is transcribed to the questionnaire in the following manner:

25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Line item 14b) (Enter relationship and mark one circle below)	27. AGE (Mark one circle only)	28. RACE								
00	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>Family No. _____</p> <p>I 2 3 4 5 6</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fam. Rel.</th> <th>Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Child....</td> <td>Sec. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>Sec. F <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>relative</td> <td>Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Fam. Rel.	Type	Child....	Sec. <input type="checkbox"/>	Other	Sec. F <input type="checkbox"/>	relative	Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	White <input type="checkbox"/>
Fam. Rel.		Type									
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Other		Sec. F <input type="checkbox"/>									
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20	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>									
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50	6 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>									
60		Female <input type="checkbox"/>									
70											
80											
90											

Questionnaire items 19-24 are asked only of civilians 14 years old and over. This part of the questionnaire is referred to as the monthly (basic) labor force items because these questions are asked every month of the CPS survey.

Questionnaire items 34-63 are referred to as the March supplement items because these questions are asked only of persons of households in the March CPS sample. Please note that questions 34-50 are only asked of civilians 14 years old and over whereas questions 51-57 are asked of all persons (including Armed Forces) 14 years old and over.

Certain data items appearing on both the monthly (basic) questionnaire and the March supplement questionnaire may not have the same meaning. To avoid any misunderstandings, the user should refer to the glossary of this documentation.

File Size

This computer file is available at the following options:

<u>Track</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Blocksize</u>	<u>#of Tapes</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Record Size</u>
9	1600	19,836	3	\$240	342
9	800	9,918	5	\$400	342
7	800	9,918	5	\$400	342
7	556	5,130	7	\$560	342

Other blocksize options are available. For further information contact the Customer Services Branch of the Data User Services Division.

In total there are 282,054 records on this file. Specifically, there are 67,900 household records of which 54,762 are interviewed households; 41,459 family records; 785 subfamily records; 191 secondary family records; and 155,706 person records.

The file is ordered as follows.

Household record followed by one of three possible structures:

A. If the household is not a group quarters and contains a primary family.

1. The primary family record appears next followed by person records for members of the primary family who are not also members of a subfamily. The person records would be ordered: head of primary family, wife of primary family head, children of primary family head, and other relatives of primary family head.
2. The above records may be followed by one or more subfamily records, each subfamily record being followed immediately by person records for members of that subfamily. The person records would be ordered: head of subfamily, wife of subfamily head, and children of subfamily head.
3. The above records may be followed by one or more secondary family records, each secondary family

record being immediately followed by person records for members of that secondary family. The person records would be ordered: secondary family head, wife of secondary family head, children of secondary family head, and other relatives of secondary family head.

4. The above records may be followed by one or more secondary individual family records each to be followed by the person record for the secondary individual it represents. (See Figure 1).

B. If the household is not a group quarters household and it contains a primary individual.

1. The family record for the primary individual is followed immediately by the person record for that primary individual.
2. These records may be followed by one or more secondary family records, each secondary family record being immediately followed by the person records for members of that secondary family.
3. These records may be followed by one or more family records for secondary individuals. Each secondary family record being immediately followed by the person record for that secondary individual. (See Figure 2).

C. If the household is a group quarters, there will be a secondary family record for each secondary individual. The secondary family record will be immediately followed by the person record for that secondary individual. (See Figure 3).

Figure 1. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households Containing a Primary Family

Household Record

Family (Primary) Record

Person 1 (Family Head) Record



Person 2 (Wife or Children of Primary  
Family Head) Record

•  
•  
•  
•

Person n (Primary Family Member)

Family (Subfamily) Record

Person 1 (Subfamily) Record  
Person 2 (Wife or Children of Subfamily  
Head) Record

•  
•  
•  
•

Person n (Subfamily Member) Record

Family (Secondary) Record

Person 1 (Secondary Family Head) Record  
Person 2 (Wife or Children of Secondary  
Family Head) Record

•  
•  
•  
•

Person n (Secondary Family Member) Record

Family (Secondary Individual) Record

Person 1 (Secondary Individual) Record

Figure 2. Illustration of Record Sequence for Households  
Containing a Primary Individual

Household Record

Family Record (Primary Individual)

Person (Primary Individual) Record

Family (Secondary) Record

Person 1 (Secondary Family Head) Record  
Person 2 (Wife or Children of Secondary  
Family Head) Record

•  
•

Person n (Secondary Family Member)  
Family (Secondary Individual) Record  
Person (Secondary Individual) Record

Figure 3. Illustration of Record Sequence for Group Quarters\*

Household Record  
Family (Secondary) Record  
Person (Secondary Individual) Record

\*NOTE: Each person in group quarters is by definition a secondary individual.

Geographic Limitations:

It should be kept in mind that the sample design and methods of weighting CPS data are geared towards producing estimates for the entire nation. In producing estimates for States the user should be aware that the primary sampling units (PSU's) are drawn from strata which may or may not cross State lines. Consequently, the data would not be as reliable as national data and the file may lose some of its utility in certain applications. For further discussion of such considerations, the user should consult Appendix A which discusses the estimation of sampling errors and CPS sample design.

The nature of the work done by each individual investigator using the microdata file will determine to what extent his requirements for precision will allow using some of the smaller geographic areas identified on the file.

1977 March Annual Demographic Microdata File  
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Glossary

GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

Geographic Division - An area composed of contiguous States, with Alaska and Hawaii also included in one of the divisions. (A state is one of the 51 major political units in the United States.) The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census.

There are four regions: Northeast, North Central, South and West. The nine geographic divisions and four regions are presented below:

Northeast Region  
-----

New England Division

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

Middle Atlantic Division

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

North Central Region  
-----

East North Central Division

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan

South Region  
-----

South Atlantic Division

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

East South Central Division

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

West South Central Division

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma

Ohio  
Wisconsin

Texas

West North Central Division

West Region  
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Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

Mountain Division

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

Pacific Division

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) - The concept of an SMSA has been developed in order to present general-purpose statistics. The geographic boundaries of SMSA's are drawn by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., with the advice of representatives of the major Federal statistical agencies.

In 1970, there were 247 SMSA's in the United States. Generally speaking, an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. The name of the central city or cities is used as the name of the SMSA. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines, as in the case of the Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia SMSA.

The 44 SMSA's identified in the 1978 Annual Demographic File are as delineated for the 1970 census with the exception of the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA which is identified although it was not designated as a separate SMSA until November 1972. Except for Nassau-Suffolk, these SMSA's do not reflect territorial changes resulting from the 1970 census or redefinitions by OMB since that time. The population residing in SMSA's constitutes the metropolitan population shown in various census publications.

Central Cities (of an SMSA) - The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. The names of one or two additional cities may be added to the SMSA title and identified as a central city on the basis of the following criteria issued by OMB:

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 or;
2. The additional city or cities must have at least 25,000 inhabitants.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY  
1978 ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE  
CONCEPTS

Age - Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday.

Annuities - See "Income"

Armed Forces - The file includes members of the United States Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. See also Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force - See "Labor Force"

Class of Worker - Specifies "wage and salary workers" subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers" and "unpaid family workers". Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips or pay in kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage. (See Industry, Occupation and Class of Worker).

Dividends - See "Income"

Basic Weight - Used to tabulate the (monthly) labor force items.

Duration of Unemployment - Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

Earners, Number of - Includes all persons 14 years old and over, in the household with \$1 or more in wages and salaries, or \$1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.

Earnings - See "Income"

Education - See "Years of School Completed"

Employed - See "Labor Force"

ESR (Employment Status Recode) - The classification of each civilian 14 years old and over according to his/her responses to the monthly (basic) labor force items in March.

Experienced Labor Force - All employed persons and all unemployed persons except those who never worked at a full time job lasting at least 2 consecutive weeks.

Family - The term "family", as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, and not a part of the household head's family.

Family Weight - The weight to be used in tabulating family characteristics.

Full-time Labor Force - Persons working on full-time schedules, persons Full-time Labor Force- Persons working on full-time schedules, persons involuntarily working part-time (part-time for economic reasons) such as slack work or material shortage and unemployed persons seeking full-time jobs.

Full-time Schedule - Persons on full-time schedules include persons working 35 hours or more, persons who worked 1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons (e.g., illness) and usually work full-time, and persons "with a job but not at work" who usually work full-time.

Farm Self-employment Net Income - Defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an

owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes) etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for household living is not included as part of net income. Inventory changes were considered in determining net income only when they were accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes:

Group Quarters - Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates regardless of the number of inmates, or for other groups containing five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge.

Head of Household - One person in each household was designated as the "head". The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households. The head of a household is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the household. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the household at the time of the survey. Married couples related to the head of a household are included in the head's household and are not classified as separate households.

Head With No Other Relatives in Household - A household head who has no relatives living in the household. This would be the entry for a person living alone. Another example would be the designated head of an apartment shared by two or more unrelated persons.

Head With Other Relatives (including wife) in Household - The person designated as head of the household if he has one or more relatives (including his wife) living in the household.

Highest Grade of School Attended - See "Years of School Attended"

Hours of Work - Hours of work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For



example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Household - A household consists of all the person who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room, which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as a separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants. The count of households excludes persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) were not included in the 1978 survey.

Household Weight - Used in tabulating household characteristics.

Husband in Armed Forces - When a woman was reported as married but her husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, an additional question was asked to determine whether her husband was in the Armed Forces. Women who were reported as separated were not asked the additional question.

Income - For each person in the sample who was 14 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular

contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

When an indefinite amount was reported by the respondent, a specific value was assigned wherever possible. If the indefinite amount was reported in terms of a range, the midpoint of the range was assigned (i.e., \$10,000 to \$15,000 was coded as (12,500). Open-ended amounts were converted to designated specific amounts; e.g., over \$10,000 may be coded as \$15,000.

Although income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the person such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of households refer to the time of the survey. The income of the household does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the household during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the household at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, household income includes amounts reported by persons who did not reside with the household during the income year but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some households receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm households receive nonmoney income in the form of rent free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial s for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that wages and salaries tend to be much better reported than such income types as public assistance,

Social Security, and net income from interest, dividends, rents, etc.

The various sources for which income is reported are defined as follows:

Questionnaire Item 51a

Money wages or salary is total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Questionnaire Item 51b

Net income from nonfarm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes were considered in determining net income, replies based on income tax returns or other official records records do reflect inventory changes. However, when values of inventory changes were not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes were accepted. The value of salable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Questionnaire Item 51c

Net income from farm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of

net income. In general, inventory changes were considered in determine net income only when they were accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes; otherwise, inventory changes were not taken into account.

Questionnaire Item 52a

Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Questionnaire Item 52b

Supplemental Security Income includes payments made by federal state, and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old and over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

Questionnaire 53a

Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments such as aid to families with dependent children and general assistance.

Questionnaire Item 53 b & c

Interest, dividends, income from estates or trusts, net rental income or royalties include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or bonds, periodic receipts from estates or trusts funds, net income from rental of a house, store, or other property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and net royalties.

Questionnaire Item 53d

Unemployment compensation veterans' payments, or workmen's compensation include: (1) Unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased

veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-servicemen as GI insurance premiums; and (3) workmen's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Questionnaire Item 53e

Private and government employee pensions include: (1) Private pensions or retirement benefits paid to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer or by a union, either directly or through an insurance company; (2) government employee pensions received from retirement pensions paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies to former employees (including members of the Armed Forces) or their survivors.

Questionnaire 53f

Annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income include the following types of income: (1) Periodic receipts from annuities or insurance; (2) alimony and child support; (3) contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household; (4) other periodic income such as military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts not counted as income. Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds, would be counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker - Industry, occupation, and class of worker (I & O) always apply to the same job. For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 or more weeks or by the job (either full or part-time) from which they were laid off. The I & O questions are also asked of persons not in the labor force

who are in the 4th and 8th month in sample and who had worked in the last 5 years. Longest job applies to the 1 & 0 of the job held longest during the preceding year for persons who worked that year, without regard to their current employment status. The occupation/industry classification system for the 1970 Census of Population has been used to code March CPS data since 1971.

Subject	March CPS		Longest job
	Current or more recent job		last year (work experience)
Industry	3-digit detailed	P 49-51	P 151-153
	2-digit detailed	P 52-53	P 322-323
	(Recode)		
Occupation	Major Group recode	N/A	P 316-317
	3-digit detailed	P 56-58	P 154-156
	2-digit detailed	P 54-55	P 318-319
Class of Worker	(Recode)		
		P 59	P 315
	Major Group recode	N/A	P 320-321

Jobseekers - All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week.

Keeping House - Engaged in own housework.

Labor Force - Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" includes all civilians classified as employed or unemployed. The file includes labor force data for civilians age 14 and over. However, the official definition of the civilian labor force is age 16 and over.

1. Employed - Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or Labor-Management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not

they were seeking other jobs. These persons would have an Employment Status Recode (ESR) of one or two respectively in character 12 of the person record which designates "at work" and "with a job, but not at work". Each employed person is counted only once. Those persons who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. If they worked an equal number of hours at more than one job, they would be counted at the job they held the longest.

2. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. These persons would have an ESR Code of three in character 12 of the person record. The unemployed includes job leavers, job losers, new job entrant, and job reentrants.
  - a. Job Leavers - are persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.
  - b. Job Losers - are persons whose employments ended involuntarily who immediately began looking for work and those persons already on layoff.
  - c. New Job Entrants - are persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer.
  - d. Job Reentrants - are persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor force prior to beginning

to look for work.

- e. Not in Labor Force - This includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework", "in school", "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other". The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week is an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work again, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are asked only in those household that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample, i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for 3 previous months and would not be in for the subsequent month.

These items are asked in question 24. See facsimile questionnaire in Appendix B. Such persons have an ESR code of 4-7 in character 12 of the person record.

Finally, it should be noted that the unemployment rate represents the number of persons unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, etc. The job-loser, job-leaver, reentrant and new entrant rates are each calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force 16 years old and over; the sum of the rates for the four groups thus equals the total unemployment rate.



Layoff - Unemployed but waiting to be called back to a specific job because one expects to be called back to work. If one expects to be called back within 30 days, it is considered a temporary layoff; otherwise, it is an indefinite layoff.

Looking for Work - Trying to get work or trying to establish a business or profession.

March Weight - Used to tabulate March supplement items.

Marital Status - The marital status classification identifies four major categories: Single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present", "separated", and "other married, spouse absent". A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouses were absent in the Armed Forces, immigrants whose spouses remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose places of residence were not the same at that of their spouses.

For the purpose of this file, the group "other marital status" includes "widowed and divorce", "separated", and "other married, spouse absent".

Mobility Status - The population of the United States, 1 year old and over, was classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1978 CPS and the place of residence 3 years earlier.

The information on mobility status was obtained from the responses to a series of inquiries. The first of these was "Was...living in the house March 1 three years ago?" If the answer was "No", the enumerator asked, "Was ...living in

this same county on March 1 three years ago?" If the response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1 three years ago?" In classification three main categories are distinguished: Nonmovers; Movers; Persons abroad.

Nonmovers are all persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who were living in a different house at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. Movers from abroad include all persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country.

Month-In-Sample - The number of times a unit has been interviewed. Each unit will be interviewed eight times during the life of the sample. (Also see discussion of sample design).

Never Worked - A person who has never held a full-time civilian job lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more.

Nonfarm Self-employment Net Income - Defined as net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from his own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory charges were considered in determining records to reflect inventory changes; however, when values of inventory changes were not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes were accepted. The value of salable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Nonworker - A person who did not do any civilian work in the calendar year preceding the survey.

Nonrelative of Head With No Own Relatives in Household - A non-relative of the head who has no relative(s) of his own in the household. This category includes such nonrelatives as a foster child, a ward, a lodger, a servant, or a hired hand, who has no relatives of his own living with him in the household.

Nonrelative of Head With Own Relatives (including wife) in Household - Any household member who is not related to the head but has relatives of his own in the household. For example, a lodger, his wife, and their son.

Other Relative of Head - Any relative of the household head other than his wife; for example, his child, father, mother, grandson, daughter-in-law, etc.

Own Child - Child related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the family head.

Part-time, Economic Reasons - "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. (See also full-time labor force).

Part-time, Other Reasons - "Other reasons" include: labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season.

Part-time Work - Persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part-time" in the current job held during reference week. For the March supplement a person is classified as having worked part-time during the preceding calendar year, if he worked less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. Conversely, he is classified as having worked full-time if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Part Year Work - Less than 50 weeks' work.

Population Coverage - The population covered includes the civilian population of the United States plus approximately 915,000 members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post. but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. This excludes inmates of institutions and persons residing in group quarters. The labor force and work experience data are not collected for Armed Forces members.

Poverty - In this file families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into

account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$5,500 in 1975. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 102 "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1974".

For a detailed discussion of the Social Security Administration poverty standards, see Mollie Orshansky, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile", Social Security Bulletin, January 1965; and "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty", Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

Primary Families and Individuals - The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If nobody in the household is related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a "primary individual". A household can contain one and only one primary family or primary individual. The number of "primary" families and individuals is identical with the number of households.

Public Assistance - See "Income".

Race - The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "Other races". The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black. In most of the published tables, "Other Races" are shown in combination with the Black population.

Receipts Not Counted as Income - Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from selfemployment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Reentrants - Persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but who were out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work.

Related Children - Children related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

School - A person who spent most of his time during survey week attending any kind of public or private school, including trade or vocational schools in which students receive no compensation in money or kind.

Secondary Family - A secondary family is a family that does not include among its members the head of a household and relatives of the head. Members of secondary families may include persons such as guests, lodgers, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household.

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly considered as members of secondary families. However, the number of such families became so small (37,000 in 1967) that beginning with the data for 1968 (and beginning with the census data for 1960) the Bureau of the Census includes persons in these families in the count of secondary individuals.

Secondary Individual - A secondary individual is a person in a household or group quarters such as a guest, lodger, or resident employee (excluding primary individuals and inmates of institutions) who is not related to any other person in the household or group quarters.

Self-employed - Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm.

Stretches of Unemployment - A continuous stretch is one that is not interrupted by the person getting a job or leaving the labor market to go to school, to keep house, etc. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the period of seeking work.

Spanish Origin - Persons of Spanish origin in this file were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Spanish origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Subfamily - A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. The most common example of a subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. Members of a subfamily are also members of a primary family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Total Money Income- Defined as the arithmetic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a household is the arithmetic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the household.

Unable to Work - Because of long-term physical or mental illness, lasting 6 months or longer

Unemployed - See "Labor Force".

Unemployment Compensation - See "Income".

Unpaid Family Workers - Persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Unrelated Individuals - Persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Veteran Status - If a male served at any time during the four major wars of this century, the code for the most recent wartime service is entered. The following codes are used:

0. Females, children under 14
1. Vietnam era
2. Korean

3. WWII
4. WWI
5. Other Service
6. Nonveteran

Years of School Completed - Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. Educational attainment applies only to progress in "regular" school. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Wage and Salary Workers - Receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit.

Wages or Salary - Defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. (See "Income").

Wife of Head - The wife of the household head. There can be only one wife of the head, even if there are two or more married couples living in the same unit.

Workers - Those persons who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family.

Work Experience - Includes those persons who during the preceding calendar year did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Weeks worked in the Income Year - Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks, during the

preceding calendar year, in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-round Full-time Worker - A year-round full-time worker is one who worked usually 35 hours or more per week for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.



APPENDIX B

1978 MARCH CPS QUESTIONNAIRE

# APPENDIX B

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM	FORM GPS 1	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census			CONTROL NUMBER		
Only GPS 1 for household <input type="checkbox"/>	<p align="center"><b>CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY</b></p> <p>Form Approved — O.M.B. No. 41-R-1702-14</p>				PSU	SEGMENT	SERIAL
Fill in GPS 1 at your own request <input type="checkbox"/>							
Fill in GPS 1 if interviewer's field <input type="checkbox"/>							
Third, fourth, and fifth GPS 1 <input type="checkbox"/>							
<p>LINE NO. OF HOUSEHOLD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NON-HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify and Send Interviewer)</p>							
<p>INTERVIEW</p> <p>ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER INTERVIEWED IN ITEMS <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DATA FROM THIS FORM <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NON-INTERVIEW</p> <p>TYPE A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TYPE B <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TYPE C <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SEND INTERVIEWER)</p>							
<p>SAMPLE DESIGNATION</p> <p>(Draw on below for a SAMPLE case only)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p align="center">B Sample</p>							

CURRENT

POPULATION

SURVEY

MARCH 1961

FIRST CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
01 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
01 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
01 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
01 04		3 0 10 0	
01 05		4 0 11 0	
01 06		5 0 12 0	
01 07		6 0 13 0	
01 08			30. SEX
01 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
01 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

FIFTH CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
05 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
05 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
05 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
05 04		3 0 10 0	
05 05		4 0 11 0	
05 06		5 0 12 0	
05 07		6 0 13 0	
05 08			30. SEX
05 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
05 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

SECOND CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
02 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
02 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
02 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
02 04		3 0 10 0	
02 05		4 0 11 0	
02 06		5 0 12 0	
02 07		6 0 13 0	
02 08			30. SEX
02 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
02 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

SIXTH CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
06 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
06 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
06 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
06 04		3 0 10 0	
06 05		4 0 11 0	
06 06		5 0 12 0	
06 07		6 0 13 0	
06 08			30. SEX
06 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
06 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

THIRD CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
03 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
03 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
03 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
03 04		3 0 10 0	
03 05		4 0 11 0	
03 06		5 0 12 0	
03 07		6 0 13 0	
03 08			30. SEX
03 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
03 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

SEVENTH CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
07 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
07 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
07 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
07 04		3 0 10 0	
07 05		4 0 11 0	
07 06		5 0 12 0	
07 07		6 0 13 0	
07 08			30. SEX
07 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
07 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

FOURTH CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
04 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
04 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
04 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
04 04		3 0 10 0	
04 05		4 0 11 0	
04 06		5 0 12 0	
04 07		6 0 13 0	
04 08			30. SEX
04 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
04 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			

EIGHTH CHILD			
25. LINE NO.	26. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Control Card use only)	27. AGE (check one) (check only)	28. RACE
08 01	(Enter relationship and name on card below)	0 0 7 0	White <input type="checkbox"/>
08 02		1 0 8 0	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
08 03		2 0 9 0	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
08 04		3 0 10 0	
08 05		4 0 11 0	
08 06		5 0 12 0	
08 07		6 0 13 0	
08 08			30. SEX
08 09			Male <input type="checkbox"/>
08 10			Female <input type="checkbox"/>
OFFICE USE ONLY			
Family No. 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Child <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - own rel. in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nonrelative - non-relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family Rel. Type			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Child <input type="checkbox"/> Sub. F <input type="checkbox"/>			





What year? Enter in Item 31. (Leave blank for "Don't know.")

33. In 1977, how many weeks did you work full time or part time not counting weeks around the house? Include odd vacation and paid sick leave.

34. Even though you did not work in 1977, did you spend any time trying to find a job or on layoff?

35. How many different weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

36. How many different weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

37. What was the main reason ... did not work in 1977? Was he ...

38. How many weeks did ... work in 1977? Check last Number of weeks in Item 33.

39. How many full weeks of work in 1977 because he was laid off from a job or lost a job?

40. How many weeks did ... work in 1977 because he was laid off from a job or lost a job?

41. How many weeks did ... work in 1977 because he was laid off from a job or lost a job?

42. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

43. For how many calendar days ... worked in 1977? If more than one at same time, only count it as one day.

44. Did ... look for work between jobs in 1977?

45. In the weeks that ... worked, how many hours did ... usually work per week?

46. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

47. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

48. In the weeks that ... worked, how many weeks did ... work less than 35 hours in 1977?

49. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

50. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

51. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

52. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

53. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

54. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

55. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

56. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

57. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

58. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

59. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

60. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

61. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

62. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

63. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

64. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

65. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

66. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

67. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

68. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

69. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

70. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

71. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

72. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

73. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

74. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

75. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

76. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

77. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

78. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

79. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

80. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

81. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

82. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

83. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

84. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

85. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

86. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

87. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

88. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

89. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

90. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

91. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

92. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

93. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

94. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

95. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

96. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

97. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

98. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

99. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

100. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

**19. LINE NUMBER**

**19. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK?**

Working ☐  
 Keeping house ☐  
 Going to school or something else ☐  
 None of these ☐ (See 24A)

With a job but not at work ☐  
 Looking for work ☐  
 Sleeping house ☐  
 Going to school ☐  
 Unable to work (See 24A) ☐  
 Other (Specify) ☐ (See 24A)

**20. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?**

Yes ☐ No ☐ (See 24A)

**20A. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

40 ☐ 1-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ 51-60 ☐ 61-70 ☐ 71-80 ☐ 81-90 ☐ 91-100 ☐ 101-110 ☐ 111-120 ☐ 121-130 ☐ 131-140 ☐ 141-150 ☐ 151-160 ☐ 161-170 ☐ 171-180 ☐ 181-190 ☐ 191-200 ☐ 201-210 ☐ 211-220 ☐ 221-230 ☐ 231-240 ☐ 241-250 ☐ 251-260 ☐ 261-270 ☐ 271-280 ☐ 281-290 ☐ 291-300 ☐ 301-310 ☐ 311-320 ☐ 321-330 ☐ 331-340 ☐ 341-350 ☐ 351-360 ☐ 361-370 ☐ 371-380 ☐ 381-390 ☐ 391-400 ☐ 401-410 ☐ 411-420 ☐ 421-430 ☐ 431-440 ☐ 441-450 ☐ 451-460 ☐ 461-470 ☐ 471-480 ☐ 481-490 ☐ 491-500 ☐ 501-510 ☐ 511-520 ☐ 521-530 ☐ 531-540 ☐ 541-550 ☐ 551-560 ☐ 561-570 ☐ 571-580 ☐ 581-590 ☐ 591-600 ☐ 601-610 ☐ 611-620 ☐ 621-630 ☐ 631-640 ☐ 641-650 ☐ 651-660 ☐ 661-670 ☐ 671-680 ☐ 681-690 ☐ 691-700 ☐ 701-710 ☐ 711-720 ☐ 721-730 ☐ 731-740 ☐ 741-750 ☐ 751-760 ☐ 761-770 ☐ 771-780 ☐ 781-790 ☐ 791-800 ☐ 801-810 ☐ 811-820 ☐ 821-830 ☐ 831-840 ☐ 841-850 ☐ 851-860 ☐ 861-870 ☐ 871-880 ☐ 881-890 ☐ 891-900 ☐ 901-910 ☐ 911-920 ☐ 921-930 ☐ 931-940 ☐ 941-950 ☐ 951-960 ☐ 961-970 ☐ 971-980 ☐ 981-990 ☐ 991-1000 ☐ 1001-1010 ☐ 1011-1020 ☐ 1021-1030 ☐ 1031-1040 ☐ 1041-1050 ☐ 1051-1060 ☐ 1061-1070 ☐ 1071-1080 ☐ 1081-1090 ☐ 1091-1100 ☐ 1101-1110 ☐ 1111-1120 ☐ 1121-1130 ☐ 1131-1140 ☐ 1141-1150 ☐ 1151-1160 ☐ 1161-1170 ☐ 1171-1180 ☐ 1181-1190 ☐ 1191-1200 ☐ 1201-1210 ☐ 1211-1220 ☐ 1221-1230 ☐ 1231-1240 ☐ 1241-1250 ☐ 1251-1260 ☐ 1261-1270 ☐ 1271-1280 ☐ 1281-1290 ☐ 1291-1300 ☐ 1301-1310 ☐ 1311-1320 ☐ 1321-1330 ☐ 1331-1340 ☐ 1341-1350 ☐ 1351-1360 ☐ 1361-1370 ☐ 1371-1380 ☐ 1381-1390 ☐ 1391-1400 ☐ 1401-1410 ☐ 1411-1420 ☐ 1421-1430 ☐ 1431-1440 ☐ 1441-1450 ☐ 1451-1460 ☐ 1461-1470 ☐ 1471-1480 ☐ 1481-1490 ☐ 1491-1500 ☐ 1501-1510 ☐ 1511-1520 ☐ 1521-1530 ☐ 1531-1540 ☐ 1541-1550 ☐ 1551-1560 ☐ 1561-1570 ☐ 1571-1580 ☐ 1581-1590 ☐ 1591-1600 ☐ 1601-1610 ☐ 1611-1620 ☐ 1621-1630 ☐ 1631-1640 ☐ 1641-1650 ☐ 1651-1660 ☐ 1661-1670 ☐ 1671-1680 ☐ 1681-1690 ☐ 1691-1700 ☐ 1701-1710 ☐ 1711-1720 ☐ 1721-1730 ☐ 1731-1740 ☐ 1741-1750 ☐ 1751-1760 ☐ 1761-1770 ☐ 1771-1780 ☐ 1781-1790 ☐ 1791-1800 ☐ 1801-1810 ☐ 1811-1820 ☐ 1821-1830 ☐ 1831-1840 ☐ 1841-1850 ☐ 1851-1860 ☐ 1861-1870 ☐ 1871-1880 ☐ 1881-1890 ☐ 1891-1900 ☐ 1901-1910 ☐ 1911-1920 ☐ 1921-1930 ☐ 1931-1940 ☐ 1941-1950 ☐ 1951-1960 ☐ 1961-1970 ☐ 1971-1980 ☐ 1981-1990 ☐ 1991-2000 ☐ 2001-2010 ☐ 2011-2020 ☐ 2021-2030 ☐ 2031-2040 ☐ 2041-2050 ☐ 2051-2060 ☐ 2061-2070 ☐ 2071-2080 ☐ 2081-2090 ☐ 2091-2100 ☐ 2101-2110 ☐ 2111-2120 ☐ 2121-2130 ☐ 2131-2140 ☐ 2141-2150 ☐ 2151-2160 ☐ 2161-2170 ☐ 2171-2180 ☐ 2181-2190 ☐ 2191-2200 ☐ 2201-2210 ☐ 2211-2220 ☐ 2221-2230 ☐ 2231-2240 ☐ 2241-2250 ☐ 2251-2260 ☐ 2261-2270 ☐ 2271-2280 ☐ 2281-2290 ☐ 2291-2300 ☐ 2301-2310 ☐ 2311-2320 ☐ 2321-2330 ☐ 2331-2340 ☐ 2341-2350 ☐ 2351-2360 ☐ 2361-2370 ☐ 2371-2380 ☐ 2381-2390 ☐ 2391-2400 ☐ 2401-2410 ☐ 2411-2420 ☐ 2421-2430 ☐ 2431-2440 ☐ 2441-2450 ☐ 2451-2460 ☐ 2461-2470 ☐ 2471-2480 ☐ 2481-2490 ☐ 2491-2500 ☐ 2501-2510 ☐ 2511-2520 ☐ 2521-25





18. LINE NUMBER		19. What was... done most of LAST WEEK?		20. How many hours did... work LAST WEEK at this job?		21. Why... have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?		22. What... been doing in the last 4 weeks... (check one)		23. Why did... leave that job?		24. Does... want a regular job now, full or part-time?		25. What are the reasons... not working for work?		26. What kind of business... doing?		27. What kind of work was... doing?		28. What were... activities or duties?		29. What kind of business... doing?		30. What kind of work was... doing?		31. What were... activities or duties?		32. What kind of business... doing?		33. What kind of work was... doing?		34. What were... activities or duties?		35. What kind of business... doing?		36. What kind of work was... doing?		37. What were... activities or duties?		38. What kind of business... doing?		39. What kind of work was... doing?		40. What were... activities or duties?		41. What kind of business... doing?		42. What kind of work was... doing?		43. What were... activities or duties?		44. What kind of business... doing?		45. What kind of work was... doing?		46. What were... activities or duties?		47. What kind of business... doing?		48. What kind of work was... doing?		49. What were... activities or duties?		50. What kind of business... doing?		51. What kind of work was... doing?		52. What were... activities or duties?		53. What kind of business... doing?		54. What kind of work was... doing?		55. What were... activities or duties?		56. What kind of business... doing?		57. What kind of work was... doing?		58. What were... activities or duties?		59. What kind of business... doing?		60. What kind of work was... doing?		61. What were... activities or duties?		62. What kind of business... doing?		63. What kind of work was... doing?		64. What were... activities or duties?		65. What kind of business... doing?		66. What kind of work was... doing?		67. What were... activities or duties?		68. What kind of business... doing?		69. What kind of work was... doing?		70. What were... activities or duties?		71. What kind of business... doing?		72. What kind of work was... doing?		73. What were... activities or duties?		74. What kind of business... doing?		75. What kind of work was... doing?		76. What were... activities or duties?		77. What kind of business... doing?		78. What kind of work was... doing?		79. What were... activities or duties?		80. What kind of business... doing?		81. What kind of work was... doing?		82. What were... activities or duties?		83. What kind of business... doing?		84. What kind of work was... doing?		85. What were... activities or duties?		86. What kind of business... doing?		87. What kind of work was... doing?		88. What were... activities or duties?		89. What kind of business... doing?		90. What kind of work was... doing?		91. What were... activities or duties?		92. What kind of business... doing?		93. What kind of work was... doing?		94. What were... activities or duties?		95. What kind of business... doing?		96. What kind of work was... doing?		97. What were... activities or duties?		98. What kind of business... doing?		99. What kind of work was... doing?		100. What were... activities or duties?	
1	Working	2	20	3	21	4	22	5	23	6	24	7	25	8	26	9	27	10	28	11	29	12	30	13	31	14	32	15	33	16	34	17	35	18	36	19	37	20	38	21	39	22	40	23	41	24	42	25	43	26	44	27	45	28	46	29	47	30	48	31	49	32	50	33	51	34	52	35	53	36	54	37	55	38	56	39	57	40	58	41	59	42	60	43	61	44	62	45	63	46	64	47	65	48	66	49	67	50	68	51	69	52	70	53	71	54	72	55	73	56	74	57	75	58	76	59	77	60	78	61	79	62	80	63	81	64	82	65	83	66	84	67	85	68	86	69	87	70	88	71	89	72	90	73	91	74	92	75	93	76	94	77	95	78	96	79	97	80	98	81	99	82	100		

CPA 654-13 (see item 34) Armed Forces (check item 34)

34. In 1977 how many weeks did ... work either full time or part time and receiving work around the house? Include paid vacation and paid sick leave.

35. Even though ... did not work in 1977, did he spend a lot of time trying to find a job or looking?

36. How many different weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

37. What was the main reason ... could not work in 1977? Was he ...

38. In previous (check item 34) Number of weeks in item 34 he ...

39. Did ... spend any full weeks of work in 1977 because he was on layoff from a job or from a job?

40. You said ... worked about ... weeks in 1977. How many of these were ... weeks ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

41. Were the ... weeks ... weeks ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?

42. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1977?

43. Are now many employees out ... work in 1977? If more than one of same one, only count as one employee.

44. Did ... look for work between jobs in 1977?

45. In the weeks that ... worked, how many weeks did ... work less than 35 hours in 1977?

46. What was the main reason ... worked less than 35 hours per week?

47. What was ... longest job in 1977? (Compare with item 39)

50a. EMPLOYER

50b. INDUSTRY

50c. OCCUPATION

50d. ACTIVITIES

50e. CLASS OF WORKER

50f. INDUSTRY

50g. OCCUPATION

51. Last year (1977) did ... receive any money ...

52a. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52b. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52c. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52d. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52e. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52f. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52g. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52h. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52i. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52j. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52k. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52l. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52m. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52n. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52o. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52p. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52q. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52r. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52s. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52t. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52u. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52v. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52w. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52x. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52y. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

52z. Last year (1977) did ... receive ...

53. Last year (1977) did ... receive any money from ...

54. Was ... living in this house 5 years ago that is, on March 1, 1972?

55. Where did ... live on March 1, 1972?

56. Did ... live in the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

57. In March 1975, what was ... main activity? (If not stated)

58. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

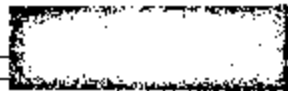
59. Working at a job or business?

60. Attending college?

61. Something else?

62. USE ONLY





34. In 1977 how many weeks did you work full time or part time (including week ground the house? include paid vacation and paid sick leave.

35. Even though you did not work in 1977, did you spend any time looking for a job or on layoff?

36. How many different weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?

37. What was the main reason you did not work in 1977? Was he...

38. Interviewer Check Item: Number of weeks in item 34 is...

39. Did you take any full weeks of work in 1977 because he was on layoff from a job or on a job?

40. You said you worked about how many full weeks in 1977? How many of the remaining weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?

41. What was the main reason you did not work in 1977? Was he...

42. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

43. In the weeks that you worked, how many hours did you usually work per week?

44. Did you look for work between jobs in 1977?

45. In the weeks that you worked, how many hours did you usually work per week?

46. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

47. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

48. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

49. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

50. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

51. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

52. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

53. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

54. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

55. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

56. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

57. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

58. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

59. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

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61. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

62. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

63. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

64. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

65. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

66. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

67. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

68. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

69. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

70. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

71. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

72. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

73. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

74. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

75. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

76. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

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78. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

79. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

80. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

81. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

82. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

83. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

84. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

85. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

86. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

87. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

88. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

89. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

90. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

91. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

92. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

93. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

94. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

95. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

96. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

97. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

98. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

99. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

100. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours per week?

### Appendix C, March 1978 Computer Record Layout

The attached listing identifies the character positions of the various data fields shown on the three types of records contained on this file.

The first record described is the household record. This record always appears first and summarizes selected characteristics of persons living in that household. The variables within the record are described in the following manner:

Name:	An abbreviated label, identifying the variable. It may indicate the location on the survey questionnaire by an item number.
Label:	A brief description of the variable.
Length:	The size in characters of the variable.
Begin:	The location of the first character of the variable within the record.
Maximum Value:	The highest value the variable may contain.
Minimum Value:	The lowest value the variable may contain.
Data Category:	This field indicates whether the variable is a numeric item which can be processed algebraically (i.e. age, incomes) or if its a code item (family type).
Implied Decimal:	This field indicates the numbers, if any, of implied decimal places contained in the variables.

Following this description of the variable, are listed the values that the variable can contain together with a description of the values (i.e. 1= primary family).

The family and person records follow and are documented in the same manner. One should consult the file format section

of the documentation to find out the sequence of the various records on this file.

# 1978 ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE CONCEPTS INDEX

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Civilian Labor Force	P 102
Class of Worker	P 59
Dividends	P 226-231
Earners, No. of	P 169
Earnings	P 254-260
Employment status Recode (ESR)	P 12
Experienced Labor Force	P 12
Family Head	P 297
Family Weight	F 196-206
Farm self-employment net income	P 202-207
Full time worker	P 14
Geographic Division	HH 38
Geographic Region	HH 37
Geographic State	
Group Quarters	HH 69
Head of Household	P 299
Hours of Work	P 16
Household Weight	H 196-206
Income Recode	HH 72-80; F 105-113; P 247-253; HH 87-88; P 324-325
Industry (current)	P 49-51; P 52-53 (Recode)
Interest	P 221-224
Job, but not at work	P 12
Keeping house	P 12
Layoff	P 21
Looking for work	P 12
March Supplement Weight	P 118-128
Marital Status	P 107
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residence	
Month-in-Sample	HH 17
Movers (mobility)	P 323
Nonfarm self-employment net income	P 196-201
Nonmovers (nonmobile persons)	P 328
Not year-round worker	P 312
Occupation (current)	P 54-55; P 56-58
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pensions	P 327-241
Public Assistance or welfare payments	P 216-220
Race	P 107
Rent, royalties	P 226-231
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School	P 12
Spanish Ethnicity	P 113
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Social Security Income	P 208-211
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	HH 45-48
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Supplemental Security Income	P 212-215
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Unemployment compensation, veterans	P 232-236
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P - Person Record	
HH - Household Record	
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Appendix A

Estimation of Sampling Errors for the Current Population  
Survey - Annual Demographic File 1978

Table of Contents

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**Data Base Dictionary**  
**1978 Current Population Survey**

**NOTE:**

Control counts on selected variables have been included in the data base dictionary listing. The control counts, where available, are printed to the right of the individual category labels.

On data base dictionaries created before 10/18/76 the labels presented with some control counts are incorrect. For the variables identified as 'NUM-PERS', 'NUM-FAM', and 'AGE', the label values presented are one higher than they should be. For example in the data item 'NUM-PERS' the following entry appears:

0001	1	13138
------	---	-------

It should be as follows:

0000	0	13138
------	---	-------



TABLE 2. POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, ORIGIN, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, TAIL, OR TIP

	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	ALL
Head	10	10	10	30
Tail	10	10	10	30
Tip	10	10	10	30
Total	30	30	30	90

REF: ALL 11-25095

HH RELATIONS HP									
ALL RACES		WHITE		BLACK AND OTHER		TOTAL		BLACK	
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
214,350	103,793	110,556	195,405	97,061	98,344	28,945	13,732	15,212	20,035
56,258	4892	51,366	50,345	45,063	5,282	6,914	4,253	2,661	2,661
90,711	76,111	14,600	18,550	6,613	9,937	5,442	1,197	4,245	1,701
47,557	0	47,557	43,348	0	43,348	4,208	0	4,208	0
77,281	40,695	36,585	65,497	34,806	30,690	12,691	6,889	5,802	5,802
3,450	3,693	0	5,761	2,476	3,285	2,699	1,826	873	1,826
4,831	2,501	2,330	3,804	1,902	1,902	1,037	661	376	661
1,320	1,320	0	1,320	1,320	0	0	0	0	0
2,230	2,230	0	2,230	2,230	0	0	0	0	0
1,701	1,701	0	1,701	1,701	0	0	0	0	0
3,452	3,452	0	3,452	3,452	0	0	0	0	0
5,008	5,008	0	5,008	5,008	0	0	0	0	0
1,229	1,229	0	1,229	1,229	0	0	0	0	0
3,451	3,451	0	3,451	3,451	0	0	0	0	0
550	550	0	550	550	0	0	0	0	0

NT 918G: PS18W05 : 13.

HH RELATIONSHIP												
TOTAL PERSONS.	12026	6990	6196	1601	9074	9317	353	176	79	218	107	111
HEAD OF PRIM FAW.	2726	2198	518	2684	2158	526	62	46	22	40	29	19
HEAD- FROM INDIV.	558	104	254	500	308	241	28	15	12	14	7	19
WIFE	2153	0	2153	2112	0	2112	21	0	41	24	0	24
CHILD.	5646	2482	2764	5465	2195	2680	101	97	82	11	58	50
OTHER RELATIVE	660	315	345	632	298	331	23	16	11	12	7	2
NON-RELATIVE	203	151	132	269	144	125	15	7	8	3	8	3

DATA K 00030

MSR - DSMARCH 30007

DD8 - D - RCH-SMTRANSUNIT-001

TABLE U WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHT COUNTS C. MARCH 19  
[A] WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED : [B] PERSONS AND FAMILIES

	WEIGHTED	UNWEIGHTED
TOTAL PERSONS	213623	155350
TOTAL FAMILIES (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)	47215	41250
TOTAL UNITS	60051	61900
INTERVIEWED UNITS (HHS - GOV. - INDIVIDUALS)	70302	54752
HOUSEHOLDS (PRIMARY FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS)	35030	54567
TOTAL FAMILY RECORDS IN HOUSEHOLDS	21174	58032
TOTAL FAMILIES (PRIMARY, SEC & SUB.)	61107	42262
PRIMARY FAMILY WITH NO SUBFAMILY	50923	40500
PRIMARY FAMILY WITH 1+ SUB-FAMILIES	1085	782
SECONDARY FAMILY	257	91
SUBFAMILY	1093	735
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	22856	15849
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL	19071	13200
SECOND INDIVIDUAL	3785	2549
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	213623	155350
CIVILIANS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	135960	118750
CHILDREN LESS THAN 14 YEARS OLD	46792	35082
ARMED FORCES MEMBERS	971	706
GROUP QUARTERS	322	195
TOTAL FAMILY RECORDS IN GROUP QUARTERS	536	356
TOTAL PERSONS (SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS)	536	356
CIVILIANS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	428	267
CHILDREN LESS THAN 14 YEARS OLD	105	87
ARMED FORCES MEMBERS	2	2
NONINTERVIEWED UNITS	13509	10130
TYPE A	2337	2971
TYPE B-C	10762	10167

TABLE 4 PERSONS 14+ YEARS OLD BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF INCOME. MARCH 1980

4. : [B] SOURCE OF INCOME

	ALL RACES			WHITE		BLACK AND OTHER		BLACK	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	167202	79563	87639	146501	70597	75904	20360	11205	17741
WAGE AND SALARY	135422	74015	61407	122787	60974	58812	15337	8241	14332
WAGE AND SALARY	10551	57429	48082	60928	51179	38749	11303	6260	5713
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	9407	8941	3526	10117	8839	2275	550	502	148
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	3042	2842	200	2047	2556	391	95	65	5
SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR	27715	11866	15830	24828	10635	14193	2847	1251	1638
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	3363	1197	2171	2322	845	1475	1016	352	684
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	4232	788	3444	2450	549	1901	1762	200	1533
INTEREST	46545	31113	15432	44575	25867	18708	1973	1276	727
DIVIDENDS, RENTALS, OR TRUSTS	17115	11320	5793	10405	10948	5517	652	292	281
RETIREMENTS, UNEMP. AND WORKMEN COMP.	1750	9208	3543	10412	7043	3378	1384	692	470
PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT	6823	5641	3182	4302	3299	3010	518	157	175
ALLOTMENT AND OTHER MONEY INCOME	5657	1705	3953	4829	1495	3333	629	210	499
WITH NO INCOME	27840	5047	21892	23014	4434	19381	4025	1414	2611

TABLE 5 FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14+ BY RACE AND SEX OF HEAD AND TYPE OF INCOME, MARCH 19  
[A] : [BT SOURCE OF INCOME : [C]

[C] : FAMILIES

	ALL RACES				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER				TOTAL		BLACK	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	WIFE	TOTAL	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	57215	48979	8236	50530	44701	50629	6085	6085	2776	2407	5806	5806	5806	3529	2277	2277
WITH INCOME	57005	48950	8045	50445	44678	5066	6650	6650	2771	2370	5772	5772	5772	3523	2249	2249
WAGE AND SALARY	27753	41604	6149	47753	37855	4656	5363	5363	3829	333	4679	4679	4679	3144	1536	1536
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	7763	7144	619	7067	6761	286	588	588	383	33	278	278	278	252	26	26
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	2458	2375	83	2400	2327	77	74	74	68	6	54	54	54	48	6	6
SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR	12032	10397	2635	11542	9550	1890	1060	1060	835	555	1262	1262	1262	744	519	519
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	1587	1020	567	1060	755	305	506	506	264	242	483	483	483	240	243	243
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	3417	1175	2243	2613	659	1144	1404	1404	366	1093	1314	1314	1314	256	1058	1058
INTEREST	28305	26000	2305	27003	24556	2127	1222	1222	1042	178	816	816	816	668	148	148
DIVIDENDS, RENTAL, OR ESTATE TRUSTS	11467	10536	930	11027	10191	837	469	469	346	93	312	312	312	250	62	62
VETERANS, UNEMP, AND WORKMEN COMP	8601	7575	1026	7671	6870	800	360	360	704	226	800	800	800	592	216	216
PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT	5940	5416	525	5620	5109	481	320	320	277	43	280	280	280	241	39	39
ALIMONY AND OTHER MONEY INCOME	4037	2236	1802	3578	2043	1535	460	460	193	267	391	391	391	140	243	243
WITH NO INCOME	120	29	91	85	22	63	35	35	7	23	24	24	24	6	23	23

[C] : UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

	ALL RACES				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER				TOTAL		BLACK	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE	WIFE	WIFE	TOTAL	WIFE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	23110	19005	4105	19359	16300	3059	3241	3241	1704	1537	2880	2880	2880	1473	1387	1387
WITH INCOME	22735	18556	4179	19319	16211	3108	3117	3117	1644	1473	2755	2755	2755	1425	1329	1329
WAGE AND SALARY	13844	7500	6344	11834	8112	3721	2010	2010	1195	815	1750	1750	1750	1033	723	723
NON-FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	127	827	434	1166	77	395	104	104	36	38	73	73	73	48	24	24
FARM SELF EMPLOYMENT	357	156	161	340	184	156	17	17	12	5	12	12	12	10	1	1
SOCIAL SECURITY AND RR	850	1925	625	7310	1606	5710	644	644	329	514	775	775	775	301	473	473
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	353	346	105	572	240	330	379	379	106	273	364	364	364	132	262	262
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	353	168	365	53	52	256	221	221	33	129	218	218	218	93	126	126
INTEREST	5830	5755	600	9300	3006	5832	494	494	246	246	336	336	336	153	182	182
DIVIDENDS, RENTAL, OR ESTATE TRUSTS	3513	1318	2300	3455	1249	2215	154	154	69	65	116	116	116	50	66	66
VETERANS, UNEMP, AND WORKMEN COMP	2259	1949	310	2000	1140	851	299	299	200	100	277	277	277	189	84	84
PENSIONS AND MILITARY RETIREMENT	2334	739	1595	2181	653	1528	152	152	85	87	127	127	127	75	63	63
ALIMONY AND OTHER MONEY INCOME	1156	451	705	1024	363	691	142	142	00	54	94	94	94	55	39	39
WITH NO INCOME	375	150	225	250	89	161	125	125	60	54	105	105	105	47	59	59

TABLE 5 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY UNITS BY RACE, AND ORIGIN, MARCH 73  
[A] : [3] KIND OF HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK AND OTHER	SPAN-SH ORIGIN
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	76030	66930	5095	7477
PRIMARY FAMILIES	56958	50325	6612	5743
HUSBAND-WIFE	47357	40402	5955	5236
OTHER MARRIED	1564	250	504	252
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	8037	5622	2305	2330
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	19071	16290	2402	2229
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	7811	6513	1197	1030
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	11261	9377	1484	1179
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	57215	50330	6685	5826
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	47387	40423	3902	3250
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	1594	1278	315	289
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	8235	5928	2407	2277
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	1092	777	315	275
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	530	444	92	86
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	81	53	29	24
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	475	280	135	138
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	257	185	71	68
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	25	21	7	4
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	30	12	12	7
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	150	146	52	47
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	23402	20020	3582	2990
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	10189	8779	1789	1547
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	13253	11640	1593	1442
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	4330	3400	901	761
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	2358	1706	592	490
OTHER MARRIED HEAD	1973	1664	309	259





TABLE 8 FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14+ BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, MARCH 19

[C] : FAMILIES

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER			BLACK		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	57215	48570	8236	50530	44704	5828	6865	4278	2407	5893	3529	2277
NO INCOME	120	29	91	85	22	63	35	7	29	34	6	28
TOTAL	57095	48550	8145	50145	44579	5766	6550	4271	2379	5772	3523	2249
UNDER \$2,000	1014	517	497	732	453	279	382	65	217	240	41	205
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	920	414	505	594	331	263	325	84	242	293	60	230
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1532	825	708	1085	681	404	426	144	304	421	130	291
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1752	1026	726	1322	880	442	434	143	288	352	127	205
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2031	1415	617	1611	1204	407	420	141	209	381	180	203
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	2116	1543	573	1709	1349	360	407	144	213	377	189	209
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	2094	1525	518	1775	1380	395	342	137	127	204	169	125
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	2117	1576	540	1704	1406	298	330	170	162	300	145	154
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	2026	1650	376	1721	1445	276	305	205	100	354	199	95
\$10,000 TO \$11,999	4028	3416	681	3573	3055	518	525	351	163	450	312	156
\$12,000 TO \$14,999	5434	5602	852	5702	5092	610	657	511	157	574	431	143
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	10107	9354	813	9250	8602	648	898	751	117	740	609	111
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	7332	7588	374	7361	7036	325	601	533	40	475	439	36
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	11338	11017	320	10667	10376	291	670	641	30	424	459	26
\$50,000 AND OVER	1470	1420	40	1420	1362	58	50	48	2	27	25	2
MEDIAN INCOME	15872	17202	7765	16406	17522	3799	10128	13095	5895	9503	13437	5598
MEAN INCOME	15048	19442	8766	18759	19785	19806	12073	15855	7020	11936	15174	6918
AGGREGATE FOR MEAN	103212	952213	803412	947613	882413	604412	847112	678112	165012	613012	535412	157512

[C] : UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	23110	16003	13105	19499	16300	11560	3241	1704	1537	2860	1473	1387
NO INCOME	375	150	225	250	69	161	125	20	64	105	47	58
TOTAL	22735	15853	12680	19249	16211	11408	3117	1684	1473	2755	1426	1329
UNDER \$2,000	1881	712	1169	1183	536	647	593	101	212	350	152	198
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2087	772	1315	2293	574	1722	592	159	393	553	174	379
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2605	926	1679	2513	748	1767	390	178	212	346	161	185
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1812	630	1274	1721	535	1186	190	103	87	174	80	84
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1760	720	1040	1506	500	1006	253	160	93	215	125	81
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1430	622	808	1297	479	818	223	143	81	194	125	59
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	1261	552	710	1112	455	657	150	86	63	137	62	53
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	1138	498	640	1027	423	604	111	65	45	95	60	40
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	1019	462	557	885	386	499	104	76	58	122	68	54
\$10,000 TO \$11,999	1739	864	875	1535	731	804	204	133	71	109	111	57
\$12,000 TO \$14,999	1685	1071	614	1680	929	751	216	132	83	173	110	60
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1605	1129	555	1502	1007	501	187	128	64	165	106	59
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	587	403	180	557	384	173	30	23	7	30	23	7
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	527	403	125	480	360	122	41	39	2	20	24	2
\$50,000 AND OVER	98	64	15	95	81	15	3	3	0	3	3	0
MEDIAN INCOME	5907	7831	4840	6131	8368	4997	4039	5821	3460	4436	5030	3318
MEAN INCOME	7915	9815	6461	8124	10318	6536	5213	7370	5141	6153	7271	4968
AGGREGATE FOR MEAN	182813	961912	846712	102413	855312	757912	204612	125512	790112	175312	107012	688012

DOB : 0. RCH-ONTRANSUNID:0001

MDE : DSMARCH-2000111

MATRIX:00090

800090-211 PFC 0MS  
DATE 091379 43PTABLE 9 WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RACE, SEX, AND WORK EXPERIENCE  
[A] : [B] WORK EXPERIENCE : [C]

[C] : ALL PERSONS

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER			BLACK		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL 16+	158180	74814	83374	128030	66175	72024	19109	10234	10550	16419	7347	9102
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	51023	14007	36995	44008	11751	32257	7203	2346	4738	6251	2106	4145
WITH WORK EXPERIENCE	107096	60717	46379	84024	54424	49567	12104	6293	5812	10198	5211	4937
WORKED FULL-TIME	84189	53112	31077	74590	47775	26814	9512	5336	4260	8045	4400	3644
50 - 52 WEEKS	58047	39207	18840	52476	35611	16865	6371	3636	2675	5379	3082	2296
40 - 49 WEEKS	7965	4737	3227	7068	4307	2761	776	430	346	660	362	298
14 - 39 WEEKS	12015	6380	5647	10418	5590	4828	1517	790	819	1356	673	683
WORKED PART-TIME	5433	2680	2763	4308	2258	2340	235	412	423	700	233	367
50 - 52 WEEKS	22906	7605	15302	20401	6549	13753	2505	855	1549	2134	791	1313
40 - 49 WEEKS	7639	2402	5173	6164	2213	4052	794	273	521	673	213	450
14 - 39 WEEKS	2773	921	1852	2546	839	1705	228	62	146	187	65	122
1 - 13 WEEKS	2217	2406	4817	6309	2133	4353	728	270	458	591	212	378
TOTAL 16+ WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	5257	1791	3466	4502	1460	3042	758	231	424	623	236	357
WORKED 50 - 52 WEEKS	19512	10727	8785	16150	9038	7112	3362	1639	1673	2973	1403	1610
WORKED LESS THAN 50 WEEKS	649	419	230	575	382	192	74	35	38	65	33	32
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	16298	9351	6945	13032	8020	5012	2463	1331	1133	2135	1127	1007
	2560	958	1610	1743	635	1107	825	323	502	774	303	471

[C] : SPANISH ORIGIN

TOTAL 16+	7518	3548	3970	7302	3428	3852	215	100	116	156	62	74
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	2579	635	1954	2494	596	1898	85	30	56	54	17	37
WITH WORK EXPERIENCE	4930	2923	2016	4808	2853	1956	130	70	60	82	46	35
WORKED FULL-TIME	4114	2628	1487	4000	2569	1439	106	59	47	70	42	27
50 - 52 WEEKS	2670	1770	800	2504	1727	777	60	43	23	41	29	12
40 - 49 WEEKS	408	272	136	389	268	131	8	3	6	4	3	1
14 - 39 WEEKS	791	435	356	770	423	347	21	11	9	15	6	6
1 - 13 WEEKS	340	151	194	335	350	185	11	2	9	9	2	7
WORKED PART-TIME	824	295	528	800	264	516	24	11	13	13	4	9
50 - 52 WEEKS	253	93	159	245	93	151	13	6	7	6	1	6
40 - 49 WEEKS	70	24	46	70	24	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 - 39 WEEKS	261	92	169	258	91	168	3	1	2	3	1	3
1 - 13 WEEKS	234	80	154	227	76	151	8	4	4	4	2	3
TOTAL 16+ WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	1218	689	529	1176	600	511	42	24	19	34	21	17
WORKED 50 - 52 WEEKS	35	19	16	34	9	15	1	0	1	0	0	0
WORKED LESS THAN 50 WEEKS	1024	601	422	991	583	407	33	18	15	27	5	12
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	153	69	91	151	62	89	8	6	2	7	6	1

## MATRIX: UC100

M08 : 00MARCH-20001111

000 : 00MARCH-ENTRANSUN101010

TABLE 10 MOBILITY BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND RESIDENCE - MARCH 10  
UNIVERSE: PERSONS  
YEAR OLD AND OVER

(A) : (B) MOBILITY

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER			BLACK		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL 'MTRI-REC'	214159	103793	110366	185405	90261	95144	28754	13532	15222	24808	11631	13200
NONMOVERS	132106	63230	68876	115308	55446	59859	16801	7784	9017	14908	6889	8017
MOVERS	72777	35818	36959	62481	30899	31583	10316	4919	5397	8460	3997	4463
NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE	9275	4745	4531	7638	3916	3722	1538	829	808	1473	745	728
TOTAL 'H-GENMOB'	214159	103793	110366	185405	90261	95144	28754	13532	15222	24808	11631	13200
NONMOVERS	132106	63230	68876	115308	55446	59859	16801	7784	9017	14908	6889	8017
MOVERS	72777	35818	36959	62481	30899	31583	10316	4919	5397	8460	3997	4463
NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE	9275	4745	4531	7638	3916	3722	1538	829	808	1473	745	728

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP. DEC
						CATEGORY	PLACES

27	A-- OTHER COMBINATIONS						
28	NO INCOME						

R-GENMOD

0

9 00000

CODE

1

325

0

2	MIGRATION						
3	DIFFERENT HOUSE SAME COUNTY						
4	DIFFERENT COUNTY, SAME STATE SMSA						
5	DIFFERENT COUNTY, SAME STATE DIF SMSA						
6	DIF COUNTY, DIF STATE, CONFLG						
7	DIF COUNTY, DIF STATE NONCONFLG						
8	MOVERS FROM ABROAD						
9	NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE						
9	NOT IDENTIFIABLE						

R-MIGRES

0

6 00000

CODE

1

325

0

1	REGION OF RESIDENCE IN 1975 - MIGRATION						
2	NORTHEAST						
3	NORTH CENTRAL						
4	SOUTH						
5	WEST						
6	ABROAD						
6	NOT IN MIGRATION SAMPLE						

R-UAC-PL-US

0

4 00000

CODE

1

330

0

0	SMSA RESIDENCE IN 1975 RECODE						
1	NOT NONOVER						
2	CENTRAL CITY						
3	SMSA BALANCE						
4	NOT SMSA						
4	NOT IDENTIFIABLE						

PP-RECTYP

0

3 00000

CODE

1

331

0

1	PERSON RECORD TYPE						
2	HOUSEHOLD RECORD (SEE HH-RECTYPE)						
3	FAMILY RECORD TYPE (SEE PP-RECTYPE)						
3	PERSON RECORD TYPE CODE						

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA CATEGORY	EMPL. DEC PLACES
------	--------------------	--------	------------	------	-------	---------------	------------------

08	\$2,500 TO \$3,999						
09	\$3,000 TO \$3,999						
10	\$3,500 TO \$3,999						
11	\$4,000 TO \$4,999						
12	\$5,000 TO \$5,999						
13	\$6,000 TO \$6,999						
14	\$7,000 TO \$7,999						
15	\$8,000 TO \$8,999						
16	\$9,000 TO \$9,999						
17	\$10,000 TO \$10,999						
18	\$11,000 TO \$11,999						
19	\$12,000 TO \$12,999						
20	\$13,000 TO \$13,999						
21	\$14,000 TO \$14,999						
22	\$15,000 TO \$15,999						
23	\$16,000 TO \$16,999						
24	\$17,000 TO \$17,999						
25	\$18,000 TO \$18,999						
26	\$20,000 TO \$20,999						
27	\$25,000 TO \$29,999						
28	\$50,000 AND OVER						

R-PSINCT

SOURCE OF INCOME RECODE

00	NIU						
01	WAGE OR SALARY ONLY						
02	NONFARM ONLY						
03	FARM ONLY						
04	NONFARM AND FARM						
05	WAGE OR SALARY AND NONFARM SELF-EMPLOY.						
06	WAGE OR SALARY AND FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT						
07	WAGE OR SALARY, NONFARM AND FARM ONLY						
08	WAGE OR SALARY AND PROPERTY INC ONLY						
09	WAGE OR SALARY AND OTHER INCOME						
10	NONFARM INC., PROPERTY INC ONLY						
11	NONFARM SE INCOME AND OTHER INCOME						
12	FARM INC., PROPERTY INC ONLY						
13	FARM SE INCOME AND OTHER INCOME						
14	WAGE/SALARY, NONFARM, PROPERTY INC						
15	WAGE/SALARY, NONFARM, OTHER INC						
16	WAGE/SALARY, FARM, PROPERTY INC						
17	WAGE/SALARY, FARM SE AND OTHER INCOME						
18	OTHER COMBINATIONS						
19	SOCIAL SECURITY						
20	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY						
21	PENSION INCOME ONLY						
22	PENSION AND PROPERTY INCOME ONLY						
23	SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE						
24	SOCIAL SECURITY AND PROPERTY INCOME						
25	SOCIAL SECURITY AND PENSION INCOME ONLY						
26	SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, & PROPERTY						

2 326 26 00000 CODE 0

## DATA SECTION

NAME      DESCRIPTIVE LABELS      VALUE      DATA      IMP:DEC  
 LENGTH BEG:4 MAX. MIN.      CATEGORY PLACES

13	AUTOMOBILES			
14	AIRCRAFT			
15	OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.			
16	INSTRUMENTS			
17	MISCELLANEOUS			
18	FOOD			
19	TOBACCO			
20	TEXTILES			
21	APPAREL			
22	HOUSING			
23	PRINTING			
24	CHEMICALS			
25	PETROLEUM			
26	RUBBER AND PLASTICS			
27	LEATHER AND NOT SEC. MFR.			
28	RAILROAD AND RAILWAY EXPRESS			
29	OTHER TRANSPORTATION			
30	COMMUNICATIONS			
31	CITY PUBLIC UTILITIES			
32	WHOLESALE			
33	BALING AND DRINKING PLACES			
34	OTHER RETAIL			
35	BANKING AND OTHER FINANCE			
36	INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE			
37	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SERVICE			
38	BUSINESS			
39	REPAIR			
40	PERSONAL SERVICES, EXC. PRIVATE HOLDS			
41	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION			
42	MEDICAL, EXC. HOSPITALS			
43	HOSPITALS			
44	RECREATION AND RELIGIOUS			
45	EDUCATIONAL			
46	OTHER PROFESSIONAL			
47	FORESTRY AND FISHERIES			
48	POSTAL			
49	OTHER FEDERAL			
50	STATE			
51	LOCAL			
52	NEVER WORKED			

R-PINCOM

PERSON'S INCOME RECODE

00	NEJ			
01	NONE			
02	LO55			
03	\$1 TO \$499			
04	\$500 TO \$999			
05	\$1,000 TO \$1,499			
06	\$1,500 TO \$1,999			
07	\$2,000 TO \$4,499			

CODE

28 00000

2 324

2

0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
							CATEGORY	PLACES	

27	MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT								
28	OTHER DURABLE GOODS								
29	NONDURABLE GOODS								
30	ALL OTHER								
31	DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN								
32	ALL OTHER								
33	CONSTRUCTION								
34	MANUFACTURING								
35	ALL OTHER								
36	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS								
37	C Caring SERVICE								
38	FOOD SERVICE								
39	HEALTH SERVICE								
40	PERSONAL SERVICE								
41	PROTECTIVE SERVICE								
42	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS								
43	PAID LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS								
44	UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS								
45	NEVER WORKED								

R-WENOCG

MAJOR OCCUPATION RECODE 4

CG	NTU								
01	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED								
02	MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS EXC. FAR								
03	SALES WORKERS								
04	C CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS								
05	CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS								
06	OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT								
07	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES								
08	NONFARM LABORERS								
09	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS								
10	OTHER SERVICE WORKERS								
11	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS								
12	FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS								
13	NO PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE								

2 320 15 00000 0000 0

R-WENOD

DETAILED INDUSTRY RECODE 4

00	NTL								
01	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION								
02	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES								
03	Mining								
04	CONSTRUCTION								
05	MINING								
06	MINING								
07	MINING								
08	MINING								
09	MINING								
10	MINING								
11	MINING								
12	MINING								

2 322 52 00000 0000 0



ESTIMATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE CURRENT  
POPULATION SURVEY - ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE 1977

Foreword

This appendix describes three methods of estimating sampling errors for U.S. data collected in March 1977 by the Census Bureau from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and contained in the Annual Demographic File. The first source is tables of generalized sampling errors of estimated U.S. totals and percentages of selected characteristics. The second source results from computing the standard errors directly and thus utilizes the method by which the generalized standard error tables were derived. The third source is a procedure for directly computing rough approximations to the sampling errors for the larger SMSA's from the CPS files; confidentiality requirements preclude direct computation of sampling errors for other areas.

A detailed description of the present sample design, the monthly CPS weighting procedure, and the additional March supplemental weighting procedure is given to aid in the understanding and utilization of the above three methods. A more complete description of CPS design and methodology can be found in "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 40. Also included is a section which discusses the problem of producing State and SMSA tabulations from the Current Population Survey - Annual Demographic File 1977. It presents recommended guidelines to follow when producing these tabulations as well as standard errors which are applicable to the resulting estimates.

## CPS SAMPLE DESIGN

### Historical Summary

The sample design of the CPS has had many changes since its inception. The number of strata and the number of housing units designated for the sample have been periodically increased since late in 1943 when the program was taken over by the Census Bureau.

Initially the sample was drawn by sorting the population of the country into 66 strata and selecting one primary sampling unit (PSU) out of each stratum. The first stage sampling units (counties or groups of counties) were restratified, and sample units were selected from within 230 strata and introduced into the CPS in February 1954. In May 1956 the sample was expanded to 330 areas; it was further expanded to 333 areas in January 1960 after Hawaii and Alaska achieved statehood.

Beginning in March 1963 the sample used was selected from 357 strata comprising 702 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample of about 35,000 occupied units selected from these 357 PSU's was referred to as the "A sample." In January 1967 a "C sample," one-half of the A sample in size, was added, bringing the total sample to about 52,500 occupied units. The combination of the A and C sample was spread over 449 different PSU's, 112 of which were self-representing (SR) and 337 nonself-representing (NSR). The basic sampling method used beginning in January 1967 and phased out by February 1973 is the same as that used in the current national 461 PSU sample design, so the detailed explanation of A and C samples and SR and NSR PSU selection found in the following section also applies to the 449 PSU design with only the numerical levels having changed.

### National Design as of March 1973

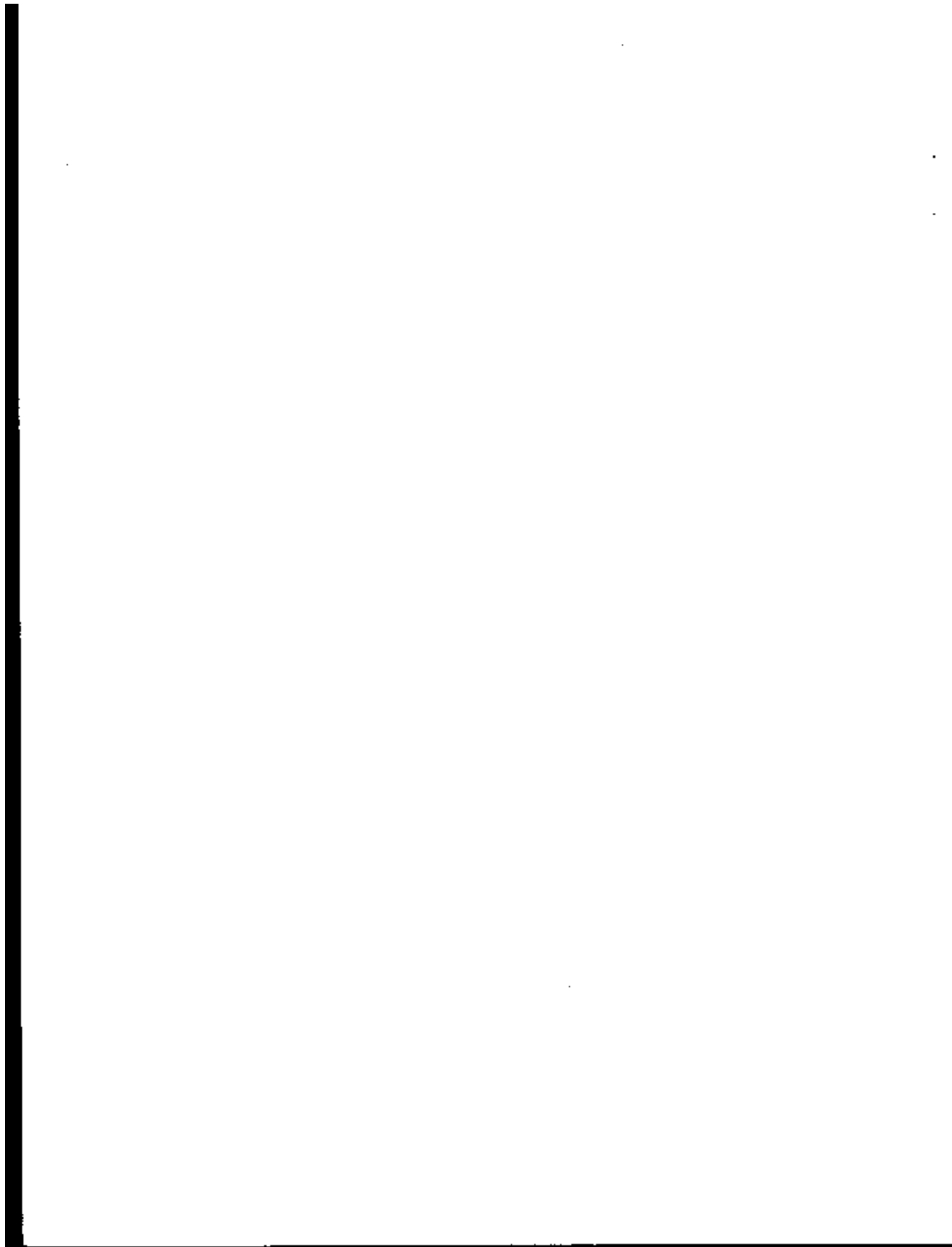
The sample design used for the CPS is based to a large extent on the distribution of the population reported in the most recent decennial census. Consequently, the CPS sample was revised to take account of the results of the 1970 Census, with the changes taking place between December 1971 and February 1973. Therefore, some parts of the following description of the new design apply to only a portion of the sample during the transition period.

Since March 1973 the A/C sample has been located in 376 strata comprising 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. The A sample is spread over 376 sample PSU's and the C sample over 266 sample PSU's. Either sample alone is a national probability sample available for surveys where the designated households in the combined A and C samples are more than desired.

Of the 376 strata within which the A sample is selected, 156 consist of a single PSU which is necessarily in sample. The sample PSU's from these strata are called self-representing (SR) and are generally made up of the larger SMSA's. The other 220 strata of the A sample contain more than one PSU each; the sample PSU's from these strata are called nonself-representing (NSR) since the sample PSU also represents other PSU's in the same stratum. Each of these 220 NSR strata contains an A-sample PSU which has been selected with probability proportionate to the 1970 census population of the PSU.

The PSU's forming the C sample were selected as follows. The 220 NSR strata were grouped into 110 pairs. From each pair of the strata one stratum was picked at random, each stratum having equal probability of selection. From the selected stratum one additional PSU was chosen for the C sample with probability proportionate to the 1970 census population of the PSU. The selection was made independent of the selection of the original A sample PSU in the stratum; as a result, in 25 strata the C sample PSU's chosen were the same as the A sample PSU's, and in 85 strata the sample PSU's were different. Within each of the sample PSU's a sample of housing units was designated such that the overall probability of selection was one-half that used for the A sample. In addition, a C sample at half the A sample rate was designated in each of the 156 SR PSU's. The combined A and C sample is spread over 461 different PSU's, 156 of which are SR and the balance NSR.

This design results in approximately 47,000 occupied households being eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units on the average are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000 occupied households, there are about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.



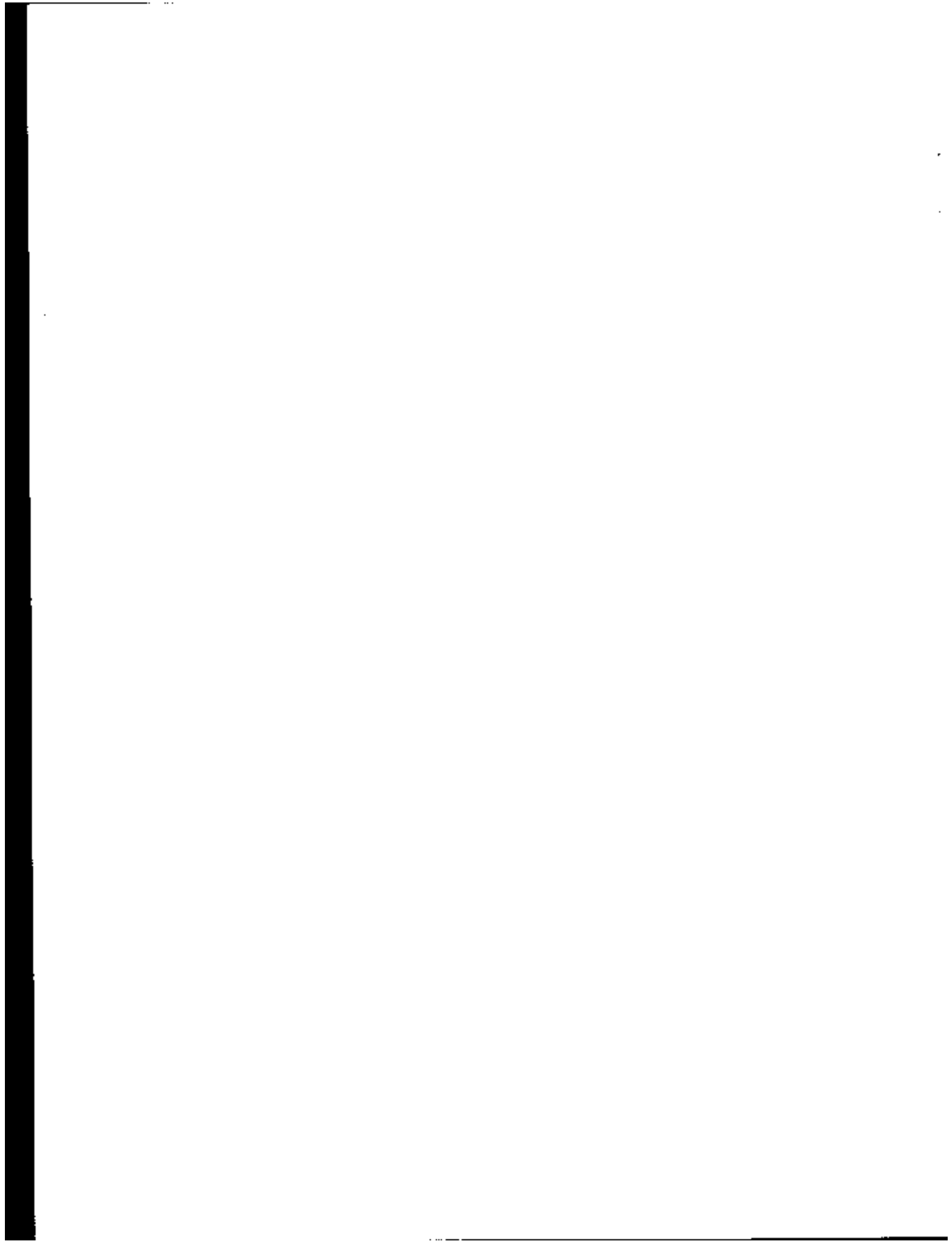
#### State Supplementation - March 1977

Beginning in March 1977 data for the CPS are based on a sample designed to produce a reliable annual average estimate of unemployment for each State. This sample was created by adding additional housing units to the national sample in 24 States and the District of Columbia (those areas did not meet the reliability requirement) and thus is called the expanded sample. Each national sample PSU in a State is also in sample for the State and represents the portion of its national stratum within the State. Portions of national strata in a State which were sufficiently large were subdivided. PSU's from national strata and subdivided national strata not represented by sample PSU's in that State were regrouped into strata within the State, and one PSU was then selected to represent each new "State-stratum" with probability proportionate to the 1970 census PSU population. This process resulted in 153 new sample PSU's designated for the CPS sample each month. Sample housing units were selected within the new sample PSU's using the same procedures as for the national A/C sample.

The expanded CPS sample is located in 614 areas comprising 1,113 counties, independent cities, and divisions with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. Approximately 65,500 housing units are assigned for interview each month; about 56,000 of them are occupied by households eligible for interview. The remaining units are found to be vacant, converted to nonresidential use, contain persons with residence elsewhere, or otherwise are not eligible for interview. Of the occupied units eligible for enumeration, interviews are not obtained at about 2,500 in a given month because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, refuse to be interviewed, or are unavailable for other reasons.

#### Spanish Supplementation - March 1976

Beginning in March 1976 the reliability of data for Spanish origin persons and households was increased by reinterviewing all households identified in November of the previous year as having at least one person of Spanish origin. This supplementation assigns about 2,500 additional households for interview to the March CPS.



### Comparability of Data

Caution should be used when comparing estimates resulting from the expanded sample to estimates from earlier years. Some relatively large differences in estimates of population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas have been observed between the 461 and 614 area samples. These differences reflect a relatively large increase in variance on these estimates and do not represent actual changes in the population. In addition, data from 1973 to 1976 are not entirely comparable to data from 1972 since the design was revised during this period. Similarly, data from before 1972 (based on the old design completely) is not entirely comparable to the data gathered afterwards. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard errors.

### Rotation of the CPS Sample

Each month one-eighth of the households in a CPS sample is replaced by an equivalent set of units in sample for the first time. Each of the subsamples of one-eighth is called a "rotation group." This rotation scheme for CPS has the following features:

1. Each rotation group is included in CPS for 4 months, excluded (rested) for 8 months, and returned for an additional 4 months, after which it is permanently retired from the CPS. Thus, one entirely new rotation group and one rotation group which has been at rest for 8 months are introduced into the survey each month.
2. The expanded CPS sample consists of a systematic sample of roughly 17,000 clusters (segments), each of about 4 housing units. The complete list of sample segments has been systematically sampled into eight rotation groups. When the segments in a given rotation group are retired from the sample, they are replaced by an equivalent number of new segments each of which is made up of housing units chosen to be geographical adjacent to the units in the retired segment.

3. For any month, the sample units in any six of the eight rotation groups were also in the survey the previous month (i.e., there is a 75 percent month-to-month overlap of the sample). This feature improves the reliability of estimated month-to-month change over what would be produced by an equivalent number of independent units, especially for those characteristics having a high correlation over time.
4. For any month, four of the eight rotation groups were also in the survey the same month one year ago (i.e., there is a 50 percent year-to-year overlap in the sample). This improves estimates of year-to-year change.
5. Each rotation group constitutes an one-eighth systematic subsample of the full monthly sample. This permits the use of a single or combination of rotation groups as national samples of smaller sizes.

#### Rotation of PSU's

The CPS provides that, in a given decade, a housing unit once interviewed its quota of eight times is not eligible for further assignment to another CPS sample. All SR and most NSR PSU's are large enough to provide the required number of sample housing units needed until the next review of the design. In some cases, however, sample PSU's will be exhausted before a new redesign, and a new PSU must be introduced to provide the necessary housing units for the sample. The introduction of such new PSU's is accomplished in an ordered system which combines small PSU's with larger ones and rotates the sample among the combination so that an unbiased sample is always possible; that is, the proper number of small PSU's and large PSU's is always in sample.



## I. Basic CPS Weighting

Since the CPS is basically a probability sample, simple unbiased estimates could be prepared by multiplying the sample counts by the reciprocal of the sampling fraction (base weight). However, the reliability of the sample estimates is increased by making use of available auxiliary data and performing additional weighting as discussed below. For this reason and the fact that the sampling fraction is not the same for all segments of the population, unweighted sample counts should not be used in the analysis of data from the Annual Demographic File, even though regression and multivariate analysis, for example, are generally presented in the literature only for the unweighted case.

### A. Two Special Base Weights Adjustments

1. As mentioned in the above section, Rotation of the CPS Sample, the average number of housing units in a sample segment is about four. Sometimes a segment will contain an unusually large number of units, however, and subsampling will be required to obtain the correct amount of sample. A special weight is applied to the base weight for such units to adjust for this subsampling.
2. Some housing units in a PSU were missed in the 1970 Census but were identified by the census supplemental sample. Such units are sometimes selected for the CPS with lower probabilities in order to save money. Their base weights must then be adjusted to account for the reduced probability of selection.

### B. Noninterview Adjustment

In a given month's sample there are a few sample units (typically totaling about 4 percent of the units eligible for interview) at which the CPS interviewer is unable to obtain a response because no one is at home, the respondent refuses to cooperate, or for some other reason. The base weights assigned to the units for which a response was obtained are adjusted to account for these cases. The procedure used to make this adjustment is as follows:

1. Noninterview clusters, each a group of PSU's, have been defined within each State. These clusters do not cross State lines and are designated either SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) or non-SMSA.

2. For each of these 123 noninterview clusters, by four pairs of rotation groups, the number of interviewed households and noninterviewed households is tabulated separately into one of the following race-residence categories:

For Non-SMSA Clusters

Urban-White  
 Urban-Nonwhite  
 Rural-Nonfarm-White  
 Rural-Nonfarm-Nonwhite  
 Rural-Farm-White  
 Rural-Farm-Nonwhite

For SMSA Clusters

Central City-White  
 Central City-Nonwhite  
 Balance-Urban-White  
 Balance-Urban-Nonwhite  
 Balance-Rural-White  
 Balance-Rural-Nonwhite

3. For each of the approximate six categories in each cluster, the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Interviewed households} + \text{noninterviewed households}}{\text{Interviewed households}}$$

is computed.

4. These ratios are applied to the base weights of all interviewed households in the corresponding categories, except when the ratio equals or exceeds two or fewer than 20 sample households are in a category. In such cases, provision is made for the combination of the categories in a specified order before the ratio is applied to the data for the interviewed household.

C. Ratio Estimation

The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the nation as a whole in such basic characteristics as race, sex, farm-nonfarm residence, and age. These particular population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other primary measurements made from the sample. Some of the sample measurements are improved substantially when, by appropriate weighting of the sample returns, the population in the sample is brought into agreement with the known distribution of the entire population with respect to these characteristics. This weighting is accomplished through the following two stages of ratio estimation:

## 1. First-Stage Ratio Estimate

The purpose of the first-stage ratio estimate is to reduce the contribution to the variance arising from the sampling of PSU's, i.e., to reduce the variance that would still be associated with estimates even if the survey each month included all households in every sample PSU.

The first-stage ratios are calculated independently by State, are based on 1970 census data, and are applied only to the sample data for the NSR PSU's.

For the NSR PSU's in each State, a ratio is computed for each of 12 race-residence categories (the same categories as used in the noninterview adjustments) as follows:

$$\frac{\text{1970 census population in the race-residence category for all NSR strata in the State}}{\text{Estimate of this population based on the 1970 census population for sample PSU's in the State}}$$

## 2. Second-Stage Ratio Estimate

The second-stage ratio estimate adjusts the sample estimates of population made from the CPS (the estimates employ the noninterview and first-stage ratio adjustments) to independently derived current estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population for each of 68 age-sex-race groups and of the total civilian noninstitutional population aged 16+ in each State and the District of Columbia. These independent estimates are prepared each month by carrying forward data from the 1970 census, taking account of subsequent aging of the population, current figures for mortality, births, and migration between the U.S. and other countries.

The second-stage adjustment consists of three phases. Each phase is carried out for each of the eight rotation groups separately. All three phases are iterated a total of six times, the second through the sixth times based on weights from the previous time. This iteration ensures that the sample estimates both of State population and of national population (for age-sex-race categories) will be virtually equal to the independent population estimates.

a. State Independent Estimates

In the first phase, factors are computed for 408 State-rotation group categories. The numerator for each factor is the independently derived estimate, and the denominator is the CPS sample estimate including all adjustments made up to this point. The factors are then applied to the weights which exist at this point for all persons.

b. Black and Other Races Independent Estimates

In the second phase, factors are computed for persons of Black and other races only. Factors are computed for 34 age-sex categories for Blacks and 14 age-sex categories for other races. The numerator and denominator of each factor are defined as for the first phase. The factors are then applied to the weights which exist at this point for persons of Black and other races. The categories in this phase are as follows:

Blacks, by sex, separately for ages:

14-15	22-24	40-44	60-61
16-17	25-29	45-49	62-64
18-19	30-34	50-54	65-69
20-21	35-39	55-59	70-74
			75 and over

Other races, by sex, separately for ages:

14-17	25-34	45-54	65 and over
18-24	35-44	55-64	

c. U.S. Independent Estimates

In the third phase, 68 age-sex-race factors are computed to cover the entire population. The groupings used in this phase are indicated below:

Total population by sex, race (White, Nonwhite), separately for ages:

14-15	22-24	40-44	60-61
16-17	25-29	45-49	62-64
18-19	30-34	50-54	65-69
20-21	35-39	55-59	70-74
			75 and over

The numerator and denominator of each factor are defined as for the first phase (the estimates of Black and other races for the denominator include the adjustment made in the second phase). The factors are then applied to the weights which exist at this point for all persons.

The weight that exists after the sixth iteration is the final weight and it is placed on the record for each person in the sample.

D. Composite Estimates

Composite estimates are routinely derived from data tabulated from the monthly CPS and, as indicated in section II below, become involved in the special weighting process performed on the March supplement data. Composite estimates are not derived from data produced from the CPS Annual Demographic File.

The composite estimate for a given item as estimated from the monthly CPS is a weighted average of two estimates for the current month. The first of these two estimates is the result of the adjustment for nonresponse and the ratio estimation described above. The second estimate consists of the composite estimate for the preceding month to which has been added an estimate of the change from the preceding month to the present month based on the six rotation groups common to the two months. The composite estimate differs from the estimator previously described in that the weights assigned to the CPS sample records are not affected; the composite estimator operates on estimated totals.

For most statistics there is some correlation over time for data from the same segments. The composite estimate takes advantage of this by using accumulated information from earlier samples, as well as the information from the current sample.

In general, for such a composite estimate to be unbiased, the weights for the two components must add to one; however, they need not necessarily be equal. In CPS, the weights used for combining these two components are each one-half. Equal weights satisfy the condition that for most items the composite estimate will be somewhat more reliable than the two-stage ratio estimate. The gains in reliability from the use of the composite estimate are greatest in estimates of month-to-month change, although gains are usually realized in estimates of levels for a given month, a change from year to year, or over other intervals of time.

## II. Additional Weighting for the CPS Annual Demographic File

The main purpose of the additional weighting for the CPS Annual Demographic File is to achieve agreement between the regular March CPS labor force tabulations and the CPS Annual Demographic File tabulations. Because the additional information in the supplement is collected only in March, a composite estimate is not utilized. However, the supplement results are adjusted to be consistent with the regular March CPS data, including the effects of the composite estimate as routinely performed on CPS data. In summary, this objective is reached by computing factors for various age-race-employment-sex categories for different sectors of the population. The numerators of the factors are estimates from the regular March CPS including the composite estimator, and the denominators are estimates after the two stages of ratio estimation from the March supplement. The appropriate factor is then multiplied by the existing weight on the March supplement record (the weight after two stages of ratio estimation), and the product becomes the final supplemental weight.

Similar consistency in household or family tabulations is accomplished by the use of a principal person weighting procedure which assures that the number of females married, spouse present should equal the number of males married, spouse present. In this procedure, the weight used for families and households is the one assigned the "principal person" for that family or household. The "principal person" is defined as the wife for a husband-wife family and the head for other families. This weighting for households affects the additional weighting for persons in the manner described below. Throughout these weighting procedures, provision is made for collapsing of cells to avoid problems of zero numerators or denominators in the computation of the ratio-estimate cells. In addition, if the operation yields a ratio of three or greater, or less than or equal to 0.25, provision is again made for combining cells in a fixed pattern for recomputation.

#### A. Ratio-Estimate to Black and Other Races Controls

The initial step in the March weighting procedure is ratio-estimation to a set of independently established controls for civilian Blacks and other races, ages 14 and over. For each of 44 age-race-sex cells, 15 age groups by sex for Blacks and 7 age groups by sex for other races, the following ratio-estimate factor is formed:

$$\frac{\text{Independent Black (or other races) control total}}{\text{Black (or other races) tally for March Supplement}}$$

The 15 age groups for Blacks are:

14-15	22-24	40-44	60-64
16-17	25-29	45-49	65-69
18-19	30-34	50-54	70 and over
20-21	35-39	55-59	

The 7 age groups for other races are the same as those used in section I.3.2.

The numerators are determined in the same manner as for the second-stage ratio estimate of the basic CPS weighting (section I.C.2) except the age groupings are different. The denominator is obtained by tabulating the Black (or other races) March supplement records using the basic weights established in section I. The ratio-estimate factor is then applied to the basic weight and used in the subsequent weighting below.

B. Female Civilians, Age 14 and Over

The following ratio-estimate factor is formed for each of 120 age-race-employment-status cells: 15 age groups by two race categories (White, Black and other races) for four employment-status categories (not in labor force, unemployed, nonagricultural employment, and agricultural employment):

Total for the age-race-employment status cell from the regular March CPS, including composite estimator

Total for the age-race-employment-status cell obtained by tabulating the basic March weight for Whites and the weights established in section II.A. for Blacks and other races

The 15 age groups are the same as those listed in section II.A. for Blacks.

The basic March weight for Whites or the weight established in section II.A for Blacks and other races is then multiplied by the appropriate factor, and this product becomes the final weight.

C. Males Married, Spouse Present (MSP), Age 14 and Over

The weight established for the female partner of the male MSP in section II.B. is assigned to the male MSP civilian or Armed Forces member. This completes the weighting for males MSP.

D. Other Civilian Male Heads, Age 14 and Over

The following ratio-estimate factor is formed for each of the 120 cells defined for females in section II.B.:

Total of all civilian males, married spouse present, for the age-race-employment-status cell using the weight developed for the male, married spouse present in section II.C.

Total of all civilian males, married spouse present, for the age-race-employment-status cell obtained by tabulating the basic March weight for Whites and the weights established in section II.A. for Blacks and other races.



The final weight for other male heads is the product of the appropriate factor calculated above and the basic March weight for Whites or the weight established in section II.A. for Blacks and other races.

E. All Other Civilian Males, Age 14 and Over

Ratio-estimate factors are computed for each of the 120 cells defined in section II.B. using the values and procedures described below. The numerator is found by subtracting the second and third of the following three items from the first:

1. The 120 values for total civilian males, ages 14 and over, from the regular March CPS including the composite estimator.
2. The 120 values for civilian males, married spouse present, produced by tabulating civilian males MSP using the weight established in section II.C.
3. The 120 values for other civilian male heads produced by tabulating other male heads using the weights established in section II.D.

The denominators for the 120 cells are obtained by tabulating the records for all other males using the basic March weight for Whites and the weights established in section II.A. for Blacks and other races. The final weight for all other males is the product of the appropriate factor and the basic March weight for Whites or the weight established in section II.A for Blacks and other races.

F. Noninstitutional Children Under 14

Ratio-estimate factors for the following two groups involve categories by age, sex, and race. The formulation of each ratio-estimate factor requires a target number (the numerator) and a tally which is the denominator. In each case, the final weight is the product of the ratio-estimate factor and the weight used in establishing the tally in the denominator.

1. First, a ratio estimate for noninstitutional Black and other races children is carried out in each of 34 cells--for each sex separately by the following 12 age cells for Blacks and 5 age cells for other races.

Blacks:	Under 1 year	6
	1	7
	2	8
	3	9
	4	10-11
	5	12-13

Other Races: 2 and under

3-4  
5-6  
7-9  
10-13

- a. The target numbers are independently derived estimates similar to the ones discussed in section I.C.2.
  - b. The tallies are obtained using the principal person's weight for the household in which the child resides.
2. A second ratio estimate for all noninstitutional children is carried out in each of 48 ratio-estimate cells; each by two race groups (White, Black and other races) by 12 age groups (same as those used for Blacks in 1. of this section).
    - a. The target numbers are independently derived estimates similar to the ones discussed in section I.C.2.
    - b. Tallies for Blacks and other races are obtained using the weights established in 1. of this section. Tallies for Whites are obtained using the principal person's weight for the household in which the child resides.

#### G. Armed Forces (AF)

Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or living with their families on post are included in the March supplement tabulations, while all other Armed Forces are excluded. The following weighting procedure is used:

1. An AF male, married spouse present, age 14 and over, is given the weight of his wife as described in the weighting for males MSP in section II.C.
2. Children under 14 years of age of AF males are included in the weighting of children described in section II.F.
3. Other Armed Force males, in this case AF living off post and not MSP, are given the basic March CPS base weight appropriate for the March rotation group the AF is in.

## RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the data contained in the Annual Demographic File are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey - sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided in this appendix primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

### I. Nonsampling Variability

As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is greater for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population with similar undercoverage differentials by age, sex, and race as is observed in CPS.

The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage of housing units is known. Of the 85,000,000 housing units in the U.S., about 600,000 new construction housing units other than mobile homes are not represented in the CPS sample because they were assigned building permits prior to the 1970 census, but building was not completed by the time of the census, (i.e., April 1970). Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after 1969, is represented. About 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represented in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or have been built or occupied since the census. These estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less. The extent of other sources of undercoverage of housing units is unknown, but believed to be small.

## II. Sampling Variability

Estimating sampling errors for a survey such as CPS, which employs complex estimation procedures, is a complicated undertaking. An analytical statement of the variance of the CPS can be expressed as the sum of several variance components - one for each stage of sampling in the CPS. Thus, a variance component is associated with each of the following:

1. The selection of one of the strata in each pair of NSR strata formed in the selection of the C-sample (the "between stratum" component).
2. The selection of a sample of PSU's out of each NSR stratum (the "between PSU" component).
3. The selection and interview of only a sample (rather than all) of the housing units within each sample PSU (the "within PSU" component).
4. The choice of the interviewer and the respondent (the "respondent-interviewer" component).

In addition, the variance of the CPS also involves the effect of each of the estimation steps, which were introduced with the intention of reducing the variance of the CPS estimates. The following generalizations about the variance components usually apply

1. The within-PSU component is a very large variance component.
2. The between-PSU component arises from the sampling of PSU's-- i.e., the variance that would still be associated with the estimates even if a complete census of all households in every sample PSU could be included in the survey. The first-stage ratio estimate is intended to reduce the magnitude of this component.
3. The respondent-interviewer component does not directly result from the sampling itself, but rather from the actual interviewing process of the survey. Because of the variance estimation procedure used at the Census Bureau, these components are included in the between-PSU and between-strata variance estimates for NSR strata but are not included in the variance estimates for SR PSU's.

### III. Variance Estimation Method

The variance estimation method currently used for CPS is based on a proposal by Keyfitz<sup>1</sup> which has been more recently generalized by Tepping<sup>2</sup> and Woodruff.<sup>3</sup> Keyfitz showed that consistent estimates of the variance for complex ratio estimates are provided by relatively simple quadratic functions of the observations in each stratum. Strictly speaking, the method applies only when two primary units are selected from each stratum; however, useful approximations can be obtained for other sample designs by grouping or subdividing strata as required.

This method is not used to calculate the variance for each CPS estimate; instead, the variances of a subset of characteristics are calculated using this procedure, and generalized standard error tables are then obtained by use of the curve-fitting procedure described below. The major reasons for employing the curve-fitting approach are: first, curve-fitting is a form of averaging sampling errors for items having similar variance behavior and therefore, induces an added dimension of stability; i.e., estimated sampling errors are themselves sample statistics and thus subject to sampling errors of their own, and curve fitting reduces this variance. Secondly, there are time and money savings realized if a generalized variance curve based on computation from a few statistics can be made applicable to several items.

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- <sup>1</sup> Keyfitz, Nathan, "Estimates of Sampling Variance Where Two Units are Selected for Each Stratum," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 52:503-51, (1957).
  - <sup>2</sup> Tepping, Benjamin J., "Variance Estimation in Complex Surveys," Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, 1968:11-18.
  - <sup>3</sup> Woodruff, Ralph S., "A Simple Method for Approximating the Variance of a Complicated Estimate," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 66:411-414 (1971).

As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

### The Curve-Fitting Procedure

In curve-fitting it is assumed that the variance of an estimate is a function of the proportion of the sample having the desired characteristic, and that this is the only factor affecting the magnitude of the variances. All other variation in the variance estimates not explained by this factor is assumed to be the result of the lack of reliability of the estimates.

A curve of the form  $V_x^2 = a + \frac{b}{x}$  is fitted to a set of  $k$  estimates,  $x_i$ , and their estimated reliabilities,  $V_{x_i}^2$ , these reliabilities having been calculated by the Keyfitz-Topping method at the Census Bureau. This procedure minimizes the sum of squared differences between the observed reliabilities,  $V_{x_i}^2$ , and the predicted reliabilities,  $a + \frac{b}{x_i}$ , divided by the predicted reliability; i.e., the quantity

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left[ \frac{V_{x_i}^2 - a - \frac{b}{x_i}}{a + \frac{b}{x_i}} \right]^2 \quad (1)$$

is minimized. Since the values of  $a$  and  $b$  are not known before minimization an iterative method is necessary. Thus, we begin by minimizing the quantity:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left[ \frac{\tilde{V}_{x_i}^2 - a_1 - \frac{b_1}{x_i}}{\tilde{V}_{x_i}^2} \right]^2 \quad (2)$$

This minimization is produced by differentiating (2) with respect to  $a_1$  and equating to zero, differentiating (2) with respect to  $b_1$  and equating to zero, and solving these two equations simultaneously for  $a_1$  and  $b_1$ . The second approximation is obtained by differentiating the quantity,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left[ \frac{v^2 x_i - a_2 - \frac{b_2}{x_i}}{a_1 + \frac{b_1}{x_i}} \right]^2 \quad (3)$$

with respect to  $a_2$  and  $b_2$ , equating to zero, and solving these two equations simultaneously for  $a_2$  and  $b_2$ . The process continues by substituting the computed values of  $a_2$  and  $b_2$  for  $a_1$  and  $b_1$  in (3) and solving for  $a_3$  and  $b_3$ . This iterative process is carried out until  $a_{i+1}$  and  $b_{i+1}$  do not differ materially from  $a_i$  and  $b_i$ .

(Ten iterations are usually carried out). With this final curve a table of generalized standard errors may be derived by multiplying the relvariance obtained from the curve by the estimate squared and then taking the square root of this number.

If the user has computed variances directly from CPS sample records for items from a common subject matter area, as described in section "Direct Computation of Variances for SMSA's," then he can fit a curve to produce generalized standard error tables as shown above.



### Standard Error Tables

The figures presented in the following tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates from the CPS Annual Demographic File, but only for the national sample. They were calculated using the curve-fitting procedure described above. These standard errors reflect the CPS first- and second-stage ratio estimates but not the composite estimator. The effect of the composite estimate is omitted since the user cannot reproduce composite estimates from the purchased CPS tape. New standard errors are in the process of being estimated which more nearly reflect the design completed as of March 1973, but they are not yet available for characteristics other than labor force. Nor do these standard errors fully reflect the supplemental weighting procedures used in March. The additional weighting operations, however, were introduced to achieve consistency with tabulations produced from the regular March CPS and to improve the internal consistency of family and households tabulations, not to reduce the standard errors.

The magnitude of the sampling error for the expanded sample has not been fully measured, but the standard errors are not expected to differ from those for the national sample by more than 5 percent for most characteristics. Since the size of the standard error is approximately inversely proportional to the sample size, the use of the expanded sample should cause some reduction in the sampling error. However, since the sample design and estimation procedures affect the standard errors by type of characteristic, the reduction should not be uniform, and in fact, there may be no reduction in sampling error for some estimates.

The sampling errors provided in the appendix are considered to be close approximations to the figures appropriate for data produced from the CPS Annual Demographic File. They are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the census value for specified percentages of all the possible samples that could be obtained from the sample design used for this survey. The census value would be included in the range:

- i. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about 68 percent of all possible samples.
- ii. From 1.6 standard errors below to 1.6 standard errors above the derived estimate for 90 percent of all possible samples.
- iii. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for 95 percent of all possible samples.

Tables I.A and II.A show standard errors of estimated totals, and tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 and tables II.B.1 through II.B.5 show standard errors of estimated percentages for different subjects appearing in the 1978 CPS Annual Demographic File as shown in the following index. Estimated standard errors of percentages cannot be obtained from tables I.B.1 through 12 or II.B.1 through 5 without using the factors in table III. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimation on the value of the characteristic. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the tables may be obtained by linear interpolation.

The reliability of an estimated percentage computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator.

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### A. Estimated Totals

Table II.A. For the following characteristics by Total or White, Black and Other Races, and Spanish Origin:

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2. Employment
3. Income and Poverty
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Table I.A.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons  
for Selected Characteristics

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Size of Estimate (in thousands)											
	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	1,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
<b>Educational Attainment<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	7	10	14	23	32	45	71	100	138	204	251	215
Black and Other Races	8	12	17	26	37	51	76	96	97	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	8	11	15	24	34	48	75	105	146	--	--	--
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	7	10	14	23	32	45	71	100	138	205	253	219
Black and Other Races	7	10	14	23	32	44	66	84	86	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	8	11	16	26	36	51	80	112	156	--	--	--
<b>Persons Tabulated by Family Income<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	9	12	18	28	39	55	87	122	171	261	344	403
Black and Other Races	8	12	17	26	38	54	87	128	195	366	--	--
Spanish Origin	11	15	21	33	47	67	103	147	206	--	--	--
<b>Income<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	6	9	12	20	28	39	62	87	121	184	243	289
Black and Other Races	6	8	12	19	27	38	62	91	138	259	--	--
Spanish Origin	7	11	15	24	33	47	74	104	146	--	--	--
<b>Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	9	13	19	30	42	59	93	131	182	277	364	424
Black and Other Races	11	16	22	35	50	69	106	141	171	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	11	15	21	33	47	66	104	147	204	--	--	--
<b>Mobility</b>												
<b>Demographic Characteristics<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	7	10	14	21	30	42	66	92	125	172	182	--
Black and Other Races	7	10	14	21	30	42	66	92	125	171	--	--
Spanish Origin	11	15	21	33	47	66	104	147	204	--	--	--
<b>Total, Country, State, Region</b>												
Total or White	11	15	21	34	48	67	106	149	208	317	418	494
Black and Other Races	11	16	22	35	49	69	105	153	167	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	15	21	30	47	67	94	148	209	291	--	--	--
<b>MSA-Non-MSA</b>												
Total or White	16	23	32	51	72	102	160	225	312	468	596	617
Black and Other Races	16	23	32	51	72	102	160	225	312	468	--	--
Spanish Origin	15	21	30	47	67	94	148	209	291	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex</b>												
Total or White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and Other Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish Origin	15	21	30	47	67	94	148	209	291	--	--	--
<b>Poverty<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	12	18	25	39	55	78	123	173	242	367	481	560
Black and Other Races	12	17	24	37	53	76	123	181	276	519	--	--
Spanish Origin	15	21	30	47	67	94	148	209	291	--	--	--
<b>Regions or MSA-Non-MSA Residence</b>												
Total or White	10	15	21	33	46	65	103	144	201	306	403	475
Black and Other Races	14	19	27	45	60	84	129	171	208	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	15	21	30	47	67	94	148	209	291	--	--	--
<b>Unemployment<sup>1</sup></b>												
Total or White	7	10	14	22	31	44	70	97	135	200	247	217
Black and Other Races	8	11	15	24	33	46	69	99	94	--	--	--
Spanish Origin	5	7	11	17	25	35	52	73	101	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by MSA-Non-MSA.

Table I.B.1 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Educational Attainment<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.0	6.3	8.6	12.4	14.4
50	2.0	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table I.B.2 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Employment<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.0	6.2	8.6	12.5	14.4
50	2.0	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.6
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table I.B.3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Tabulated by Family Income<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.5	4.9	7.6	10.5	15.2	17.5
50	2.5	3.5	5.5	7.4	10.7	12.4
100	1.7	2.5	3.6	5.3	7.6	8.6
250	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.5
500	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
1,000	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
2,500	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
25,000	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.61 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by 25A-non-25B.



Table 1.B.4 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Income<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.5	3.5	5.4	7.4	10.7	12.4
50	1.7	2.5	3.8	5.3	7.6	8.8
100	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.4	6.2
250	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
500	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
1,000	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
2,500	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
5,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
10,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
50,000	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3
75,000	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table 1.3.5 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons,  
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics,<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.7	5.2	8.2	11.2	16.2	18.7
50	2.6	3.7	5.8	7.9	11.5	13.2
100	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	8.1	9.4
250	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.1	5.9
500	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.2
1,000	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
2,500	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
25,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
50,000	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
100,000	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table 1.B.6 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Mobility - Demographic Characteristics<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.7	3.8	5.9	8.1	11.7	13.5
50	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.7	8.3	9.6
100	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.1	5.9	6.8
250	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.3
500	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
1,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
10,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table I.B.7 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons.  
Mobility - Total, County, State, or Regional

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.2	6.0	9.3	12.8	18.5	21.3
50	3.0	4.2	6.6	9.0	13.0	15.1
100	2.1	3.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	10.7
250	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.8	6.7
500	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.8
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
25,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.10	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.3

Table I.B.3 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Mobility - SMSA-Non-SMSA  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 22	2 or 39	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	6.4	9.0	14.1	19.4,	28.0	32.3
50	4.5	6.4	9.9	13.7	19.8	22.8
100	3.2	4.5	7.0	9.7	14.0	16.1
250	2.0	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
500	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
1,000	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.4	5.1
2,500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
5,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
10,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
25,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
50,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
100,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

Table I.B.2 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	5.9	8.4	13.0	18.0	25.9	29.9
50	4.2	5.9	9.2	12.7	18.3	21.1
100	3.0	4.2	6.5	9.0	12.9	14.9
250	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.7	8.2	9.4
500	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.8	6.7
1,000	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
2,500	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
5,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.2
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
25,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
50,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

Table I.B.10 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Poverty<sup>1</sup>  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	5.0	7.0	10.8	14.9	21.4	24.8
50	3.5	4.9	7.6	10.5	15.2	17.5
100	2.5	3.5	5.4	7.4	10.7	12.4
250	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.8	7.8
500	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.5
1,000	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.9
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
50,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table I,B.11 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.1	5.8	7.0	12.4	17.9	20.6
50	2.9	4.1	6.4	8.8	12.6	14.6
100	2.1	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
250	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
500	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
25,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3



Table I.B.12 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Persons  
Unemployment<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.8	3.9	6.1	8.4	12.2	14.0
50	2.0	2.8	4.3	6.0	8.6	9.9
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.2	6.1	7.0
250	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.4
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1
1,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table 17.A Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals for Selected Characteristics  
(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Size of Estimate (in thousands)									
	25	50	100	150	200	250	300	400	50,000	50,000
Educational Attainment <sup>1</sup>										
Total or White	6	8	12	19	26	37	58	82	114	169
Black and Other Races	6	8	11	18	25	34	51	64	62	---
Spanish Origin	6	8	12	19	27	37	59	81	111	---
Employment <sup>1</sup>										
Total or White	7	10	14	23	32	45	71	100	138	205
Black and Other Races	7	10	14	23	32	44	66	84	86	---
Spanish Origin	6	9	13	20	29	41	64	89	124	---
Income, Poverty <sup>1</sup>										
Total or White	5	7	10	16	23	32	51	72	99	147
Black and Other Races	5	7	10	16	22	30	44	55	54	---
Spanish Origin	6	8	12	19	27	37	59	81	111	---
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics <sup>1</sup>										
Total or White	6	8	12	19	26	37	58	82	114	169
Black and Other Races	6	8	11	18	25	34	51	64	62	---
Spanish Origin	6	8	12	19	27	37	59	81	111	---
Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex										
Total or White	6	8	12	19	26	37	58	82	114	169
Black and Other Races	6	8	11	18	25	34	51	64	62	---
Spanish Origin	6	8	12	19	27	37	59	81	111	---
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence										
Total or White	7	10	15	23	33	46	73	102	142	210
Black and Other Races	8	11	16	25	35	49	73	91	88	---
Spanish Origin	8	12	17	27	38	53	83	115	157	---
Unemployment <sup>1</sup>										
Total or White	7	10	14	22	31	44	70	97	135	200
Black and Other Races	8	11	15	24	33	46	69	89	94	---
Spanish Origin	6	9	13	20	29	41	64	89	124	---

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table II.B.1 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals  
Employment<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.0	6.3	8.6	12.5	14.4
50	2.0	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.6
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table II.D.2 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals  
Income or Poverty<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.1	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
50	1.5	2.0	3.2	4.4	6.3	7.3
100	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.2
250	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
500	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
1,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
2,500	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
5,000	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
10,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
25,000	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
50,000	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

1 Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table II.B.3 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals  
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics, Educational  
Attainment, Population Distribution<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (in thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.3	3.3	5.1	7.1	10.2	11.8
50	1.7	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.1	5.9
250	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
500	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
1,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
2,500	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
5,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
10,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
50,000	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3

<sup>2</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table II.B.4 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals  
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence  
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (Thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.9	4.1	6.4	8.8	12.8	14.7
50	2.1	3.0	4.5	6.3	9.0	10.4
100	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.4	6.4	7.4
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.7
500	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.3
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3

Table II.B.5 Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for Families,  
Households, or Unrelated Individuals  
Unemployment<sup>1</sup>

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	2.8	3.9	6.1	8.4	12.2	14.0
50	2.0	2.8	4.3	6.0	8.6	9.9
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.2	6.1	7.0
250	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.4
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1
1,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Multiply standard errors by 1.41 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

Table III. Factors to be Applied to Tables I.B.1  
Through I.B.12 and Tables II.B.1 Through II.B.5

Characteristic	Factor		
	Total or White	Black and Other Races	Spanish Origin
<u>Persons</u>			
Educational Attainment	1.00	1.16	1.05
Employment	1.00	1.00	1.12
Persons Tabulated by Family Income	1.00	0.95	1.21
Income	1.00	0.95	1.21
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics	1.00	1.20	1.13
Mobility			
Demographic Characteristics	1.00	1.00	1.56
Total, County, State, or Regional	1.00	1.04	1.40
SMSA-Non-SMSA	1.00	1.00	0.93
Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex	0	0	1.30
Poverty	1.00	0.95	1.21
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence	1.00	1.32	1.45
Unemployment	1.00	1.07	0.75
<u>Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals</u>			
Employment	1.00	1.00	1.12
Income or Poverty	1.00	0.93	1.15
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics, Educational Attainment, Population Distribution	1.00	0.95	1.01
Regions or SMSA-non-SMSA Residence	1.00	2.09	1.14
Unemployment	1.00	1.07	0.75



Table IV. Parameters for Persons and Families

Characteristic	Total or White		Black and Other		Spanish Origin	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
<b>Persons</b>						
Educational Attainment <sup>1</sup>	-0.000016	2064	-0.000186	2792	-0.000015	2285
Employment Characteristics <sup>1</sup>	-0.000016	2078	-0.000133	2078	-0.000018	2607
Persons Tabulated by Family Income <sup>1</sup>	-0.000014	3067	-0.000104	2770	-0.000022	4459
Income	-0.000007	1533	-0.000052	1365	-0.000011	2229
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics	-0.000017	3500	-0.0000210	5020	-0.000026	4432
Mobility Characteristics						
Demographic Characteristics <sup>1</sup>	-0.000026	1826	-0.000026	1826	-0.000026	4432
Total, County, State, or Regional SMSA-Non-SMSA	-0.000021	1541	-0.0000214	1917	-0.000044	8917
Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex	-0.000056	15411	-0.000066	10411	-0.000044	8917
Poverty	0	0	0	0	-0.000044	8917
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence	-0.000030	6134	-0.0000209	5539	-0.000044	8917
Unemployment Characteristics	-0.000020	4253	-0.0000308	7402	-0.000044	8917
	-0.000015	1971	-0.0000139	2265	-0.000068	1306
<b>Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals<sup>1</sup></b>						
Employment	-0.000016	2078	-0.000133	2078	-0.000018	2607
Income or Poverty <sup>1</sup>	-0.000008	1063	-0.000064	922	-0.000020	1422
Marital Status, Household and Family Characteristics, Educational Attainment, <sup>1</sup> Population Distribution by Age and/or Sex	-0.000013	1389	-0.000037	1255	-0.000020	1422
Regions or SMSA-Non-SMSA Residence	-0.000016	2170	-0.000178	2961	-0.000039	2844
Unemployment	-0.000015	1971	-0.000139	2265	-0.000068	1106

<sup>1</sup> Multiply a and b parameters by 2.0 when national, regional, or State data for this characteristic is tabulated by SMSA-non-SMSA.

### Illustration of the Use of Standard Error Tables

Suppose that the sample shows there were 8,419,000 persons aged 20 to 24 years who had completed 4 years of high school and no more. Interpolation in table I.A. shows the standard error for an estimate of this size to be approximately 126,000. The 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 8,293,000 to 8,545,000 ( $8,419,000 \pm 126,000$ ). Therefore, a conclusion that the census value lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 8,167,000 to 8,671,000 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

Suppose, of the 8,419,000 high school graduates, 1,014,000 or 12.0 percent were Black. The standard error on a percentage is found by using the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \quad (4)$$

where  $f$  is the appropriate factor from table III and  $\sigma$  is the generalized standard error found by interpolation. For our example, the correct factor from table III is 1.16; linear interpolation in table I.B.1 shows the standard error on 12.0 percent with a base of 8,419,000 to be approximately 0.49. Therefore, the correct standard error is approximately  $1.16 \times 0.49 = 0.6$  percentage points. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval is from 11.4 to 12.6 percent, and a conclusion that the census value lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 10.8 to 13.2 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

### Estimation of Standard Errors Using Parameters

Each of the standard error tables I.A. through II.3.5 were produced from curves that had been fitted to the relvariance estimates for

these items (see section, The Curve-Fitting Procedure, above). The a and b parameters given in table IV resulted from this fitting process. The standard errors in tables I.A. and II.A. were computed using these parameters and the following formula:

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (5)$$

where x is the estimate of the characteristic and a and b are the parameters associated with this characteristic. The standard errors in tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 and II.B.1 through II.B.5 were calculated using formula (6):

$$\sigma(x,p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p (100 - p)} \quad (6)$$

where x is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ( $0 \leq p \leq 100$ ), and b is the parameter in table IV associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage. Use of the parameters in table IV and formulas (5) and (6) will result in more accurate estimates of standard errors than use of the generalized tables.

Using formula (5) for the example from the section, Illustration of the Use of Standard Error Tables, with  $a = -0.000016$  and  $b = 2064$ , the standard error on the 8,419,000 high school graduates aged 20 to 24 years is approximately

$$127,000 \pm \sqrt{-0.000016 (8,419,000)^2 + 2064 (8,419,000)}.$$

Using formula (6) for the same example with  $b = 2792$ , the standard error on the 12.0 percent of high school graduates aged 20 to 24 who were Black is found to be approximately

$$0.6 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2792}{8,419,000} (12) (100 - 12)}.$$

#### Standard Error of a Difference

For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad (7)$$

where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the standard errors of the estimates  $x$  and  $y$ ; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

For example, suppose the sample shows that 8,228,000 persons aged 25 to 29 years had completed four years of high school and no more. Thus, the apparent difference between 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years old is 8,419,000-8,288,000 or 191,000 persons. The standard error on 8,419,000 was previously shown in section "Illustration on the Use of Standard Error Tables" to be approximately 126,000 persons. From interpolation in table I.A., the standard error on 8,228,000 is found to be approximately 125,000 persons. Then the standard error on the difference of 191,000 is

$$177,000 = \sqrt{125,000^2 + 126,000^2}$$

This means the 68 percent confidence interval around the difference is from 14,000 to 368,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the difference from a complete census lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the difference from a census lies within the interval from -163,000 to 545,000 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence. But since this confidence interval includes a difference of 0.0, we cannot conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference between persons aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years who had completed 4 years of high school and no more.

#### Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean

The standard error of an arithmetic mean can be approximated by formula (8) below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula (8), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} s^2} \quad (8)$$

where  $y$  is the size of the base and  $b$  is the parameter from table IV corresponding to the characteristic of interest. The variance,  $s^2$ , is given by formula (9)

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \quad (9)$$

where  $\bar{x}$  is the mean of the distribution;

$c$  is the number of groups;

$i$  indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through  $c$ ;

$p_i$  is the estimated proportion of families or persons whose values for the characteristic ( $x$  - values) being considered falls in group  $i$ ;

$\bar{x}_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ , where  $Z_{i-1}$  and  $Z_i$  are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively for group  $i$ .

$\bar{x}_i$  is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic of interest for persons or families in group  $i$ . Group  $C$  is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is

$$x_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$$

#### Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean

Suppose that the estimated mean income of families and unrelated individuals is \$15,000. The following table gives the distribution of the income groups.

Families and Unrelated Individuals		
	Number (thousands)	Percent Distribution
Total	78,171	100.0
Under \$2,000	3,774	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999	4,251	5.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999	4,302	5.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999	3,662	4.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999	3,776	4.8
\$6,000 to \$6,999	3,548	4.5
\$7,000 to \$7,999	3,371	4.3
\$8,000 to \$8,999	3,382	4.3
\$9,000 to \$9,999	3,074	3.9
\$10,000 to \$10,999	3,334	4.3
\$11,000 to \$11,999	2,848	3.6
\$12,000 to \$12,999	3,003	3.8
\$13,000 to \$13,999	2,745	3.5
\$14,000 to \$14,999	2,659	3.4
\$15,000 to \$15,999	2,902	3.7
\$16,000 to \$16,999	2,436	3.1
\$17,000 to \$17,999	2,501	3.2
\$18,000 to \$19,999	4,271	5.5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7,785	10.0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9,378	12.0
\$50,000 and over	1,169	1.5

$$b = 1063 \quad c = 21 \quad y = 78,171,000$$

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{21} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 = 169,110,000$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1063}{78,171,000} (169,110,000)} = 43$$

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the estimated mean income is from 14,952 to 15,048. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 14,904 to 15,096 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

Estimation of Median Incomes. For income intervals greater than \$1,000, better estimates of median income and associated standard errors can be calculated using Pareto interpolation. Pareto interpolation assumes a decreasing density of population within an income interval, whereas linear interpolation assumes a constant density of population within an income interval. However, linear interpolation can be used to obtain approximate estimates. The formula for Pareto interpolation is presented in the next section.

### Standard Error of a Median

The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

- (1) Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (6), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.
- (2) Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
- (3) Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

For calculation of a confidence interval in step (3) use linear interpolation for all characteristics except income. For any point in an income interval greater than \$1000 in width use Pareto interpolation, otherwise use linear interpolation. The formulas for Pareto and linear interpolation are:

$$\text{Pareto: } X_{pN} = A_1 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{pN}{N_1} \right) \ln \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \right] \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Linear: } X_{pN} = \frac{N_1 - pN}{N_1 - N_2} (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \quad (11)$$

where  $N$  = total number of families or persons in the distribution.

$X_{pN}$  = estimated value for which  $pN$  ( $0 \leq p \leq 1$ ) number of families or persons in the distribution have that value or a larger value. For the purposes of calculating the confidence interval,  $p$  takes on the two values in step (2). Note that the median can be approximated by using  $p = 0.50$  in the formulae.

$A_1$  and  $A_2$  = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, on the interval in which  $X_{PN}$  falls.

$N_1$  and  $N_2$  = the estimated number of families or persons with values greater than  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , respectively.

exp refers to the exponential function.

ln refers to the natural logarithm function.

It should be noted that a mathematically equivalent result is obtained by using common logarithms (base 10) and antilogs.

#### Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median Using Pareto Interpolation

Suppose that the median income for families whose head is age 45 to 54 was estimated to be \$19,037. Suppose also that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 11,170,000 families.

- (1) Using formula (6), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 11,170,000 is about 0.5 percent.
- (2) To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 49.0 and 51.0.
- (3) Suppose that the income of 6,057,000 (54.2 percent) of these families was at least \$18,000 and the income of 5,199,000 (46.5 percent) of these families was at least \$20,000. The entire 95-percent confidence interval falls in the income interval of \$18,000 to \$20,000. Therefore, the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using Pareto interpolation. Thus, using formula (10), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$18,000 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{0.510 \times 11,170,000}{6,057,000} \right) \ln \left( \frac{20,000}{18,000} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{5,199,000}{6,057,000} \right) \right] \\ = \$18,778.$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by Pareto interpolation to be about

$$18,000 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{0.490 \times 11,170,000}{6,057,000} \right) \ln \left( \frac{20,000}{18,000} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{5,199,000}{6,057,000} \right) \right] \\ = \$19,303.$$



Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from \$18,778 to \$19,303. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median Using Linear Interpolation

Suppose that the median income of families whose head is age 65 years or over is estimated to be \$8,721. Suppose also that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 8,141,000.

- (1) Using formula (6), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 8,141,000 is about 0.6 percent.
- (2) To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percent limits of 48.8 and 51.2.
- (3) Suppose that the income of 4,466,000 (or 54.9 percent) of these families is at least \$8,000 and the income of 3,916,000 (or 48.1 percent) of these families is at least \$9,000. The entire 95-percent confidence interval falls in the income interval \$8,000 to \$9,000. Therefore, the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using linear interpolation. Using formula (11), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\frac{4,466,000 - (0.512)(8,141,000)}{4,466,000 - 3,916,000} (9,000 - 8,000) + 8,000 = \$8,541.$$

Similarly, the upper limit is found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\frac{4,466,000 - (0.488)(8,141,000)}{4,466,000 - 3,916,000} (9,000 - 8,000) + 8,000 = \$8,897.$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from \$8,541 to \$8,897. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

## RELIABILITY OF STATE AND SMSA ESTIMATES

Introduction of the expanded sample caused reductions in the relative sampling error associated with estimates for the least reliable States; however, the relative reliability for these States is no higher than that of the least reliable unsupplemented States. National estimates will have the lowest relative sampling errors of any of the area tabulations made from the CPS records. There are two major reasons for this, and care should be exercised lest these considerations combine to produce meaningless results for small areas.

First, the national sample was designed with the primary objective of maximizing the reliability of national and regional estimates; the reliability of subordinate areas was not considered as an ingredient of the design. In addition, the sample was expanded dependent on the national sample. As a consequence of this ordering of priorities, NSR strata in States unsupplemented for the expanded sample are often comprised of PSU's from more than one State (although all NSR PSU's in a stratum are from the same region). Although the first-stage ratio estimation procedure adjusts for this situation and the resulting estimates are unbiased when considered over all possible samples of PSU's, a substantial component of sampling error is introduced for unsupplemented States, especially when the State has a large proportion of its population in NSR strata.

Secondly, the reliability of a sample estimate is a function of the number of sample cases employed in creating the estimate; as the number of sample cases decreases, the reliability of the estimates will deteriorate. The reliability problem is further aggravated for estimates involving detailed cross-tabulations of the sample cases within an area.

### Standard Errors for States and SMSA's

Standard errors for States, selected groups of States, and SMSA's may be obtained from the generalized standard error tables by applying an additional factor to these figures. Table V shows factors by which the standard errors in tables I.A. and II.A. should be multiplied for estimates of levels for States and SMSA's; for percents, these factors should be used in conjunction with the factors in table III and the standard errors in tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 or II.B.1 through II.B.5. To obtain a and b parameters as in table IV for such areas, multiply the national a and b from table IV by the square of the factor in table V for the area of interest.

As an example, suppose the sample shows that there were 1,040,000 persons of Spanish origin living in New York, 32.4 percent of whom had completed four years of high school or more. Interpolation in table I.B.1 shows the standard error on 32.4 percent to be approximately 2.07. The appropriate factor for New York from table V is 1.03. Thus, the standard error on the 32.4 percent of persons of Spanish origin who completed four years of high school or more is approximately equal to  $2.2 = 2.07 \times 1.05 \times 1.03$ .

The factor for a group of States may be obtained by computing a weighted sum of the factors for the individual States comprising the group; depending on the combination of States, the resulting figure can be conservative. The factor for a group of  $n$  States is given by

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f_i$$

where  $f_i$  is the factor for State  $i$  obtained from table V and  $w_i$  is the State's weight calculated from the following formula:

$$w_i = \frac{\text{1970 census population of State } i}{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{1970 census population of State } j}$$

The 1970 census population for each State is given in table V.

Suppose a factor for the State group Illinois-Wisconsin-Michigan was desired. The correct weights would be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Illinois:} \quad 0.46 &= \frac{11,113,976}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \\ \text{Wisconsin:} \quad 0.18 &= \frac{4,417,731}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \\ \text{Michigan:} \quad 0.36 &= \frac{8,875,083}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \end{aligned}$$

and the resulting factor would be

$$f = (0.46)(1.04) + (0.18)(1.07) + (0.36)(1.04) = 1.05.$$

#### Direct Computation of Standard Errors for SMSA's

Rough approximations to standard errors for the larger SMSA's for characteristics unrelated to those presented in this appendix can be calculated directly from the CPS Annual Demographic File. The procedure estimates the variance between clusters of households within the SMSA of interest.

The file can be used to calculate standard errors for household, family, or person characteristics. For estimates of household characteristics, the following information must be obtained from the household records (refer to the Data Base Dictionary):

1. Household weight, HH-SUPP-WGT, beginning in character 196 and 11 characters in length.
2. SMSA code, SMSA-FIPS, beginning in character 45 and of length 4.
3. "Cluster number," consisting of 4 digits and located in a 12-character code, HH-IDENT-NUM, which begins in character 18. The twelfth character in the code corresponds to the first digit of the cluster number, the fourth to the second, the eighth to the third, and the fifth to the fourth.

Calculate the "between-cluster" standard error in the following manner:

1. Identify the records for all households in the SMSA of interest.
2. Sort these records by cluster number.
3. Create a file of cluster totals by tallying the weights for all households having the characteristic of interest within each cluster.
4. The standard error,  $\sigma$ , is then given by the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (X_i - X_{i+1})^2 / 2(m-1)} \quad (1)$$

where

$m$  = number of clusters in the SMSA

$X_i$  = weighted total for cluster  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

Additional work is necessary to calculate standard errors for family or person characteristics. Because the cluster number and SMSA code appear only on the household records, some way is needed to match families or persons with households. This is accomplished by means of a sequence number unique to each household; each person or family associated with the household has this same number. For household, family, and person records, the mnemonics are HH-SEQ-NUM, FF-SEQ-NUM, and PP-SEQ-NUM, respectively; each number begins in character 1 and is 6 characters in length.

Different weights must also be used in tallying the cluster totals. For families, the correct weight is given in FAM-SUPP-WGT beginning in character 196 and is of length 11; for persons, use the weight given in MAP-SUPP-WGT of length 11 beginning in character 118.

To calculate the standard error, follow steps 1 and 2 above, using the sequence number of each person or family to identify the associated household record and, hence, cluster number and SMSA code. Step 3 should be carried out by tallying family or person weights, as appropriate. Step 4 remains unchanged.

#### Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

Let  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  be the estimated total for the characteristic of interest.

The standard error,  $\sigma_x$ , is given by

$$\sigma_x = \sigma \sqrt{n} \quad (2)$$

with  $n$  and  $\sigma$  as defined above.

#### Standard Errors for Estimated Percentages

Consider an estimated percentage  $p = \frac{X}{Y}$  where  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$  are estimated totals, and the characteristic in the numerator is a subset of the characteristic in the denominator. Then the standard error,  $\sigma_p$ , is given by the following formula:

$$\sigma_p = p \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{x^2} - \frac{\sigma_y^2}{y^2}}$$

where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are calculated using formulas (1) and (2).

Table V. Factors by Which Standard Errors Will Change  
for States and SMSA's<sup>1</sup>

Subordinate Area	Factor <sup>2</sup>	1970 Census Population
Individual SMSA	1.41	--
Alabama	1.05	3,444,165
Alaska	0.27	300,382
Arizona	0.92	1,770,900
Arkansas	0.83	1,973,295
California	1.02	19,553,134
Colorado	0.89	2,307,289
Connecticut	1.01	3,031,700
Delaware	0.54	549,164
District of Columbia	0.65	756,510
Florida	1.04	6,789,443
Georgia	1.05	4,585,375
Hawaii	0.50	768,561
Idaho	0.52	712,867
Illinois	1.04	11,113,976
Indiana	1.03	5,103,669
Iowa	0.95	2,824,174
Kansas	0.98	2,246,378
Kentucky	1.05	3,318,766
Louisiana	1.03	3,641,366
Maine	0.53	852,042
Maryland	1.12	3,812,399
Massachusetts	1.01	5,659,170
Michigan	1.04	9,873,083
Minnesota	1.03	3,804,971
Mississippi	0.86	2,256,913
Missouri	1.01	4,676,501
Montana	0.49	654,409
Nebraska	0.76	1,483,193
Nevada	0.51	483,738
New Hampshire	0.61	737,881
New Jersey	1.02	7,143,164
New Mexico	0.59	1,016,000
New York	1.03	18,216,567
North Carolina	1.08	5,032,059
North Dakota	0.44	617,761
Ohio	1.03	10,652,217
Oklahoma	1.05	2,559,229
Oregon	1.04	2,091,355
Pennsylvania	1.03	11,793,309
Rhode Island	0.65	945,725
South Carolina	1.02	2,590,516
South Dakota	0.45	665,507
Tennessee	1.05	3,325,537
Texas	1.06	11,196,730
Utah	0.59	1,059,273
Vermont	0.45	444,830
Virginia	1.12	4,948,590
Washington	1.06	3,409,169
West Virginia	0.78	1,744,237
Wisconsin	1.07	4,417,731
Wyoming	0.37	332,415

<sup>1</sup> For totals, apply factors to table I.A and II.A; for percents, apply factors to tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 and II.B.1 through II.B.5 in conjunction with table III.

<sup>2</sup> Apply the square of these factors to the national a and b parameters in table IV to obtain state or SMSA parameters.

### Illustration of the Use of Standard Error Tables

Suppose that the sample shows there were 8,419,000 persons aged 20 to 24 years who had completed 4 years of high school and no more. Interpolation in table I.A. shows the standard error for an estimate of this size to be approximately 126,000. The 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 8,293,000 to 8,545,000 ( $8,419,000 \pm 126,000$ ). Therefore, a conclusion that the census value lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 8,167,000 to 8,671,000 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

Suppose, of the 8,419,000 high school graduates, 1,014,000 or 12.0 percent were Black. The standard error on a percentage is found by using the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \quad (4)$$

where  $f$  is the appropriate factor from table III and  $\sigma$  is the generalized standard error found by interpolation. For our example, the correct factor from table III is 1.16; linear interpolation in table I.B.1 shows the standard error on 12.0 percent with a base of 8,419,000 to be approximately 0.49. Therefore, the correct standard error is approximately  $1.16 \times 0.49 = 0.6$  percentage points. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval is from 11.4 to 12.6 percent, and a conclusion that the census value lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 10.8 to 13.2 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

### Estimation of Standard Errors Using Parameters

Each of the standard error tables I.A. through II.B.5 were produced from curves that had been fitted to the relvariance estimates for

these items (see section, The Curve-Fitting Procedure, above). The a and b parameters given in table IV resulted from this fitting process. The standard errors in tables I.A. and II.A. were computed using these parameters and the following formula:

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (5)$$

where x is the estimate of the characteristic and a and b are the parameters associated with this characteristic. The standard errors in tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 and II.B.1 through II.B.5 were calculated using formula (6):

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p (100 - p)} \quad (6)$$

where x is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ( $0 < p < 100$ ), and b is the parameter in table IV associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage. Use of the parameters in table IV and formulas (5) and (6) will result in more accurate estimates of standard errors than use of the generalized tables.

Using formula (5) for the example from the section, Illustration of the Use of Standard Error Tables, with  $a = -0.000016$  and  $b = 2064$ , the standard error on the 8,419,000 high school graduates aged 20 to 24 years is approximately

$$127,000 \approx \sqrt{-0.000016 (8,419,000)^2 + 2064 (8,419,000)}.$$

Using formula (6) for the same example with  $b = 2792$ , the standard error on the 12.0 percent of high school graduates aged 20 to 24 who were Black is found to be approximately

$$0.6 \approx \sqrt{\frac{2792}{8,419,000} (12) (100 - 12)}.$$

#### Standard Error of a Difference

For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad (7)$$



where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the standard errors of the estimates  $x$  and  $y$ ; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

For example, suppose the sample shows that 8,228,000 persons aged 25 to 29 years had completed four years of high school and no more. Thus, the apparent difference between 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years old is 8,419,000-8,228,000 or 191,000 persons. The standard error on 8,419,000 was previously shown in section "Illustration on the Use of Standard Error Tables" to be approximately 126,000 persons. From interpolation in table I.A., the standard error on 8,228,000 is found to be approximately 125,000 persons. Then the standard error on the difference of 191,000 is

$$177,000 = \sqrt{125,000^2 + 126,000^2}$$

This means the 68 percent confidence interval around the difference is from 14,000 to 368,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the difference from a complete census lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the difference from a census lies within the interval from -163,000 to 545,000 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence. But since this confidence interval includes a difference of 0.0, we cannot conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference between persons aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 years who had completed 4 years of high school and no more.

#### Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean

The standard error of an arithmetic mean can be approximated by formula (8) below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula (8), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{y} s^2} \quad (8)$$

where  $y$  is the size of the base and  $b$  is the parameter from table IV corresponding to the characteristic of interest. The variance,  $s^2$ , is given by formula (9)

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \quad (9)$$

where  $\bar{x}$  is the mean of the distribution;

$c$  is the number of groups;

$i$  indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through  $c$ ;

$p_i$  is the estimated proportion of families or persons whose values for the characteristic ( $x$  - values) being considered falls in group  $i$ ;

$\bar{x}_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ , where  $Z_{i-1}$  and  $Z_i$  are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively for group  $i$ .

$\bar{x}_i$  is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic of interest for persons or families in group  $i$ . Group  $C$  is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is

$$x_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$$

#### Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean

Suppose that the estimated mean income of families and unrelated individuals is \$15,000. The following table gives the distribution of the income groups.

Families and Unrelated Individuals		
	Number (thousands)	Percent Distribution
Total	78,171	100.0
Under \$2,000	3,774	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999	4,251	5.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999	4,302	5.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999	3,662	4.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999	3,776	4.8
\$6,000 to \$6,999	3,548	4.5
\$7,000 to \$7,999	3,371	4.3
\$8,000 to \$8,999	3,382	4.3
\$9,000 to \$9,999	3,074	3.9
\$10,000 to \$10,999	3,334	4.3
\$11,000 to \$11,999	2,848	3.6
\$12,000 to \$12,999	3,003	3.8
\$13,000 to \$13,999	2,745	3.5
\$14,000 to \$14,999	2,659	3.4
\$15,000 to \$15,999	2,902	3.7
\$16,000 to \$16,999	2,436	3.1
\$17,000 to \$17,999	2,501	3.2
\$18,000 to \$19,999	4,271	5.5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7,785	10.0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9,378	12.0
\$50,000 and over	1,169	1.5

$$b = 1063 \quad c = 21 \quad y = 78,171,000$$

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{21} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 = 169,110,000$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1063}{78,171,000} (169,110,000)} = 48$$

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the estimated mean income is from 14,952 to 15,048. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the census value lies within the interval from 14,904 to 15,096 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

Estimation of Median Incomes. For income intervals greater than \$1,000, better estimates of median income and associated standard errors can be calculated using Pareto interpolation. Pareto interpolation assumes a decreasing density of population within an income interval, whereas linear interpolation assumes a constant density of population within an income interval. However, linear interpolation can be used to obtain approximate estimates. The formula for Pareto interpolation is presented in the next section.

### Standard Error of a Median

The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

- (1) Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (6), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.
- (2) Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
- (3) Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

For calculation of a confidence interval in step (3) use linear interpolation for all characteristics except income. For any point in an income interval greater than \$1000 in width use Pareto interpolation, otherwise use linear interpolation. The formulas for Pareto and linear interpolation are:

$$\text{Pareto: } X_{pN} = A_1 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{pN}{N_1} \right) \ln \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \right] \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Linear: } X_{pN} = \frac{N_1 - pN}{N_1 - N_2} (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \quad (11)$$

where  $N$  = total number of families or persons in the distribution.

$X_{pN}$  = estimated value for which  $pN$  ( $0 \leq p \leq 1$ ) number of families or persons in the distribution have that value or a larger value. For the purposes of calculating the confidence interval,  $p$  takes on the two values in step (2). Note that the median can be approximated by using  $p = 0.50$  in the formulae.

$A_1$  and  $A_2$  = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, on the interval in which  $X_{px}$  falls.

$N_1$  and  $N_2$  = the estimated number of families or persons with values greater than  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , respectively.

exp refers to the exponential function.

ln refers to the natural logarithm function.

It should be noted that a mathematically equivalent result is obtained by using common logarithms (base 10) and antilogs.

#### Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median Using Pareto Interpolation

Suppose that the median income for families whose head is age 45 to 54 was estimated to be \$19,037. Suppose also that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 11,170,000 families.

- (1) Using formula (6), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 11,170,000 is about 0.5 percent.
- (2) To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 49.0 and 51.0.
- (3) Suppose that the income of 6,057,000 (54.2 percent) of these families was at least \$18,000 and the income of 5,199,000 (46.5 percent) of these families was at least \$20,000. The entire 95-percent confidence interval falls in the income interval of \$18,000 to \$20,000. Therefore, the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using Pareto interpolation. Thus, using formula (10), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$18,000 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{0.510 \times 11,170,000}{6,057,000} \right) \ln \left( \frac{20,000}{18,000} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{5,199,000}{6,057,000} \right) \right]$$

$$= \$18,778.$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by Pareto interpolation to be about

$$18,000 \exp \left[ \ln \left( \frac{0.490 \times 11,170,000}{6,057,000} \right) \ln \left( \frac{20,000}{18,000} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{5,199,000}{6,057,000} \right) \right]$$

$$= \$19,303.$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from \$18,778 to \$19,303. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

#### Illustration of the Computation of a Confidence Interval for a Median Using Linear Interpolation

Suppose that the median income of families whose head is age 65 years or over is estimated to be \$8,721. Suppose also that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 8,141,000.

- (1) Using formula (6), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 8,141,000 is about 0.6 percent.
- (2) To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percent limits of 48.8 and 51.2.
- (3) Suppose that the income of 4,466,000 (or 54.9 percent) of these families is at least \$8,000 and the income of 3,916,000 (or 48.1 percent) of these families is at least \$9,000. The entire 95-percent confidence interval falls in the income interval \$8,000 to \$9,000. Therefore, the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using linear interpolation. Using formula (11), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\frac{4,466,000 - (0.512)(8,141,000)}{4,466,000 - 3,916,000} (9,000 - 8,000) + 8,000 = \$8,541.$$

Similarly, the upper limit is found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\frac{4,466,000 - (0.488)(8,141,000)}{4,466,000 - 3,916,000} (9,000 - 8,000) + 8,000 = \$8,897.$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from \$8,541 to \$8,897. A conclusion that the complete census figure lies within this range would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

## RELIABILITY OF STATE AND SMSA ESTIMATES

Introduction of the expanded sample caused reductions in the relative sampling error associated with estimates for the least reliable States; however, the relative reliability for these States is no higher than that of the least reliable unsupplemented States. National estimates will have the lowest relative sampling errors of any of the area tabulations made from the CPS records. There are two major reasons for this, and care should be exercised lest these considerations combine to produce meaningless results for small areas.

First, the national sample was designed with the primary objective of maximizing the reliability of national and regional estimates; the reliability of subordinate areas was not considered as an ingredient of the design. In addition, the sample was expanded dependent on the national sample. As a consequence of this ordering of priorities, NSR strata in States unsupplemented for the expanded sample are often comprised of PSU's from more than one State (although all NSR PSU's in a stratum are from the same region). Although the first-stage ratio estimation procedure adjusts for this situation and the resulting estimates are unbiased when considered over all possible samples of PSU's, a substantial component of sampling error is introduced for unsupplemented States, especially when the State has a large proportion of its population in NSR strata.

Secondly, the reliability of a sample estimate is a function of the number of sample cases employed in creating the estimate; as the number of sample cases decreases, the reliability of the estimates will deteriorate. The reliability problem is further aggravated for estimates involving detailed cross-tabulations of the sample cases within an area.

### Standard Errors for States and SMSA's

Standard errors for States, selected groups of States, and SMSA's may be obtained from the generalized standard error tables by applying an additional factor to these figures. Table V shows factors by which the standard errors in tables I.A. and II.A. should be multiplied for estimates of levels for States and SMSA's; for percents, these factors should be used in conjunction with the factors in table III and the standard errors in tables I.B.1 through I.B.12 or II.B.1 through II.B.5. To obtain a and b parameters as in table IV for such areas, multiply the national a and b from table IV by the square of the factor in table V for the area of interest.

As an example, suppose the sample shows that there were 1,040,000 persons of Spanish origin living in New York, 32.4 percent of whom had completed four years of high school or more. Interpolation in table I.B.1 shows the standard error on 32.4 percent to be approximately 2.07. The appropriate factor for New York from table V is 1.03. Thus, the standard error on the 32.4 percent of persons of Spanish origin who completed four years of high school or more is approximately equal to  $2.2 = 2.07 \times 1.05 \times 1.03$ .

The factor for a group of States may be obtained by computing a weighted sum of the factors for the individual States comprising the group; depending on the combination of States, the resulting figure can be conservative. The factor for a group of  $n$  States is given by

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f_i$$

where  $f_i$  is the factor for State  $i$  obtained from table V and  $w_i$  is the State's weight calculated from the following formula:

$$w_i = \frac{1970 \text{ census population of State } i}{\sum_{j=1}^n 1970 \text{ census population of State } j}$$

The 1970 census population for each State is given in table V.

Suppose a factor for the State group Illinois-Wisconsin-Michigan was desired. The correct weights would be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Illinois:} \quad 0.46 &= \frac{11,113,976}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \\ \text{Wisconsin:} \quad 0.18 &= \frac{4,417,731}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \\ \text{Michigan:} \quad 0.36 &= \frac{8,875,083}{11,113,976 + 4,417,731 + 8,875,083} \end{aligned}$$

and the resulting factor would be

$$f = (0.46)(1.04) + (0.18)(1.07) + (0.36)(1.04) = 1.05.$$

#### Direct Computation of Standard Errors for SMSA's

Rough approximations to standard errors for the larger SMSA's for characteristics unrelated to those presented in this appendix can be calculated directly from the CPS Annual Demographic File. The procedure estimates the variance between clusters of households within the SMSA of interest.

The file can be used to calculate standard errors for household, family, or person characteristics. For estimates of household characteristics, the following information must be obtained from the household records (refer to the Data Base Dictionary):



1. Household weight, HH-SUPP-WGT, beginning in character 196 and 11 characters in length.
2. SMSA code, SMSA-FIPS, beginning in character 45 and of length 4.
3. "Cluster number" consisting of 4 digits and located in a 12-character code, HH-IDENT-NUM, which begins in character 18. The twelfth character in the code corresponds to the first digit of the cluster number, the fourth to the second, the eighth to the third, and the fifth to the fourth.

Calculate the "between-cluster" standard error in the following manner:

1. Identify the records for all households in the SMSA of interest.
2. Sort these records by cluster number.
3. Create a file of cluster totals by tallying the weights for all households having the characteristic of interest within each cluster.
4. The standard error,  $\sigma$ , is then given by the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{m-1}{\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (X_i - X_{i+1})^2 / 2(m-1)}} \quad (1)$$

where

$m$  = number of clusters in the SMSA

$X_i$  = weighted total for cluster  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

Additional work is necessary to calculate standard errors for family or person characteristics. Because the cluster number and SMSA code appear only on the household records, some way is needed to match families or persons with households. This is accomplished by means of a sequence number unique to each household; each person or family associated with the household has this same number. For household, family, and person records, the mnemonics are HH-SEQ-NUM, FF-SEQ-NUM, and PP-SEQ-NUM, respectively; each number begins in character 1 and is 6 characters in length.

Different weights must also be used in tallying the cluster totals. For families, the correct weight is given in FAM-SUPP-WGT beginning in character 196 and is of length 11; for persons, use the weight given in MAP-SUPP-WGT of length 11 beginning in character 118.

To calculate the standard error, follow steps 1 and 2 above, using the sequence number of each person or family to identify the associated household record and, hence, cluster number and SMSA code. Step 3 should be carried out by tallying family or person weights, as appropriate. Step 4 remains unchanged.

#### Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

Let  $X = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$  be the estimated total for the characteristic of interest.

The standard error,  $\sigma_x$ , is given by

$$\sigma_x = \sigma \sqrt{m} \quad (2)$$

with  $m$  and  $\sigma$  as defined above.

#### Standard Errors for Estimated Percentages

Consider an estimated percentage  $p = \frac{X}{Y}$  where  $X = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$  and  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i$  are estimated totals, and the characteristic in the numerator is a subset of the characteristic in the denominator. Then the standard error,  $\sigma_p$ , is given by the following formula:

$$\sigma_p = p \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{x^2} - \frac{\sigma_y^2}{y^2}}$$

where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are calculated using formulas (1) and (2).

## TEXT SECTION

LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH = 342

FILE NAME: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE (ADF) FOR 1978.

THIS FILE IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE MARCH SUPPLEMENT OF THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS).

## INTRODUCTION:

THIS FILE PRESENTS CURRENT DATA ON THE COMPOSITION AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. IT PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER. CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS AGE, SEX, RACE, MARITAL STATUS, FAMILY RELATIONSHIP, INCOME, EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND, AND SPANISH ETHNICITY ARE SHOWN FOR EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD SAMPLED. THE FILE CONTAINS 3 DIFFERENT RECORD TYPES. THESE TYPES ARE THE HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY AND PERSON RECORDS. HOUSEHOLD RECORDS CONTAIN THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND LIMITED INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLDS. FAMILY RECORDS CONTAIN INFORMATION ON FAMILY INCOME AND OTHER FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS. PERSON RECORDS CONTAIN DETAILED INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. EACH RECORD CONTAINS AN INDIVIDUAL WEIGHT. A RECORD IS ALSO PROVIDED FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SAMPLE BUT NOT INTERVIEWED.

## FILE STRUCTURE:

THIS FILE IS A HIERARCHICAL FILE CONTAINING THREE NESTED RECORD TYPES. THE HIGHEST LEVEL RECORD IS THE HOUSEHOLD RECORD. THIS RECORD IS FOLLOWED BY A FAMILY RECORD, WHICH IN TURN IS FOLLOWED BY THE PERSON RECORDS BELONGING TO THAT FAMILY. THESE RECORDS CAN BE IDENTIFIED BY THE CODE CONTAINED IN CHARACTER POSITION 331 OF EACH RECORD. A '1' IN THIS POSITION INDICATES A HOUSEHOLD RECORD, A '2' INDICATES A FAMILY RECORD, AND A '3' INDICATES A PERSON RECORD.

THE FILE WILL BE ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

HOUSEHOLD RECORD FOLLOWED BY ONE OF THREE POSSIBLE STRUCTURES

A. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT A GROUP QUARTERS AND IT CONTAINS

A PRIMARY FAMILY

1. THE PRIMARY FAMILY RECORD FOLLOWED BY PERSON RECORDS FOR MEMBERS OF THE PRIMARY FAMILY WHO ARE NOT ALSO

MEMBERS OF A SUBFAMILY.

2. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SUBFAMILY RECORDS. EACH SUBFAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY PERSON RECORDS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THAT SUBFAMILY.

3. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SECONDARY FAMILY RECORDS. EACH SECONDARY FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY PERSON RECORDS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THAT SECONDARY FAMILY.

4. THESE MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL FAMILY RECORDS EACH TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE

## TEXT SECTION

PERSON RECORD FOR THE SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL IT REPRESENTS.

8. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT A GROUP QUARTERS AND IT CONTAINS A PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL:

1. THE FAMILY RECORD FOR THE PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE PERSON RECORD FOR THAT PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL.
  2. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE SECONDARY FAMILY RECORDS, EACH SECONDARY FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE PERSONS RECORD FOR MEMBERS OF THAT SECONDARY FAMILY.
  3. THESE RECORDS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ONE OR MORE FAMILY RECORDS FOR SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS EACH FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE PERSON RECORD FOR THAT SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL.
- C. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS ACTUALLY A GROUP QUARTERS: FAMILY RECORDS - FOR EACH OF THE SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS, EACH FAMILY RECORD BEING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A PERSON RECORD FOR THAT INDIVIDUAL.

NOTE 1: ALL RANGES SHOWN AS N REPRESENT THE "LARGEST" INTEGRAL VALUE POSSIBLE FOR THE FIELD SIZE, I.E., FOR A 3 DIGIT FIELD N=999

NOTE 2:

ALL FIELDS (EXCLUDING PADDING) ARE ZERO FILLED

NOTE 3: THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE COMMONLY USED IN THIS TEXT

MM = MONTH IN SAMPLE  
HH = HOUSEHOLD  
KC = NOT CODED

NOTE 4: THE FOLLOWING NAMING CONVENTIONS ARE USED:

ALL ITEM NUMBERS AFTER TO THE CPS MARCH QUESTIONNAIRE  
ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH B- ARE FROM BASIC CPS AND ARE FULLY EDITED  
ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH SA- ARE ALLOCATION PLACES FOR BASIC CPS ITEMS

ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH C ARE FROM BASIC CPS AND ARE EDITED FOR

A LIMITED UNIVERSE

ALL ITEM NAMES THAT BEGIN WITH R- ARE RECORDS

NOTE 5: HOUSEHOLD SEQUENCE NUMBER -

HOUSEHOLD SEQUENCE NUMBER IS A UNIQUE NUMBER FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD IN THE FILE. THE SAME IDENTIFICATION NUMBER WILL APPEAR IN ALL RECORDS FOR A GIVEN HOUSEHOLD. THIS NUMBER WILL APPEAR IN DATA ELEMENT 'HH-SEQ-NUM' FOR HOUSEHOLD RECORDS, '---SEQ-NUM' FOR FAMILY RECORDS, AND 'PP-SEQ-NUM' FOR PERSON RECORDS.

NOTE 6: DUMMY FAMILY RECORDS HAVE BEEN GENERATED IN THE FILE FOR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES. THESE FAMILY RECORDS CORRESPOND TO VALUES 4 AND 5 IN DATA ELEMENT 'F-KIND' OR VALUES 5, 6, 7, 8, OR 9 IN DATA ELEMENT 'F-RECODE-1'.

USE OF THIS DATA BASE GLOSSARY:

THIS COMPUTER GENERATED REPORT DOCUMENTS THE DATA CONTENTS AND RECORD LAYOUT FOR THE 1978 ARMY - DEMOGRAPHIC FILE (ADF). THIS REPORT IS ORGANIZED IN 3 PARTS: ONE PART CONTAINING A GENERAL TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FILE, AND ONE PART CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF EACH DATA ITEM IN THE FILE. THE DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION CONTAINS SEVERAL PIECES OF INFORMATION FOR EACH DATA ITEM AS FOLLOWS:

**NAME:** AN ARBITRARILY ASSIGNED 10 CHARACTER LABEL. IT MAY BE A MEMORY OR A NUMERIC VALUE INDICATING THE LOCATION OF THE VARIABLE ON THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. FOR EXAMPLE, H008 IS A HOUSING VARIABLE DERIVED FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATED BY THE NUMBER 8 ENCLOSED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE. GEOGRAPHIC FIELDS ARE INDICATED BY THE LETTERS G. RECORD FIELDS ARE INDICATED BY THE LETTERS R. ALLOCATION - LAGS BY ALL.

**DESCRIPTIVE LABEL:** A 40 CHARACTER LABEL DESCRIBING THE DATA ITEM

**LENGTH:** THE SIZE IN CHARACTERS, OF THE DATA ITEM

**BEGIN:** THE LOCATION IN THE DATA RECORD OF THE FIRST CHARACTER OF THE DATA ITEM

**MAXIMUM VALUE:** THE HIGHEST VALUE THIS DATA ITEM MAY CONTAIN

**MINIMUM VALUE:** THE LOWEST VALUE THIS DATA ITEM MAY CONTAIN

NOTE: MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES ARE DISPLAYED ONLY FOR CODE TYPE ITEMS (SUCH AS STATE CODES)

**DATA CATEGORY:** THIS FIELD INDICATES WHETHER THE DATA ITEM IS A NUMERIC ITEM WHICH CAN BE MEANINGFULLY PROCESSED ALGEBRAICALLY OR IF THE ITEM IS A CODE ITEM FROM WHICH IT WOULD NOT BE MEANINGFUL TO SUMMARIZE OR DERIVE PERCENTAGES

**IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES:** THIS FIELD INDICATES HOW MANY, IF ANY, IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES THE DATA ITEM CONTAINS

RECORDING MODE:

THESE FILES WILL NORMALLY BE RECORDED ON TAPE WITH IBM STANDARD LABELS. OPTIONALLY THE FILES CAN BE SUPPLIED ON UNLABELLED TAPES WITH A SINGLE

## TEXT SECTION

TAPE MARK SEPARATING THE FILES.

## CHARACTER SET:

A LIMITED CHARACTER SET CONSISTING OF ALPHABETIC AND NUMERIC CHARACTERS ONLY IS USED IN THE DATA FILES. SEVEN TRACK TAPES WILL BE RECORDED USING THE BCD CHARACTER SET AND 9 TRACK TAPES WILL BE RECORDED USING THE EBCDIC CHARACTER SET.

## FILE SIZE AND COST:

DATA ARE CONTAINED IN A SERIES OF 342 CHARACTER RECORDS. THE TAPE FILE CONTAINS 56 342 CHARACTER RECORDS PER PHYSICAL BLOCK. HOWEVER THE USER SHOULD REFER TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH ORDER FOR THE EXACT SPECIFICATIONS IF DIFFERENT THAN THOSE NOTED ABOVE.

THESE FILES CAN BE ORDERED THROUGH:

DATA USERS SERVICE DIVISION  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20533  
PHONE (301) 783-2420

THE DATA IS ALSO AVAILABLE RECORDED WITH SMALLER BLOCKSIZES FOR THOSE PURCHASERS WHO REQUIRE SMALLER BLOCKSIZES. ADDITIONAL REELS OF TAPE MAY BE REQUESTED WHEN COPIES ARE MADE USING SMALLER BLOCKSIZES. WHEN ORDERING PLEASE SPECIFY DENSITY AND TRACK DESIRED. PAYMENT MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE ORDER.

## DATA SECTION

## NAME

## DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE  
LENGTH BEGIN MAX, MIN. DATA  
CATEGORY PLACES

## HH-SEQ-NUM

HOUSEHOLD SEQUENCE NUMBER, UNIQUE ID  
SAME ID WILL APPEAR FOR EACH PERSON IN  
THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE PS-SF-HH-NUV.  
SAME ID WILL APPEAR FOR EACH FAMILY IN  
THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE FF-SEQ-NUV.

6 1 N 00000 CODE 0

## HH-POS

FALLER POSITION OF UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD

2 7 79 00000 CODE 0

## NUM-PERS

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD

2 9 99 00000 CODE 0

0001	2	13138
0002	2	11743
0003	2	18701
0004	4	9948
0005	5	8714
0006	6	4640
0007	7	2075
0008	8	875
0009	8	370
0010	10	152
0011	11	83
0012	12	37
0013	13	12
0014	14	7
0015	15	2
0016	16	1
0020	20	1
0021	21	1

## NUV-FAM

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THIS HOUSEHOLD

2 11 99 00000 CODE 0

0001	1	13138
0002	2	51802
0003	3	2811
0004	3	255
0005	5	58
0006	6	16
0007	7	7
0008	8	9
0009	9	1
0010	10	2
0011	11	1
0014	12	1

## HH-TYPE

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

1 13 4 00000 CODE 0

1 - 1-LEVEL HOUSEHOLD, WITH HEAD  
2 - GROUP QUARTERS (COLLECTIVE HH)  
3 - NON-INTERVIEW TYPE A  
4 - NON-INTERVIEW TYPE B/C

## PRIND-INDX

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL PERSON  
0 - 99 = INDEX OF PRINCIPAL PERSON

2 14 99 00000 CODE 0

## DATA SECTION

## NAME

## DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE	DATA	17P.DEC
LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX. MIN. CATEGORY PLACES

00 NIL (NOT IN UNIVERSE)

## ITEM#

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (EDITED)

16

8 00000

CODE

0

1 HOUSEHOLD

2 HOUSEHOLD

3 HOUSEHOLD

4 HOUSEHOLD

5 HOUSEHOLD

6 HOUSEHOLD

7 HOUSEHOLD

8 HOUSEHOLD

## MIS

MONTH-IV-SAMPLE CODE  
GENERATED FROM MONTH AND ROTATION

17

8 00000

CODE

0

## HH-IDENT-NUM

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

18

N 00000

CODE

0

## 3-ITEM14-RC

RACE OF HEAD (NON-INTERVIEW)  
NOT IN UNIVERSE

30

3 00000

CODE

0

0 WHITE  
1 WHITE  
2 BLACK  
3 OTHER

## 3-ITEM15-REA

NON-INTERVIEW REASON

2

31

18 00000

CODE

0

00 NIL

01 VACANT - REGULAR

02 VACANT - STORAGE FOR HH FURNITURE

03 TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED BY PERSONS WRE

04 UNIT OR TC OF DEMOLITION

05 UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NOT READY

06 CONVERTED TO TEMP BUSINESS OR STORAGE

07 OCCUPIED BY PERSONS IN AF OR UNDER 16

08 UNOCCUPIED TENT OR TRAILER SITE

09 PERMIT GRANTED, CONSTRUCTION STARTED

10 OTHER

11 DEMOLISHED

12 HOUSE OR TRAILER MOVED

13 OUTSIDE SEGMENT

14 CONVERTED TO PERM BUSINESS OR STORAGE

15 MERGED

16 OCCUPANES

17 BUILT AFTER APRIL 1, 1970

18 LISTED LINE ON LISTING SHEET

19 OTHER

## B-NI-WGT

WEIGHT FOR NON-INTERVIEW RECORDS  
NIL WEIGHT FOR NON-INT

0 REGULAR TYPE A.D. OR C NON-INTERVIEW

1 SUBSAMPLE TYPE A NON-INTERVIEW

2 SUBSAMPLE TYPE B NON-INTERVIEW

3





## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	EMP.
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES
01	KENTUCKY	2				912	
02	TENNESSEE	2				1043	
03	A. ARK.	2				1035	
04	VIRGINIA	2				822	
05	ARKANSAS	2				747	
06	LOUISIANA	2				1154	
07	OKLAHOMA	2				890	
08	TEXAS	2				9804	
09	INDIANA	2				852	
10	LOUISIANA	2				842	
11	MISSISSIPPI	2				779	
12	MISSISSIPPI	2				1196	
13	OKLAHOMA	2				945	
14	NEW MEXICO	2				827	
15	ARIZONA	2				837	
16	UTAH	2				828	
17	NEVADA	2				1008	
18	WASHINGTON	2				777	
19	OREGON	2				6356	
20	IDAHO	2				1084	
21	ALASKA	2				482	
22	HAWAII	2					
23	STATE POPULATION SIZE RANK (1970)	2					
24	01. IOWA	2					
25	02. NEW YORK	2					
26	03. PENNSYLVANIA	2					
27	04. TEXAS	2					
28	05. ILLINOIS	2					
29	06. OHIO	2					
30	07. MICHIGAN	2					
31	08. NEW JERSEY	2					
32	09. FLORIDA	2					
33	10. MASSACHUSETTS	2					
34	11. INDIANA	2					
35	12. NORTH CAROLINA	2					
36	13. MISSOURI	2					
37	14. VIRGINIA	2					
38	15. GEORGIA	2					
39	16. WISCONSIN	2					
40	17. TENNESSEE	2					
41	18. MARYLAND	2					
42	19. MINNESOTA	2					
43	20. LOUISIANA	2					
44	21. ALABAMA	2					
45	22. WASHINGTON	2					
46	23. KENTUCKY	2					
47	24. CONNECTICUT	2					
48	25. IOWA	2					
49	26. SOUTH CAROLINA	2					
50	27. OKLAHOMA	2					

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN. VALUE

DATA CATEGORY PLACES

28 KANSAS  
 29 MISSISSIPPI  
 30 COLORADO  
 31 OREGON  
 32 ARKANSAS  
 33 ARIZONA  
 34 WEST VIRGINIA  
 35 NEBRASKA  
 36 ILLINOIS  
 37 NEW MEXICO  
 38 MAINE  
 39 RHODE ISLAND  
 40 HAWAII  
 41 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
 42 NEW HAMPSHIRE  
 43 IOWA  
 44 MONTANA  
 45 SOUTH DAKOTA  
 46 NORTH DAKOTA  
 47 DELAWARE  
 48 NEVADA  
 49 VERMONT  
 50 WYOMING  
 51 ALASKA

## SELECT-SMSA

SMSA RANK BY SIZE (1970) CODE  
 NOT ATTRIBUTABLE  
 00 NEW YORK, N.Y. 43476  
 01 LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF. 2535  
 02 CHICAGO, ILL. 2121  
 03 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1734  
 04 DETROIT, MICH. 1193  
 05 SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. 912  
 06 WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA. 944  
 07 BOSTON, MASS. 1000  
 08 MASSACHUSETTS-BURLINGAME, N.Y. 780  
 09 PITTSBURGH, PA. 573  
 10 ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. 582  
 11 BALTIMORE, MD. 557  
 12 CLEVELAND, OHIO 582  
 13 HOUSTON, TEXAS 483  
 14 NEWARK, N.J. 531  
 15 MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. 434  
 16 DALLAS, TEXAS 451  
 17 SEATTLE-EVERTETT, WASH. 445  
 18 ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF. 399  
 19 MILWAUKEE, WIS. 497  
 20 ATLANTA, GA. 390  
 21 CINCINNATI, OHIO 400  
 22 PATTERSON-CLIFTON-PASADENA, N.J. 353  
 23

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN.

VALUE DATA CATEGORY PLACES

24 SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
 25 BUFFALO, N.Y.  
 26 MIAMI, FLA.  
 27 KANSAS CITY, MO.-KAN.  
 28 DENVER, COLO.  
 29 SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CA  
 30 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
 31 SAN JOSE, CALIF.  
 32 NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
 33 TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
 34 PORTLAND, ORE.-WASH.  
 35 COLUMBUS, OHIO  
 36 ROCHESTER, N.Y.  
 37 SACRAMENTO, CALIF.  
 38 FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
 39 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
 40 ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TRUY, N.Y.  
 41 NORFOLK-HERTSFORTH, VA.  
 42 AKRON, OHIO  
 43 GARY-INDIANAPOLIS-CHICAGO, IND.  
 44 GREENSBURG-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT.

SMSA-FIPS

FIPS SMSA CODE

4

45

9320 00000

CODE

0

0000 NOT IDENTIFIABLE  
 5000 NEW YORK, N.Y.  
 1480 LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.  
 1800 CHICAGO, ILL.  
 3160 PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
 2160 DETROIT, MICH.  
 7360 SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.  
 8810 WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.  
 1120 BOSTON, MASS.  
 5380 WASHINGTON-SU-FOLLY, N.Y.  
 6280 PITTSBURGH, PA.  
 7040 ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.  
 0720 BALTIMORE, MD.  
 1680 CLEVELAND, OHIO  
 3360 HOUSTON, TEXAS  
 5840 NEWARK, N.J.  
 5120 MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.  
 1920 DALLAS, TEXAS  
 7300 SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.  
 0360 EL PASO-SAN ANTONIO-GARDEN GROVE, CA  
 5080 MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
 0320 ATLANTA, GA.  
 1600 CINCINNATI, OHIO  
 8040 TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-PASSAIC, N.J.  
 7320 SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
 1280 BUFFALO, N.Y.  
 3000 MIAMI, FLA.

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	SEGMIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC.
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
3750	KANSAS CITY, MO.-KAN.							
2280	OTTER, CALIF.							
7290	SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO,							
5490	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.							
7400	SAN JOSE, CALIF.							
5880	NEW ORLEANS, LA.							
6290	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.							
6440	INDIAN, OREG.-WASH.							
1840	CELLENGAS, OHIO							
5840	ROCHESTER, N.Y.							
5920	SACRAMENTO, CALIF.							
1800	FOOT NORTH, TEXAS							
1000	BIRMINGHAM, ALA.							
5180	ALBANY-CONNECTICUT-TREY, N.Y.							
5720	NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA.							
5080	AKRON, OHIO							
2860	GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-ROCK POINT							
5120	MOBILE-LO SMSA STATUS CODE	1	48	3	00000	CODE	0	
	1 SMSA					38287		
	2 NON SMSA					20551		
	3 NOT IDENTIFIABLE					9082		
CCC-SMSA	CENTRAL CITY STATUS CODE	1	50	4	00001	CODE	0	
	1 CENTRAL CITY					17275		
	2 BALANCE OF SMSA					19555		
	3 NON SMSA					20551		
	4 NOT IDENTIFIABLE					10519		
SMSA-SIZE-REC	SMSA SIZE RECORD	1	51	2	00000	CODE	0	
	0 N/A							
	1 3,000,000 OR MORE							
	2 1,000,000 - 2,999,999							
LAND-USAGE	LAND-USE-FARM RECORD	1	56	3	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NON-FARM							
	2 FARM 10 OR MORE ACRES							
	3 FARM LESS THAN 10 ACRES							
A-ITEMS	A-LOCATION FLAG FOR HH NUMBER	1	57	1	00000	CODE	0	
	0 NOT ALLOCATED							
	1 ALLOCATED							
ITEMA	TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS	2	58	10	00001	CODE	0	
	01 HOUSE, APARTMENT							
	02 IN NON-PERMANENT HOTEL, ETC							
	03 IN PERMANENT, IN TRANSIENT HOTEL, ETC							
	04 IN MOVING HOUSE							
	05 TRAILER HOME OR TRAILER							

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
06	QUARTERS NOT IN HOUSEHOLD (GG)							
07	UNIT NOT PERMANENT (GG)							
08	TENT/RAILR SITE (GG)							
09	OTHER NOT IN HOUSEHOLD (GG)							
10	HOUSE OR HOUSEHOLD (ITEM 60)	1	60	3	00000	CODE	0	
1	OWNED OR BEING BOUGHT							
2	RENTED							
3	NO CASH RENT							
0	PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT (ITEM 61)	1	61	2	00000	CODE	0	
1	YES							
2	NO							
0	RENT SUBSIDY (ITEM 62)	1	62	2	00000	CODE	0	
1	YES							
2	NO							
0	HOUSEHOLD STATUS	1	63	3	00000	CODE	0	
1	ALL (GROUP QUARTERS)							
2	PRIVATE FAMILY							
3	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING ALONE							
4	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING WITH YOU							
5	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING WITH YOU							
0	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	2	70			NUMBER	0	
1	ALL (GROUP QUARTERS)							
2	PRIVATE FAMILY							
3	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING ALONE							
4	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING WITH YOU							
5	PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL LIVING WITH YOU							
0	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	9	72			NUMBER	0	
1	NEGATIVE AIT = INCOME LOSS							
2	POSITIVE AIT = INCOME							
3	00000000 = NO INCOME							
0	RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD RECODE	1	81	3	00000	CODE	0	
1	ALL (GROUP QUARTERS)							
2	ALL MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD							
3	NO MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD							
4	SOME MEMBERS RELATED TO HEAD							
0	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	1	82	4	00000	CODE	0	
1	ALL RELATED TO HEAD							
2	NONE/ ALL (GROUP QUARTERS)							
3	1 PERSON							
4	2 PERSONS							
5	3 PERSONS							
6	4 OR MORE PERSONS							

## DATA SECTION

## NAME

## DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
					CATEGORY	PLACES	

## HH-NUM-CPLGS

NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN HOUSEHOLD  
EXCLUDING HEAD AND WIFE

1

B3

2 00000

CODE

0

0 NONE  
1  
2 2+ COUPLES

## HH-TOP-5PCT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERCENT CUT 1  
NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANKING  
N10 (GROUP QUANTILES)

1

B4

2 00000

CODE

0

0 NOT IN TOP 5 PCT  
1 NOT IN TOP 5 PCT  
2 IN TOP 5 PCT

## HH-PCT-CUT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERCENT CUT 2  
NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANKING  
N10 (GROUP QUANTILES)

2

B5

20 00000

CODE

0

00 N10 (GROUP QUANTILES)  
01 LOWEST 5 PER CENT  
02 SECOND 5 PER CENT  
20 TOP 5 PER CENT

## R-HHINC

HOUSEHOLD INCOME RECORD

2

B7

23 00001

CODE

0

01 NONE  
02 LOSS  
03 \$1 TO \$250  
04 \$1,000 TO \$1,500  
05 \$2,000 TO \$2,500  
06 \$3,000 TO \$3,500  
07 \$4,000 TO \$4,500  
08 \$5,000 TO \$5,500  
09 \$6,000 TO \$6,500  
10 \$7,000 TO \$7,500  
11 \$8,000 TO \$8,500  
12 \$9,000 TO \$9,500  
13 \$10,000 TO \$10,500  
14 \$11,000 TO \$11,500  
15 \$12,000 TO \$12,500  
16 \$13,000 TO \$13,500  
17 \$14,000 TO \$14,500  
18 \$15,000 TO \$15,500  
19 \$16,000 TO \$16,500  
20 \$17,000 TO \$17,500  
21 \$18,000 TO \$18,500  
22 \$19,000 TO \$19,500  
23 \$20,000 OR MORE

## HH-SUPP-WGT

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT

11

1B6

NUMBER

2

## HH-RECTYP

HOUSEHOLD RECORD TYPE

1

B31

99 00000

CODE

0

1 HOUSEHOLD RECORD  
2 FAMILY RECORD (SEE HH-RECTYP)  
3 RESUME RECORD (SEE HH-RECTYP)

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
							CATEGORY	PLACES	
FF-SEQ-NUM	UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER	6	1	N	00000	CODE	0		
FF-POS	FAMILY SEQUENCE NUMBER WITHIN HOUSEHOLD	2	7	79	00001	CODE	0		
FF-KIND	KIND OF FAMILY (SEE NOTE 6)	1	9	5	00000	CODE	0		
	1 PRIMARY FAMILY					41268			
	2 SUB FAMILY					785			
	3 SECONDARY FAMILY					151			
	4 PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL					19299			
	5 SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS					2905			
FF-TYPE	TYPE OF FAMILY	1	10	3	00000	CODE	0		
	1 HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY					34917			
	2 OTHER MALE HEAD					8168			
	3 FEMALE HEAD					15363			
FF-PERSONS	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY	2	11			NUMBER	0		
FF-HEAD-INDEX	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF FAMILY HEAD	2	13			NUMBER	0		
FF-WIFE-INDEX	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF FAMILY WIFE	2	15			NUMBER	0		
	00 = NO WIFE								
	01 = ILLEGAL CODE								
	02-99 = INDEX OF WIFE								
FF-LAST-INDEX	INDEX IN PERSONS RECORD OF LAST MEMBER	2	17			NUMBER	0		
	ALL PERSONS FROM FF-HEAD-INDEX THRU								
	FF-LAST-INDEX ARE MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY								
FF-SPAN-HEAD	HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1	19	2	00000	CODE	0		
	1 YES								
	2 NO								
FF-INC-WS	FAMILY INCOME - WAGES AND SALARIES	8	20			NUMBER	0		
FF-INC-SE	FAMILY INCOME - SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME	7	29			NUMBER	0		
	000000 = NONE								
	NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)								
	POSITIVE AMT = INCOME								
FF-INC-FR	FAMILY INCOME - FARM INCOME	7	35			NUMBER	0		
	000000 = NONE								
	NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)								
	POSITIVE AMT = INCOME								
FF-INC-US	FAMILY INCOME - MONEY RECEIVED FROM	9	42			NUMBER	0		
	INCLUDES SOCIAL SECURITY AND RAILROAD								
	RETIREMENT								
FF-INC-SP	FAMILY INCOME - SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY	8	50			NUMBER	0		



## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
						CATEGORY	PLACES	
F-INC-9A	INCLUDES MONEY RECEIVED FROM US AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVT. FAMILY INCOME - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND WELFARE INCLUDES AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDANT CHILDREN AND OTHER ASSISTANCE	8	58			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-INT	FAMILY INCOME - INTEREST	8	65			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-DIV	FAMILY INCOME - DIVIDENDS, ETC. INCLUDES DIVIDENDS, NET RENTAL INCOME OR ROYALTIES, ESTATES OR TRUSTS NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS) POSITIVE AMT = INCOME 00000000 WFMIC	7	74			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-VP	FAMILY INCOME - VETERAN'S PAYMENTS ETC. INCLUDES VETERAN'S PAYMENTS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION	8	81			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-RET	FAMILY INCOME - RETIREMENT INCLUDES PRIVATE PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES MILITARY RETIREMENT FEDERAL GOV EMPLOYEE PENSIONS STATE OR LOCAL GOV PENSIONS	8	89			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-CS	FAMILY INCOME - CHILD SUPPORT, ETC. INCLUDES ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT OTHER REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSON NOT IN HOUSEHOLD AND ANYTHING ELSE	8	97			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-TOT	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME 00000000 = NONE NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS) POSITIVE AMT = INCOME	9	105			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-EARN	TOTAL FAMILY EARNINGS 00000000 = NONE NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS) POSITIVE AMT = INCOME	9	114			NUMBER	0	
F-INC-OTH	TOTAL OTHER FAMILY INCOME 00000000 = NONE NEGATIVE AMT = INCOME (LOSS)	9	123			NUMBER	0	
FLAG-FINC-WS	TOP-CODED FLAG-WS THE VARIOUS INCOME FIELDS HAVE BEEN TOP CODED TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE	1	132		1 00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	3RD QTR MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP. DEC
				MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES
FLAG-FINC-SE	2 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	133	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-SE	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	133	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-FR	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	134	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-US	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	135	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-SP	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	136	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-PA	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	137	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-LN	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	138	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-DL	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	139	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-VP	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	140	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-RE	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	141	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-CS	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	142	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-ID	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	143	1 00000	CODE	0
FLAG-FINC-EA	0 NOT TOP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	144	1 00000	CODE	0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	SEGMENT	MAX. MIN.	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. DEC PLACES
FLAG-FINC-01	113-CODED FLAG-01 0 NOT ICP CODED 1 SUPPRESSED VALUE	1	145	1 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-1	DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY (SEE NOTE 6) 1 PRIMARY FAMILY CONTAINING NO SUBFAMS 2 PRIMARY FAMILY WITH 1 OR MORE SUBFAMS 3 SECONDARY FAMILY 4 SUBFAMILY 5 PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 6 SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL 14+, IN A HOUSEHOLD 7 SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL 14+, IN GROUP QYRS 8 SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL UNDER 14, IN HH 9 SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL UNDER 14, IN CO	1	146	9 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-58	PRESPECT OF RELATED CHILDREN BY AGE 0 NO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL 1 SOME UNDER 3 2 ALL 3 TO 6 3 ALL 6 TO 17 4 NONE UNDER 18	1	147	4 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-5	FAMILY MEMBERS 18 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE 0 NONE 1 1 MEMBER 2 2 MEMBERS 3 3 MEMBERS 4 4 MEMBERS 5 5 MEMBERS 6 6 MEMBERS 7 7 OR MORE MEMBERS	1	148	7 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-6	FAMILY MEMBERS 65 YEARS AND OVER 0 NONE 1 1 MEMBER 2 2 MEMBERS 3 3 MEMBERS 4 4 MEMBERS 5 5 OR MORE MEMBERS	1	149	5 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-7	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 18 0 NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 1 1 OR MORE, ALL UNDER 6 2 1 OR MORE, SOME UNDER 6, SOME 6-17 3 1 OR MORE, ALL 6-17	1	150	3 00000	CODE	0
F-RECODE-8	OWN CHILDREN, ANY AGE, ANY MARITAL STAT 0 NONE 1 CHILD	1	151	9 00000	CODE	0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC.
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
F-RECODE-9	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 25, ANY MARITAL STAT	1	152	9	00000	CODE	0	
0	NONE							
1	1							
2	2 CHILDREN							
3	3 CHILDREN							
4	4 CHILDREN							
5	5 CHILDREN							
6	6 CHILDREN							
7	7 CHILDREN							
8	8 CHILDREN							
9	9 OR MORE CHILDREN							
F-RECODE-10	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 18	1	153	9	00000	CODE	0	
0	NONE							
1	1							
2	2 CHILDREN							
3	3 CHILDREN							
4	4 CHILDREN							
5	5 CHILDREN							
6	6 CHILDREN							
7	7 CHILDREN							
8	8 CHILDREN							
9	9 OR MORE							
F-RECODE-11	OWN NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN UNDER 15	1	154	9	00000	CODE	0	
0	NONE							
1	1							
2	2 CHILDREN							
3	3 CHILDREN							
4	4 CHILDREN							
5	5 CHILDREN							
6	6 CHILDREN							
7	7 CHILDREN							
8	8 CHILDREN							
9	9 OR MORE							
F-RECODE-12	OWN CHILDREN UNDER 12	1	155	8	00000	CODE	0	
0	NONE							
1	1							
2	2 CHILDREN							
3	3 CHILDREN							
4	4 CHILDREN							
5	5 CHILDREN							
6	6 CHILDREN							
7	7 CHILDREN							
8	8 CHILDREN							
9	9 OR MORE							

## SECTION 4

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	MIN.	DATA	TRF.	DEC.
							CATEGORY	PLACES	
F-RECODE-13	4 CHILDREN 5 CHILDREN 6 CHILDREN 7 CHILDREN 8 OR MORE CHILDREN 0 NONE 1 2 3 4 5 6 OR MORE	1	156	6	00000	0	CODE	0	
F-RECODE-14	0 NONE 1 2 CHILDREN 3 CHILDREN 4 CHILDREN 5 CHILDREN 6 OR MORE	1	157	6	00000	0	CODE	0	
F-RECODE-15	0 NONE 1 2 CHILDREN 3 CHILDREN 4 CHILDREN 5 CHILDREN 6 CHILDREN OR MORE	1	158	6	00000	0	CODE	0	
F-RECODE-16	0 NONE 1 2 CHILDREN 3 CHILDREN 4 CHILDREN 5 OR MORE CHILDREN	1	159	5	00000	0	CODE	0	
F-RECODE-17	0 NONE 1 2 3 OR MORE	1	160	3	00000	0	CODE	0	
F-RECODE-19	00 AGE OF YOUNGEST DWY CHILD, ANY VITAL STATUS NTU	2	181	26	00000	0	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	CEC
01	LESS THAN 1 YEAR							
02	1 YEAR							
03	2 YEARS							
04	3 YEARS							
05	4 YEARS							
06	5 YEARS							
07	6 YEARS							
08	7 YEARS							
09	8 YEARS							
10	9 YEARS							
11	10 YEARS							
12	11 YEARS							
13	12 YEARS							
14	13 YEARS							
15	14 YEARS							
16	15 YEARS							
17	16 YEARS							
18	17 YEARS							
19	18 YEARS							
20	19 YEARS							
21	20 YEARS							
22	21 YEARS							
23	22 YEARS							
24	23 YEARS							
25	24 YEARS							
26	25 YEARS AND OVER							

F-RECODE-21

AGE OF OLDEST OWN CHILD,  
ANY MARITAL STATUS

2 163 28 00000 CODE 0

00	NEU
01	IFSS THAN 1 YEAR
02	1 YEAR
03	2 YEARS
04	3 YEARS
05	4 YEARS
06	5 YEARS
07	6 YEARS
08	7 YEARS
09	8 YEARS
10	9 YEARS
11	10 YEARS
12	11 YEARS
13	12 YEARS
14	13 YEARS
15	14 YEARS
16	15 YEARS
17	16 YEARS
18	17 YEARS
19	18 YEARS
20	19 YEARS

## DATA SECTION

DATA SECTION	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
							CATEGORY	PLACES	

21	20 YEARS
22	21 YEARS
23	22 YEARS
24	23 YEARS
25	24 YEARS
26	25 YEARS AND OVER

F-BYDOR18

PERSONS IN FAMILY UNDER 18

1 165

9 00000

CODE

0

C HONT, NTL

1 1

2 2 PERSONS

3 3 PERSONS

4 4 PERSONS

5 5 PERSONS

6 6 PERSONS

7 7 PERSONS

8 8 PERSONS

9 9 OR MORE PERSONS

REC-5-10-17

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY 8 TO 17

1 166

6 00000

CODE

0

C HONT, NTL

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6 OR MORE

F-RECODE-25

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN LABOR FORCE

1 167

3 00000

CODE

0

C NONE

1 1

2 2

3 3 OR MORE

F-RECODE-28

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD AND LABOR STATUS OF WIFE

1 168

4 00000

CODE

0

1 MALE HEAD, MSP, WIFE IN LF

2 MALE HEAD, MSP, WIFE NOT IN LF

3 OTHER MALE HEAD

4 FEMALE HEAD

F-RECODE-27

NUMBER OF EARNERS IN FAMILY

1 169

5 00000

CODE

0

C NONE

1 1

2 EARNERS

3 EARNERS

4 EARNERS

5 5 OR MORE EARNERS

F-REC-21A

TYPE A OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY

1 170

4 00000

CODE

0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	SECIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	REC
	1 NONE							
	2 SOCIAL SECURITY ONLY							
	3 RAILROAD RETIREMENT ONLY							
	4 DC H							
F-REC-315	TYPE B OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	171	4	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 U S GOVT							
	3 STATE OR LOCAL GOVT							
	4 BOTH							
F-REC-316	TYPE C OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	172	4	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 AID TO DEP. CHILDREN							
	3 OTHER AID							
	4 BOTH							
F-REC-317	TYPE D OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	173	2	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 INTEREST							
F-REC-318	TYPE E OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	174	8	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 DIVIDENDS ONLY							
	3 GENERAL ONLY							
	4 ESTATES ONLY							
	5 DIVIDENDS AND RENTAL							
	6 DIVIDENDS AND ESTATES							
	7 RENTAL AND ESTATES							
	8 DIVIDENDS, RENTAL AND ESTATES							
F-REC-319	TYPE F OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	175	8	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 VETERAN PAYMENTS ONLY							
	3 UNEMPLOYMENT COMP. ONLY							
	4 WORKMENS COMP. ONLY							
	5 VETERANS AND JEWEL COMP							
	6 VETERANS AND WORKMENS COMP							
	7 UNEMP AND WORKMENS COMP							
	8 VETERANS, UNEMP AND WORKMENS COMP							
F-REC-319	TYPE G OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	176	9	00000	CODE	0	
	1 NONE							
	2 PRIVATE PENSIONS ONLY							
	3 MILITARY PENSION ONLY							
	4 FEDERAL GOVT ONLY							
	5 STATE OR LOCAL GOVT ONLY							
	6 ALL COMBINATIONS OF ABOVE							
F-REC-319	TYPE H OTHER INCOME RECEIPIENCY	1	177	9	00000	CODE	0	



## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC.
						CATEGORY	PLACES	
5-TOP-5PCT	1 NONE 2 ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT ONLY 3 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ONLY 4 ANYTHING ELSE 5 ALIMONY AND OTHER 6 ALIMONY AND ANYTHING ELSE 7 OTHER AND ANYTHING ELSE 8 ALIMONY, OTHER ANYTHING ELSE	1	178	2	00000	CODE	0	
5-TOP-5PCT	FAMILY INCOME PERCENT CUT NATIONAL FAMILY INCOME RANKING AND (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUA 1 NOT IN TOP 5 PCT 2 IN TOP 5 PCT	2	179	20	00000	CODE	0	
5-TOP-5PCT	FAMILY INCOME PERCENT CUT NATIONAL FAMILY INCOME RANKING AND (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUA 01 LOWEST 5 PER CENT 02 SECOND 5 PER CENT 20 TOP 5 PER CENT	2	181			NUMBER	0	
5-LOW-2ING	LOW INCOME (POWER-Y) CUTE\$ DOLLAR AMT 000000 = NOT IN UNIVERSE (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL)	2	187	26	00000	CODE	0	
5-WEARN	WEAVER AND RELATIONSHIP OF WORKERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD [SEE NOTE PAGE XX FOR FULL DETAIL] 00 N/A 01 1 WORKER 02 WIFE WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE 03 WIFE WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS 04 WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS 05 WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE 06 WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS 07 WORKED AT PART TIME JOBS 08 ALL WORKERS WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE 09 1 WORKERS WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEK 10 SOME AND MORE THAN 40 WKS. & SOME LES 11 ALL WORKERS WORKED AT PART TIME JOB 12 SOME WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE FULL TIME 13 SOME WORKED OTHER THAN 40 WEEKS OR 14 NO WORKERS 15 WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE 16 WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS 17 WIFE WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS 18 OTHER RELATIVE WORKED 40 + WEEKS 19 OTHER RELATIVE WORKED LESS THAN 4 20 OTHER RELATIVE WORKED AT PART-TIME	2	187	26	00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	TRP.	DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
R-FAVLLS	21 ALL WORKERS WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE	1	189	4	00000	CODE	0	
	22 ALL WORKERS WORKED LESS THAN 40 WEEKS							
	23 SOME WORKED MORE THAN 40 WEEKS AND							
	24 ALL WORKERS WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS							
	25 SOME WORKERS WORKED FULLTIME JOBS							
	26 SOME WORKERS WORKED OTHER THAN 40 WKS							
R-FAVLLS	FAMILY INCOME TO LOW-INCOME LEVEL	1	189	4	00000	CODE	0	
	1 BELOW LOW-INCOME LEVEL							
	2 100 - 124 PERCENT OF THE LOW-INCOME							
	3 125 - 149 PERCENT OF THE LOW-INCOME							
	4 150 AND ABOVE THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL							
R-REVLL	RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO LOW-INCOME	2	190	14	00001	CODE	0	
	LEVEL							
	01 UNDER .50							
	02 .50 TO .74							
	03 .75 TO .99							
	04 1.00 TO 1.24							
	05 1.25 TO 1.49							
	06 1.50 TO 1.74							
	07 1.75 TO 1.99							
	08 2.00 TO 2.49							
	09 2.50 TO 2.99							
	10 3.00 TO 3.49							
	11 3.50 TO 3.99							
	12 4.00 TO 4.49							
	13 4.50 TO 4.99							
	14 5.00 AND OVER							
H-FINCH2	FAMILY INCOME RECODE	2	192	28	00000	CODE	0	
	01 N/C							
	02 NONE							
	03 LTCG							
	04 SECT TC 5000							
	05 TC 5499							
	06 \$1,000 TO \$1,499							
	07 \$1,500 TO \$1,999							
	08 \$2,000 TO \$2,499							
	09 \$2,500 TO \$2,999							
	10 \$3,000 TO \$3,499							
	11 \$3,500 TO \$3,999							
	12 \$4,000 TO \$4,999							
	13 \$5,000 TO \$5,999							
	14 \$6,000 TO \$6,999							
	15 \$7,000 TO \$7,999							
	16 \$8,000 TO \$8,999							
	17 \$9,000 TO \$9,999							
	18 \$10,000 TO \$10,999							
	19 \$11,000 TO \$11,999							

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH	SECURITY	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
					CATEGORY	PLACES	

19	\$12,000 TO \$12,999
20	\$13,000 TO \$13,999
21	\$14,000 TO \$14,999
22	\$15,000 TO \$15,999
23	\$16,000 TO \$16,999
24	\$17,000 TO \$17,999
25	\$18,000 TO \$18,999
26	\$20,000 TO \$24,999
27	\$25,000 TO \$49,999
28	\$50,000 AND OVER

R-FSTIN2

SOURCE OF INCOME

2 194

17 00001

CODE

0

01	WAGE OR SALARY
02	SELF-EMPLOYMENT
03	WAGE OR SALARY AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INC
04	EARNINGS AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
05	EARNINGS AND PUB ASSISTANCE INCOME
06	EARNINGS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY
07	EARNINGS AND OTHER INCOME ONLY
08	OTHER COVDICATIONS
09	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
10	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
11	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ONLY
12	OTHER INCOME ONLY
13	SOCIAL SECURITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ONLY
14	PUB ASSIST. AND SSI ONLY
15	ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY
16	OTHER COVDICATIONS
17	NO INCOME

FAM-SUPP-WGT

FAMILY WEIGHT

41 195

NUMBER

2

FF-RECTYP

FAMILY RECORD TYPE

1 331

3 00000

CODE

0

1	HOUSEHOLD RECORD (SEE HH-REC-YP)
2	FAMILY RECORD
3	PERSON RECORD

5844B

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	VALUE	DATA	IMP. DEC
		ENGIN BEGIN MAX. MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES
PP-SEQ-NUM	UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER	6 1 N 00000	CODE	0
PP-POS	PERSONS SEQUENCE NUMBER WITHIN HOUSE	2 7 99 00001	CODE	0
B-PPIND	PRINCIPAL PERSON INDICATOR	1 9 1 00000	CODE	0
	NULL, NO			
	YES			
FAM-MEM-KEY	FAMILY MEMBERSHIP KEY	1 10 8 00000	CODE	0
	NULL			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 1			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 2			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 3			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 4			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 5			
	MEMBER SECONDARY FAMILY NO 6			
	MEMBER OF SECONDARY FAMILY			
	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL			
SUB-FAM-KEY	SLB FAMILY MEMBERSHIP KEY	1 11 6 00000	CODE	0
	NULL			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 1			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 2			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 3			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 4			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 5			
	MEMBER SUBFAMILY NO 6			
B-ESR	EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE	1 12 7 00000	CODE	0
	NULL			
	WORKING			
	WITH JOB, NOT AT WORK			
	WORKING			
	HOUSE KEEPING			
	AT SCHOOL			
	UNABLE			
	OTHER (REIARCD)			
D-EXP-LF	EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE STATUS(EDITED)	1 13 2 00000	CODE	0
	NULL, NOT IN EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE			
	EMPLOYED			
	UNEMPLOYED			
B-FULL-PART	FULL-PART TIME STATUS RECODE	1 14 5 00000	CODE	0
	NULL, NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
	EMPLOYED FULL TIME			
	PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS			
	UNEMPLOYED FULL TIME			
	EMPLOYED PART TIME			
	UNEMPLOYED PART TIME			

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	ENST4 BEGIN	MAX. VALUE	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. DEC PLACES
B-ITEM19X	MAJOR ACTIVITY (LAST WEEK)	1	15	9 00000	CODE 0
0	NIJ				
1	WORKING				
2	WITH A VCB BUT NOT AT WORK				
3	LOOKING FOR WORK				
4	KEEPING HOUSE				
5	AT SCHOOL				
6	UNABLE TO WORK				
7	RETIRED (EXPANDED FROM BASIC CPS)				
8	OTHER				
DITEM20A	HOURS WORKED (LAST WEEK)	2	16	99 00000	CODE 0
00	NIJ				
DITEM20C-YN	USUALLY WORKED 35 HRS PER WEEK	1	18	2 00000	CODE 0
0	NIJ				
1	YES				
2	NO				
DITEM20C-RN	REASON NOT WORKING 35 HRS PER WEEK	2	15	15 00000	CODE 0
00	NIJ				
01	SLEAK				
02	MATERIAL SHORTAGE				
03	PLAN OR MACHINE REPAIR				
04	NEW JOB STARTED DURING WEEK				
05	JOB TERMINATED DURING WEEK				
06	COULD FIND ONLY PART TIME WORK				
07	HOLIDAY				
08	LABOR DISPUTE				
09	BAD WEATHER				
10	OWN ILLNESS				
11	ON VACATION				
12	TOD BUSY WITH HOUSE, SCHOOL, ETC.				
13	DID NOT WANT FULL TIME WORK				
14	FULL TIME WORK WEEK LESS THAN 35 HOUR				
15	OTHER				
CITEM21A	WHY NOT AT WORK LAST WEEK (CITED FOR ESR=3 AND ESR=9)	1	21	8 00000	CODE 0
0	NIJ				
1	OWN ILLNESS				
2	ON VACATION				
3	BAD WEATHER				
4	LABOR DISPUTE				
5	NFK LOS. BEGIN 30 DAYSESR-3				
6	TVWGRARY LAYOFF				
7	INDETERMINATE LAYOFF				
8	OTHER				
DITEM21B	GETTING PAID FOR TIME OFF LAST WEEK	1	22	3 00000	CODE 0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
	0 1 2 3	0 YES NO SELF-EMPLOYED						
DITEM21C	0 1 2	USUALLY WORK 35+ HRS PER WEEK AT JOB NO YES NO	1	23	2 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A1	0 1	CHKD PUBLIC EMPLOY AGENCY TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	24	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A2	0 1	CHKD PRIVATE EMPLOY AGENCY TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	25	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A3	0 1	CHKD EMPLOYER DIRECTLY TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	26	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A4	0 1	CHKD WITH FRIENDS TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	27	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A5	0 1	PLACED OR ANSWERED ADS TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	28	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A6	0 1	DID NOTHING TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	29	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM22A7	0 1	OTHER METHOD USED TO FIND WORK NO,NIU YES	1	30	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM24D1	0 1	BELIEVE NO WORK AVAILABLE NOT LOOKING NO,NIU YES	1	31	1 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM24D2	0 1	COULD NOT FIND ANY WORK NO,NIU YES	1	32	99 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM24D3	0 1	LACKS NECESSARY SCHEDULING NO,NIU YES	1	33	1 00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VA-UF VIM.	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. PLACES
DITEM2404	EMPLOYERS THINK TOO YOUNG OR OLD NO,NIJ YES	1	34	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2405	PERSONAL HANDICAP NO,NIJ YES	1	35	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2406	CANNOT ARRANGE CHILD CARE NO,NIJ YES	1	36	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2407	FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES NO,NIJ YES	1	37	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2408	IN SCHOOL OR OTHER TRAINING NO,NIJ YES	1	38	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2409	ILL HEALTH OR OTHER PHYSICAL DISABIL NO,NIJ YES	1	39	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2410	OTHER NO,NIJ YES	1	40	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM2411	DO NOT KNOW NO,NIJ YES	1	41	1	00000	CODE	0
DITEM225	WHY STOPPED WORKING FOR WORK EDITED FOR ESR-3 ITEM21A NOT EQUAL 6, 7 NIL 1 LOSE JOB 2 LOSE JOB 3 LEFT SCHOOL 4 WAITED TEMPORARY WORK 5 OTHER	1	42	5	00000	CODE	0
DITEM22C	WEEKS LOOKING FOR WORK EDITED ESR - 3 00 = NIJ OR NCHC	2	43			NUMBER	0
DITEM22D	LOOKING FOR FULL OR PART-TIME WORK EDITED FOR ESR - 3 0 NIJ 1 FULL TIME 2 PART TIME	1	45	2	00000	CODE	0

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. DEC PLACES
--------	-------	------	------	---------------	-----------------

DITEM22E1

ANY REASON COULD NOT TAKE JOB

1 46

2 00000

CODE

0

0 NO  
1 YES  
2 NO

DITEM22E2

REASON COULD NOT TAKE WORK LAST WEEK  
EDITED -01 U1 OR U2, U1=ESR=3 AND 22E1=1  
U2 - ESR = 4 TO 7

1 47

4 00000

CODE

0

0 NO  
1 ALREADY HAD A JOB -- U1  
2 TEMPORARY ILLNESS -- U1  
3 GOING TO SCHOOL -- U2  
4 OTHER -- U2

DITEM22F

WHEN LAST WORKED FULL TIME 2 WEEKS OR

1 48

4 00000

CODE

0

0 NO  
1 IN LAST 5 YRS  
2 BEFORE LAST 5 YRS  
3 NEVER WORKED FULL TIME 2+ WKS  
4 NEVER WORKED AT ALL

DINDUSIRY

INDUSIRY (CURRENT JOB)  
000 = NOT IN UNIVERSE OR NOT CODED  
(SEE LIST FOR INDUSIRY CODES)

3 49

999 00000

CODE

0

RECODE=IND

INDUSIRY RECODE (CURRENT JOB)

2 52

52 00000

CODE

0

SEE INDUSIRY LIST

01 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY

02 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

03 MINING

04 CONSTRUCTION

05 TRANSPORT

06 FURNITURE

07 STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS

08 PRIMARY METALS

09 FABRICATED METALS (INC. NOT SPECIFIC)

10 MACHINERY, EXC. ELECT.

11 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

12 AUTOMOBILES

13 AIRCRAFT

14 OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

15 INSTRUMENTS

16 MISCELLANEOUS

17 FOOD

18 TOBACCO

19 TEXTILES

20 APPAREL

21 PAPER

22 PRINTING

23



## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE DATA TYP. DEC  
LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN. CATEGORY PLACES

24 CHEMICALS  
25 PETROLOGY  
26 RUBBER AND PLASTICS  
27 LEATHER AND FOOT SPEC. MFG.  
28 RAILROAD AND RAILWAY EXPRESS  
29 OTHER TRANSPORTATION  
30 COMMUNICATIONS  
31 OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES  
32 WASTE  
33 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES  
34 OTHER RETAIL  
35 BANKING AND OTHER FINANCE  
36 WAREHOUSE AND REAL ESTATE  
37 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SERVICE  
38 BUSINESS  
39 REPAIR  
40 PERSONAL SERVICES, EXC. PRIVATE HOUS  
41 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION  
42 MEDICAL, EXC. HOSPITALS  
43 HOSPITALS  
44 WELFARE AND RELIGIOUS  
45 EDUCATIONAL  
46 OTHER PROFESSIONAL  
47 FORESTRY AND FISHERIES  
48 POSTAL  
49 OTHER - FEDERAL  
50 STATE  
51 LOCAL  
52 NEVER WORKED

RECODE-DCC

OCCUPATION RECODE (CURRENT JOB )

2

54

45 00000

CODE

0

0 VIL  
1 ENGINEERS  
2 PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELATED PRA  
3 HEALTH WORKERS, EXC. PRACTITIONERS  
4 TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE  
5 ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIAN  
6 OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SALARIED  
7 OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SELF-EMPLOYED  
8 MANAGED--MANUFACTURING  
9 MANAGED--OTHER INDUSTRIES  
10 SELF-EMPLOYED--RETAIL TRADE  
11 SELF-EMPLOYED--OTHER  
12 RETAIL TRADE  
13 OTHER  
14 BOOKKEEPERS  
15 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS  
16 STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND SECRET  
17 OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS  
18 CARPENTERS

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.
CATEGORY	PLACES		

19 OTHER CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN  
20 FOREMEN (N.E.C.)  
21 YACHTSMEN AND JOB SETTERS  
22 WETA, CRAFTSMEN, ETC. MECHANICS, M  
23 MECHANICS--AUTO  
24 MECHANICS, EXCEPT AUTO  
25 ALL OTHER CRAFTSMEN  
26 WINE WORKERS  
27 MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT  
28 OTHER DURABLE GOODS  
29 NONDURABLE GOODS  
30 ALL OTHER  
31 DRIVERS AND DELIVERMEN  
32 ALL OTHER  
33 CONSTRUCTION  
34 MANUFACTURING  
35 ALL OTHER  
36 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS  
37 CLEANING SERVICE  
38 FOOD SERVICE  
39 HEALTH SERVICE  
40 PERSONAL SERVICE  
41 PROTECTIVE SERVICE  
42 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS  
43 PAID LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS  
44 UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS  
45 NEVER WORKED

OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION CODE (CURRENT JOB)  
000 = NOT IN UNIVERSE OR NOT CODED  
(SEE LIST FOR OCCUPATION CODES)

DITENAGE

CLASS OF WORKER (CURRENT JOB)  
0 NEW, NC  
1 PRIVATE  
2 GOVERNMENT  
3 SELF-EMPLOYED  
4 UNPAID PAY  
5 NEVER WORKED OR NEVER WORKED FULL

DITENAGE

WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY  
0 ALL  
1 WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS  
2 1-2 YEARS AGO  
3 2-3 YEARS AGO  
4 3-4 YEARS AGO  
5 4-5 YEARS AGO  
6 5+ YEARS AGO  
7 NEVER WORKED

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
				MAX.	MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES
DITEM2AB	0 WY LEFT JOB 1 NIU 2 PERSONAL, FAMILY OR SCHOOL (EDITE 3 HEALTH) 4 RETIREMENT OR OLD AGE 5 SEASONAL JOB COMPLETED 6 SEASONAL OR BUSINESS CONDITIONS 7 TEMP NONSEASONAL JOB COMPLETED 8 UNSATISFACTORY WORK ARRANGEMENTS OTHER	1	61	8 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM2AC	0 WANT REGULAR JOB NOW 1 NIU 2 YES 3 MAYBE, IT DEPENDS 4 NO 5 DON'T KNOW	1	62	4 00000	CODE	0	
DITEM2AE	0 INTEND TO LOOK FOR WORK NEXT 12 MOS. 1 NIU, NO 2 YES 3 IT DEPENDS 4 NO 5 DON'T KNOW	1	63	4 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ALL-LF	0 ALLOCATION FLAG 1 ALLOCATED, NIU 2 NOT ALLOCATED, NIU 3 ITEMS 4 ITEMS BA-ALL-LF THEN BA-ITEM2AE ARE 5 ALLOCATION FLAGS FOR THE CORRESPONDING 6 ITEMS	1	64	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM19	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	65	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM2B	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	66	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM2C	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	67	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM2E	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	68	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM2A	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	69	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM20C	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	70	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM21A	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	71	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM21B	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	72	1 00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM21G	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	73	1 00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	SEC
					VIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
BA-ITEM22C	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	74	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM22F	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	75	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM22D	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	76	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM24B	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	77	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM24A	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	78	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM24C	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	79	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM24D	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	80	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM22A	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	81	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM22E	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	82	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM22B	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	84	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ITEM24E	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	85	1	00000	CODE	0	
BA-ESX	ALLOCATION FLAG	1	90	1	00000	CODE	0	
PDF-ST4T	POPULATION TYPE ITEM25A NONINTERVIEW RECORD CIVILIAN 14+ ARMED FORCES CHILDREN	1	102	3	00000	CODE	0	
REL-HEAD	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD HEAD WITH OTHER RELATIVES PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL WIFE OF HEAD CHILD OF HEAD OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD SECONDARY FAMILY MEMBER SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL	1	103	7	00000	CODE	0	41268 13299 84609 57358 5922 445 2905
TYPE-BOX	FAMILY TYPE PRIMARY FAMILY SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL SECONDARY FAMILY MEMBER SUE FAMILY MEMBER PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL	1	104	4	00000	CODE	0	
FAM-NUMBER	FAMILY NUMBER NET IN SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY NUMBER	1	105	6	00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	INP.	DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
FAM-REL	FAMILY REL. ATIDNSH-P	1	106	4	00000	CODE	0	
0	NOT IN SUB/SECONDARY FAMILY							
1	HEAD (SUB/SEC)							
2	WIFE (SUB/SEC)							
3	CHILD(SUB/SEC)							
4	OTHER RELATIVE (SEC)							
MAR-STAT	MARITAL STATUS	1	107	8	00000	CODE	0	
1	MARRIED, CIVILIAN SPOUSE PRESENT					69242		
2	MARRIED, AF SPOUSE PRESENT					592		
3	MARRIED, AF SPOUSE ABSENT					86		
4	MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT					1041		
5	WIDOWED					0390		
6	DIVORCED					5939		
7	SEPARATED					2536		
8	NEVER MARRIED					67900		
SEX	SEX	1	108	2	00000	CODE	0	
1	MALE							
2	FEMALE							
RACE	RACE	1	109	3	00000	CODE	0	
1	WHITE					36532		
2	BLACK					16636		
3	OTHER					3619		
AGE	AGE IN SINGLE YEARS	2	110	99	00000	CODE	0	
0001	1					2659		
0002	2					2375		
0003	3					2324		
0004	4					2340		
0005	5					2844		
0006	6					2414		
0007	7					2552		
0008	8					2775		
0009	9					2702		
0010	10					3586		
0011	11					2059		
0012	12					2658		
0013	13					2770		
0014	14					3000		
0015	15					3119		
0016	16					3680		
0017	17					3164		
0018	18					3146		
0019	19					2632		
0020	20					2714		
0021	21					2802		
0022	22					2659		
0023	23					2676		

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	VALUE	DATA
		LENGTH BEGIN VAX. RTN.	CATEGORY PLACES IMP. DEC
0024	04		2712
0025	05		2705
0026	06		2615
0027	07		2670
0028	08		2552
0029	09		2477
0030	00		2516
0031	01		2521
0032	02		2485
0033	03		1956
0034	04		2017
0035	05		2229
0036	06		2120
0037	07		1615
0038	08		1713
0039	09		1723
0040	00		1745
0041	01		1594
0042	02		1626
0043	03		1648
0044	04		1373
0045	05		1488
0046	06		1552
0047	07		1550
0048	08		1632
0049	09		1618
0050	00		1555
0051	01		1726
0052	02		1558
0053	03		1564
0054	04		1525
0055	05		1594
0056	06		1645
0057	07		1570
0058	08		1523
0059	09		1523
0060	00		1425
0061	01		1492
0062	02		1389
0063	03		1419
0064	04		1380
0065	05		1305
0066	06		1315
0067	07		1192
0068	08		1175
0069	09		1063
0070	00		995
0071	01		961
0072	02		901
0073	03		895

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
0074	74					D12		
0075	75					755		
0076	76					748		
0077	77					608		
0078	78					637		
0079	79					542		
0080	80					473		
0081	81					433		
0082	82					364		
0083	83					330		
0084	84					314		
0085	85					262		
0086	86					219		
0087	87					192		
0088	88					159		
0089	89					118		
0090	90					94		
0091	91					88		
0092	92					50		
0093	93					40		
0094	94					39		
0095	95					22		
0096	96					6		
0097	97					12		
0098	98					7		
0099	99					4		
0100	100					10		
VET	VETERAN STATUS FEMALES, CHILDREN UNDER 14 VIETNAM ERA KOREAN W. I. W. I. W. I. OTHER SERVICE NON-VETERAN NON-VETERAN	1	112	6	00000	CODE	0	
ETHNICITY	SPANISH ETHNICITY MEXICAN AMERICAN CHICANO MEXICAN MEXICANO PUERTO RICAN CUBAN CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN OTHER SPANISH ANOTHER GROUP NOT LISTED DO NOT KNOW NOT AVAILABLE	2	115	46	000001	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

 VALUE  
 LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN. CATEGORY PLACES

## HIGH-GRADE

HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	2	115	19 00000	CODE	0
00 CHILDREN UNDER 14				35969	
01 NON-				848	
02 ELEMENTARY ONE				219	
03 ELEMENTARY TWO				413	
04 ELEMENTARY THREE				812	
05 ELEMENTARY FOUR				1025	
06 ELEMENTARY FIVE				1201	
07 ELEMENTARY SIX				2194	
08 ELEMENTARY SEVEN				2273	
09 ELEMENTARY EIGHT				5670	
10 HIGH SCHOOL ONE				7531	
11 HIGH SCHOOL TWO				9125	
12 HIGH SCHOOL THREE				7832	
13 HIGH SCHOOL FOUR				40837	
14 COLLEGE ONE				7507	
15 COLLEGE TWO				8538	
16 COLLEGE THREE				3509	
17 COLLEGE FOUR				9383	
18 COLLEGE FIVE				2405	
19 COLLEGE SIX OR MORE				4345	

## GRADE-COMPL

COMPLETED HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	1	117	2 00000	CODE	0
0 CHILDREN UNDER 14					
1 YES					
2 NO					

## MAR-SUP2-NOT

PERSON WEIGHT	11	118		NUMBER	2
DID NOT WORK LAST YEAR					
0 YES/NOT CODED				1 00000	0
1 YES/NOT CODED					

## 135

LOOKING FOR WORK LAST YEAR	1	130	2 00000	CODE	0
0 YES					
1 YES					
2 NO					

## 136

AFKES LOOKING FOR NOWORKERS IN 1975	2	131		NUMBER	0
00 = NOT IN UNIVERSE					

## 137

MAIN REASON DID NOT WORK LAST YEAR	1	133		NUMBER	0
0 KID					
1 ALL OR DISABLED					
2 TAKING CARE OF PARENT/FAMILY					
3 GOING TO SCHOOL					
4 COULD NOT FIND WORK					
5 IN ARMED FORCES					
6 RETIRED					
7 OTHER					



## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
						CATEGORY	PLACES	
134WK	WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR 00 = NOT IN UNIVERSE	2	134			NUMBER	0	
145	HOURS PER WEEK WORKED 00 = NOT IN UNIVERSE	2	136			NUMBER	0	
143	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS LAST YEAR NU: 1 1 EMPLOYER - LAST YEAR 2 2 EMPLOYERS 3 3+ EMPLOYERS	1	138		3 00000	CODE	0	
144	LOOKED FOR WORK IN BETWEEN JOBS NU: 1 YES, DID LOOK FOR WORK BETWEEN JOBS 2 NO	1	139		2 00000	CODE	0	
139	LOST FULL WEEKS WORK DUE TO WORK LAYOFF NU: 1 YES, LOST WORK DUE TO LAYOFF OR LOST 2 NO	1	140		2 00000	CODE	0	
140N	WEEKS LOOKING OR ON LAYOFF NU/NU+ CODED 1 NONE CODED	1	141		1 00000	CODE	0	
140WK	WEEKS LOOKING OR ON LAYOFF NU: 00 ALL 01 WEEKS LOOKING OR ON LAYOFF	2	142			NUMBER	0	
141	WEEKS LOOKING ALL IN ONE STRETCH NU: 1 1 STRETCH 2 2 3 3+	1	144		3 00000	CODE	0	
142	WHAT WAS DONE MOST OF REMAINING WEEKS LAST YEAR NU: 1 1-- OR DISABLED 2 TAKING CARE OF HOME/ FAMILY 3 GOING TO SCHOOL 4 IN ARMED FORCES 5 RETIRED 6 OTHER	1	145		6 00000	CODE	0	
147	WORKED LESS THAN 35 HRS ONE WEEK LAST NU: 1 YES, WORKED SOME PART TIME 2 NO	1	146		2 00000	CODE	0	

NAME	DATA SECTION		LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	DATA CATEGORY	PLACES
	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	VALUE						
148	WEEKS WORKED PART-TIME 0 - N/U, 1-52 NUMBER WEEKS PT WORK	2 147					NUMBER	0
149	REASON WORKED PART TIME 0 N/U 1 COULD ONLY FIND PART TIME 2 WANTED OR COULD ONLY WORK PART TIME 3 SLACK WORK OR MATERIAL SHORTAGE 4 OTHER	1 145					CODE	0
150CW	CLASS OF WORKER (FOR LONGEST HELD JOB LAST YEAR) 0 N/U 1 PRIVATE 2 FEDERAL GOVT 3 STATE GOVT 4 -GOV. GOVT 5 SE - INCORPORATED 6 SELF-EMPLOYED OR FARM 7 WITHOLT PAY	1 150					CODE	0
150IND	INDUSTRY CODE (LONGEST JOB LAST YEAR) SEE INDUSTRY CODE LIST	9 151					CODE	0
150CCC	OCCUPATION CODE (LONGEST JOB LAST YEAR) SEE OCCUPATION CODE LIST	3 154					CODE	0
151ANS	WAGE AND SALARY RECEIPIENCY 0 N/U 1 YES 2 NO	1 157					CODE	0
151RSE	SELF-EMPLOYMENT RECEIPIENCY 0 N/U 1 YES 2 NO	1 158					CODE	0
151GER	FARM INCOME RECEIPIENCY 0 N/U 1 YES 2 NO	1 159					CODE	0
152ASS	SOCIAL SECURITY RECEIPIENCY 0 N/U 1 YES 2 NO	1 160					CODE	0
152ARR	RAILROAD RETIREMENT RECEIPIENCY 0 N/U 1 YES	1 161					CODE	0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	BEGIN.	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	
152BLS	2 RD J.S. GOVT RECEIPIENCY 0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	162	2	00000	CODE	0	
152BS	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	163	2	00000	CODE	0	
153AADC	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	164	2	00000	CODE	0	
153ADTH	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	165	2	00000	CODE	0	
153BINT	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	166	2	00000	CODE	0	
153CDIV	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	167	2	00000	CODE	0	
153CRENT	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	168	2	00000	CODE	0	
153CEST	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	169	2	00000	CODE	0	
153DVP	0 NIU 1 YES 2 NO	1	170	2	00000	CODE	0	
153DUC	0 NIU 1 YES	1	171	2	00000	CODE	0	

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DATA SECTION	DISCRIMINATIVE LABELS	LENGTH	SECIN	MAX. VALUE	MIN. VALUE	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. DEC PLACES
153DWC	2	NO	1	172	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	172	2 00000	0	0	
153EPP	2	NO	1	173	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	173	2 00000	0	0	
153EHR	2	NO	1	174	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	174	2 00000	0	0	
153EFG	2	NO	1	175	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	175	2 00000	0	0	
153ELG	2	NO	1	176	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	176	2 00000	0	0	
153FAL	2	NO	1	177	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	177	2 00000	0	0	
153FRE	2	NO	1	178	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	178	2 00000	0	0	
153FAE	2	NO	1	179	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	179	2 00000	0	0	
153FAS	2	NO	1	180	2 00000	0	0	
	0	YES	1	180	2 00000	0	0	

153FAS-FLAG  
INC-XS-FLAG THRU INC-OS-FLAG ARE FLAGS  
- INDICATING WHETHER THE CORRESPONDING  
- FIELDS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED FOR THE INCOME  
- FIELDS FROM QUESTIONS 151, 152 AND 153  
0 NO ALLOCATION  
1 INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED  
2 RECEIPT TYPE ALLOCATED

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE  
LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN. DATA  
CATEGORY PLACES

INC-SE-FLAG	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED	1	181	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	HELP EMPLOYMENT FLAG						
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-FR-FLAG	0	FARM INCOME FLAG	1	182	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-US-FLAG	0	U.S. SERV FLAG	1	183	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-S2-FLAG	0	NO ALLOCATION	1	184	3	00000	CODE	0
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-PA-FLAG	0	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FLAG	1	185	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-INT-FLA	0	INTEREST FLAG	1	186	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-DIV-FLA	0	DIVIDEND FLAG	1	187	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
INC-VP-FLAG	0	VETERANS PAYMENTS FLAG	1	188	3	00000	CODE	0
	0	NO ALLOCATION						
	1	INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED						
	2	RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						
	3	INCOME AND RECEIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED						

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	VALUE MAX.	MIN.	DATA CATEGORY	IMP. DEC PLACES
INC-RET-FLA	RETIREMENT INCOME FLAG	1	189	3 00000		CODE	0
INC-CS-FLAG	0 NO ALLOCATION 1 INCOME AMOUNT ALLOCATED 2 RECIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED 3 INCOME AND RECIPIENCY TYPE ALLOCATED	1	150	3 00000		CODE	0
IS1A	WAGES OR SALARIES LEADING 1,1 INDICATES LOSS VALUE RANGES FROM 0 TO 50000	5	191			NUMBER	0
IS1B	SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM -9999 TO 50000	6	196			NUMBER	0
IS1C	FARM INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM -9999 TO 50000	6	202			NUMBER	0
IS2A	INCOME FROM U.S. GOVT VALUE RANGES FROM 0000 TO 9999	4	208			NUMBER	0
IS2B	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM 0000 TO 5999	4	212			NUMBER	0
IS3A	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AMOUNT VALUE RANGES FROM 00000 TO 19999	5	216			NUMBER	0
IS3B	INTEREST AMOUNT VALUE RANGES FROM 00000 TO 50000	5	221			NUMBER	0
IS3C	DIVIDENDS, RENTALS, TRUST INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM -9999 TO 50000	6	226			NUMBER	0
IS3D	VETERANS, UNEMPLOYMENT, WORKMAN'S COMP VALUE RANGES FROM 00000 TO 29999	5	232			NUMBER	0
IS3E	PENSION INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM 00000 TO 50000	5	237			NUMBER	0
IS3F	ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT, OTHER INCOME VALUE RANGES FROM 00000 TO 50000	5	242			NUMBER	0
P-INC-TOT	PERSONAL INCOME TOTAL VALUE RANGES FROM -150000 TO 0500000	7	247			NUMBER	0
P-INC-EARN	TOTAL EARNINGS VALUE RANGES FROM -150000 TO 0150000	7	254			NUMBER	0
P-INC-OTH	TOTAL OTHER INCOME	7	261			NUMBER	0

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	MIN.	VALUE	DATA	EXP. DES
VALUE RANGES FROM -100000 TO 000000							CATEGORY	PLACES
FLAG-51A	TOP CODED FLAG -LAG-51A THRU FLAG-PIN-07H ARE FLAGS INDICATING THAT THE CORRESPONDING ITEM HAS BEEN TOP-CODED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	268				NUMBER	0
FLAG-513	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	269				NUMBER	0
FLAG-51C	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	270				NUMBER	0
FLAG-52A	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	271				NUMBER	0
FLAG-52B	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	272				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53A	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	273				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53B	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	274				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53C	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	275				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53D	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	276				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53E	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	277				NUMBER	0
FLAG-53F	TOP CODED FLAG 0 NOT TOP CODED 1 TOP CODED	1	278				NUMBER	0
FLAG-PIN-TOT	TOP CODED FLAG	1	279				NUMBER	0

NAME	DATA SECTION		VALUE		DATA	IMP. DEC
	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	REG. MIN.	MAX.	CATEGORY	PLACES
FLAG-PIN-ERN	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT CODED FLAG	1	280		NUMBER	0
FLAG-PIN-CTH	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT CODED FLAG	1	281		NUMBER	0
MIS-WORKING	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	1	282		NUMBER	0
MIS-AF	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	1	283		NUMBER	0
MIS-COLLEGE	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	1	284		NUMBER	0
MIS-SAME	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	1	285		NUMBER	0
UAC-PL-REC	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	1	286		NUMBER	0
MIRI-REC	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	2	287		NUMBER	0
P-LDN-INC	0 NOT TOP CODED					
	1 TOP CODED					
	0 NOT TOP CODED	6	289		NUMBER	0



## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE  
LENGTH BEGIN MAX. MIN. DATA CATEGORY PLACES

R-BEVSST

0	LABOR FORCE STCODE 1	1	296	92 00000	CODE	0
1	ALL					
2	FULL TIME					
3	PART TIME					
4	UNEMPLOYED EXPERIENCED					
5	UNEMPLOYED NOT EXPERIENCED					
6	ARMED FORCES					
	NOT IN LABOR FORCE					

R-EM-STA

0	LABOR FORCE STCODE 2	1	296	4 00000	CODE	0
1	NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
2	UNEMPLOYED					
3	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT					
4	AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT					

R-HO-MS

01	HOUSEHOLD RECODE 1	2	297	34 00000	CODE	0
01	HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY					
02	WIFE OF PRIMARY FAMILY HEAD					
03	CHILD UNDER 18, HEAD OF SUBFAMILY					
04	CHILD UNDER 18, NOT IN A SUBFAMILY					
05	CHILD UNDER 18 EVER MAR HEAD OF SUBFAM					
06	CHILD UNDER 18 EVER MAR WIFE OF SUBFAM					
07	CHILD UNDER 18 EVER MAR NOT IN A SUBFAM					
08	18+ NEVER MAR, HEAD OF SUBFAMILY					
09	18+ NEVER MAR, NOT IN A SUBFAMILY					
10	18+ EVER MARRIED, HEAD OF SUBFAMILY					
11	18+ EVER MARRIED, WIFE OF SUBFAMILY					
12	18+ EVER MARRIED, NOT IN A SUBFAMILY					
13	GRANDCHILD UNDER 18, WIFE HEAD PRIM FAM					
14	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE HEAD OF SUB					
15	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE, CHILD OF SUB					
16	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE, NOT IN A SUBF					
17	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE, HEAD OF SUBFAM					
18	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE, NOT IN A SUBFAM					
19	OTHER REL. UNDER 18, WIFE, NOT IN A SUBFAM					
20	OTHER REL. 18+, WIFE, HEAD OF SUBFAM					
21	OTHER REL. 18+, WIFE, NOT IN SUBFAM					
22	OTHER REL. 18+, WIFE, HEAD OF A SUBFAMILY					
23	OTHER REL. 18+, WIFE, WIFE OF A SUBFAMILY					
24	OTHER REL. 18+, WIFE, NOT IN A SUBFAMILY					
25	IN SEC. FAM, HEAD OF SECONDARY FAMILY					
26	IN SEC. FAM, WIFE OF SECONDARY FAMILY					
27	HEAD, CHILD UNDER 18, WIFE, SEC. FAMILY					
28	UNDER 18, WIFE, OTHER REL., SEC. F					
29	UNDER 18, WIFE, OTHER REL., SEC. FAM					
30	18 YEARS AND OVER, SINGLE, SEC FAM					
31	18+, WIFE, OTHER REL., SEC. FAMILY					
32	PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL, SEC. FAMILY					
33	SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL, SEC. FAMILY					

## DATA SECTION

NAME	DESCRIPTIVE LABELS	LENGTH	BEGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP. DEC
					MIN.	CATEGORY	PLACES
R-HHOREL	34 IN GROUP QUARTERS: SECONDARY INDIV						
	HOUSEHOLD RECODE 2	1	299	8	00000	CODE	0
	1 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
	2 WIFE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
	3 CHILD OF HEAD, UNDER 18, NEVER MARR						
	4 CHILD OF HEAD, UNDER 18, EVER MARR						
	5 CHILD OF HEAD, 18 +						
	6 OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD						
	7 NONRELATIVE OF HEAD						
	8 SECONDARY INDIVIDUALS						
R-FAMREL	HOUSEHOLD RECODE 3	2	300	11	00001	CODE	0
	1 HEAD OF FAMILY						
	2 WIFE OF HEAD						
	3 UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)						
	4 UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER MARRIED						
	5 18 YEARS AND OVER						
	6 GRANDCHILD OF HEAD						
	7 UNDER 18 YEARS, SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)						
	8 UNDER 18 YEARS, EVER MARRIED						
	9 18 YEARS AND OVER						
	10 PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL						
	11 SECONDARY INDIVIDUAL						
R-FAMST	HOUSEHOLD RECODE 4	1	302	9	00000	CODE	0
	1 HEAD						
	2 WIFE						
	3 UNDER 18 YEARS						
	4 18 TO 17 YEARS						
	5 OTHER FAMILY MEMBER						
	6 MALE						
	7 FEMALE						
R-PARENT	PARENTS RECODE (PRESENCE OF PARENTS)	1	303	4	00000	CODE	0
	1 BOTH PARENTS PRESENT						
	2 MOTHER ONLY PRESENT						
	3 FATHER ONLY PRESENT						
	4 NEITHER PARENT PRESENT						
R-AGE1	AGE RECODE 1	2	304	17	00000	CODE	0
	00 MIN						
	01 14 AND 15 YEARS						
	02 16 AND 17 YEARS						
	03 18 AND 19 YEARS						
	04 20 AND 21 YEARS						
	05 22 TO 24 YEARS						
	06 25 TO 26 YEARS						
	07 30 TO 34 YEARS						

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH BEGIN MAX. VALUE DATA IMP.DEC  
CATEGORY PLACES

08 35 TO 39 YEARS  
09 40 TO 44 YEARS  
10 45 TO 49 YEARS  
11 50 TO 54 YEARS  
12 55 TO 59 YEARS  
13 60 TO 64 YEARS  
14 65 TO 69 YEARS  
15 70 TO 74 YEARS  
16 75 YEARS AND OVER  
17

R-AGE4

AGE RECODE

1 306

3 00000

CODE

0

1 UNDER 19 YEARS  
2 19 TO 34 YEARS  
3 35 YEARS AND OVER

R-MEXP

WEEKS WORKED RECODE

2 307

15 00000

CODE

0

00 NO  
01 50 TO 52 WEEKS  
02 48 TO 49 WEEKS  
03 46 TO 47 WEEKS  
04 44 TO 45 WEEKS  
05 42 TO 43 WEEKS  
06 40 TO 41 WEEKS  
07 38 TO 39 WEEKS  
08 36 TO 37 WEEKS  
09 34 TO 35 WEEKS  
10 32 TO 33 WEEKS  
11 30 TO 31 WEEKS  
12 28 TO 29 WEEKS  
13 26 TO 27 WEEKS  
14 24 TO 25 WEEKS  
15 22 TO 23 WEEKS  
16 20 TO 21 WEEKS  
17 18 TO 19 WEEKS  
18 16 TO 17 WEEKS  
19 14 TO 15 WEEKS  
20 NO WORKER

R-WEEKS

PART-TIME RECODE

1 308

5 00000

CODE

0

0 ALL  
1 FULL TIME (FULL YEAR WORKER)  
2 PART TIME (FULL YEAR WORKER)  
3 FULL TIME (PART YEAR WORKER)  
4 PART TIME (PART YEAR WORKER)  
5 NONWORKER

R-WELEKN

WORK RECODE

1 310

7 00000

CODE

0

0 NO WORK EXPERIENCE WEEKS LOOKING -  
1 NO WORK EXPERIENCE FOR WORK  
2 1 TO 4 WEEKS LOOKING  
3 5 TO 14 WEEKS LOOKING  
4 15 TO 24 WEEKS LOOKING  
5 25 TO 34 WEEKS LOOKING  
6 35 TO 44 WEEKS LOOKING  
7 45 OR MORE WEEKS LOOKING  
8 WORKERS

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

VALUE  
LENGTH BEGIN MAX, MIN, CATEGORY PLACES

R-WEUEMP

WORK RECODE 2

PART YEAR WORKER WEEKS LOOKING

1 311

9 00000

CODE

0

0 NOC

1 NONE

2 1 TO 4 WEEKS

3 5 TO 10 WEEKS

4 11 TO 14 WEEKS

5 15 TO 26 WEEKS

6 27 TO 39 WEEKS

7 40 OR MORE WEEKS

8 FULL YEAR WORKER

9 NONWORKER

R-PYRSM

WORK RECODE 3

PART YEAR WORKER WEEKS LOOKING

1 312

9 00000

CODE

0

0 NCL

1 PART YEAR WORKER

2 UNEMPLOYED

3 ALL OR DISABLED

4 RESIDUAL HOUSE

5 GOING TO SCHOOL

6 ACTIVE FORCES

7 RETIRED

8 OTHER

9 FULL YEAR WORKER

10 NOT WORKED

R-EARNER

EARNER RECODE

1 313

2 00000

CODE

0

0 ATL

1 EARNER

2 NON-EARNER

R-C-EMK

CLASS OF WORKER RECODE 1

1 314

5 00000

CODE

0

0 ATU

1 PRIVATE

2 GOVERNMENT

3 SELF-EMPLOYED

4 WITH OWN PAY

5 NEVER WORKED

R-WEELW

CLASS OF WORKER RECODE 2

1 315

9 00000

CODE

0

0 ATU

1 AGRICULTURE

2 WAGE AND SALARY

3 SELF-EMPLOYED

4 UNPAID

5 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

6 OTHER PRIVATE

7 GOVERNMENT

8 SELF-EMPLOYED

## DATA SECTION

NAME

DESCRIPTIVE LABELS

LENGTH	REGIN	MAX.	VALUE	DATA	IMP.	DEC
			YFN.	CATEGORY	PLACES	

8 UNPAID  
9 NEVER WORKED

R-WEMING

00	MAJOR INDUSTRY RECODE 3	2	318	16	00000	CODE	0
----	-------------------------	---	-----	----	-------	------	---

01 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES  
02 MINING  
03 CONSTRUCTION  
04 Durable Goods  
05 NonDurable Goods  
06 TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTIL  
07 WHOLESALE TRADE  
08 RETAIL TRADE  
09 FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE  
10 BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES  
11 SERVICE HOUSEHOLD  
12 EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD  
13 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICE  
14 PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES  
15 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
16 NO PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE

R-WEGOC

00	DETAILED OCCUPATION RECODE 3	2	318	45	00000	CCDC	0
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01 ENGINEERS  
02 PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELATED PRA  
03 HEALTH WORKERS, EXC. BRACITITIONERS  
04 TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE  
05 ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIAN  
06 OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SALARIED  
07 OTHER PROFESSIONAL--SELF-EMPLOYED  
08 SALARIED--MANUFACTURING  
09 SALARIED--OTHER INDUSTRIES  
10 SELF-EMPLOYED--RETAIL TRADE  
11 SELF-EMPLOYED--OTHER  
12 RETAIL TRADE  
13 OTHER  
14 BOOKKEEPERS  
15 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS  
16 STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND SECRE  
17 OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS  
18 CARPENTERS  
19 OTHER CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN  
20 FOREMEN (N.E.C.)  
21 TECHNICIANS AND JOB SETTERS  
22 METAL CRAFTSMEN, EXC. MECHANICS, M  
23 MECHANICS--AUTO  
24 MECHANICS, EXCEPT AUTO  
25 ALL OTHER CRAFTSMEN  
26 FINE WORKERS

## APPENDIX A

### Occupation Classification

Census  
Code

#### PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS

001	Accountants
002	Architects
	Computer specialists
003	Computer programmers
004	Computer systems analysts
005	Computer specialists, n.e.c.
	Engineers
006	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers
010	Chemical engineers
011	Civil engineers
012	Electrical and electronic engineers
013	Industrial engineers
014	Mechanical engineers
015	Metallurgical and materials engineers
020	Mining engineers
021	Petroleum engineers
022	Sales engineers
023	Engineers, n.e.c.
024	Farm management advisors
025	Foresters and conservationists
026	Home management advisors
	Lawyers and judges
030	Judges
031	Lawyers
	Librarians, archivists, and curators
032	Librarians
033	Archivists and curators
	Mathematical specialists
034	Actuaries
035	Mathematicians
036	Statisticians
	Life and physical scientists
042	Agricultural scientists
043	Atmospheric and space scientists
044	Biological scientists
045	Chemists
051	Geologists
052	Marine scientists
053	Physicists and astronomers
054	Life and physical scientists, n.e.c.
055	Operations and systems researchers and analysts
056	Personnel and labor relations workers
	Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners
061	Chiropractors
062	Dentists

063	Optometrists
064	Pharmacists
065	Physicians, medical and osteopathic
071	Podiatrists
072	Veterinarians
073	Health practitioners, n.e.c.
	Nurses, dietitians, and therapists
074	Dietitians
075	Registered nurses
076	Therapists
	Health technologists and technicians
080	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians
081	Dental hygienists
082	Health record technologists and technicians
083	Radiologic technologists and technicians
084	Therapy assistants
085	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.
	Religious workers
086	Clergymen
090	Religious workers, n.e.c.
	Social scientists
091	Economists
092	Political scientists
093	Psychologists
094	Sociologists
095	Urban and regional planners
096	Social scientists, n.e.c.
	Social and recreation workers
100	Social workers
101	Recreation workers
	Teachers, college and university
102	Agriculture teachers
103	Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space teachers
104	Biology teachers
105	Chemistry teachers
110	Physics teachers
111	Engineering teachers
112	Mathematics teachers
113	Health specialties teachers
114	Psychology teachers
115	Business and commerce teachers
116	Economic teachers
120	History teachers
121	Sociology teachers
122	Social science teachers, n.e.c.
123	Art, drama, and music teachers
124	Coaches and physical education teachers
125	Education teachers
126	English teachers
130	Foreign language teachers
131	Home economics teachers
132	Law teachers
133	Theology teachers

134 Trade, industrial, and technical teachers  
 135 Miscellaneous teachers, college and university  
 140 Teachers, college and university,  
     subject not specified  
     Teachers, except college and university  
 141 Adult education teachers  
 142 Elementary school teachers  
 143 Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers  
 144 Secondary school teachers  
 145 Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.  
 Engineering and science technicians  
 150 Agriculture and biological technicians, except  
     health  
 151 Chemical technicians  
 152 Draftsmen  
 153 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians  
 154 Industrial engineering technicians  
 155 Mechanical engineering technicians  
 156 Mathematical technicians  
 161 Surveyors  
 162 Engineering and science technicians, n.e.c.  
     Technicians, except health, and engineering  
     and science  
 163 Airplane pilots  
 164 Air traffic controllers  
 165 Embalmers  
 170 Flight engineers  
 171 Radio operators  
 172 Tool programmers, numerical control  
 173 Technicians, n.e.c.  
 174 Vocational and educational counselors  
     Writers, artists, and entertainers  
 175 Actors  
 180 Athletes and kindred workers  
 181 Authors  
 182 Dancers  
 183 Designers  
 184 Editors and reporters  
 185 Musicians and composers  
 190 Painters and sculptors  
 191 Photographers  
 192 Public relations men and publicity writers  
 193 Radio and television announcers  
 194 Writers, artists, and entertainers, n.e.c.  
 195 Research workers, not specified

#### MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM

201 Assessors, controllers, and treasurers;  
     local public administration  
 202 Bank officers and financial managers



- 283 Buyers and shippers, farm products
- 285 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
- 218 Credit men
- 211 Funeral directors
- 212 Health administrators
- 213 Construction inspectors, public administration
- 215 Inspectors, except construction, public administration
- 216 Managers and superintendents, building
- 228 Office managers, n.e.c.
- 221 Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
- 222 Officials and administrators; public  
administration, n.e.c.
- 223 Officials of lodges, societies, and unions
- 224 Postmasters and mail superintendents
- 225 Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.
- 226 Railroad conductors
- 238 Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers
- 231 Sales managers and department heads, retail trade
- 233 Sales managers, except retail trade
- 235 School administrators, college
- 248 School administrators, elementary and secondary
- 245 Managers and administrators, n.e.c.

#### SALES WORKERS

- 268 Advertising agents and salesmen
- 261 Auctioneers
- 262 Demonstrators
- 264 Hucksters and peddlers
- 265 Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
- 266 Newsboys
- 278 Real estate agents and brokers
- 271 Stock and bond salesmen
- 288 Salesmen and sales clerks, n.e.c.
- 281 Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
- 282 Sales representatives, wholesale trade
- 283 Sales clerks, retail trade
- 284 Salesmen, retail trade
- 285 Salesmen of services and construction
- 296 Sales workers - allocated

#### CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

- 381 Bank tellers
- 383 Billing clerks
- 385 Bookkeepers
- 318 Cashiers
- 311 Clerical assistants, social welfare
- 312 Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.
- 313 Collectors, bill and account
- 314 Counter clerks, except food
- 315 Dispatchers and starters, vehicle

320 Enumerators and interviewers  
 321 Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.  
 323 Expeditors and production controllers  
 325 File clerks  
 326 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators  
 330 Library attendants and assistants  
 331 Mail carriers, post office  
 332 Mail handlers, except post office  
 333 Messengers and office boys  
 334 Meter readers, utilities  
     Office machine operators  
 341      Bookkeeping and billing machine operators  
 342      Calculating machine operators  
 343      Computer and peripheral equipment operators  
 344      Duplicating machine operators  
 345      Key punch operators  
 350      Tabulating machine operators  
 355      Office machine operators, n.e.c.  
 360 Payroll and timekeeping clerks  
 361 Postal clerks  
 362 Proofreaders  
 363 Real estate appraisers  
 364 Receptionists  
     Secretaries:  
 370      Secretaries, legal  
 371      Secretaries, medical  
 372      Secretaries, n.e.c.  
 374 Shipping and receiving clerks  
 375 Statistical clerks  
 376 Stenographers  
 381 Stock clerks and storekeepers  
 382 Teacher aides, exc. school monitors  
 383 Telegraph messengers  
 384 Telegraph operators  
 385 Telephone operators  
 390 Ticket, station, and express agents  
 391 Typists  
 392 Weighers  
 394 Miscellaneous clerical workers  
 395 Not specified clerical workers

#### CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS

401 Automobile accessories installers  
 402 Bakers  
 403 Blacksmiths  
 404 Boilermakers  
 405 Bookbinders  
 410 Brickmasons and stonemasons  
 411 Brickmasons and stonemasons, apprentices  
 412 Bulldozer operators  
 413 Cabinetmakers

415 Carpenters  
 416 Carpenter apprentices  
 420 Carpet installers  
 421 Cement and concrete finishers  
 422 Compositors and typesetters  
 423 Printing trades apprentices, exc. pressmen  
 424 Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen  
 425 Decorators and window dressers  
 426 Dental laboratory technicians  
 430 Electricians  
 431 Electrician apprentices  
 433 Electric power linemen and cablemen  
 434 Electrotypers and stereotypers  
 435 Engravers, exc. photoengravers  
 436 Excavating, grading, and road machine operators;  
       exc. bulldozer  
 440 Floor layers, exc. tile setters  
 441 Foremen, n.e.c.  
 442 Forgemen and hammermen  
 443 Furniture and wood finishers  
 444 Furriers  
 445 Glaziers  
 446 Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers  
 450 Inspectors, scalers, and graders; log and lumber  
 452 Inspectors, n.e.c.  
 453 Jewelers and watchmakers  
 454 Job and die setters, metal  
 455 Locomotive engineers  
 456 Locomotive firemen  
 461 Machinists  
 462 Machinists apprentices  
       Mechanics and repairmen  
 470       Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration  
 471       Aircraft  
 472       Automobile body repairmen  
 473       Automobile mechanics  
 474       Automobile mechanic apprentices  
 475       Data processing machine repairmen  
 480       Farm implement  
 481       Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. diesel  
 482       Household appliance and accessory installers  
       and mechanics  
 483       Loom fixers  
 484       Office machine  
 485       Radio and television  
 486       Railroad and car shop  
 491       Mechanic, exc. auto, apprentices  
 492       Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen  
 495       Not specified mechanics and repairmen  
 501 Millers; grain, flour, and feed  
 502 Millwrights  
 503 Molders, metal  
 504 Molder apprentices

- 505 Motion picture projectionists
- 506 Opticians and lens grinders and polishers
- 510 Painters, construction and maintenance
- 511 Painter apprentices
- 512 Paperhangers
- 514 Pattern and model makers, exc. paper
- 515 Photoengravers and lithographers
- 516 Piano and organ tuners and repairmen
- 520 Plasterers
- 521 Plasterer apprentices
- 522 Plumbers and pipe fitters
- 523 Plumber and pipe fitter apprentices
- 525 Power station operators
- 530 Pressmen and plate printers, printing
- 531 Pressman apprentices
- 533 Rollers and finishers, metal
- 534 Roofers and slaters
- 535 Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths
- 536 Sheetmetal apprentices
- 540 Shipfitters
- 542 Shoe repairmen
- 543 Sign painters and letterers
- 545 Stationary engineers
- 546 Stone cutters and stone carvers
- 550 Structural metal craftsmen
- 551 Tailors
- 552 Telephone installers and repairmen
- 554 Telephone linemen and splicers
- 560 Tile setters
- 561 Tool and die makers
- 562 Tool and die maker apprentices
- 563 Upholsterers
- 571 Specified craft apprentices, n.e.c.
- 572 Not specified apprentices
- 575 Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c.
- 580- Former members of the Armed Forces

#### OPERATIVE, EXCEPT TRANSPORT

- 601 Asbestos and insulation workers
- 602 Assemblers
- 603 Blasters and powdermen
- 604 Bottling and canning operatives
- 605 Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying
- 610 Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing
- 611 Clothing ironers and pressers
- 612 Cutting operatives, n.e.c.
- 613 Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory
- 614 Drillers, earth
- 615 Dry wall installers and lathers
- 620 Dyers

- 621 Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers
- 622 Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers
- 623 Garage workers and gas station attendants
- 624 Graders and sorters, manufacturing
- 625 Produce graders and packers, exc. factory and farm
- 626 Heaters, metal
- 630 Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.
- 631 Meat cutters and butchers, exc. manufacturing
- 633 Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing
- 634 Meat wrappers, retail trade
- 635 Metal platers
- 636 Milliners
- 640 Mine operatives, n.e.c.
- 641 Mixing operative
- 642 Oilers and greasers, exc. auto
- 643 Packers and wrappers, exc. meat and produce
- 644 Painters, manufactured articles
- 645 Photographic process workers
- Precision machine operatives
  - 650 Drill press operatives
  - 651 Grinding machine operatives
  - 652 Lathe and milling machine operatives
  - 653 Precision machine operatives, n.e.c.
- 656 Punch and stamping press operatives
- 660 Riveters and fasteners
- 661 Sailors and deckhands
- 662 Sawyers
- 663 Sewers and stitchers
- 664 Shoemaking machine operatives
- 665 Solderers
- 666 Stationary firemen
- Textile operatives
  - 670 Carding, lapping, and combing operatives
  - 671 Knitters, loopers, and toppers
  - 672 Spinners, twistors, and winders
  - 673 Weavers
  - 674 Textile operatives, n.e.c.
- 680 Welders and flame-cutters
- 681 Winding operatives, n.e.c.
- 690 Machine operatives, miscellaneous specified
- 692 Machine operatives, not specified
- 694 Miscellaneous operatives
- 695 Not specified operatives

#### TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES

- 701 Boatmen and canalmen
- 703 Busdrivers
- 704 Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit
- 705 Deliverymen and routemen
- 706 Fork lift and tow motor operatives
- 710 Motormen; mine, factory, logging camp, etc.

711 Parking attendants  
712 Railroad brakemen  
713 Railroad switchmen  
714 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs  
715 Truck drivers

#### LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

740 Animal caretakers, exc. farm  
750 Carpenters' helpers  
751 Construction laborers, exc. carpenters' helpers  
752 Fishermen and oystermen  
753 Freight and material handlers  
754 Garbage collectors  
755 Gardeners and groundskeepers, exc. farm  
760 Longshoremen and stevedores  
761 Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers  
762 Stockhandlers  
763 Teamsters  
764 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners  
770 Warehousemen, n.e.c.  
780 Miscellaneous laborers  
785 Not specified laborers

#### FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

801 Farmers (owners and tenants)  
802 Farm managers

#### FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN

821 Farm foremen  
822 Farm laborers, wage workers  
823 Farm laborers, unpaid family workers  
824 Farm service laborers, self-employed

#### SERVICE WORKERS, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

Cleaning service workers  
901 Chambermaids and maids, exc. private households  
902 Cleaners and charwomen  
903 Janitors and sextons  
Food service workers  
910 Bartenders  
911 Busboys  
912 Cooks, exc. private household  
913 Dishwashers  
914 Food counter and fountain workers  
915 Waiters

916 Food service workers, n.e.c., exc.  
     private household  
   Health service workers  
 921 Dental assistants  
 922 Health aides, exc. nursing  
 923 Health trainees  
 924 Lay midwives  
 925 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants  
 926 Practical nurses  
   Personal service workers  
 931 Airline stewardesses  
 932 Attendants, recreation and amusement  
 933 Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.  
 934 Baggage porters and bellhops  
 935 Barbers  
 940 Boarding and lodginghouse keepers  
 941 Bootblacks  
 942 Child care workers, exc. private household  
 943 Elevator operators  
 944 Hairdressers and cosmetologists  
 945 Personal service apprentices  
 950 Housekeepers, exc. private household  
 952 School monitors  
 953 Ushers, recreation and amusement  
 954 Welfare service aides  
   Protective service workers  
 960 Crossing guards and bridge tenders  
 961 Firemen, fire protection  
 962 Guards and watchmen  
 963 Marshals and constables  
 964 Policemen and detectives  
 965 Sheriffs and bailiffs

#### PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS

980 Child care workers, private household  
 981 Cooks, private household  
 982 Housekeepers, private household  
 983 Laundresses, private household  
 984 Maids and servants, private household

## APPENDIX B

### INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

(Numbers in parentheses are the SIC  
code equivalents)

Census  
Code

#### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

- 017 Agricultural production (01)
- 018 Agricultural services, exc. horticultural (07  
except 0713 and 073)
- 019 Horticultural services (073)
- 027 Forestry (08)
- 028 Fisheries (09)

#### MINING

- 047 Metal mining (10)
- 048 Coal mining (11, 12)
- 049 Crude petroleum and natural gas extractions (13)
- 057 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, exc. fuel (14)

#### CONSTRUCTION

- 067 General building contractors (15)
- 068 General contractors, exc. building (16)
- 069 Special trade contractors (17)
- 077 Not specified construction

#### MANUFACTURING

##### Durable goods

- Lumber and wood products, exc. furniture
  - 107 Logging (241)
  - 108 Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243)
  - 109 Miscellaneous wood products (244, 245)
- 118 Furniture and fixtures (25)
- Stone, clay, and glass products
  - 119 Glass and glass products (321-323)
  - 127 Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
  - 128 Structural clay products (325)
  - 137 Pottery and related products (326)
  - 138 Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone  
products (328, 329)



- Metal industries**
- 139 Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and finishing mills (3312, 3313)
- 147 Other primary iron and steel industries (3315-3317, 332, 3391, part 3399)
- 148 Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3352, 3361, part 3392, part 3399)
- 149 Other primary nonferrous industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, part 3392, part 3399)
- 157 Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware (342)
- 158 Fabricated structural metal products (344)
- 159 Screw machine products (345)
- 167 Metal stamping (346)
- 168 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 348, 349)
- 169 Not specified metal industries
- Machinery, except electrical**
- 177 Engines and turbines (351)
- 178 Farm machinery and equipment (352)
- 179 Construction and material handling machines (353)
- 187 Metalworking machinery (354)
- 188 Office and accounting machines (357 exc. 3573)
- 189 Electronic computing equipment (3573)
- 197 Machinery, exc. electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
- 198 Not specified machinery
- Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies**
- 199 Household appliances (363)
- 287 Radio, T.V., and communication equipment (365, 366)
- 288 Electrical machine, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
- 289 Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
- Transportation equipment**
- 219 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
- 227 Aircraft and parts (372)
- 228 Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
- 229 Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
- 237 Mobile dwellings and campers (3791)
- 238 Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 3799)
- Professional and photographic equipment, and watches**
- 239 Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
- 247 Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
- 248 Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
- 249 Watches, clocks, and clock-work-operated devices (387)
- 257 Not specified professional equipment
- 258 Ordnance (19)
- 259 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39)

Non durable goods

	Food and kindred products
268	Meat products (281)
269	Dairy products (282)
278	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (283)
279	Grain-mill products (284, 2713)
287	Bakery products (285)
288	Confectionery and related products (287)
289	Beverage industries (288)
297	Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products (286, 289)
298	Not specified food industries
299	Tobacco manufactures (21)
	Textile mill products
387	Knitting mills (225)
388	Dyeing and finishing textiles, exc. wool and knit goods (226)
389	Floor coverings, exc. hard surface (227)
317	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
318	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
	Apparel and other fabricated textile products
319	Apparel and accessories (231-238)
327	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
	Paper and allied products
328	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
329	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
337	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
338	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
339	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
	Chemicals and allied products
347	Industrial chemicals (281)
348	Plastics, synthetics and resins, exc. fibers (282, exc. 2823 and 2824)
349	Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824)
357	Drugs and medicines (283)
358	Soaps and cosmetics (284)
359	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
367	Agricultural chemicals (287)
368	Miscellaneous chemicals (286, 289)
369	Not specified chemicals and allied products
	Petroleum and coal products
377	Petroleum refining (291)
378	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
379	Rubber products (301-303, 306)
387	Miscellaneous plastic products (307)
	Leather and leather products
388	Tanned, curried, and finished leather (311)

389 Footwear, except rubber (313, 314)  
397 Leather products, exc. footwear (312, 315-317, 319)  
398 Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND  
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation

- 407 Railroads and railway express service (40)
- 408 Street railways and bus lines (411, 413-415, 417)
- 409 Taxicab service (412)
- 417 Trucking service (421, 423)
- 418 Warehousing and storage (422)
- 419 Water transportation (44)
- 427 Air transportation (45)
- 428 Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
- 429 Services incidental to transportation (47)

Communications

- 447 Radio broadcasting and television (483)
- 448 Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
- 449 Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)

Utilities and sanitary services

- 467 Electric light and power (491)
- 468 Electric-gas utilities (493)
- 469 Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
- 477 Water supply (494)
- 478 Sanitary services (495)
- 479 Other and not specified utilities (497)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale trade

- 507 Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
- 508 Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502)
- 509 Dry goods and apparel (503)
- 527 Food and related products (504)
- 528 Farm products --raw materials (505)
- 529 Electrical goods (506)
- 537 Hardware, plumbing, and heating supplies (507)
- 538 Not specified electrical and hardware products
- 539 Machinery equipment and supplies (508)
- 557 Metals and minerals, n.e.c. (5091)
- 558 Petroleum products (5092)
- 559 Scrap and waste materials (5093)
- 567 Alcoholic beverages (5095)

- 568 Paper and its products (5096)
- 569 Lumber and construction materials (5098)
- 587 Wholesalers, n.e.c. (5094, 5097, 5099)
- 588 Not specified wholesale trade

#### Retail trade

- 607 Lumber and building material retailing (521-524)
- 608 Hardware and farm equipment stores (525)
- 609 Department and mail order establishments (531, 532)
- 617 Limited price variety stores (533)
- 618 Vending machine operators (534)
- 619 Direct selling establishments (535)
- 627 Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
- 628 Grocery stores (541)
- 629 Dairy products stores (545)
- 637 Retail bakeries (546)
- 638 Food stores, n.e.c. (542-544, 549)
- 639 Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
- 647 Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (553)
- 648 Gasoline service stations (554)
- 649 Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (559)
- 657 Apparel and accessories stores, exc. shoe stores  
(56 exc. 566)
- 658 Shoe stores (566)
- 667 Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
- 668 Household appliances, TV, and radio stores  
(572, 573)
- 669 Eating and drinking places (58)
- 677 Drug stores (591)
- 678 Liquor stores (592)
- 679 Farm and garden supply stores (596)
- 687 Jewelry stores (597)
- 688 Fuel and ice dealers (598)
- 689 Retail florists (5992)
- 697 Miscellaneous retail stores (593-595, 599  
exc. 5992)
- 698 Not specified retail trade

#### FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

- 707 Banking (60)
- 708 Credit agencies (61)
- 709 Security, commodity brokerage, and investment  
companies (62, 67)
- 717 Insurance (63, 64)
- 718 Real estate, incl. real estate-insurance-law  
offices (65, 66)

#### BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

- 727 Advertising (731)
- 728 Services to dwellings and other building (734)
- 729 Commercial research, development, and testing  
labs (7391, 7397)
- 737 Employment and temporary help agencies (736, 7398)
- 738 Business management and consulting services  
(part 7392)
- 739 Computer programming services (part 7393)
- 747 Detective and protective services (7393)
- 748 Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394  
7395, 7396, 7399)
- 749 Automobile services, exc. repair (751, 752, 754)
- 757 Automobile repair and related services (753)
- 758 Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
- 759 Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 769,  
exc. 7694)

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

- 769 Private households (88)
- 777 Hotels and motels (781)
- 778 Lodging places, exc. hotels and motels (782, 783, 784)
- 779 Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services  
(721, 727)
- 787 Beauty shops (723)
- 788 Barber shops (724)
- 789 Shoe repair shops (725)
- 797 Dressmaking shops (part 729)
- 798 Miscellaneous personal services (722, 726,  
part 729)

#### ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

- 887 Theaters and motion pictures (79, 792)
- 888 Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
- 889 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation  
services (791, 794)

#### PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

- 828 Offices of physicians (801, 803)
- 829 Offices of dentists (802)
- 837 Offices of chiropractors (804)
- 838 Hospitals (806)
- 839 Convalescent institutions (8092)
- 847 Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c.  
(part 8099)
- 848 Health services, n.e.c. (807, part 8099)
- 849 Legal services (81)
- 857 Elementary and secondary schools (821)
- 858 Colleges and universities (822)

859 Libraries (823)  
867 Educational services, n.e.c. (824, 829)  
868 Not specified educational services  
869 Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)  
877 Religious organizations (866)  
878 Welfare services (part 867)  
879 Residential welfare facilities (part 867)  
887 Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865,  
869)  
888 Engineering and architectural services (891)  
889 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)  
897 Miscellaneous professional and related services  
(892, 899)

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

907 Postal service (part 9190)  
917 Federal public administration (part 9190, 9490)  
927 State public administration (9290)  
937 Local public administration (9390)